



**Land northeast of Anson  
Road**  
Martlesham Heath, Suffolk

**Client:**  
CgMs Heritage

**Date:**  
August 2018

MRM 175  
Archaeological Evaluation Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018\_076  
Author: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACI/A  
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# Land northeast of Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk (MRM 175)

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018\_076

Author: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA

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Report Date: August 2018



## HER Information

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<b>Site Code:</b>	<b>MRM 175</b>
<b>Site Name:</b>	<b>Land northeast of Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk</b>
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>2018_076</b>
<b>Planning Application No:</b>	<b>Pre-Application</b>
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<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>TM 2498 4580</b>
<b>OASIS Reference:</b>	<b>suffolk1-324569</b>
<b>Curatorial Officer:</b>	<b>Kate Batt</b>
<b>Project Officer:</b>	<b>Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA</b>
<b>Funding Body:</b>	<b>CgMs Heritage</b>

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: Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA

Date: 20th August 2018

Approved By: Rhodri Gardner PhD MCI fA

Position: Managing Director

Date: 20th August 2018



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

## Summary

In August 2018, an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken at a site located on land northeast of Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk prior to the construction of a Travis Perkins commercial unit. Five archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development area.




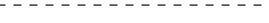







The works revealed a modern pit and the walls of a two room brick building, within Trench 4, that likely relate to when the site formed part of Martlesham Heath airfield in the inter war period. Three undated ditches were also identified; Ditch 0013, in Trench 2, was identified just to the south of an extant earthwork bank both of which were aligned with a boundary identified on the 1<sup>st</sup> edition OS map of 1881 that formed a trapezoid shaped enclosure. The further two undated ditches, identified in Trench 3, may represent the remnant of a field system of pre-post medieval date.

# 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**

---

Between the 6th and 7th August 2018, Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out an archaeological evaluation on a piece of land adjacent to the northeast of Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk. The project was commissioned by CgMs Heritage, on behalf of their clients Travis Perkins, and undertaken according to a CgMs Written Scheme of Investigation (Clark, 2018; Appendix 1) approved by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).

This evaluation was required under the terms of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF) in order to inform proposals for the development of the site.

The site is located in the Suffolk Coastal District of Suffolk, within the civil parish of Martlesham, centred on NGR TM 2498 4580. The site comprises an irregular parcel of land encompassing c.1 hectare. The areas affected by the development are set to heathland. The site is bounded to the west by Felixstowe Road, to the south by Anson Road and Hilton Road and to the north-east by woodland (Fig. 1).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site geology consists of superficial deposits of sand and gravel of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup, overlying a bedrock geology comprising sands of the Red Crag Formation (British Geological Survey website, 1:50,000 scale map).

The local topography is generally flat, although with slight undulations. It is former heathland and was once part of the extensive Martlesham Heath. It lies at a of c.24m OD. A natural spring is marked on the 1:10,000 scale Ordnance Survey map c.550m to the east. This feeds a small stream which flows eastwards before draining into the River Deben, approximately 3km to the east.

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

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A Desk-Based Assessment of the site has been undertaken by CgMs Heritage (Clark 2017). A summary of the results is as follows:

There are no designated heritage assets within the study site. The site is located within the boundary of the former Martlesham Heath Airfield, with a pillbox (MRM 153) recorded within the site, adjacent to the site's western boundary. This assessment concluded that the site has a moderate to high potential for significant archaeology dating to the Bronze Age period and a low potential for significant archaeology dating to all other periods. Any such evidence will have been removed by an extensive quarry in the southern part of the site, and by any previous pipe trenches relating to the pump house immediately to the south of the site.

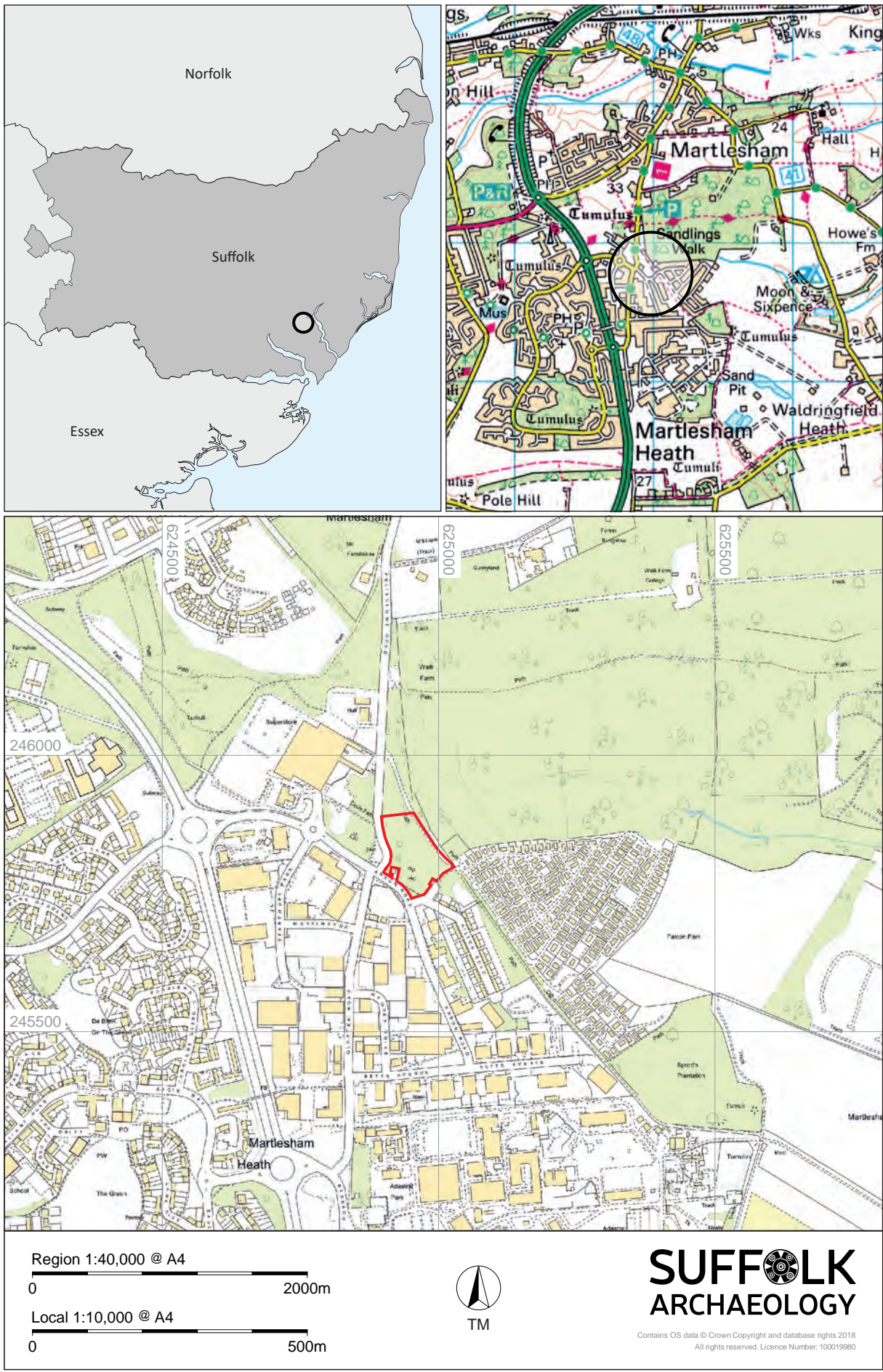


Figure 1. Site location (red)

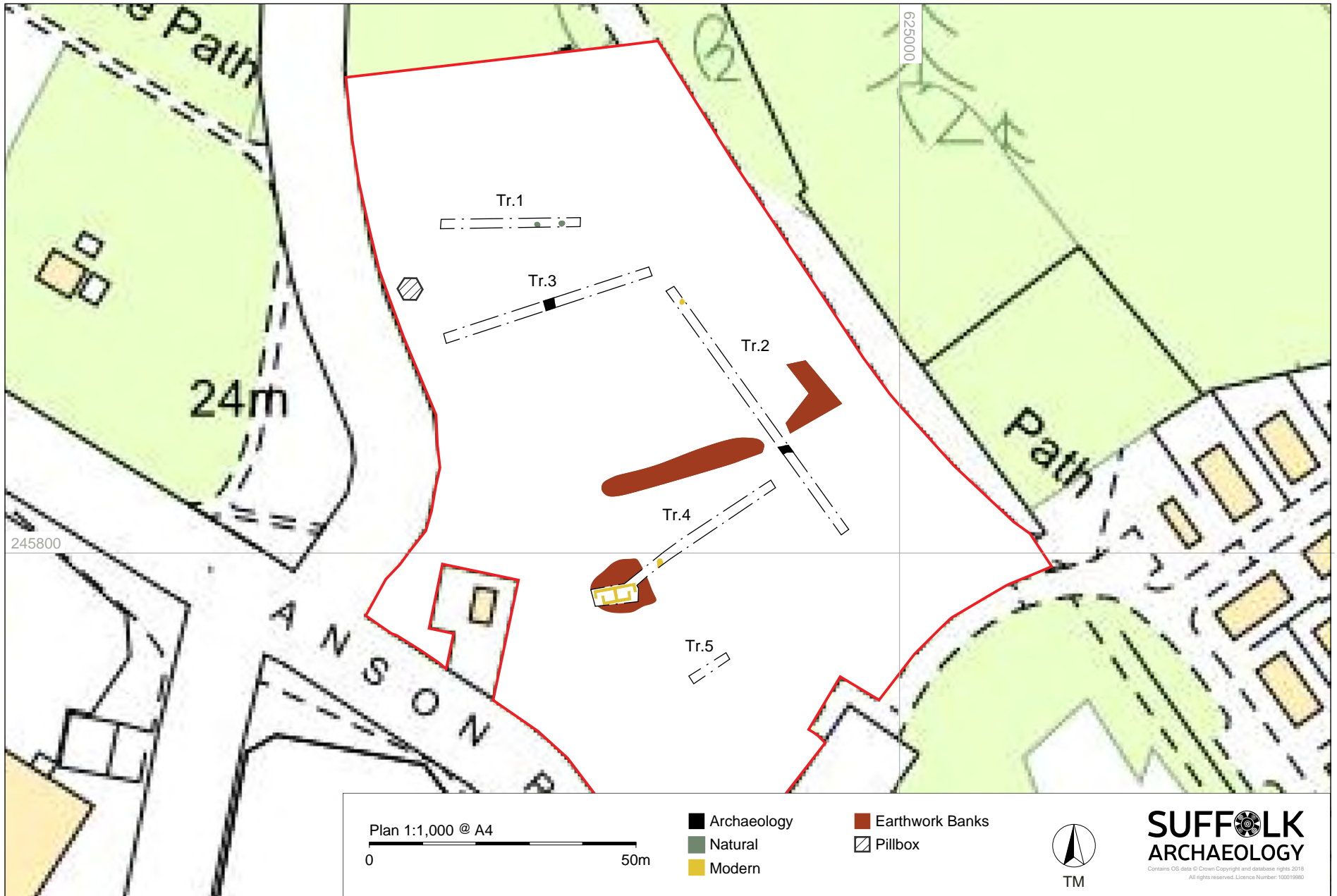


Figure 2. Trench locations

## **4. Project Objectives**

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As described in the Written Scheme of Investigation the aims of the evaluation were:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce an illustrated record of the pillbox on the site
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Suffolk HER.

## **5. Methodology**

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Five trenches were excavated across the development area (Fig. 2). The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil were removed, exposing the superficial geological layers of the site. Following excavation, the trenches were cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled.

The topsoil within the line of each trench was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but no pre-modern artefacts were recovered.

A basic record of the pillbox, comprising a photographic record, a location plan, a plan of the extent of the pillbox, and a written record was carried out.

Site data has been added onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code MRM 175.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Reference no. suffolka1-324569 – Appendix 9) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The project archive is currently located at SACIC's office in Needham Market, but will be transferred to the Archaeological Store of SCCAS, upon approval of the report.

### **Constraints**

The eastern end of Trenches 1 and 3 were shortened due to overhead wires, whilst the western end of Trench 4 and a vast proportion of Trench 5 were unexcavated due to dense vegetation. The south-eastern end of Trench 2 was extended by c.6m to compensate.



## **6. Results**

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### **6.1. Introduction**

This section provides a summary of the results of the evaluation by trench. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix 2 and contexts in Appendix 3.

### **6.2. Soil conditions**

Trenches 1-4 were in areas laid to heath and Trench 5 was located in woodland. The soil profile in all trenches varied slightly but was largely consistent and is characterised as a topsoil of dark brown silty sand with frequent roots overlying a subsoil of mid orange brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions directly overlying the natural strata of orange – yellow sand with occasional silty patches and frequent gravel.

### **6.3. Summary of archaeological features**

A total of three of the five excavated trenches contained archaeological features. A single undated ditch was identified in Trench 2, located to the south of an extant earthwork bank, and further two undated ditches were identified in Trench 3. A single pit and the footings for a small brick building were identified in Trench 4 and appear to relate to modern activity, likely relating to the use of the site as an airfield from 1914 through to the 1960's.

### **6.4. Trench results**

#### **6.4.1. Trench 1**

Trench 1 was 27m long, 1.8m wide and 0.40m deep, and was aligned E-W (Fig. 2; Plate 1).

No archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.



Plate 1: General shot of Trench 1, looking ESE

#### 6.4.2. Trench 2

Trench 2 was 56.17m long, 1.8m wide and 0.50m deep, and was aligned NW-SE. A single ditch, 0013, was identified within the trench.

##### **Ditch 0013** (Fig. 3; Plate 2)

Ditch 0013 was identified 18.13m from the trench's SSE end, orientated E-W. No finds were recovered from the ditch's single fill. The ditch was still visible as an earthwork to the east of the trench on the southern side of an extant earthwork bank.

The extant earthwork bank was identified either side of the trench on a similar alignment and just to the north of Ditch 0013. The bank continued for 31.63m to the WSW of the trench and for 11.31m to the ENE before turning to head NNW. The bank was not identified within the NE or SW trench edges.



Plate 2: ESE facing section of Ditch 0013, looking WNW

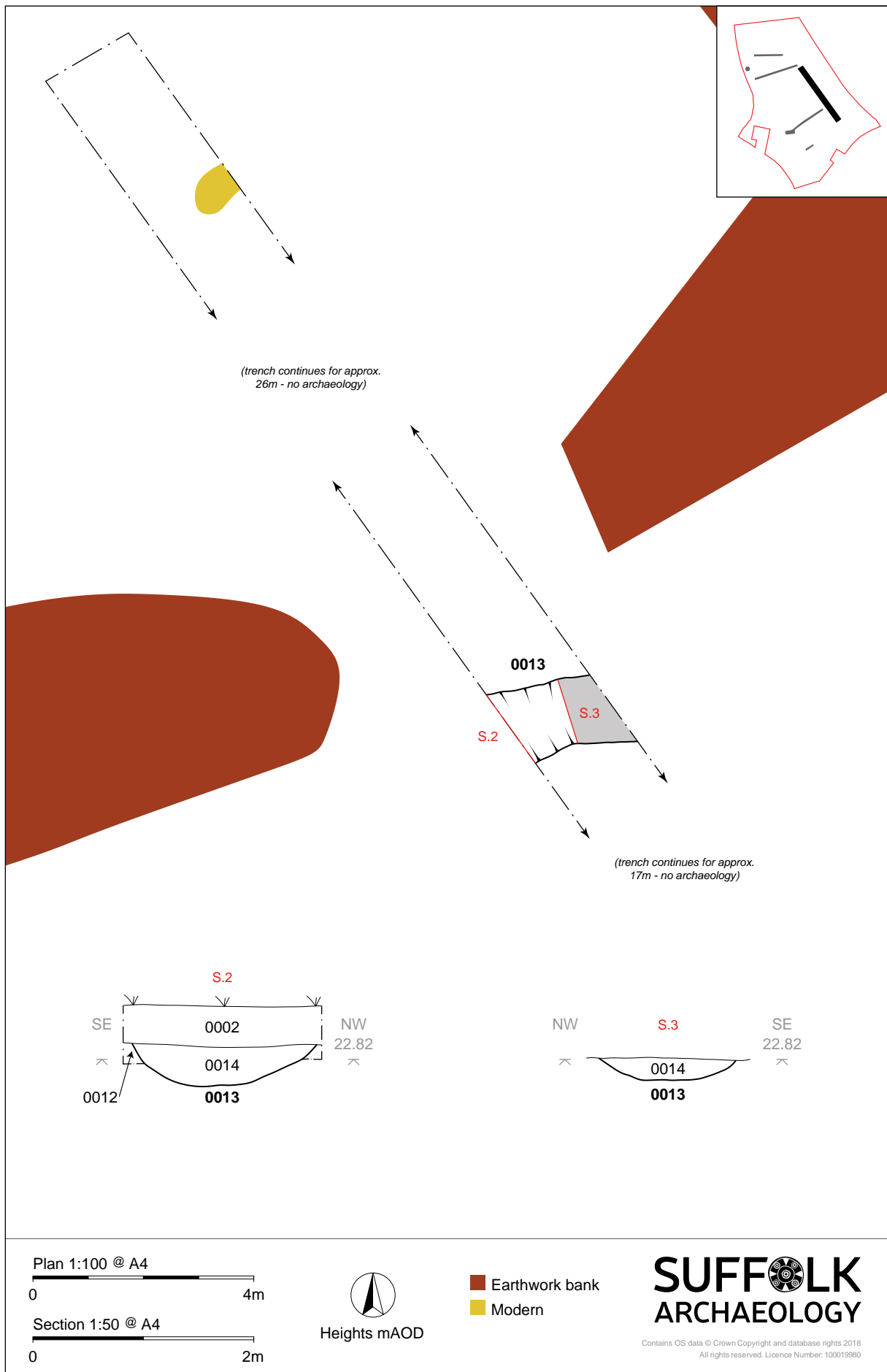


Figure 3. Plan and sections of Trench 2

### 6.4.3. Trench 3

Trench 3 was 41m long, 1.8m wide and 0.35-0.45m deep, and was aligned ENE-WSW. Two undated ditches, 0008 and 0010, were identified within the trench.

#### **Ditch 0008 and Ditch 0010** (Fig. 4; Plate 3)

Ditch 0008 and 0010 were identified in close proximity to one another, 18.86m from the trench's ENE end, orientated NNW-SSE. No finds were recovered from either of the ditch's single fills. A clear relationship between the two ditches could not be ascertained due to the similarities in the fills suggesting they are contemporary or one could be the re-working of an early boundary.



Plate 3: SSE facing section of Ditches 0008 & 0010, looking NNW

### 6.4.4. Trench 4

Trench 4 was 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.38m deep, and was aligned NE-SW. A single modern pit and the footings of a brick building, 0015, were identified within the trench.

#### **Modern pit** (Fig. 5; Plate 4)

A single modern pit was identified at the SW end of the trench extending beyond the SE trench edge. Modern roof tiles were recovered from the pits single fill but were not retained.



Plate 4: Modern pit within Trench 4, looking east

### **Building 0015** (Fig. 4; Plate 5)

A small portion of Building 0015 was initially identified at the trench's SW end, the trench was then extended to reveal the full extent of the building footprint.

The building comprised a two-room structure, orientated approximately E-W, with a central N-S dividing wall. The external and internal walls were a brick and a half thick, constructed of red 9" frogged bricks stamped with London Brick Company. A doorway was identified at the building's eastern and western ends covered by a blast wall that extended southwards from the northern elevation of the building for 1.56m. A concrete rendering was noted on the internal face of the structure and red roof tiles were noted in the backfill of the building.

A rectangular extant earthwork platform was visible on the surface in the vicinity of the building. The platform was constructed of re-deposited natural sand that lay directly over the original topsoil layer and is likely to be the remnant of the excavated soils from the excavation for the buildings foundations, built up around the building once constructed.



Plate 5: General shot of Building 0015, looking east

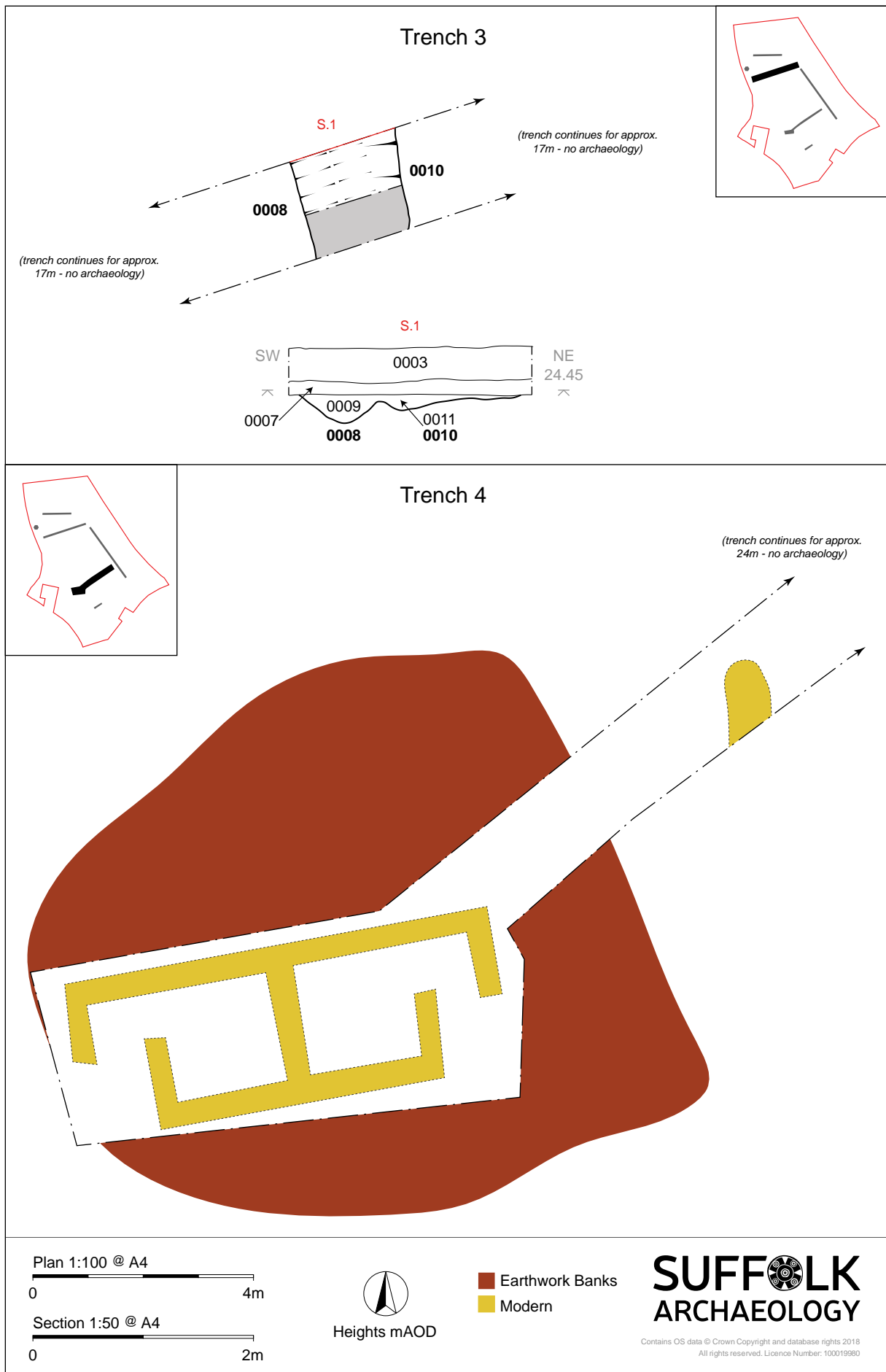


Figure 4. Plan and section from Trench 3 and 4



#### 6.4.5. Trench 5

Trench 5 was 8.17m long, 1.8m wide and 0.35m deep, and was aligned NE-SW (Fig. 2; Plate 6).

A layer of re-deposited natural sand was identified at the SW end of the trench overlying the topsoil. The layer is likely to derive from a small hollow located just to the south of the trench that may have been formed from the removal of a sewer pipe. An upturned concrete manhole was also identified on the surface close to the trench.

No further archaeological features or deposits were identified within the trench.



Plate 6: General shot of Trench 5, looking southwest

### 6.5. Building Recording

#### 6.5.1 Pillbox 0020

Pillbox 0020 (HER record: MRM 153) was located close to the western boundary of the site at TM 24908 45850. The pillbox is a Type 22 or FW3/22 (Brown *et al* 1996, 82) and is hexagonal in shape constructed of reinforced concrete with an internal single brick face in stretcher bond. The entrance is located in the NW elevation and has been partially blocked with brickwork to a height of 1.34m (Plate 7). Just to the north of the

doorway, within the NW elevation, is a rifle embrasure measuring 0.23m wide and 0.32m high that has been subsequently blocked with brickwork. Each of the other five elevations contain an embrasure measuring 0.77m wide and 0.34m high that have been subsequently blocked with brickwork (Plate 8). Each elevation is partially covered to the base of each embrasure by mounds of spoil.

Internally a Y shaped brick wall of English bond, designed to stop ricocheting bullets (*ibid*, 79), was recorded at the centre of the pillbox. Original surviving features include nails fixed into the internal brick face below and either side of each embrasure, perhaps to hold a shelf to rest the machine gun (Plate 9), along with metal brackets fixed into the Y shaped brick wall.



Plate 7: NW facing elevation of pillbox 0020, looking southeast



Plate 8: SE facing elevation of pillbox 0020, looking northwest



Plate 9: Internal photograph of pillbox 0020, note the original nail fixings either side and below each embrasure

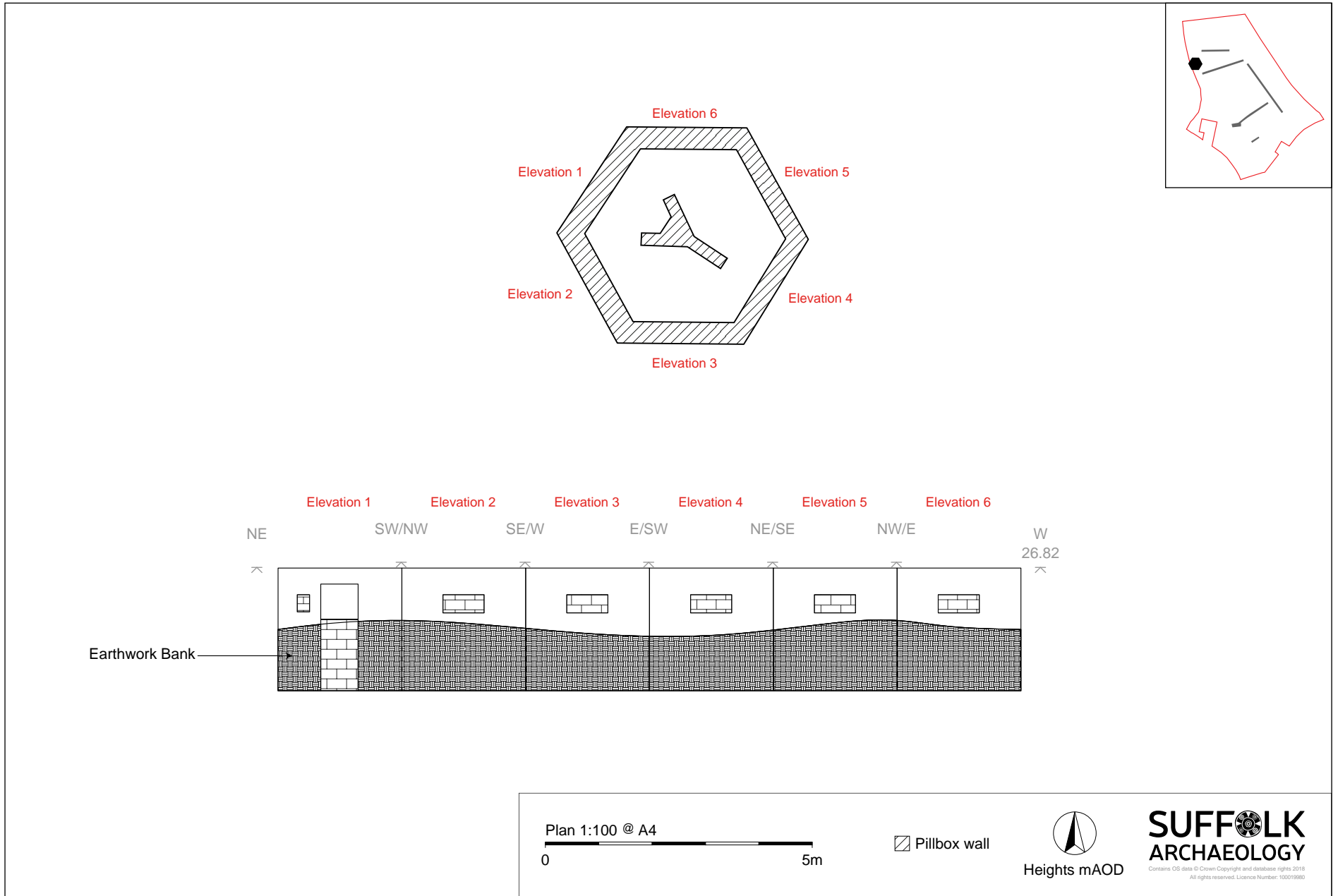


Figure 5. Plan and elevations of pillbox 0020

## 7. Discussion

### 7.1. Deposit model

The natural geological surface and pre-modern archaeological horizon is generally present at a depth from 0.35m to 0.50m, being deepest in Trenches 1 and 3 where a thicker build-up of subsoil was present.

### 7.2. Post medieval

Early OS mapping shows that the site has been located within a heathland setting for the past 136 years. Undated ditch 0013 and an associated earthwork bank, identified in Trench 2, were located on the same alignment to a boundary forming a trapezoid shaped enclosure identified on the 1st edition OS map (Fig. 6).

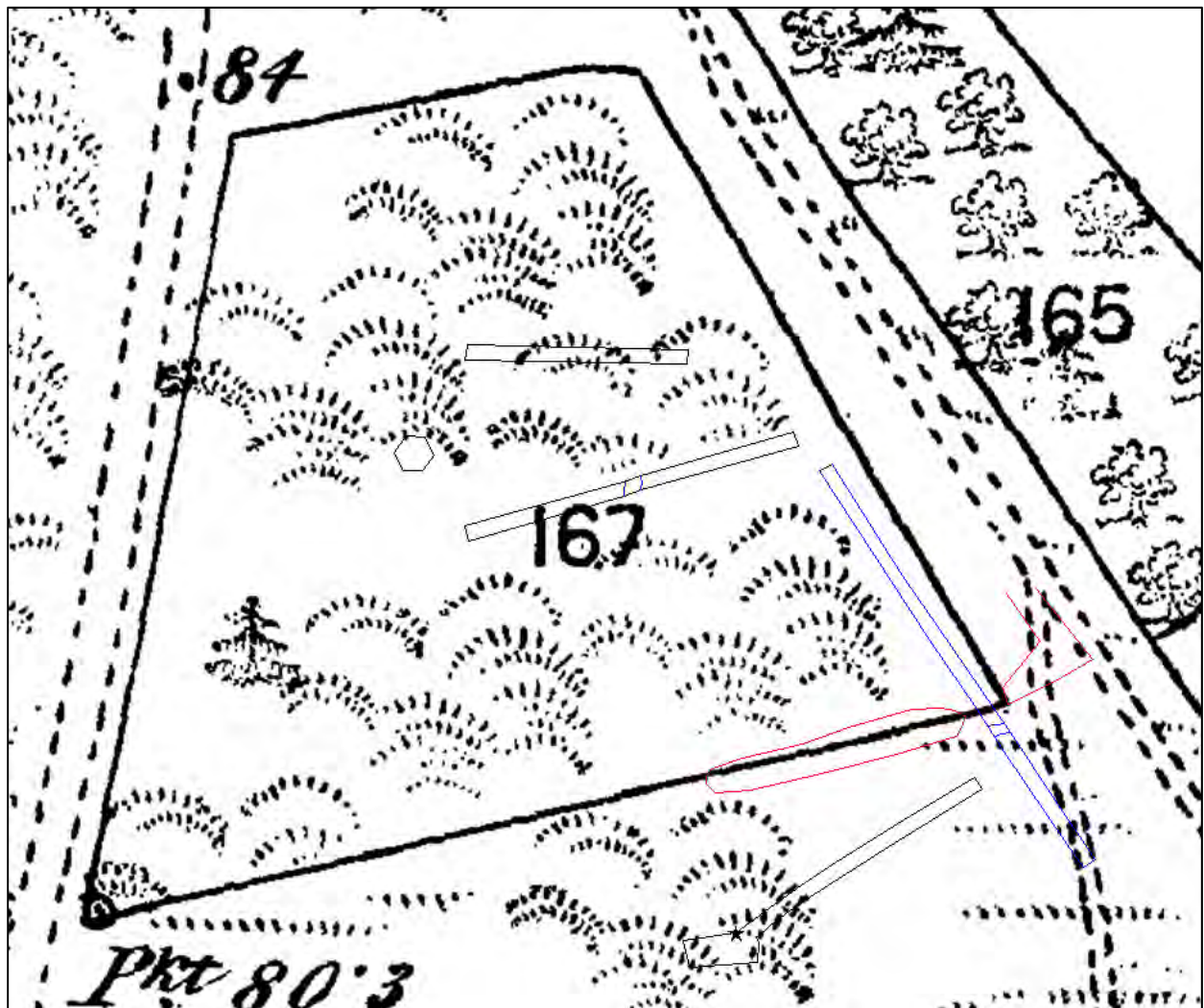


Figure 6. Trench 2 and Ditch 0013 (blue) and associated bank (red) overlain on to the 1st ed. OS map (1881) (not to scale)

**7.3. Modern**

The 1925 and 1927 Air Ministry Site Plans for Martlesham Heath airfield indicates a structure once stood in the vicinity of Building 0015. The reference number on the Air Ministry Site Plans (21? & 55? respectively) indicates the buildings function was a sewerage pumphouse (Figs 7 & 8; Appendices 4 & 5). The structure is not visible on subsequent Air Ministry Site Plans produced in 1930 and 1945 (Appendices 6-8); however, it may be visible on a 1946 aerial photograph (Plate 10). The shape in plan of the building and the fact it had two rooms and that concrete render was visible on the internal walls suggests that it is more likely a latrine block serving this part of the airfield during the 1930s, opposed to the sewerage pumphouse as marked on the airfield plans. An existing latrine block still exists at Martlesham, located c.350m SSW of the site (Plate 11).

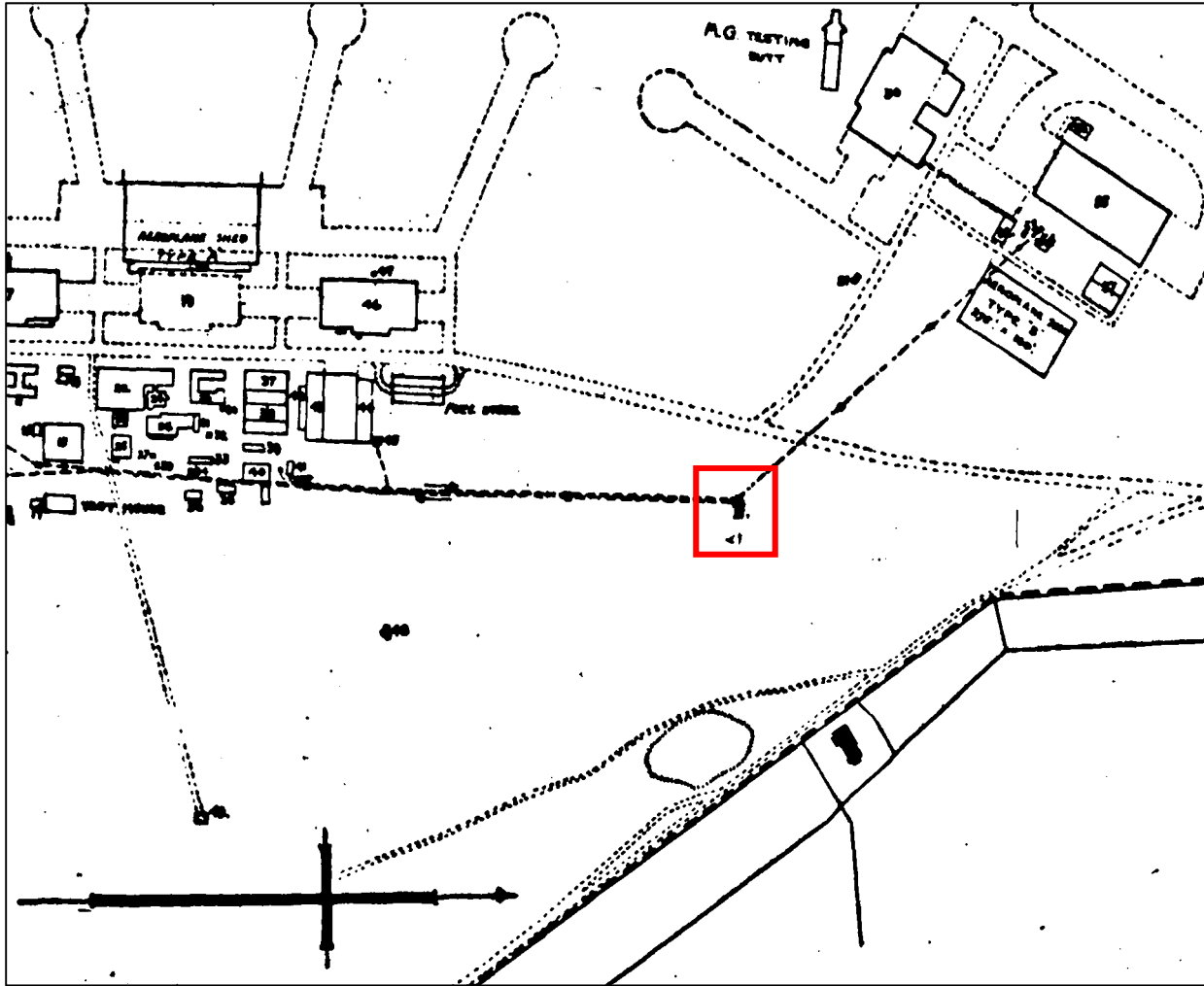


Figure 7: 1925 Air Ministry Site Plan, building highlighted in red.

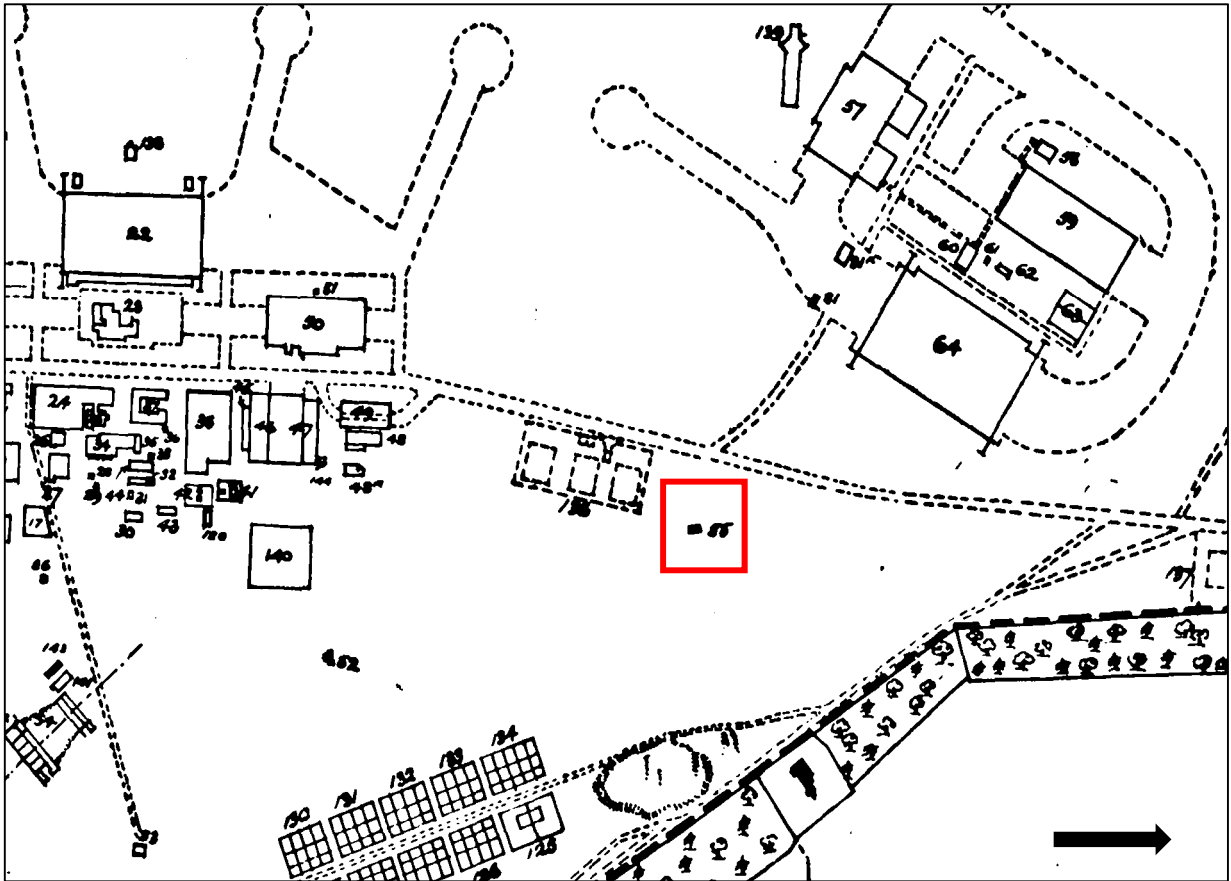


Figure 8: 1927 Air Ministry Site Plan, building highlighted in red.

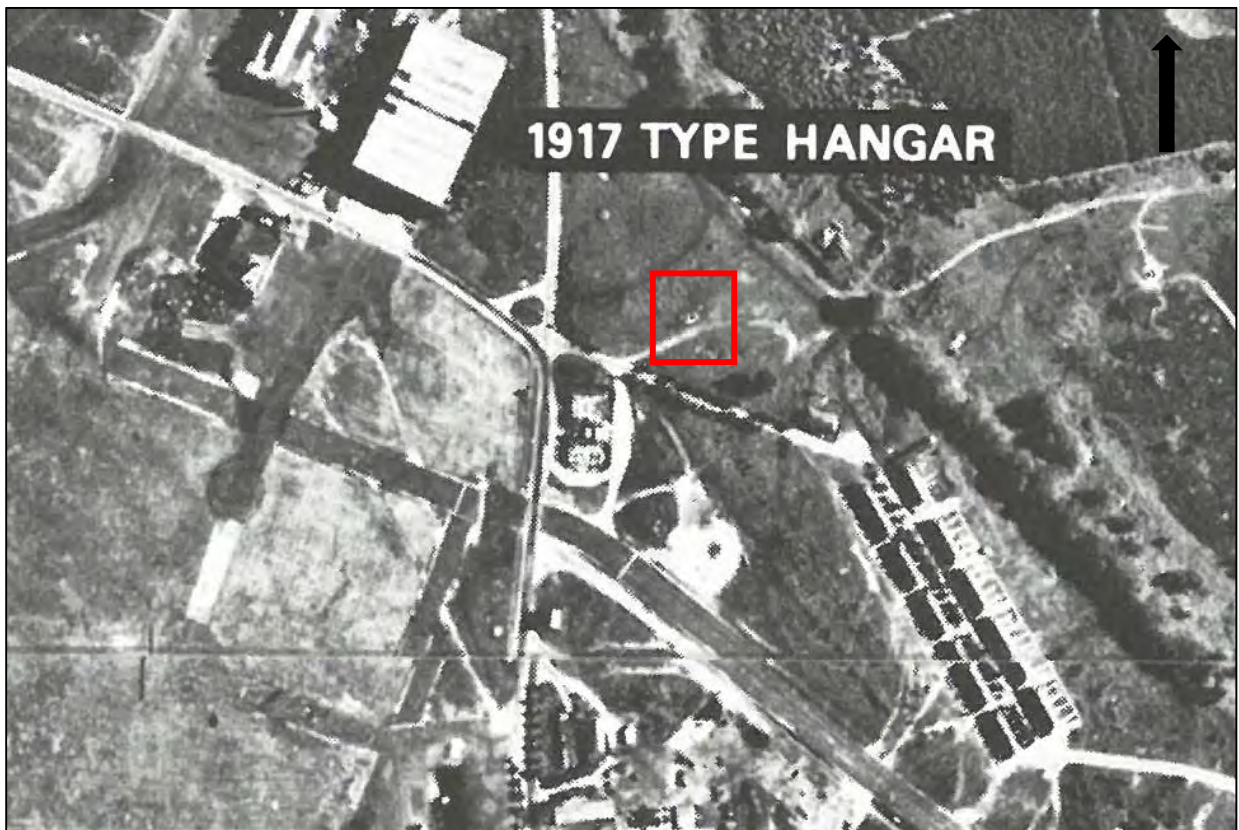


Plate 10: 1946 aerial photograph (Freeman 1978), building highlighted in red.



Plate 11: Surviving Latrine and Prophylactic Room (Building 18a 1930 & 1945 Airfield Site Plan; 8<sup>th</sup> in the East Airfield Survey).

#### **7.4. Undated**

Undated ditches 0008 and 0010, identified in Trench 3, did not continue northwards into Trench 1. The ditches do not match any boundaries on early OS mapping and may relate to a pre- post medieval field system.

#### **7.5. Confidence rating**

The evaluation took place in dry weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from the client and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.



## **8. Conclusion**

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The evaluation trenching has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of the heritage assets present within the development site.

The evidence suggests the survival of an archaeological horizon with the presence of past activity in the post medieval and modern periods.

The post-medieval ditch and bank identified on the site are a heritage asset of local significance and results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features of this period is low.

The modern building identified in Trench 4 is a heritage asset of local significance and results of the evaluation suggest that the archaeological potential for other features of this period is low.

The final decision on whether further work is required to mitigate the impact of the development on heritage assets rests with SCCAS.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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The project archive consisting of all paper and digital records will be deposited with the Archaeological Store of SCCAS and ownership transferred within six months of completion of fieldwork. Until deposition, the archive will be kept in the SACIC store in Needham Market.

The project archive will comprise:

1. Brief
2. Written Scheme of Investigation
3. Initial Report
4. Site records
5. Site record drawings
6. GIS data
7. Digital photographs
8. CDROM with copies of all digital files

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA and Preston Boyles BA (Hons) PCIfA and directed by Martin Cuthbert. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner PhD MCI*f*A who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The report illustrations were created by Rui Santo BA (Hons) PCIfA and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter BSc (Hons) MCI*f*A.

## 11. Bibliography

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Brown, I. *et al*, 1996 *20th Century Defences in Britain An Introductory Guide* – Practical Handbooks in Archaeology No. 12 (revised edition) Council for British Archaeology, York

Clark, P., 2017, Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk – *Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, CgMs Heritage

Clark, P., 2018, Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk – *A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, CgMs Heritage

Freeman, R., 1978, *Airfields of the Eighth – Then and Now*, London

### Cartographic

1880 1st edition Ordnance Survey map

1925 Air Ministry Site Plan – Martlesham Heath Airfield

1927 Air Ministry Site Plan – Martlesham Heath Airfield

1930 Air Ministry Site Plan – Martlesham Heath Airfield

1945 Air Ministry Site Plan – Martlesham Heath Airfield

### Websites

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

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



## **Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation**

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### **A WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

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**ANSON ROAD,  
MARTLESHAM HEATH,  
SUFFOLK**

**HER PARISH CODE: MRM 175**

**JULY 2018**

**Local Planning Authority:  
Suffolk Coastal District Council**

**Site centred at:  
TM 2500 4580**

**HER PARISH CODE: MRM 175**

**Author:  
Paul Clark MCIfA**

**Issue Date:  
02 July 2018**

**CgMs Ref:  
PGC/23713/02**

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## **CONTENTS**

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- 2.0 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES
- 3.0 METHODOLOGY
- 4.0 TIMETABLE AND PERSONNEL
- 5.0 MONITORING
- 6.0 INSURANCE
- 7.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

## FIGURES

Figure 1: Site Location

Figure 2: Trench Location

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### 1.1 Site Location and Description

1.1.1 The site is located on the north-eastern edge of Martlesham Heath. It comprises approximately 1 hectare of land centred at National Grid Reference TM 2500 4580 (Figure 1). The site is bounded to the west by Felixstowe Road, to the south by Anson Road and Hilton Road and to the north-east by woodland.

1.1.2 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the solid geology of the site as sand belonging to the Red Crag Formation. This is overlain by Pleistocene sand and gravel deposits belonging to the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup.

(<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>).

1.1.3 A watching brief (Suffolk Archaeology 2017, *Land northeast of Anson Road (ground condition test pitting), Martlesham, Suffolk*, report MRM 175) maintained during the excavation of eight ground investigation test pits revealed a c.0.3m thick layer of dark sandy topsoil which directly overlay a natural subsoil of sand and gravel. There was no indication of any previous truncation or disturbance of the natural subsoil.

1.1.4 The site is in an area characterised as 'Modern plantation on former heath' on the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map.

1.1.5 The site is located on flat ground at around 25m AOD.

### 1.2 Project Background

1.2.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment (CgMs 2017, *Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk: Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, report PGC/SM/23713/01) has previously been undertaken across the site to assess its archaeological potential.

1.2.2 The Senior Archaeology Officer for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (hereafter Planning Archaeologist) has recommended that an initial phase of trial trenching be undertaken to further assess the archaeological potential of the site.

1.2.3 This document presents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a programme of trial trenching, which will be undertaken by Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation, and has been prepared by CgMs Heritage on behalf of Travis Perkins.



### 1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 The watching brief maintained during the excavation of test pits revealed a c.0.3m thick layer of dark sandy topsoil which directly overlay a natural subsoil of sand and gravel. There was no indication of any previous truncation or disturbance of the natural subsoil. No archaeological features or deposits were noted and no artefacts were identified.
- 1.3.2 Suffolk HER contains 2 records within the site, relating to a Second World War pillbox (HER MRM 153), and Martlesham Heath Airfield (HER MRM 083), which the site formerly formed part of.
- 1.3.3 A **Neolithic** flint axe (HER MRM Misc) was found near the junction of the A12 and the road to Felixstowe, 800m north of the site, whilst a further findspot of a Neolithic axe or adze (HER MRM 027) is recorded 810m north-west of the site.
- 1.3.4 Numerous **Bronze Age** barrows are recorded within the vicinity of the site, including the site of a round barrow (HER MRM 001) 800m west of the site, which was excavated by Ipswich Scientific Society in 1905. A pair of Scheduled bowl barrows (List Entry number 1008731; HER MRM 012 & HER MRM 013), is located 570m south-east of the site, adjacent to the site of further ploughed out and subsequently excavated barrows (HER MRM 011 & HER MRM 019), the excavation of which retrieved Beaker pottery. Excavation of the site of a round barrow (HER MRM 017), reportedly destroyed when the airfield was constructed 300m west of the site, recovered Beaker pottery and worked & burnt flint (HER MRM 053). The Scheduled 'Bowl barrow in Portal Avenue' (List Entry number 1008729; HER MRM 018), is located 700m north-west of the site with ten further Scheduled barrows located in an arc between 1 and 2km to the south and west of the site. Possible ring ditches (HER MRM 047; 450m south-east of the site & HER MRM 129; 340m south-east of the site), identified on aerial photographs could represent further ploughed-out barrows, as could a further pair of ring ditches (HER MRM 120 & MRM 121), visible on aerial photographs as cropmarks, 460m south-west of the site. A number of Bronze Age pits (HER MRM 075), possibly associated with a field system, are recorded on the HER, 850m north-west of the site and further Beaker pit (HER MRM 140) was identified by evaluation at Adasral Park, 460m south-east of the site.
- 1.3.5 A small number of **Iron Age/Roman** features (HER MRM 140) were identified by evaluation at Adasral Park, 460m south-east of the site, whilst excavation on land south of Main Road, 385m north-north-west of the site, identified Middle to Late Iron Age pottery (HER MRM 157).

- 1.3.6 A small circular **Roman** pottery kiln (MRM007) is recorded on the HER, 660m north-north-west of the site, with a nearby findspot of a bronze vase (HER MRM008) also known. Further findspots include a blue glass bead (HER MRM 020; 590m north-west of the site), Roman pottery (HER MRM 075), and tesserae (HER MRM 039; 375m north of the site).
- 1.3.7 The HER records the site of a group of three **Saxon** barrows (MRM016), 375m north-west of the site, which have since been destroyed, whilst excavation to the south of Main Road, 385m north-north-west of the site, revealed ten 'fire pits' (HER MRM 157), radiocarbon dated to the 7th-9th century. Martlesham is recorded in the Domesday survey (1086), containing a mill and a church.
- 1.3.8 The site is located within the mapped extent of Martlesham Heath Airfield (HER MRM 083), a **First and Second World War** airfield, which was closed in 1963, with a hexagonal airfield defence pillbox (HER MRM 153) recorded within the site, adjacent to **the site's western boundary**.
- 1.3.9 The historic mapping of the site shows the majority of the site as heathland, with part of a small enclosure forming the majority of the site.

## 2.0 **AIMS & OBJECTIVES**

2.1 The aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered
- To provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed
- To assess the impact of previous land use on the site
- To inform the formulation of a strategy to avoid or mitigate impacts of the proposed development on surviving archaeological remains
- To produce an illustrated record of the pillbox on the site
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accession to the Suffolk HER.

2.2 The programme of archaeological investigation will be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by '*Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*' (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24) and the original research framework, '*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment*' (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3); '*Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*' (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8).

2.3 The investigation will also take account of the national research programmes outlined in English Heritage's '*Strategic Framework for historic Environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage*' (SHAPE) first published in 2008.

2.4 This specification conforms to the requirements of the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) (NPPF). It has been designed in accordance with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national standards and guidelines including:

- *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage, 1991);
- *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014);
- *Standard and Guidance. Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014); *and*

- *English Heritage 2011 (Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker, V): Environmental Archaeology - A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).*

### **3.0 METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1 In order that the investigation supplies information of the required quality, the Codes, Standards and Guidance issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) form a requirement of this specification.
- 3.2 It is proposed to excavate a 5% sample of the site, utilising 5 trenches, measuring 50m x 2m in plan, in the locations shown in Figure 2. The precise locations of the trenches may be altered to take into account local ground conditions and services.
- 3.3 Prior to the commencement of fieldwork, the appointed contractor will create an OASIS online record, with key fields completed. The appointed contractor will notify Suffolk HER of the OASIS number prior to the start of fieldwork.
- 3.4 A Parish Code has been obtained from Suffolk HER – MRM 175. This number is both the site code and accession number for the project and should be marked on all documents, finds and paper archive
- 3.5 Pillbox recording
- 3.5.1 If required, earth clearance around the pillbox will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator. Care will be taken not to damage the structure during the process of recording. A basic record of the pillbox will be subsequently be made, comprising a photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture (high-res DSLR), a location plan and a plan of the extent of the pillbox, and a written record.
- 3.6 Archaeological Trial Trenches
- 3.6.1 Trench locations will be scanned with a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT) prior to excavation.
- 3.6.2 Topsoil and overburden will be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket, under archaeological supervision. The spoil generated during the evaluation will be mounded away from the edges of each trench. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately. Mechanical excavation will cease at either undisturbed natural deposits or the top of archaeological deposits. Upcast & spoil from mechanical excavation will be scanned by eye and by metal detector to aid the recovery of topsoil artefacts.
- 3.6.3 Each trench will be cleaned by hand as appropriate to assist the identification and interpretation of exposed archaeological features and the nature of identified features

will be assessed by limited sample excavation, sufficient to establish their character and date. The sample excavation will be discussed with the Planning Archaeologist following initial findings, however, it is envisaged that it will typically require half-sectioning of discrete features (allowance should be made for the full excavation of small discrete features following initial half sectioning); and the excavation of 20% by length of linear features (with a minimum section width of 1m excavated where possible). Where exposed, the terminal end of linear features will be targeted.

- 3.6.4 All excavation by machine and hand will be undertaken with a view to avoid damaging archaeological deposits or features which appear worth of preservation in situ or more detailed investigation than for the purposes of evaluation. Where structures, features or finds appear to merit preservation in situ, they must be adequately protected from deterioration. Should any unexpected discoveries of significant or complex remains be revealed the Planning Archaeologist will be notified at the earliest opportunity.
- 3.6.5 Should the excavation of the trenches reach 1m in depth (or limit of safe working depth) without natural geology being encountered, a machine dug sondage will be excavated in order to establish the depth of natural geology – in any case, due to the potential for masking colluvial deposits across the site, an appropriate number of sondages will be excavated to test the **site's geology**. Should there be potential for archaeological remains to survive at depth it may be necessary to step or shore the trenches in order to fully evaluate the archaeological potential.
- 3.6.6 The trenches will be recorded at an appropriate scale (1:20 where features are found to be present) by measured drawing and photography and will be located to Ordnance Survey National Grid. The deposits encountered described fully on individual context recording sheets. The sections of excavated archaeological features will also be recorded by measured drawing at an appropriate scale (normally 1:10). One long section of each trench containing archaeological features will be recorded and a **2m sample section of each 'blank' trench will be recorded, unless a long section** would illustrate useful information on site stratigraphy and overall potential. Spot heights and those of individual features will be recorded relative to Ordnance Datum.
- 3.6.7 A photographic record, utilising black and white negative film, supplemented by high resolution digital data capture (high-res DSLR), will be maintained during the course of the fieldwork and will include:
- the site prior to commencement of fieldwork;
  - the site during work, showing specific stages of fieldwork;
  - the layout of archaeological features within each trench;
  - individual features and, where appropriate, their sections;

- groups of features where their relationship is important.
- 3.6.8 All artefacts will be treated in accordance with UKIC guidelines, First Aid for Finds (1998). All finds will be bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.
- 3.6.9 All registered finds will be processed and packaged according to standards of good practice. In accordance with current English Heritage guidelines, all iron objects, a selection of non-ferrous artefacts (including all coins) and a sample of any industrial debris relating to metallurgy will be submitted for X-radiography and stabilisation where appropriate.
- 3.6.10 If finds are made **that might constitute 'Treasure' under the definition of the Treasure Act (1996)**, these will if possible be archaeologically excavated and removed to a safe place. Such finds will also be reported immediately to the local Coroner (within 14 days, in accordance with the Act). The local Finds Liaison Officer will also be informed. Should it not be possible to remove the finds that day suitable security will be arranged.
- 3.6.11 The environmental sampling strategy will include the routine sampling of deposits for the retrieval and assessment of the preservation conditions and potential for analysis of all biological or industrial remains. All environmental work will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (see Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (second edition), Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011). Sample sizes will normally be 40-60 litres unless the deposit is smaller in volume. Samples will be directed to a representative range of context type from each phase, and examine:
- Survival of material
  - Key archaeological contexts
  - Potential
- 3.6.12 A suitable specialist will, if necessary, make a site visit to advise on deposits suitable for environmental sampling and/or geoarchaeological assessment.
- 3.6.13 Charred plant samples will be wet sieved with flotation using a 0.5mm mesh. All residues will be checked.
- 3.6.14 Should waterlogged deposits be encountered they will be left in situ until such time as further mitigation works are required. If this is not possible then further consultation with a suitable specialist will determine methods for recovery.

3.6.15 Any human remains encountered will be cleaned with minimal disturbance, recorded and left *in situ* and only removed if necessary. The contractor will comply with all statutory consents and licences under the Disused Burial Grounds (Amendment) Act, 1981 or other Burial Acts regarding the exhumation and interment of human remains. The archaeological contractor will comply with all reasonable requests of interested parties as to the method of removal, re-interment or disposal of the remains or associated items. Every effort will be made, at all times, not to cause offence to any interested parties. The Planning Archaeologist and the local coroner will be informed immediately if human remains are discovered.

3.6.16 Upon completion of the evaluation trenching, excavated trenches will be backfilled with arisings and loosely compacted. Trenches will not be backfilled before they have been viewed by the Planning Archaeologist or specific permission to backfill has been given by the Planning Archaeologist.

### 3.7 Post-excavation

3.7.1 Post excavation work will comprise the following:

- checking of drawn and written records during and on completion of fieldwork;
- production of a stratigraphic matrix of the archaeological deposits and features present on the site, if appropriate;
- cataloguing of photographic material;
- cleaning, marking, bagging and labelling of finds according to the individual deposits from which they were recovered. Any finds requiring specialist treatment and conservation will be sent for appropriate treatment. Finds will be identified and dated by appropriate specialists.

3.7.2 Unless otherwise agreed with the Planning Archaeologist, a report detailing the findings of the archaeological trial works will be prepared within four weeks of the completion of site works (dependant on receiving specialist reports) and will consist of:

- a title page detailing site address, site code and accession number, OASIS Number, **NGR, author/originating body, client's name and address;**
- full contents listing;
- a non-technical summary of the findings of the evaluation;
- a description of the topography and geology of the evaluation area;
- a description of the methodologies used during the evaluation;
- a description of the findings of the evaluation;
- site and trench location plans and plans of each of the trenches/areas showing the archaeological features exposed;
- sections of the excavated archaeological features;



- interpretation of the archaeological features exposed and their context within the surrounding landscape;
- a review of the results against the Regional Research Framework
- specialist reports on the artefactual / ecofactual remains from the site (including recommendations for retention/discard and conservation recommendations);
- appropriate photographs of specific archaeological features and general trench shots;
- a predictive model of surviving archaeological remains, where affected by development proposals and their relative importance
- a full context list
- the OASIS reference and summary form
- an archive statement (location, accession number, deposition date etc)
- publication proposal (see 3.5.8 below)

3.7.3 The format and contents of the report will conform to published regional Standards.

3.7.4 A draft copy of the report will be supplied to the Planning Archaeologist for comment. Following approval of the draft report, one copy of the approved report will be provided to the LPA; one hard copy and one digital copy (including a CD with a pdf of the report and indexed copies of digital site photographs) will be supplied to the HER.

3.7.5 Completed data capture forms and a copy of the approved report will be uploaded to the OASIS database on conclusion of the project.

3.7.6 The project archive will be prepared according to the recommendations in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for long-term storage (UKIC 1990), the SCC archiving guidelines (SCCAS archive guidelines 2017) and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museums and Galleries Commission 1992).

3.7.7 The project archive will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service in accordance with the terms and conditions which are to be agreed with the store in advance of deposition.

3.7.8 Notes or articles describing the results of the archaeological fieldwork will be submitted for publication to an appropriate local journal and/or national journals, dependant on the nature of the results.

#### **4.0 TIMETABLE & PERSONNEL**

- 4.1 The fieldwork will be undertaken by a Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Registered Organisation, under the management of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Paul Clark MCIfA (CgMs Associate Director) will be in overall charge of the project and will monitor the work on behalf of Travis Perkins.
- 4.2 The fieldwork is likely to be completed within a week, and a report produced within 4 weeks of completion. This reporting programme is subject to review.

#### **5.0 MONITORING**

- 5.1 The aims of monitoring are to ensure that the archaeological works are undertaken within the limits set by this specification, and to the satisfaction of the Planning Archaeologist.
- 5.2 Paul Clark MCIfA, Associate Director for CgMs will monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the developer.
- 5.3 The Planning Archaeologist will be given a minimum 3 working days' notice of when work is due to commence and will be free to visit the site to monitor implementation of the programme of works on behalf of the Local Planning Authority and evaluate the work being undertaken on site against the methodology detailed in this specification. It is envisaged that at least one site meeting with the Planning Archaeologist will be required towards the end of the evaluation. The Planning Archaeologist will be contacted immediately if any unusual or significant archaeological remains are identified.
- 5.4 The Planning Archaeologist will also be responsible for considering any changes to the specification of works; any such alterations should be agreed in writing with the relevant parties prior to commencement of on site works, or at the earliest available opportunity.

## **6.0 INSURANCE**

6.1 The archaeological contractor will produce evidence of Public Liability Insurance to the minimum value of £5m and Professional Indemnity Insurance to the minimum of £5m.

## **7.0 HEALTH and SAFETY**

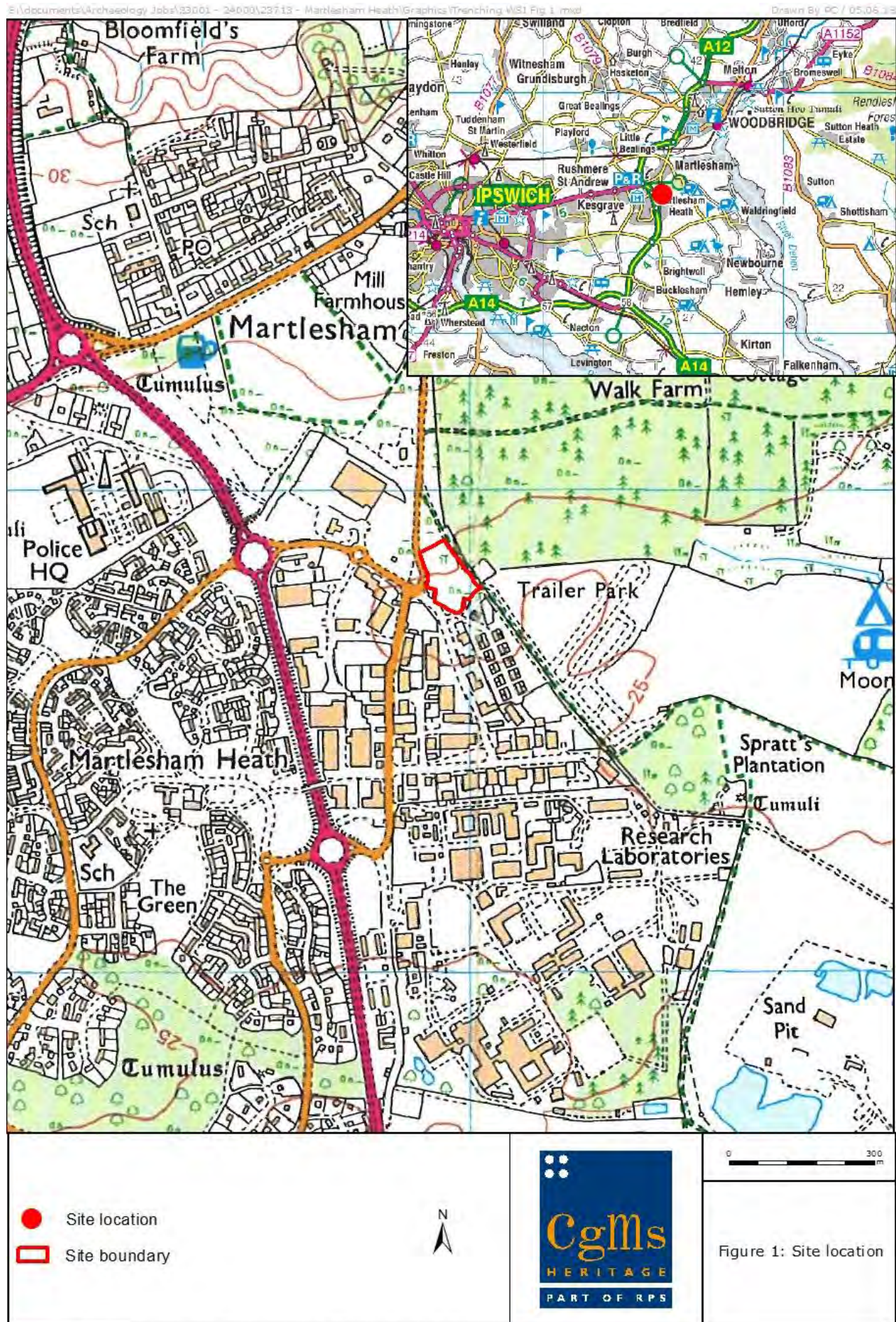
7.1 All works will be in compliance with the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974) and all applicable regulations and Codes of Practice and the Construction Design Management Regulations 2015.

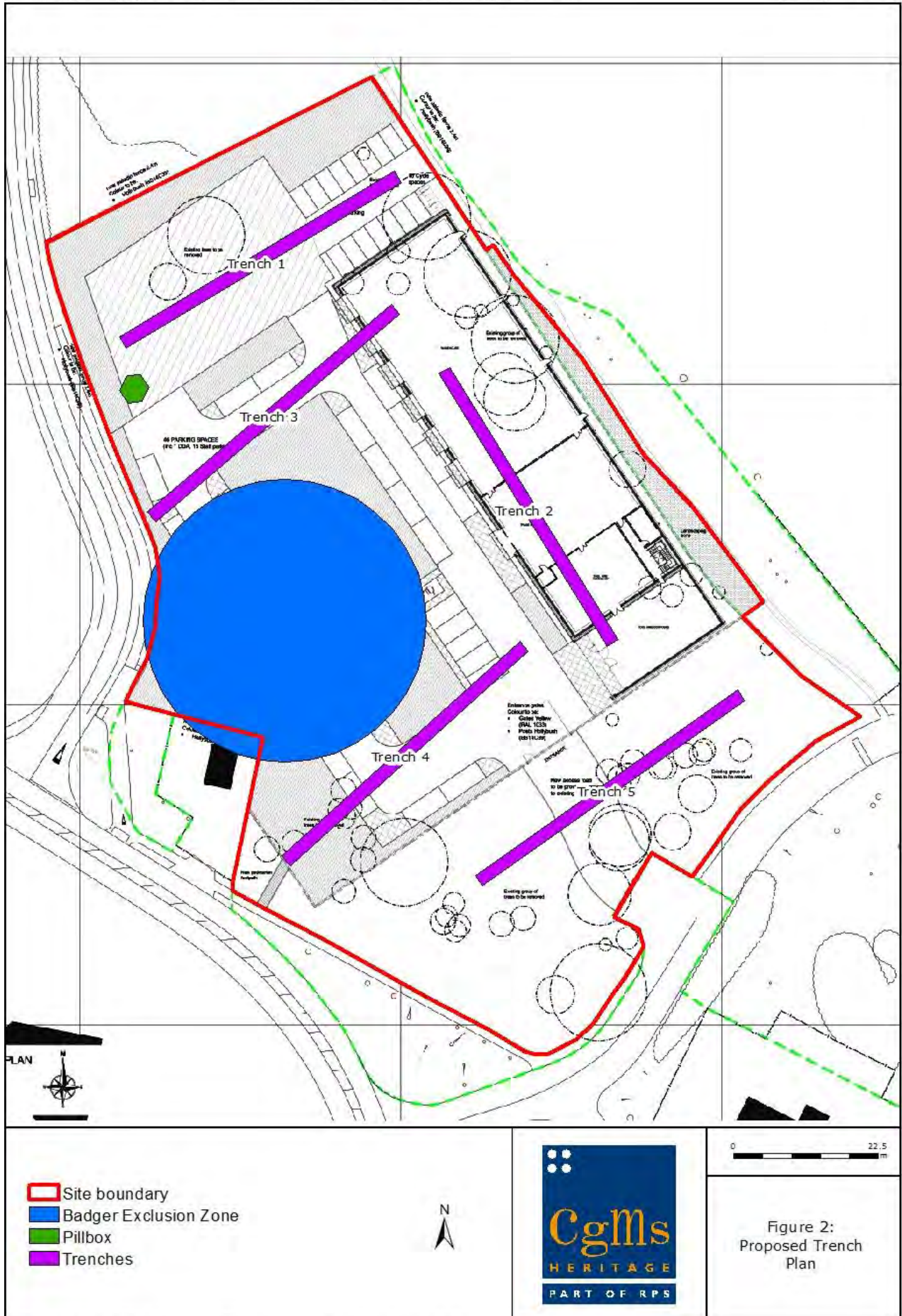
7.2 All archaeological staff will undertake their operations in accordance with safe working practices.

7.3 A site-specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded prior to the commencement of work on site.

7.4 A continuous process of dynamic risk assessment will be undertaken and if significant hazards are identified a specific risk assessment will be undertaken and recorded. Control measures will be implemented as required in response to specific hazards.

7.5 Safe working will take priority over the desire to record archaeological features or remains, and where it is considered that recording is dangerous, any such features or remains will be recorded by photography, at a safe distance.







## Appendix 2. Trench List

Trench	Area	Length (m)	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
1		27	E-W	light yellow gravelly sand plae grey brown silt	0.40	0001 topsoil dark grey brown silty sand with frequent roots 0006 subsoil mid orange brown silty sand rare sub rounded pebbles	none	0001, 0006
2		56.17	NW-SE	light yellow gravelly sand plae grey brown silt	0.50	0002 topsoil dark grey brown silty sand with frequent roots 0012 subsoil mid orange brown silty sand rare sub rounded pebbles	ditch 0013	0002, 0012, 0013, 0014
3		41	ENE-WSW	light yellow gravelly sand plae grey brown silt	0.35-0.45	0003 topsoil dark grey brown silty sand with frequent roots 0007 subsoil mid orange brown silty sand rare sub rounded pebbles	2 x ditches 0008 and 0010	0003, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0010, 0011
4		40	NE-SW	yellow orange gravelly sand plae grey brown silt	0.38	0004 topsoil dark grey brown silty sand with frequent roots 0016 subsoil mid orange brown silty sand rare sub rounded pebbles 0019 redposited yellow sand	1 modern building 1 modern pit	0004, 0015, 0016, 0019
5		8.17	8.17	light yellow gravelly sand plae grey brown silt	0.35	0005 topsoil dark grey brown silty sand with frequent roots 0017 subsoil mid orange brown silty sand rare sub rounded pebbles 0018 redposited yellow sand	none	0005, 0017, 0018





## Appendix 3. Context List

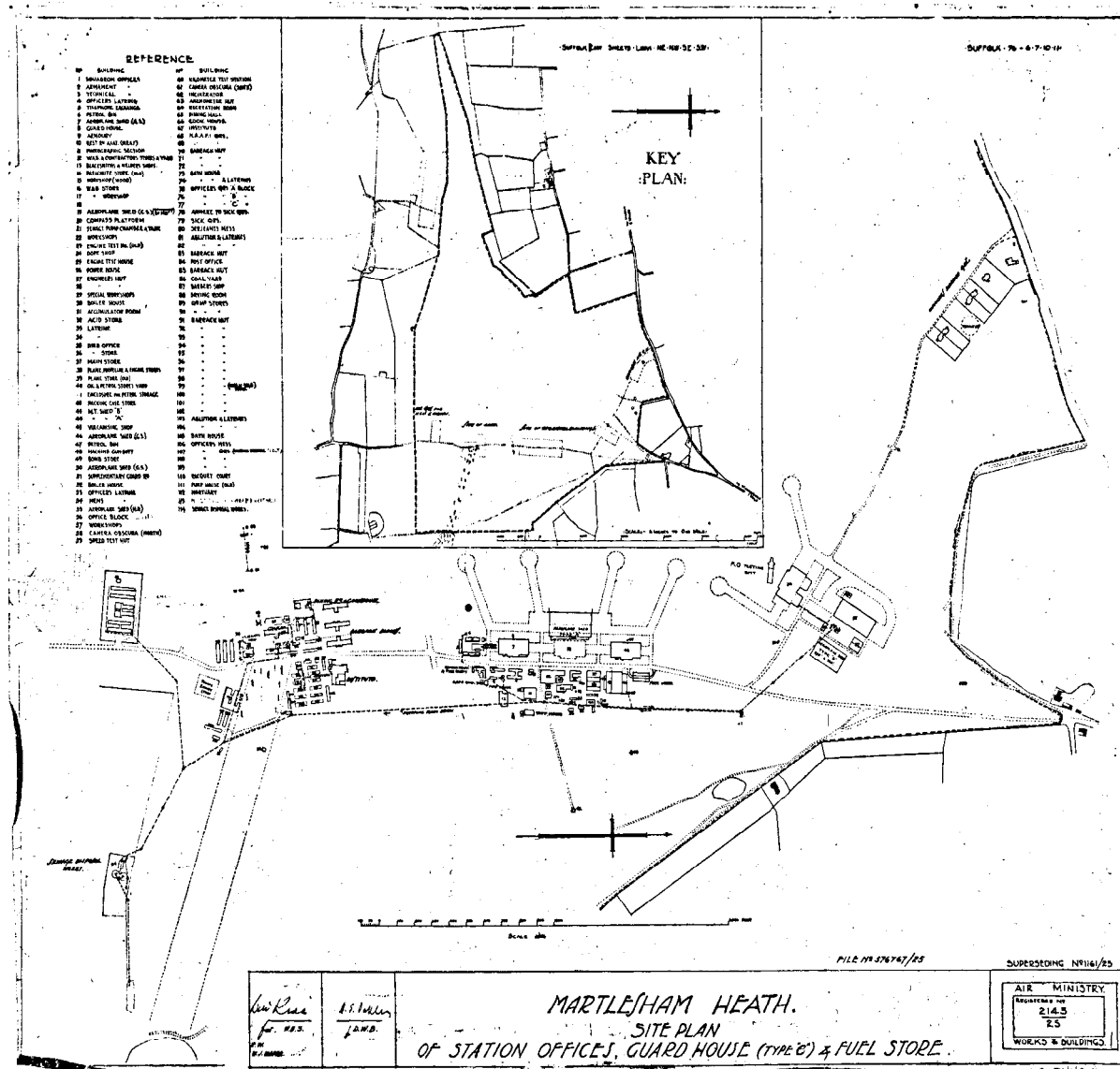
Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0001		1		Layer	dark brown silty sand frequent roots	topsoil			0.30
0002		2		Layer	dark brown silty sand frequent roots	topsoil			0.35
0003		3		Layer	dark brown silty sand frequent roots	topsoil			0.25-0.35
0004		4		Layer	dark brown silty sand frequent roots	topsoil			0.30
0005		5		Layer	dark brown silty sand frequent roots	topsoil			0.28
0006		1		Layer	mid reddish brown soft sandy silt occasional small sub rounded pebbles	subsoil			0.10
0007		3		Layer	mid reddish brown soft sandy silt occasional small sub rounded pebbles	subsoil			0.10
0008	0008	3	Ditch	Cut	linear aligned NNW-SSE, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base	relationship with 0010 unknown ditch perhaps a re-cut of 0010		0.70	0.26
0009	0008	3	Ditch	Fill	mid greyish brown soft silty sand mottled with dark grey brown. Contained moderate amounts of small stones	gradual backfill		0.70	0.26

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0010	0010	3	Ditch	Cut	linear aligned NNW-SSE with a shallow concave profile. The east edge is very shallow and undulating	ditch uncertain stratigraphic relationship with 0008		1.30	0.14
0011	0010	3	Ditch	Fill	mid greyish brown soft silty sand mottled with dark grey brown. Contained moderate amounts of small stones	gradual backfill		1.30	0.14
0012		2		Layer	mid reddish brown soft sandy silt occ small sub rounded pebbles	subsoil			0.15
0013	0013	2	Ditch	Cut	linear aligned E-W with moderate sloping sides down to a broad concave base appears to cut subsoil. Bank still extant as an earthwork along its northern edge. This was not seen in the trench edge	ditch with associated bank		1.24	0.32
0014	0013	2	Ditch	Fill	dark grey brown soft sandy silt with occasional small rounded and sub-angular stones	gradual backfill		1.24	0.32
0015		4		Other	Brick structure. London Brick Company red 9 inch frogged bricks. Two rooms with a central wall divide. Each room has its own entrance with a brick wall extending around the entrance acting as a blast wall. 3 bricks thick. Lime cement.	possible inter-war latrine block. Not seen on the 1945 air ministry site plan			
0016		4		Layer	mid reddish brown soft sandy silt occ small sub rounded pebbles	subsoil			0.08
0017		5		Layer	mid reddish brown soft sandy silt occ small sub rounded pebbles	subsoil			0.05-0.07
0018		5		Deposit	re-deposited yellow sand freq gravel	re-deposited natural at SW end of trench only. possibly relating to a hollow located south of the trench interpreted as a sewer pipe trench where the pipe has been removed. An upturned concrete manhole was also located close by to the trench, these services likely relate to building 0015			0.40
0019		4		Deposit	re-deposited yellow sand freq gravel	re-deposited natural at SW end of trench only. Build up of material relating to the construction of building 0015			0.30

Context No	Feature No	Trench No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)
0020	0020			Other	pillbox structure	pillbox			
0021				Layer	pale yellow and orange sand with freq gravel occ mid brown silty patches				

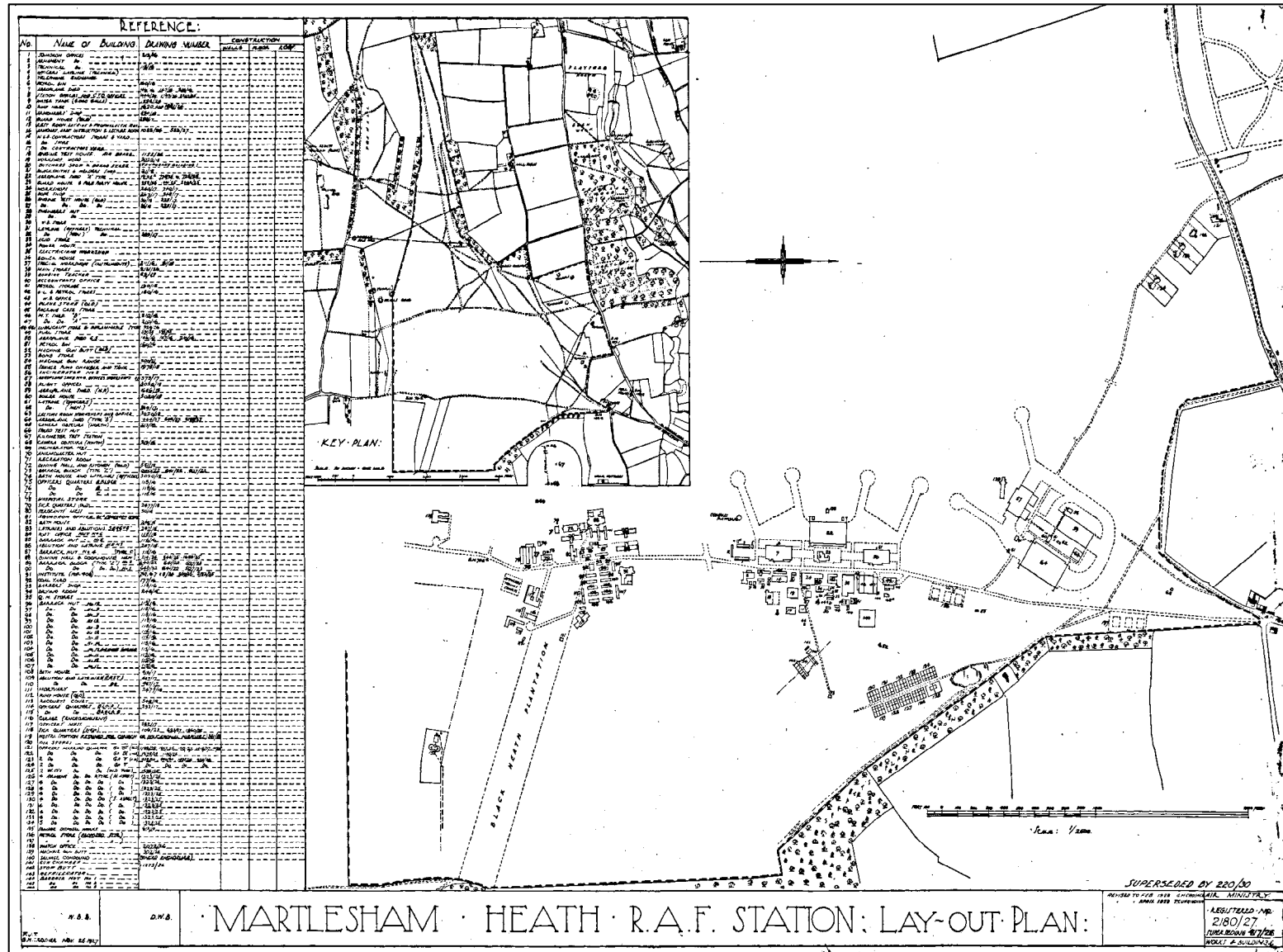


# Appendix 4. 1925 Air Ministry Site Plan





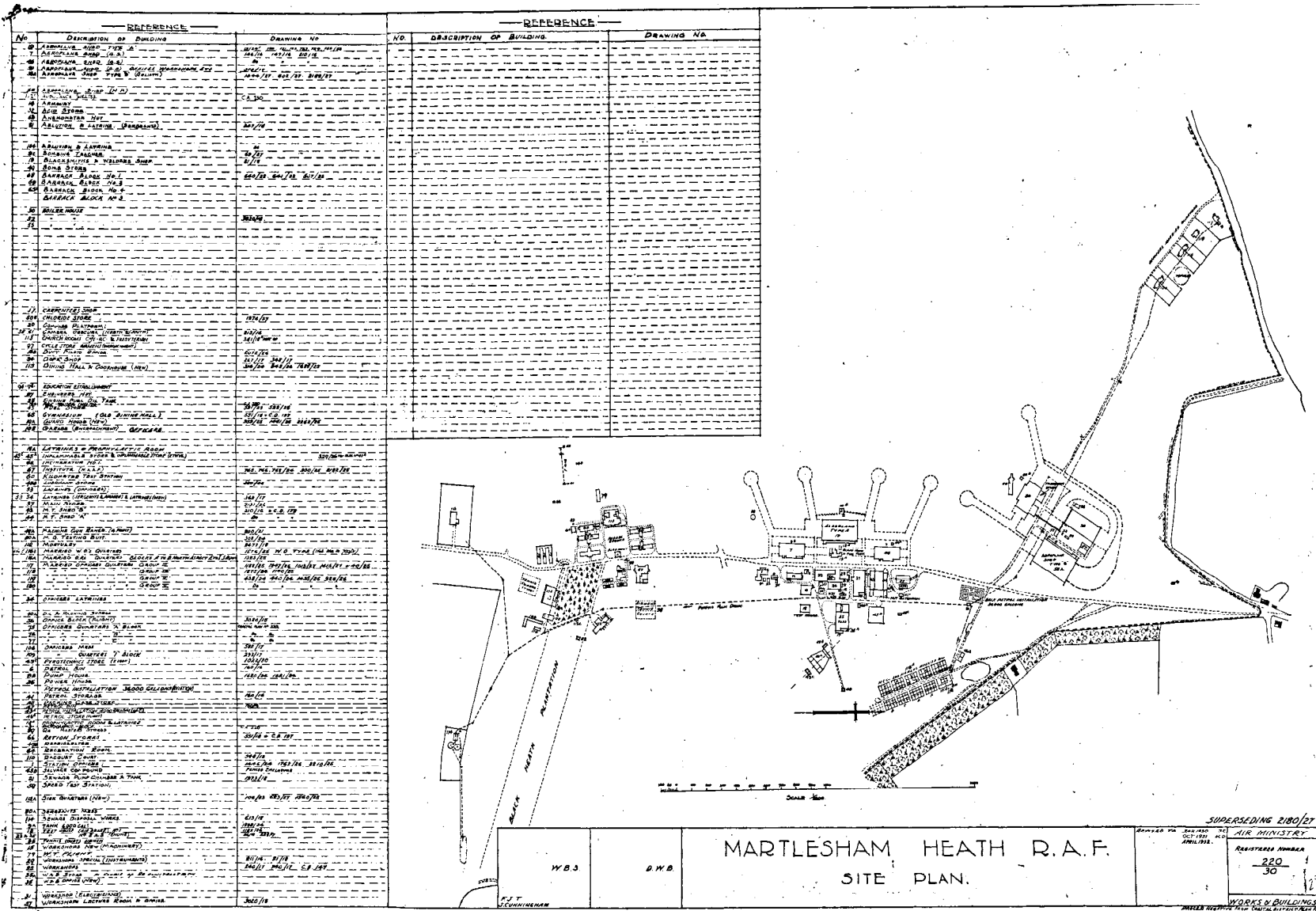
# Appendix 5. 1927 Air Ministry Site Plan





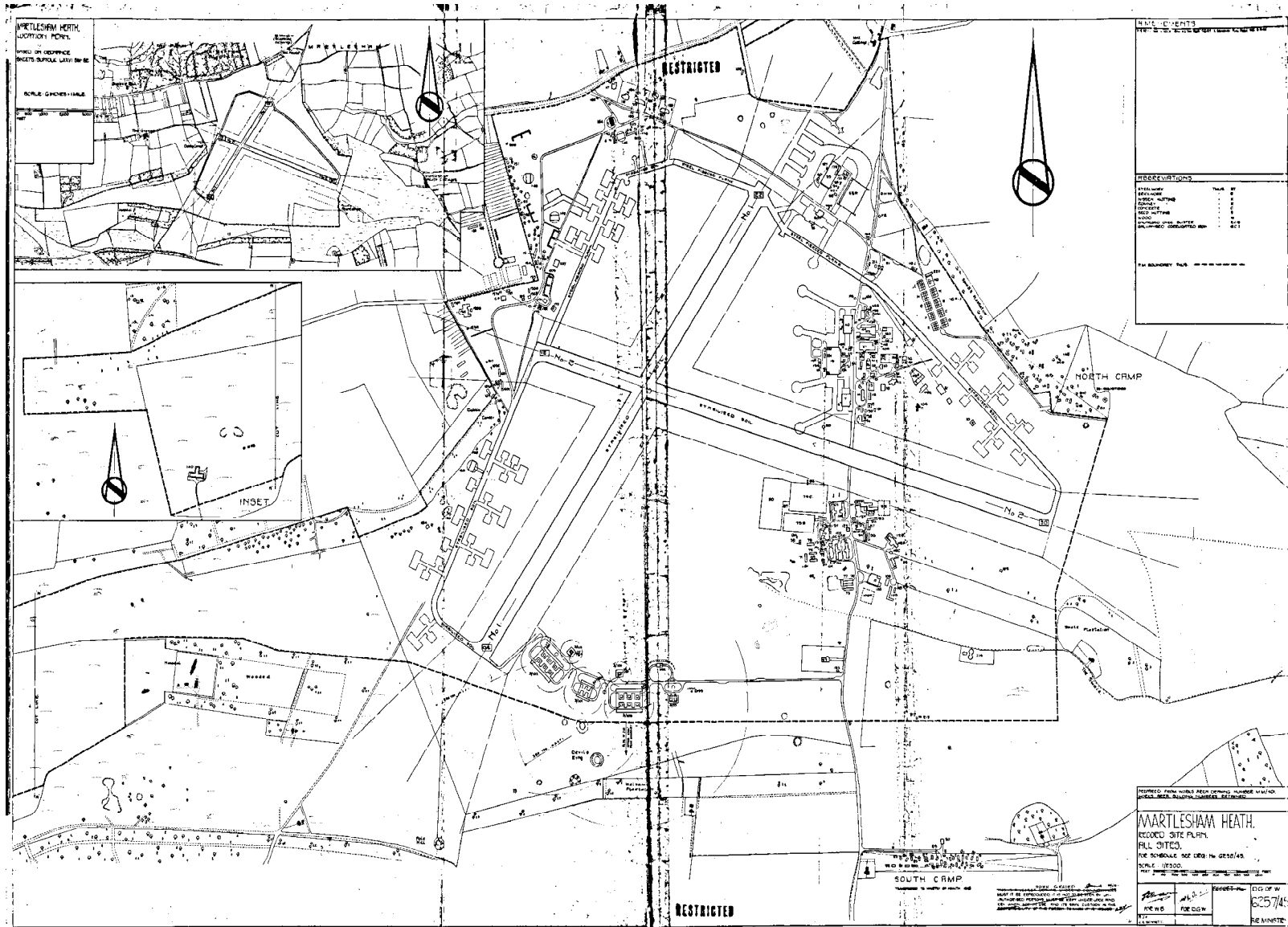


# Appendix 6. 1930 Air Ministry Site Plan





# Appendix 7. 1945 Air Ministry Site Plan









## Appendix 9. OASIS Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

**OASIS ID: suffolka1-324569**

### Project details

Project name	Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation
Short description of the project	In August 2018 an archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken at a site located on land northeast of Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk prior to the construction of a Travis Perkins commercial unit. Five archaeologically supervised trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed development area. The works revealed a modern pit and the walls of a two room brick building, within Trench 4, that likely relate to when the site formed part of Martlesham Heath airfield in the inter war period. Three undated ditches were also identified. Ditch 0013, in Trench 2, was identified just to the south of an extant earthwork bank both of which were aligned with a boundary identified on the 1st edition OS map of 1881 that formed a trapezoid shaped enclosure. The further two undated ditches, identified in Trench 3, may represent the remnant of a field system of pre-post medieval in date.
Project dates	Start: 06-08-2018 End: 07-08-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	MRM 175 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	2018_076 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 1 - Heathland
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	BUILDING Modern
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Position in the planning process Pre-application

### Project location

Country England  
Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL MARTLESHAM Anson Road  
Postcode IP5 3RU  
Study area 1 Hectares  
Site coordinates TM 2500 4580 52.064238538966 1.282934925357 52 03 51 N 001 16 58 E Point  
Height OD / Depth Min: 24m Max: 24m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC  
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body  
Project design originator CgMs  
Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner  
Project supervisor Martin Cuthbert  
Type of sponsor/funding body Consultants/architects  
Name of sponsor/funding body CgMs

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No  
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Digital Archive ID MRM 175  
Digital Contents "none"  
Digital Media available "GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"  
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER  
Paper Archive ID MRM 175  
Paper Contents "none"  
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

### Project bibliography 1



Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land northeast of Anson Road, Martlesham Heath, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cuthbert, M.
Other bibliographic details	2018/076
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ring bound grey literature report with full colour photos and figures
Entered by	martin Cuthbert (martin.cuthbert@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	10 August 2018

## OASIS:

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

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