

SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Park Farm, Chapel Road
Bucklesham, Suffolk

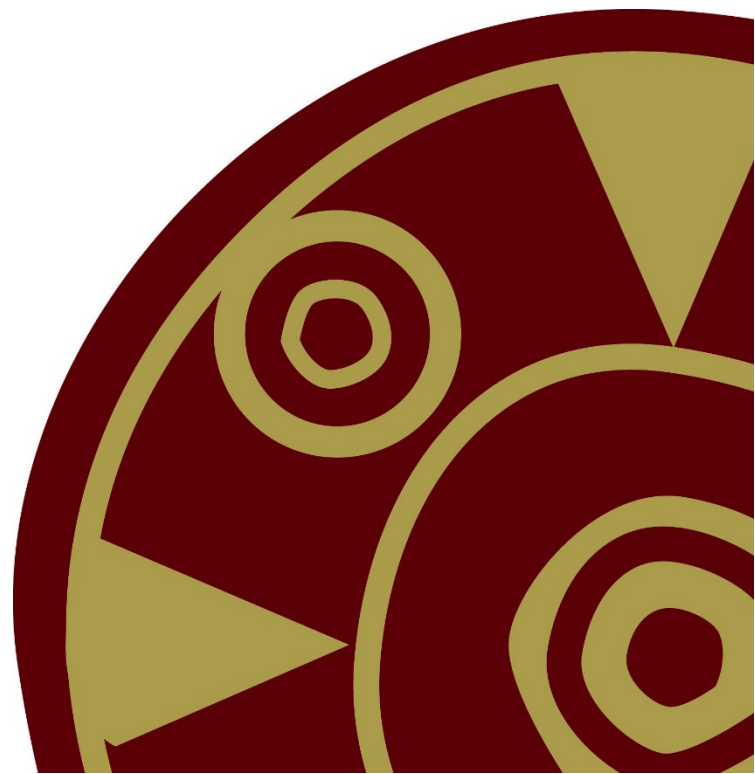
Client:

Brian Humphreys

Date:

December 2018

BUC 120
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2018/109
Author: M. Sommers
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Park Farm, Chapel Road Bucklesham, Suffolk

BUC 120

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2018/109

Author: Mark Sommers

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: December 2018

HER Information

Site Code: BUC 120
Site Name: Park Farm, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk
Report Number 2018/109
Planning Application No: DC/17/2535/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 27th - 29th November 2018
Grid Reference: TM 2551 4127
OASIS Reference: suffolka1-334240
Curatorial Officer: Dr Hannah Cutler
Project Officer: Mark Sommers
Client/Funding Body: Brian Humphreys
HER Search Invoice No. 9220386

Client Reference:

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: Mark Sommers

Date:

Approved By: Stuart Boulter

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on an area of land at Park Farm, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk, in advance of its development as a caravan park. Ten trenches, totalling 280m in length, were excavated. This work revealed three ditch segments, two of which are likely to be parts of the same feature. No finds were recovered from these features and consequently they are undated, although they appear to predate late 19th century mapping. These ditches are coincidental with two linear features recorded by the National Mapping Programme. (Mark Sommers, Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company, for Brian Humphreys).

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a caravan park on land at Park Farm, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk (application number DC/17/25357/FUL). A condition was attached to the planning consent calling for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be in place prior to any development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by Dr Hannah Cutler of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), dated 13th November 2018, was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary. Based on this brief, a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), produced by Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC), was approved by Dr Cutler, the curatorial officer for this project (Appendix 1).

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 2551 4127. Figure 1 comprises a location plan.

The land is to be developed over two phases (see Fig. 1). This report deals with the archaeological evaluation of the phase 1 area only.

The archaeological evaluation was carried out between the 27th and 29th November 2018 by SACIC, who were commissioned by the owner and developer, Brian Humphreys.

2. Geology and topography

The development site consists of an irregular shaped area of pasture lying between Brightwell Road and Chapel Road. The land is set back from both roads, apart from a narrow access route that leads onto Brightwell Road. The local landscape is gently rolling. The site itself slopes from a high of c.25.9m, at the northwest point, gently down to a low of c.22.5m OD, just north of the boundary between the two phases, before rising slowly to reach a level of c.25.0m at the southern edge.

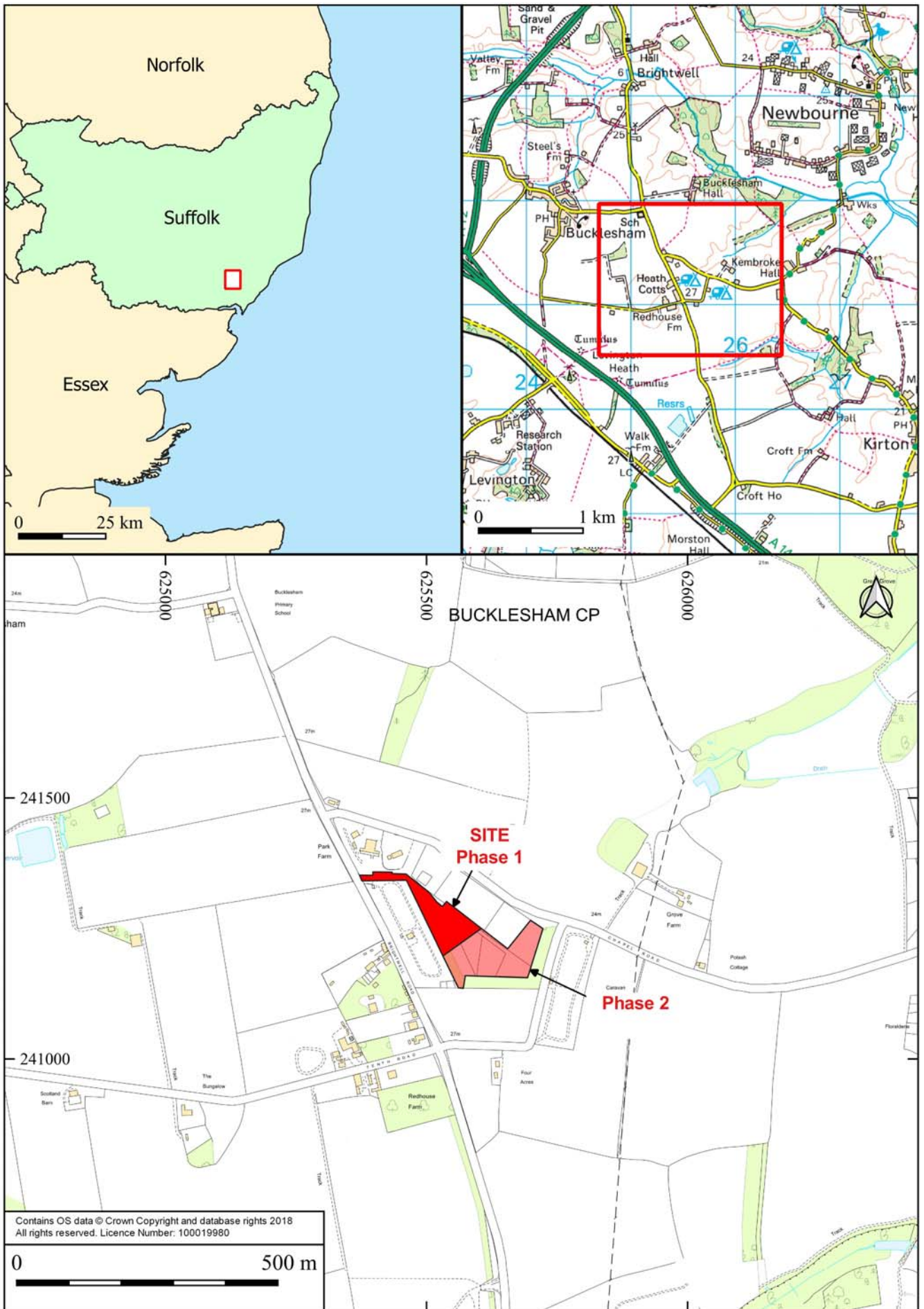


Figure 1. Site location plan

Geology

The British Geological Survey records the site as having an underlying bedrock geology of sand of the Red Crag Formation. It is overlain by a superficial geology of sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup.

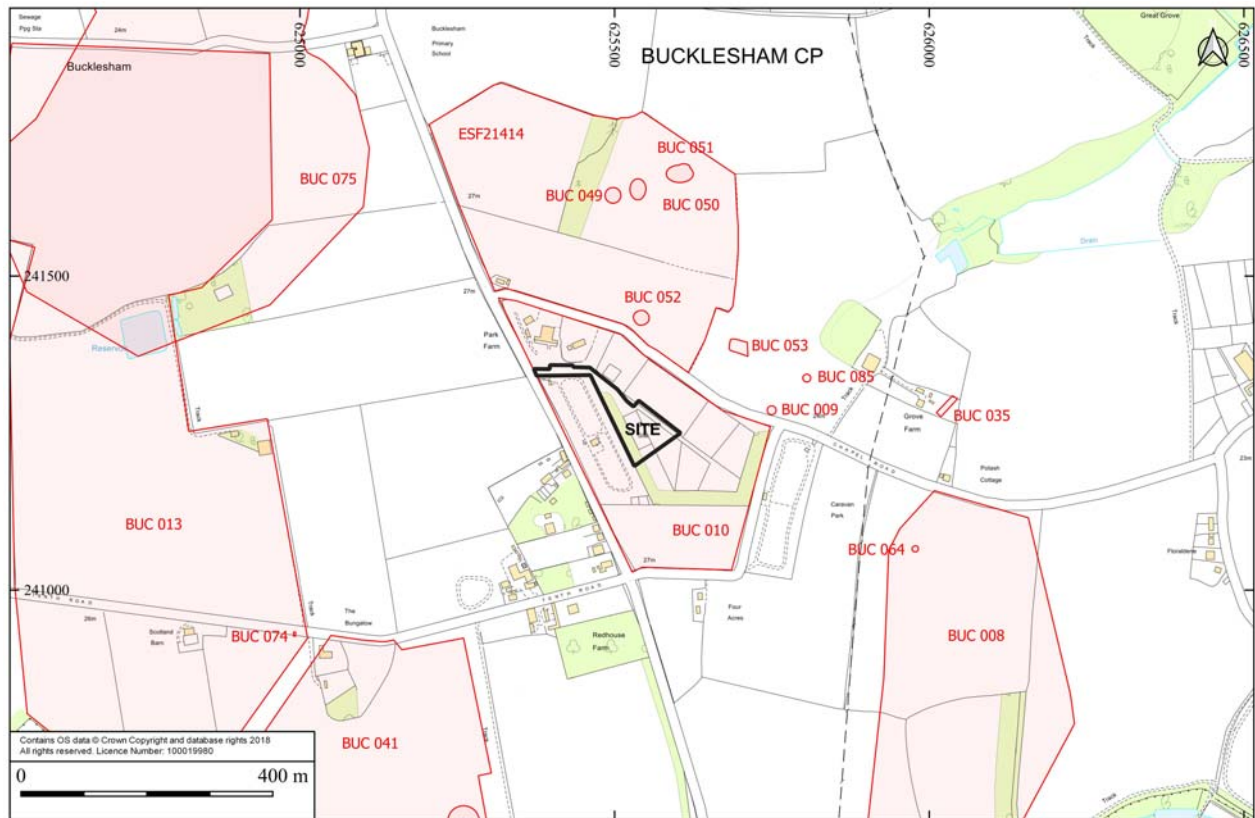


Figure 2. HER entry locations

3. Archaeology and historical background

A number of archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the local area of the proposed site. The locations of these are marked in Figure 2; a summary of the recorded entries is as follows:

HER No.	Date	Nature of Evidence
BUC 008	Un	Cropmarks showing ditches, trackways and two possible ring ditches, c.9m and 11m in diameter. Orientation of the possible tracks and boundaries (roughly north-south and east-west) is similar to the surrounding post medieval field system although they do not appear to be directly associated. Undated but the possible association with ring ditches in the size range 6-20m diameter could suggest a later prehistoric or Roman activity.
BUC 009	Un	Ring ditch, c.13m in diameter, of unknown date and function visible as a cropmark. The ditch is c.1m wide. The cropmark is faint and it is not possible to tell if a break or entrance through the ditch is present.

BUC 010	Un	Ditch system and ring ditch, c.30m diameter. Field now covered with farm and pig pens (1996). The ditch is between 1.5m and 2m wide enclosing an area c.30m in diameter. An entrance or break in the cropmark cannot be seen. However, the surrounding cropmarks appear to be aligned on the ring ditch, which could support an interpretation of similar date, possibly to the later prehistoric period.
BUC 013	Un	Complex of crop marks - linear ditches and enclosures. Also reports of implements and dark soil marks on south side of Tenth Road. Fragment of decorated bronze object, ?vessel, ?Rom, found at TM 249 411. Cropmarks of ditched field boundaries and trackways, of probably post-medieval and possibly late prehistoric date, can be seen to the south-east of Bucklesham village. One very straight cropmark at TM24814110 meets and matches the north-west to south-east layout of the surrounding post-medieval field boundaries and is almost certainly post-medieval in date.
BUC 035	Rom, Sax, med & Pmed	A scatter of medieval and early post-medieval pottery sherds were located at the eastern edge of field OS.0032 during monitoring of pipeline works in 1991. A series of trial trenches were subsequently excavated but no features were identified although a few medieval pottery sherds were recovered from some of the trenches. Finds recovered consist of: 1 Thetford type ware rim, 1 base & 5 body sherds, Medieval coarseware, 10 body sherds Medieval glazed ware, 2 body sherds Roman pottery, 1 body sherd Late Medieval glazed, burnt flints & various Post medieval sherds and brick/tile fragments.
BUC 041	Un	Cropmarks visible in aerial photograph - site of enclosure (approx. 70 x 50m) with accompanying field boundary in surrounding modern field. Also numerous linear features, possibly field boundaries and a possible curvilinear enclosure of unknown date alongside a track of probable post-medieval date. A length of trackway at TM25114074 matches the position and orientation of a field boundary marked on the first edition Ordnance Survey map and is probably post-medieval or modern in date.
BUC 049	Un	Ring ditch, c.19m diameter. The ditch is on average 1.5m wide and contains no apparent breaks or entrances.
BUC 050	Un	Ring ditch, c.25m diameter. The ditch is on average 1.5m wide and contains no apparent breaks or entrances.
BUC 051	Un (?Neo/ BA)	Small oval enclosure. The ditch measures between roughly 1.5m and 3.5m wide, enclosing an area approximately 20m by 30m in size, the longest axis orientated roughly northeast to south-west. The cropmark is faint at two points on the south-eastern side, possibly caused by breaks or entrances across the ditch. This feature may be a mortuary enclosure, a type of structure thought to date from the Neolithic or early Bronze Age period.
BUC 052	Un	A ring ditch c.25m in diameter is visible as a cropmark on aerial photographs. The ditch is on average 1m wide and contains no apparent breaks or entrances.
BUC 053	Un	A possible rectilinear ditched enclosure of unknown date or function, is partly visible as a cropmark. The south-eastern end does not appear to be enclosed by a ditch. A second possible small enclosure may be visible c.45m to the west, bisected by a modern field boundary.

BUC 064	Un	A possible ring ditch is visible on aerial photographs of 1993 as a cropmark. The ditch is relatively narrow at under 1.5m wide, with a diameter of c.8m. The relatively small proportions of this site do not support an interpretation as a barrow of Bronze Age date and the location of the ring ditch within the area of BUC 008 make a domestic function, possibly as the drip gully of an Iron Age round house more probable.
BUC 074	WW2	A Second World War pillbox, probably a type 23, is visible as a structure on aerial photographs in the hedgerow on the south side of Tenth Road.
BUC 075	Un	Cropmarks of ditched trackways, field boundaries and enclosures visible on aerial photographs. Undated but probably from the later prehistoric period, possibly continuing in use into the medieval period.
BUC 085	Un	A ring ditch of unknown date and function can be seen as a cropmark. The ditch appears to be relatively narrow, less than half a metre wide on average, enclosing an area of c.12m diameter. The cropmark is faint on the available images and it is not possible to tell if a break or entrance through the ditch is present.
ESF21414	Rom, med & Pmed	Metal Detecting Rally, 3 Sept 2006 over 3 fields. No professional archaeologist present. Roman, medieval, and post-medieval artefacts reported to have been recovered.

Table 1. Summary of HER entries

There are a number of entries on the HER within, and in the immediate area of, the evaluation area, the majority of which relate to cropmarks visible on aerial photographs. These comprise extensive field systems that are of an unknown date. Some are undoubtedly quite late and are related to post-medieval land division that is comparable to extant boundaries or marked on 19th century mapping. Other field systems and enclosures are possibly earlier and could potentially date from the prehistoric, Roman or medieval periods.

Also visible in the local area as cropmarks on aerial photographs are a number of ring ditches, including one within the Phase 2 area of the site (BUC 010). These circular features often indicate the site of a burial mound. The mound itself may have been levelled with the circular ditch, from which the mound material was obtained, being the only evidence that survives. Such monuments generally date from the Bronze Age period although this form of burial practice was also carried out during the Neolithic, Roman and Saxon periods. Another possible interpretation is that the circular ditches are the result of roundhouses, possibly drip-gulleys that form around under the edge of

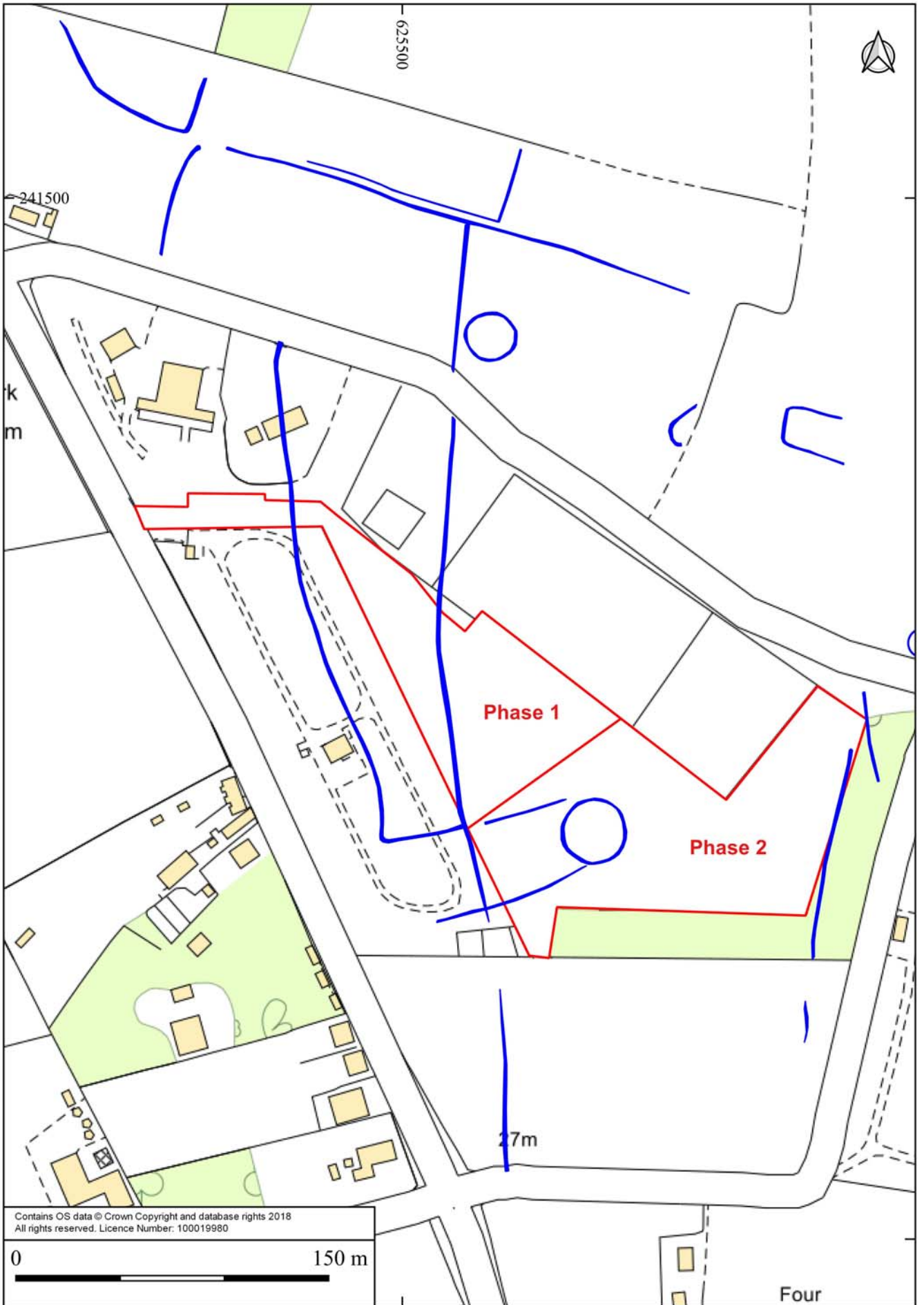


Figure 3. NMP plot of visible cropmarks (blue)

a structure's roof or a construction trench for a wall. Roundhouses generally date from the later prehistoric period although they rarely produce a ring ditch larger than 12m in diameter.

A number of these cropmarks have been plotted by the National Mapping Programme (NMP), the results of which are presented in Figure 3. It can be seen that two roughly parallel ditches, which appear to form an elongated linear enclosure or field, aligned approximately north-south, can be seen crossing the Phase 1 development area. In the Phase 2 area a ring ditch, c.32m in diameter, is clearly visible. Further ditches that appear to be related to those crossing Phase 1 area can also be seen. These also appear to respect the ring ditch. The diameter of the ring ditch is considerably larger than 12m and is therefore more likely to be the result of the construction of a burial mound.

Low density scatters of Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval finds have been recovered during the monitoring of a pipeline (BUC 035) to the east of the site and through metal detecting on an area to the north (ESF21414). No actual features relating to these periods have been identified and as such they are likely to represent a background of low-level activity in the local area rather than specific occupation sites.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a toothless bucket fitted to a tracked excavator. The trench locations were laid out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS; Leica GPS) with a sub-two centimetre accuracy. This equipment was also used to record the positions and elevation of any features encountered.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits that may be present and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Any features or significant deposits exposed were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. Resultant sections were recorded in pencil on plastic film at a scale of 1:20; surface plans were drawn, also at a scale of 1:20. Individual context numbers were allocated to all observable phenomenon such as the feature cuts and their fills. See Appendix 2 for a full list of the context numbers issued.

The trenches, which were 1.6m in width, were increased in length in order to achieve the sample area that would have been attained had they been 1.8m wide, as specified in the brief.

Metal detecting surveys of the trench bases and the spoil removed were undertaken but no metal artefacts were recovered.

A photographic record of the work undertaken was compiled using a 24 megapixel digital camera with suitable scales in place.

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

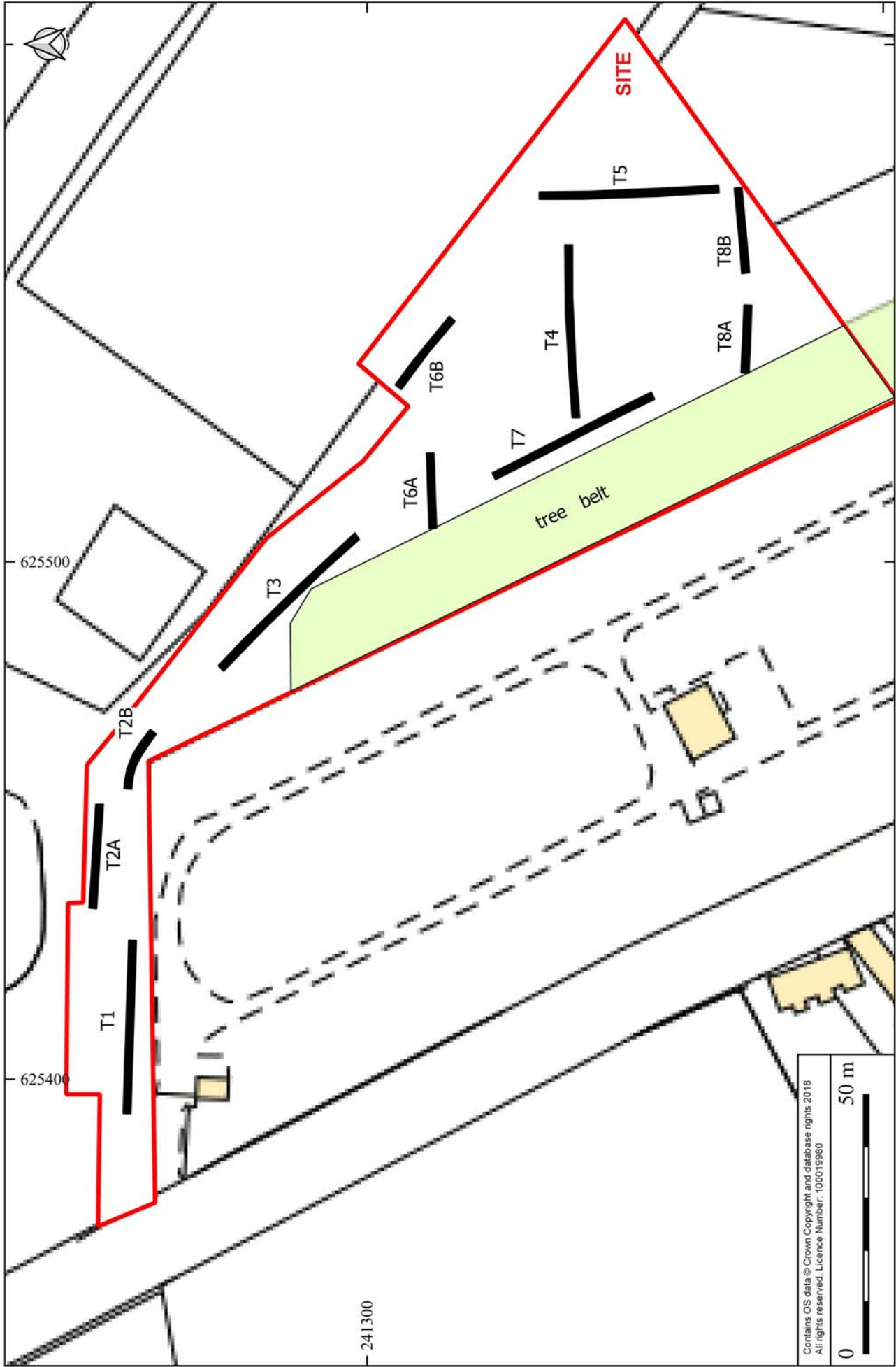


Figure 4. Trench locations

5. Results

Eight trenches were to be excavated in the locations depicted in the WSI. Unfortunately, due to the presence of existing hardstanding, trackways and a tree belt it was necessary to adjust their layout. Three of the trenches (Trenches 2, 6 and 8) were split in two to avoid an existing trackway with each segment identified as either A or B. Three trenches (6, 7 and 8) were moved slightly to the east to avoid damaging a tree belt that is to be retained in the proposed development. The excavated trench layout is shown in Figure 4.

The trenches revealed a natural subsoil consisting of yellow gravelly sand which lay below an overburden that consisted of c.0.25 to 0.4m of brown sandy topsoil (0001) and a layer of mid yellow/brown or very pale yellow to white silt (colour dependant on moisture content) that varied in thickness between 0.25m to 0.6m (0002). The interface between the topsoil and the underlying subsoil was relatively abrupt suggesting previous truncation, possibly through ploughing. The interface between the subsoil (0002) and the underlying natural subsoil was uneven and there was no indication of any truncation at this depth (Plate 1).

Archaeological features were identified in Trenches 2A, 6A and 7; these, and the other trenches, are described below:

Trench 1: East-west aligned, no features. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.65m below 0.3m of topsoil (0001) and 0.35m of subsoil (0002).

Trench 2: Excavated in two segments, 2A and 2B. Trench 2A was aligned east-west. Natural subsoil was at a depth of c.0.5m below 0.25m to 0.3m of topsoil (0001) and 0.2m to 0.25m of subsoil (0002). A single feature was recorded comprising a linear cut (0003) interpreted as a ditch aligned roughly north-south (Fig. 5). It measured 2.5m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth 0.6m (Plate 2). It contained a single fill (0004) of mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions from which no finds were recovered.

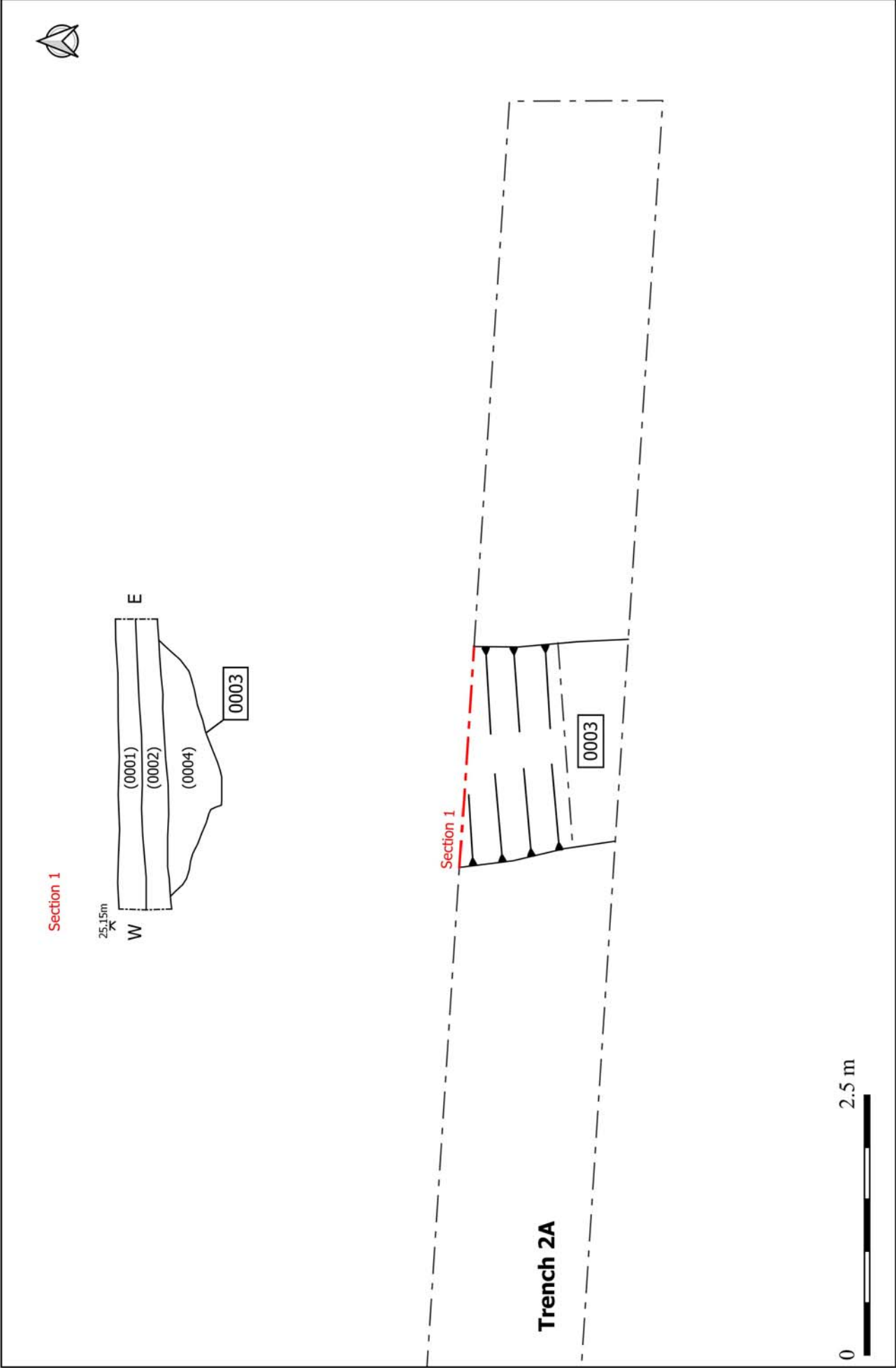


Figure 5. Ditch 0003 (Trench 2A) plan and section

Trench 2B was initially aligned roughly east-west before turning to the south to become northwest-southeast aligned. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.65m below 0.3m of topsoil (0001) and 0.35m of subsoil (0002). No features were identified.

Trench 3: Northwest-southeast aligned, no features. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.7m at the northwest end reducing to 0.5m at the southeast end. The topsoil (0001) was 0.3m thick throughout whilst the subsoil (0002) varied between 0.2m to 0.4m in thickness.

Trench 4: East-west aligned, no features. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.65m below 0.3m of topsoil (0001) and 0.35m of subsoil (0002).

Trench 5: north-south aligned, no features. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.7m below 0.35m of topsoil (0001) and 0.35m of subsoil (0002).

Trench 6: Excavated in two segments, 6A and 6B. Trench 6A was aligned east-west. Natural subsoil was at a depth of c.0.7m below 0.3m of topsoil (0001) and 0.4m of subsoil (0002). A single feature was recorded comprising a linear cut (0005) interpreted as a ditch aligned roughly north-south (Fig. 6). It measured 0.9m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth 0.16m (Plate 3). It contained a single fill (0006) of pale to mid brown silty sand from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 6B was aligned northwest-southeast. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.65m below 0.3m of topsoil (0001) and 0.35m of subsoil (0002). No features were identified.

Trench 7: Aligned approximately northwest-southeast. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.75m below 0.35m of topsoil (0001) and 0.4m of subsoil (0002). A single feature was recorded comprising a linear cut (0007) interpreted as a ditch aligned roughly north-south (Fig. 7). It measured 1.2m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth 0.22m (Plate 4). It contained a single fill (0008) of mid orangey brown sandy silt from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 8: Excavated in two segments, 8A and 8B. Both were roughly east-west aligned and contained no features. Natural subsoil was encountered at a depth of c.0.7m below 0.4m of topsoil (0001) and 0.3m of subsoil (0002).

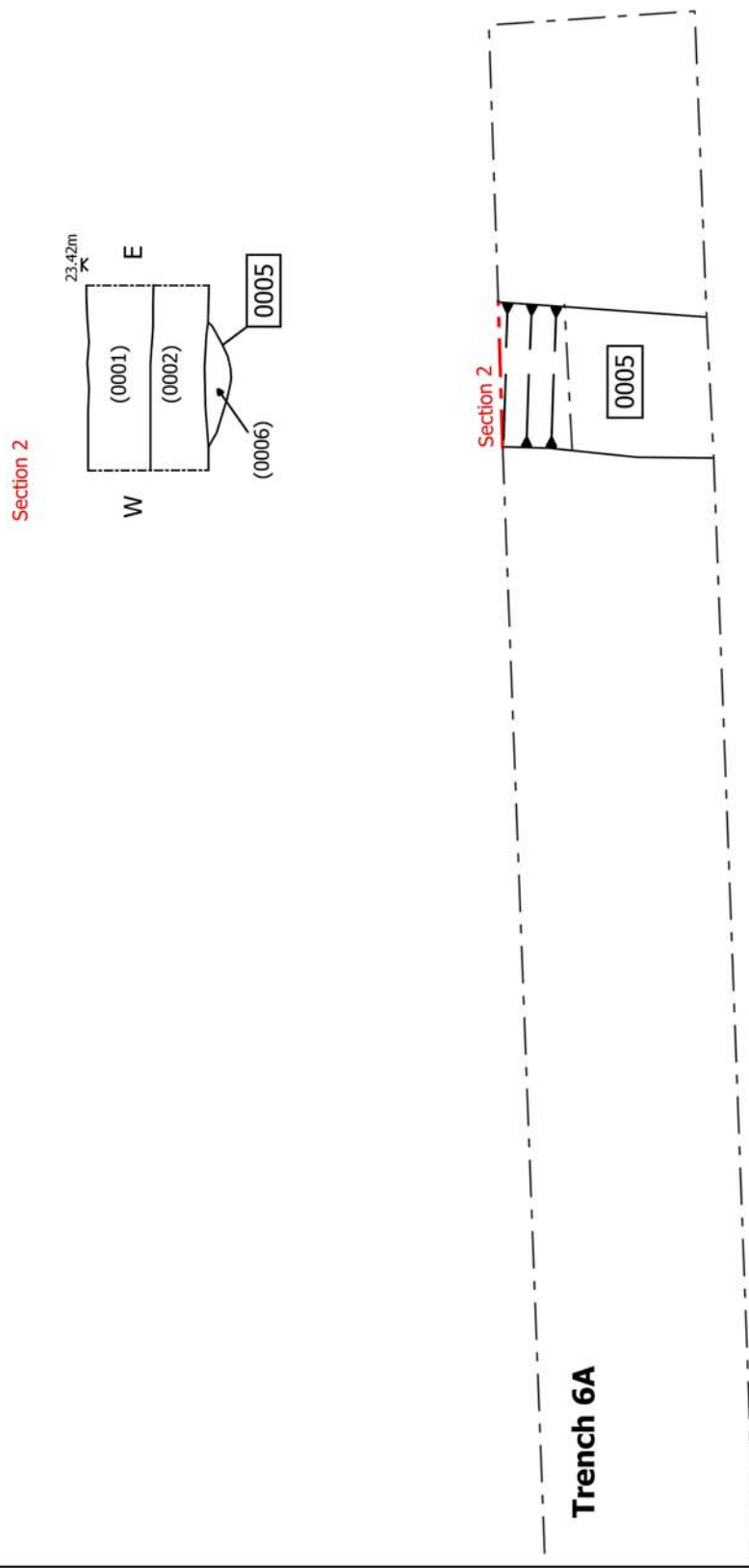


Figure 6. Ditch 0005 (Trench 6A) plan and section
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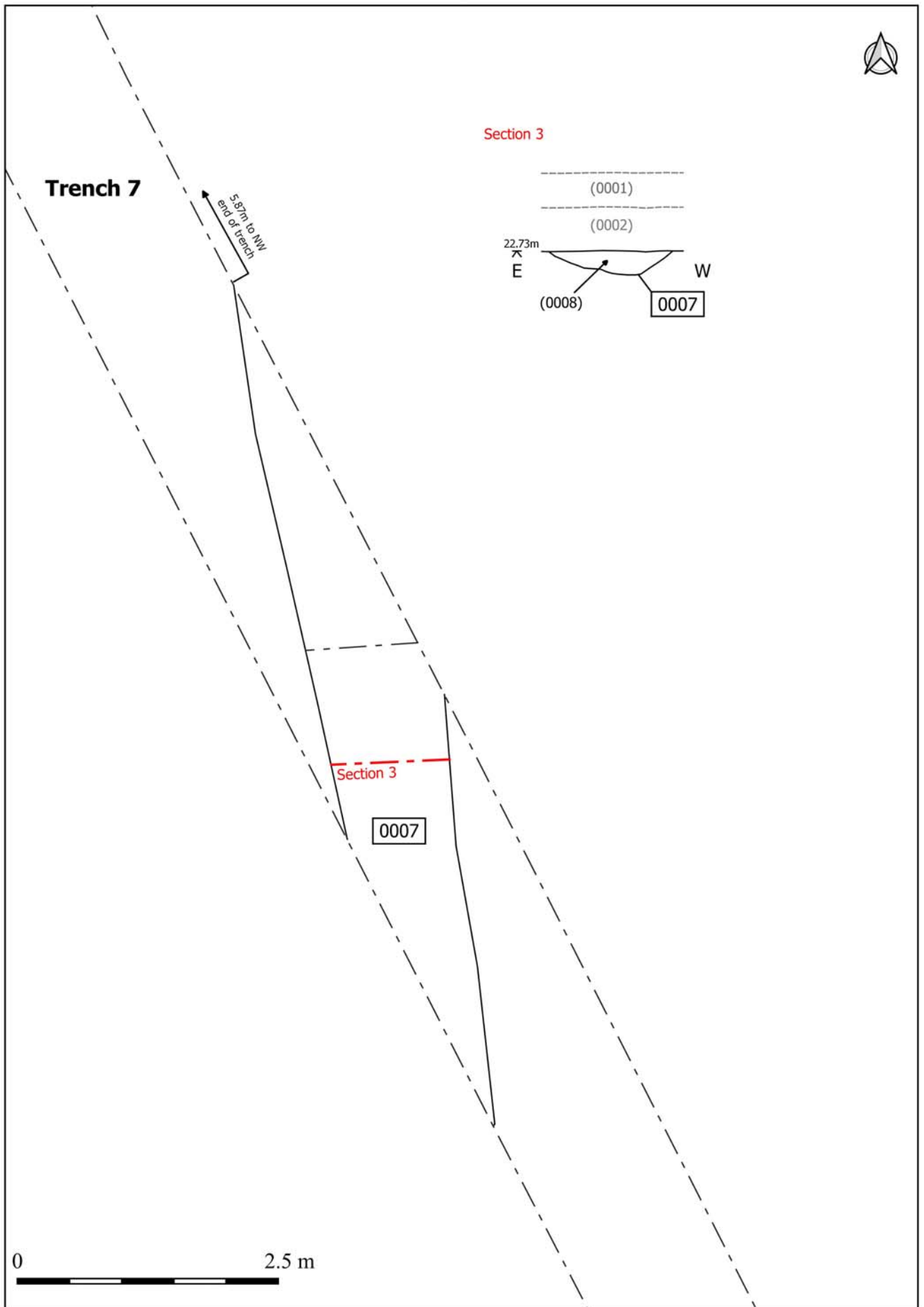


Figure 7. Ditch 0007 (Trench 7) plan and section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No finds were recovered and no environmental samples were taken.

7. Discussion

The evaluation recorded three ditch segments (0003, 0005 and 0007) in three separate trenches. Two of these, ditch 0005, in Trench 6A, and ditch 0007, in Trench 7, are clearly the same ditch.

No finds were recovered from these features and consequently they remain undated. They are likely to be field boundaries and given the absence of finds it must be assumed they are located away from any occupation sites that may be contemporary with these features. No corresponding boundaries are marked on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1881, which depicts the site as one large, roughly triangular field bounded by Brightwell Road, Chapel Road and Holly Lane to the south. This would indicate that these ditches predate the late 19th century.

These ditches coincide with the linear features recorded by the NMP running across the phase 1 area (Fig. 8). It is beyond doubt that the ditches recorded in the evaluation trenches are the cause of the cropmarks visible in aerial photographs and this confirms that the recorded NMP features in this area a true reflection of buried archaeological evidence.

The archaeological features recorded on this site lie at depths of at least 0.5m below the present ground surface. The subsoil layer (0002) lying below the topsoil consists of a fine silt and is thought to be a windblown loess, which has been recorded on a number of sites on the Felixstowe peninsula. The age of this deposit is unknown. It appears to seal the features, which could suggest they are of some antiquity, although the precise relationship is not conclusive.

No other features of any period were identified and no artefacts were noted within the topsoil or the underlying deposit.

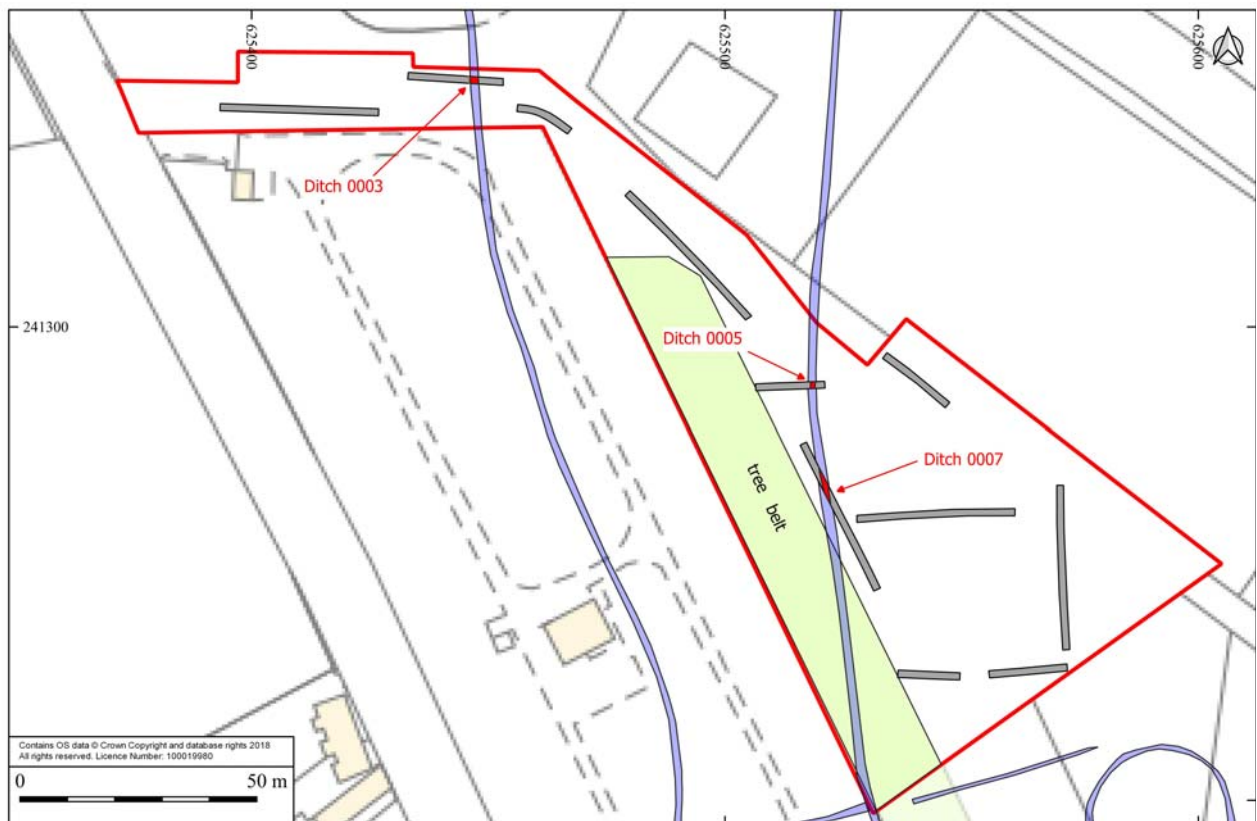


Figure 8. Summary of the evaluation results overlaid on the NMP plot

8. Conclusions

The three ditch segments are components of two north-south aligned ditches. They coincide with, and are undoubtedly the cause of, the cropmarks that have been recorded by the NMP. They are likely to be field boundaries but, due to a lack of finds, are of an unknown date. The absence of finds in the fills would suggest they are located away from any areas of contemporary occupation.

9. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and photographic archive will be sent to the County HER, ref. BUC 120. The project has also been entered onto OASIS, the online archaeological database, ref. suffolka1-334240. For a copy of the entry see Appendix 3.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Romy McIntosh and Mark Sommers. Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter who also provided advice during the production of the report and undertook the final editing.

Plates

(Scales are divided into 0.5m sections)



Plate 1. Sample view of the overburden (as seen in Trench 8B)



Plate 2. Ditch 0003 (Trench 2A), camera facing north



Plate 3. Ditch 0005 (Trench 6A), camera facing north



Plate 4. Ditch 0007 (Trench 7), camera facing south

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Park Farm, Chapel Road, Bucklesham (DC/17/2535/FUL)

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Date: November 2018

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: Hannah Cutler (SCC Archaeological Service)

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Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Park Farm, Chapel Road
	Parish/County	Bucklesham/Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TM 255 412
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation
	Size of Area	2.24 hectares (Phased; 0.85 hectares + 1.39 hectares)
	Access	Adjacent Park Farm
	Planning proposal	Caravan Park
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	Estimated as 1 x PO + 1 - 2 Project Assistants
	No. of subcontractor personnel	<i>TBC</i>
Project dates	Start date	<i>TBC</i>
	Fieldwork duration	Up to 6 days total
Reference codes	Site Code	BUC 120
	OASIS No.	Suffolka1-334240
	Planning Application No.	DC/17/2535/FUL
	HER Search Invoice Number	<i>TBC</i>
	SACIC Jobcode	BUCCHA001
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter
	Project Officer	<i>TBC</i>
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt
Hire details	Plant	NA
	Welfare	NA
	Tool-hire	NA

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	SACIC Project Managers	John Craven, Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
		Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	SACIC Finds Dept	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC H&S	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC EMS	Alex Fisher	01449 900126
SACIC Outreach Officer			
Client	Client	Brian Humphreys	-
	Client Agent	-	-
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Hannah Cutler (SCCAS)	01284 741229
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

Contents

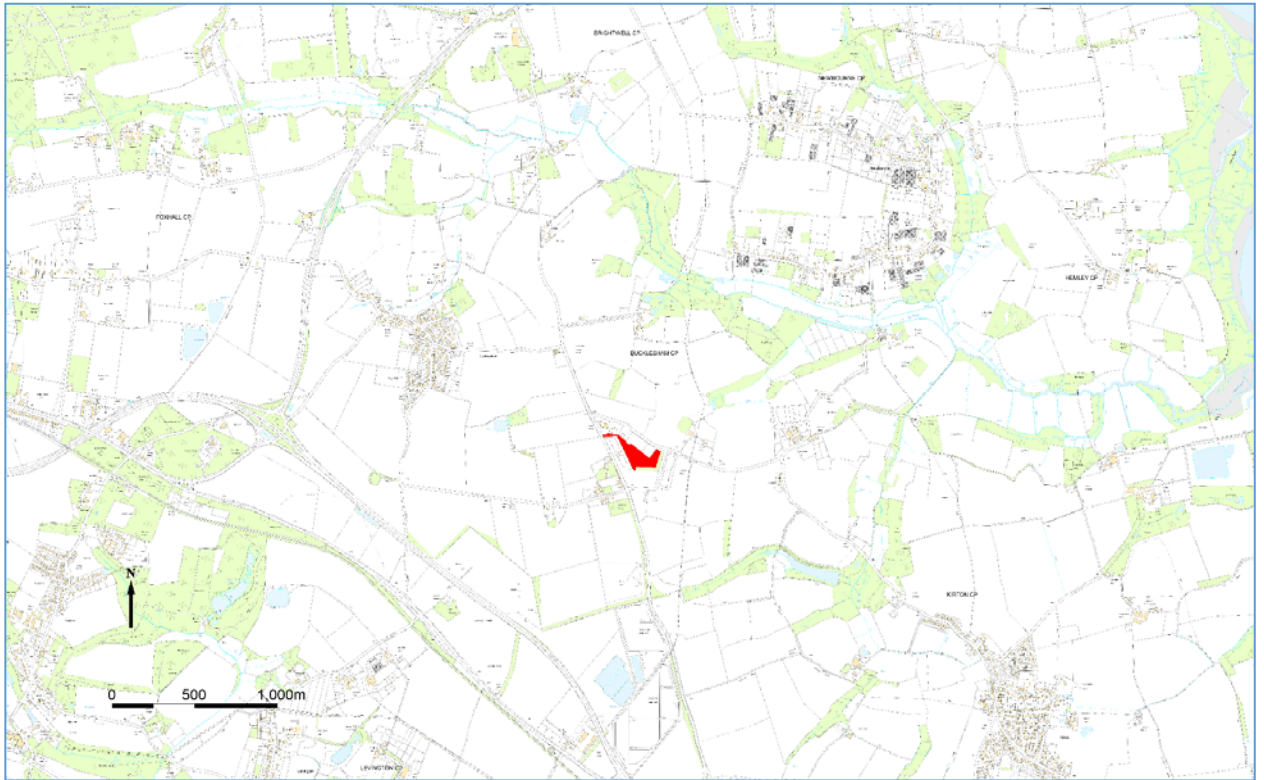
1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location (*red*)
2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trench
(*red = overall site edge, green = cropmarks, blue = stage 1 trial-trenches, black = stage 2 trial-trenches*)

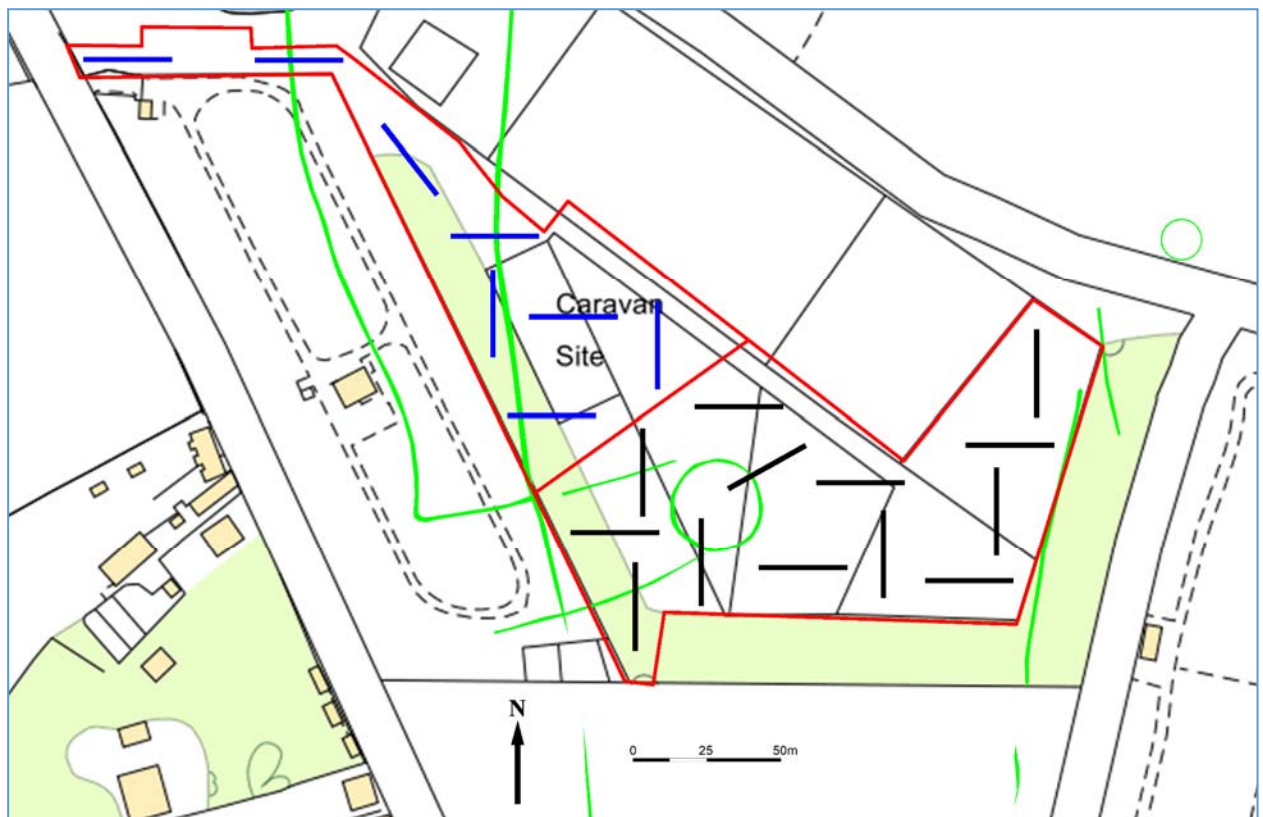
1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned by Brian Humphreys to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation covering the area of a caravan park development (Figure 1). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document, hereafter WSI).
- 1.2 The present stage of archaeological work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition on planning application DC/17/2535/FUL, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.3 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the site lies in an area of known archaeology recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Within the area of the proposed caravan park are cropmarks of a presumed prehistoric ring-ditch, probably marking the site of a prehistoric burial mound, along with linear features likely to be the remains of early field systems (HER No.s BUC 080 and BUC 010). The site is also situated within a wider landscape of cropmarks and, as a result, there is high potential that archaeological remains will be present and could be damaged or destroyed during the development. A full HER search has been commissioned from SCCAS as part of the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.4 Given that the groundworks associated with the development clearly have the potential to severely damage any below-ground heritage assets that currently survive on the site, archaeological investigation by condition was considered necessary. The initial evaluation is designed to broadly characterise and quantify any archaeology present in order that a programme of archaeological mitigation can be instigated as part of the planning process.
- 1.5 The evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a Brief prepared by Hannah Cutler of SCCAS (dated 13th November 2018) covering this specific planning condition. Any archaeological mitigation work subsequently required as a result of the evaluation will be subject to a new Brief and WSI.
- 1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)*, Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (July 2018);
 - *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists 2014;
 - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
 - *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
 - *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)
- 1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:
 - *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
 - *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
 - *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;*
 - *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



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Figure 1. Site Location (red)



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Figure 2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches
(red = overall site edge, green = cropmarks, blue = stage 1 trial-trenches, black = stage 2 trial-trenches)

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBC). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer, a Site Assistant with metal detecting undertaken by experienced metal detectorist (Steve Hunt).
- 2.2 The Brief (section 4.3) states that the evaluation trenches should cover 5% by area of the overall proposed development site of 2.24 hectares. This equates to a c.662m length of trench with 1.8m wide bucket. However, it has been agreed between the client and SCCAS that a staged approach to the evaluation will be undertaken. An initial area of approximately 0.85 hectares will be evaluated, equating to a c.240 metre length of trench (8 x 30m), with a second stage, comprising a c.390m length of trench (13 x 30m) (Figure 2).
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
 - a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
 - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
 - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
 - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
 - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m (including the depth of the trench). If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.
- 2.8 An 'overall features plan' and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10,

1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.

- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (BUC 120) and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the evaluation works covering the following;
- i) Ground surface prior to stripping
 - ii) The stripped surface
 - iii) The upcast spoil

The search will be undertaken by SACIC staff member Steve Hunt with the locations of all finds recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment.

- 2.12 Pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 The finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.14 Bulk soil samples will be collected from suitable features; these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, the remains will either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (BUC 120) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.

- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines. After initial recording and assessment for their significance, sensitive items requiring immediate conservation will be sent to a suitable laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Corroded items will be x-rayed along with coins if necessary for identification. After conservation, sensitive finds and other metalwork will be subjected to good quality digital photography before being deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared.
- 3.13 The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.

- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS prior to a decision being made regarding either their continued curation, reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.
- The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies.

4.2 Environmental controls

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

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator of at least 10 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, the sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

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

4.5 Access

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

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 Full reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project. The upcast spoil will be replaced in the trenches and roughly levelled/compacted by the tracks of the mechanical excavator

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS prior to any areas being handed back for construction work to begin.

5 Staffing

- 5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

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

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer in charge on site will be Mark Sommers. If required, additional Site Assistants will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

5.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance

Outside specialists cont.

Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

Appendix 2. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Description	Over	Under
0001	0001	All	Layer	Topsoil - dark brown silty sand	0002	
0002	0002	All	Layer	Subsoil - pale brown yellow to white (dependant on moisture content) silt, very fine with very infrequent stones. Firm and compact.		0001
0003	0003	2	Ditch Cut	Linear feature. Aligned north-south. Approx. 2.5m in width and 0.6m deep. Sloping sides down to a slightly steeper sided channel in centre.		0002
0004	0002	2	Ditch Fill	Single fill within cut 0003, comprises a mid orange brown sandy silt with moderate flint inclusions. No finds.		0002
0005	0005	6A	Ditch Cut	Linear feature. Aligned North-south. Approx. 0.9m in width and 0.16m deep. Sloping sides down to a rounded bottom.		0002
0006	0005	6A	Pit Fill	Single fill, within cut 0005. Consists of pale to mid brown silty sand. Similar to the subsoil (0002). No finds.		0002
0007	0007	7	Ditch Cut	Linear feature. Aligned North-south. Approx. 1.2m in width and 0.2m deep. Sloping sides down to a flattish bottom.		0002
0008	0007	7	Ditch Fill	Single fill, within cut 0007. Consists of mid orangey brown sandy silt. No finds.		0002

Appendix 3. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-334240	
Project details	
Project name	Park Farm, Chapel Road,, Bucklesham
Short description of the project	Trenched evaluation identified two undated ditches (in three trenches) that were coincidental with cropmarks recorded by the NMP.
Project dates	Start: 28-11-2018 End: 05-12-2018
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BUC 120 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/2535/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Extensive green field commercial development (e.g. shopping centre, business park, science park, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL BUCKLESHAM Park Farm Chapel Road
Study area	8900 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2551 4127 52.023365397026 1.287374874275 52 01 24 N 001 17 14 E Point
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	BUC 120
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	BUC 120
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Park Farm, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Sommers, M.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2018/109
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	printed sheets of A4 paper with card covers and a wire binding
Entered by	Mark Sommers (mark.sommers@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	5 December 2018

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



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