

**Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham,  
Suffolk**  
*Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
I-MEX (M&E) Ltd

HER No: RGH127  
CA Report: SU0074-1

October 2019





RGH127, Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham,  
Suffolk

## Archaeological Evaluation

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## SUMMARY

<b>Project Name:</b>	Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park
<b>Location:</b>	Rougham, Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b>	589929 264037
<b>Type:</b>	Evaluation
<b>Date:</b>	14 <sup>th</sup> October 2019
<b>Planning Reference:</b>	Pre-planning
<b>Location of Archive:</b>	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
<b>Site Code:</b>	RGH127

The following summary of the project is to be supplied to the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2019 at Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham, Suffolk. One trench was excavated measuring 60m in length.

Previous trial trenching on the broader site of the Suffolk Business Park was conducted in 2017 by Cotswold Archaeology (RGH096) which discovered scattered evidence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity. A number of trenches from the 2017 works partially covered the development area and were devoid of archaeological features. The single trench excavated in this stage of works revealed a single ditch running on a north to south alignment, this feature is tentatively dated to the Roman period due to the small number of finds present.



## 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2019 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for I-MEX (M&E) Ltd at Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham (centred at NGR: 589929 264037; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to assess the area for potential heritage assets which could be destroyed by the proposed development of the area and to add additional information to the previous evaluation works conducted in 2017 across the Suffolk Business Park as a whole (RGH 096, CA 2017).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation prepared by Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) West Suffolk Council, and with a subsequent detailed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) produced by CA (Appendix D) and approved by Gemma Stewart of SCCAS. The fieldwork also followed Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (ClfA 2014), Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003) and Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2017). It was monitored by Gemma Stewart (SCCAS), including a site visit on the 14<sup>th</sup> of October 2019.

### ***The site***

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 0.4ha and occupies a small area of a former arable field being developed piecemeal as part of the Suffolk Business Park. The site lies at approximately 60m AOD on the eastern side of a plateau of relatively high ground that extends west towards Bury St Edmunds.

1.4 The British Geological Survey (BGS) website records the sites superficial deposits as being Cover Sand. These superficial deposits overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) (BGS 2019). The observed geology on site was a mixed glacial material comprising of orange clay, light grey chalk flecked clay and orange sand patches.



## 2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1 The below information is a summary from archaeological backgrounds previously established in reports for the wide-ranging archaeological work previously carried out in the immediate vicinity. Due to the limited nature of the project and recent projects in the near vicinity already having a full HER search, the WSI stated that no new search would be necessary unless the project identified significant positive results.

The SCCAS Brief states that *'the proposed development affects a site of archaeological potential which has not been systematically investigated. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have defined archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date (RBK 035, RGH 086 and 096). As a result, there is potential for archaeological remains relating to early occupation to survive on the site.'*

- 2.2 A series of wide-ranging archaeological work has previously been carried out in the immediate vicinity and within the proposed development area. This is mostly in association with the development of the Suffolk Business Park (RGH 096, CA 2017) (RGH 125, CA 2019, pending), the Eastern Relief Road Project (RGH 086, Lichtenstein 2015) and excavation of a pipeline that ran north-south along the eastern edge of the field and Plot 200 (RGH 077 and RGH 081, Oxford Archaeology East 2018). Also, a geophysical survey (SUMO Services 2017) was conducted which includes the field in which this proposed development is located.

- 2.3 Nearby entries on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record in the immediate vicinity of the site, other than for the various fieldwork investigations, include a possible ring ditch cropmark (RGH Misc (MSF14067)) some c.50m south of Plot 200 although its entry states it may actually be a modern feature and no evidence for such has been seen in the geophysical survey or previous trial trenching. Neolithic spot finds are recorded at Battlies Green (RGH 018 and RGH Misc (MSF6598)) c.500m to the north and an undated series of earthworks (RGH 032) c.500m to the southeast on the far side of the A14 which could be associated with the adjacent 16th century Ravenwood Hall. In the medieval and post-medieval periods, the site likely lay within a mix of open fields and occasional woodland, with the post-medieval park of Rougham Hall (RGH 020) lying c.500m to the northeast. In the 20th century the site lay to the west of the WW2 Rougham airfield (RGH 046), the adjacent Rougham Industrial Estate occupying an area of former airfield infrastructure labelled on plans as 'Technical Site'.

The airfield was active until 1948 when it was closed and returned to agricultural status.

- 2.4 The excavation and evaluation works conducted within the near vicinity discovered evidence of Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman, medieval and post-medieval activity (Fig. 2). The excavation immediately adjacent to the site on the eastern side of the field (RGH 077, Oxford Archaeology East 2018) identified a Bronze Age spread of burnt flint and charcoal, 22021, and several Bronze Age pits, 22012, 22042, 22044, 22048. An Iron Age ditch, 22028 and 22032, and a Roman ditch, 22024, were also recorded, together with a small number of scattered undated features.
- 2.5 The geophysical survey of the full field in which Plot 200 lies by SUMO Services (SUMO, 2017) indicated no anomalies of archaeological interest other than a former field boundary c.220m to the north of Plot 200 on a broad east-west alignment (Appendix D). A short distance north of Plot 200, and potentially passing by c.15m from its northwest corner, was a northeast to southwest linear trend classified as of uncertain origin and thought to be due to underlying geology or agricultural causes.
- 2.6 The previous low-density evaluation of four separate fields in the vicinity, including the one occupied by Plot 200 (RGH 096, CA 2017), identified scattered evidence of prehistoric activity, ditches of Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date and isolated pits or hearths suggesting some settlement activity. The trenches either partially within, or in closest proximity to, Plot 200, were largely devoid of archaeological evidence, with only a northeast to southwest field boundary ditch in the centre of Trench 39 (on the position of the linear trend seen in the geophysical survey) and a probable east-west land drain at the north end of Trench 41.
- 2.7 The nearby evaluation of the routes of new road infrastructure, the Eastern Relief Road (RGH 086, Lichtenstein 2015), which extended west from Bury St Edmunds, across Rougham airfield and then to the A14 to the south of Plot 200, revealed evidence of Iron Age, late Iron Age/early Roman and likely late/post-medieval activity although neither of two areas of concentrated activity lay in close proximity to Plot 200. The recent evaluation (RGH 125, CA 2019 pending) c.150m south of the site revealed evidence of medieval activity including ditched enclosures and possible occupational debris.

### 3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014), the evaluation was designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered is intended to enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

### 4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1 The project Brief required 5% of the 0.4ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to sample all areas of the site (including the continuation of the access road and car parking areas). This amounted to c.110m of 1.8m wide trenching, approximately 50m of which had previously been excavated as part of the broader low-density program of evaluation across the full business park site (RGH 096, CA 2017). The previous trenches were all on a general north-south alignment and the single excavated trench was placed on an east-west alignment through the site centre. It was necessary on-site to move the proposed location of the trench c.2m to the north and c.5m to the west to avoid damaging ground water inspection pipework and associated disturbance.
- 4.2 The trenching was set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using a Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. The final 'as dug' trench plan was recorded with a Leica GPS (GS15) with a 3DQ limit of 0.03m +\_0.01m.
- 4.3 The line of the trench was metal-detected by an experienced CA metal-detectorist, prior to commencement of excavation. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) took place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase.

- 4.4 The trenching was excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring 1.8m wide), under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) was removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits were encountered. The trenching was 0.4m to 0.54m deep and the topsoil and subsoil were stored separately adjacent to the trench.
- 4.5 All exposed archaeological features were investigated and recorded by hand. A single slot through a linear feature was excavated, it measured 1m in length and was 100% excavated for finds after recording.
- 4.6 All archaeological features were planned and recorded in accordance with CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual. Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description. Principal deposits were recorded electronically using a Leica GPS and a section (scale 1:10) was hand drawn. All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation.
- 4.7 Trenches were backfilled with the prior verbal approval of SCCAS. Trenches were backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level.

#### ***Artefact retention and discard***

- 4.8 All pre-modern finds were kept, and no discard policy was considered until all the finds were processed and assessed.

#### ***Environmental remains***

- 4.9 A single environmental sample was taken from the single linear feature on site, as requested by SCCAS. The sample was processed to assess environmental potential and for finds recovery. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites.



## 5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-3)

### ***Metal detecting***

5.1 Metal detecting was conducted throughout the evaluation. No finds of a pre-modern date were recovered. Two modern shot gun cartridge tops were the only metallic finds recovered from the topsoil prior to excavation of the trench. No metallic finds were recovered during the trench excavation, or from the up-cast material.

### ***Trench 1 (Figs 2-3)***

5.2 The single trench excavated was aligned east to west within the centre of the proposed development area and measured 60m in length, 1.8m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.54m. A single ditch was revealed in the centre of the trench.

5.3 Topsoil 100 was 0.3m thick and was a mid-brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. No finds were recovered from this deposit.

5.4 Subsoil 101 was variable in thickness and was present throughout the excavated trench. It measured 0.1m in thickness increasing to 0.15m in thickness towards the western end of the trench. It was a mid-orange brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.

5.5 Ditch 103 was located in the centre of the trench, running north to south with steep flat sides and a flat to slightly concave base. It measured 0.78m in width, ran for the entire trench width and was 0.48m in depth and contained a single fill. Fill 104 was a light brown compact sandy silt with moderate amounts of small flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. The fill was sealed by subsoil 101 and contained struck flint, two small fragments of possible Roman pottery and a small fragment of possible Late Iron Age/Roman pottery. Sample 1 was taken from this fill and contained a further fragment of possible Roman pottery and sparse environmental remains.

## 6. THE FINDS

By Stephen Benfield (*pottery*) and Mike Green (*Struck flint, Heat altered flint and other stone*)

6.1 Only a very small quantity of finds was recovered, all of which come from the fill of a single archaeological feature, ditch 103, located in Trench 1. These include a small

group of struck flints considered to be of later prehistoric (Bronze Age or Iron Age) date and which are residual in this feature. There are also a few very small sherds of pottery that are not easy to date closely other than that they are of Roman or medieval date, of which a Roman date is preferred.

- 6.2 The bulk finds are listed by type and quantity in Table 1 (Appendix B). In addition, a few bulk finds were recovered processing a bulk soil sample from the fill of the ditch (Sample 1), which are included with the finds in this report.

## **Pottery**

### *Introduction*

- 6.3 Four small sherds of pottery were recovered from the fill (104) of ditch 103 in Trench 1. Together these weighed less than 3g. They were recovered both by hand and during processing a bulk sample of the fill (Sample 1). The pottery is listed and described by fabric in Table 2 (Appendix B).
- 6.4 The size of the sherds (most weighing significantly less than 1g) and lack of diagnostic features makes them extremely difficult to date with any confidence other than that they are broadly either Roman or medieval; although, based on the nature of the greyware sherds, a Roman date has been preferred.
- 6.5 Three sherds from two different greyware pots are quite sandy but appear more consistent with a Roman date (Fabric GX) than a medieval one. The remaining sherd is in a shell-tempered fabric (Fabric SH), the shell having leached out leaving voids. This is a small part of a rim, the sherd itself having a soapy feel with a brown coloured surface over a black fabric core. This type of shell-tempered pottery appears in the Late Iron Age and is again common in the Late Roman period (Late Shell-tempered ware) and in the Early medieval period (St Neots-type ware). Small, otherwise undiagnostic sherds in this fabric type are often very difficult to confidently ascribe to the Late Iron Age, Roman or Early medieval period (Cotter 2000, 33).
- 6.6 The very small size of the sherds indicates they have some history of deposition prior to arriving in the ditch during which time they have become very broken-up. As such they may well be residual in the fill; although conversely some at least may even be small enough to possibly have entered the ditch as intrusive material, but this appears very unlikely for all of them.

## **Struck flint**

### *Introduction*

- 6.7 The evaluation on the site recovered six struck flints; all come from the fill of ditch 103, context (104), located in Trench 1. These were both recovered by hand and during processing a bulk sample of the fill (Sample 1). Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in Table 3 (Appendix B). The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces, corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.
- 6.8 The flints were generally in a moderately good condition. Light edge damage was noted, and no patination was present. The cortex present was varied between thick and thin and from white to a pale yellow in colour.

### *Discussion*

- 6.9 The small group of struck flints recovered from ditch 103 are a mixture of blue-black glassy flint and light blue-grey chert. Only hard hammer techniques were noted and no re-touch or use wear appeared to be present. The assemblage itself consists of relatively crudely made, thick, small and large size flakes which probably date to the later prehistoric period, that is, to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age.
- 6.10 It appears likely that the struck flints are residual within the ditch. Their presence indicates a low level of prehistoric activity on the site, probably during the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods. This can be seen in relation to evidence for later prehistoric activity near to the site recorded during previous archaeological work within the overall development of the Suffolk Business Park in Rougham. It seems likely that the material recovered from site is more broadly linked to this activity rather than showing evidence of specific activity in this location.

## **Heat altered flint and other stone**

### *Introduction*

- 6.11 Just three pieces of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from site. All come from the fill of ditch 103, context (104), located in Trench 1 and were recovered from processing a bulk sample of the fill (Sample 1). Each piece was briefly examined and is recorded in Table 4 (Appendix B).

### *Discussion*

- 6.12 Of the two pieces of heat-altered flint one had been subjected to high temperature

and was highly fractured and discoloured light grey/white, the other had been subjected to a much lower temperature, being simply discoloured red/black. The other piece of heat-altered stone had also been discoloured black.

- 6.13 The material is likely to be residual or linked to later stubble burning.
- 6.14 These few pieces of heat-altered flint and other stone, of themselves, do not suggest that they are directly associated with any specific heat related activity associated with hearths or indirect heating of water was taking place on the site. It is considered that this heat-altered material most likely represents accidental heating of naturally occurring stones within the soils from surface fires in the past or more recently that could also include the practice of stubble burning.

### ***Other finds***

- 6.15 It can be briefly noted that a few small pieces of sandy, light coloured material were recovered from the fill (104) of ditch 103 in Trench 1. This was collected as possible bone but turned out to be pale buff coloured natural stone and has been discarded.

## **7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE**

By Anna West

- 7.1 The biological evidence consists entirely of a limited quantity and range of poorly preserved carbonised plant material recovered from a bulk soil sample (Sample 1) taken from ditch 103 in Trench 1. The ditch is not well dated but finds of pottery indicate it is Roman or later. The charred material recovered possibly represents waste associated with a domestic hearth or an oven, but overall may be composed of general background material blown or dispersed around the site.

### ***Plant Macrofossils***

#### *Introduction and methods*

- 7.2 A single 40 litre bulk soil sample (Sample 1) was taken from the fill, context (104), of ditch 103 in Trench 1. The sample was taken and processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

- 7.3 The sample was processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any ecofacts or artefacts are noted below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace 1997). The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

#### *Results*

- 7.4 The sample produced a small flot of 20ml, the majority of this volume was made up of rootlet fragments, which are considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological context sampled. Wood charcoal was present in low quantities, but was highly fragmented, making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.
- 7.5 The preservation of other plant macrofossils present was through charring and was generally poor. A small quantity of charred cereal grains was recovered. A low number of these appear to be the rounded grains of a bread wheat (*Triticum* sp). However, the majority of the cereal grain fragments were too puffed, fragmented and abraded to identify. A single culm fragment was present and a small number of grass family (Poaceae) seeds.
- 7.6 A single endocarp fragment, possible from a prunus species (*Prunus* sp.) was observed within the charcoal. Due to the sparse nature of the remains it is not clear if this charcoal represents food waste or material incorporated within collected fuel.
- 7.7 Un-charred elder berry pips were common within the flot, it is likely that, as with the root fragments, they are modern and intrusive within the context sampled.

#### *Discussion*

- 7.8 Overall, the sample was poor in terms of identifiable material. The charred remains present within it indicate that it is likely that domestic and agricultural activities were taking place within the local vicinity of the site. Due to the friable nature of these remains it is likely that they represent domestic waste, perhaps from a domestic hearth or oven. It is unclear whether this material was deliberately deposited within the archaeological feature or if the fragmented remains had been moved through the actions of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated within the context.

## 8. DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The single trench excavated on site revealed a single ditch running north to south. The previous evaluation conducted within the wider area did not locate this feature due to the trench orientations mostly running on a north to south alignment.

### ***Bronze Age/ Iron Age***

- 8.2 Bronze or Iron Age evidence was only present on site as residual finds within ditch 103. A small assemblage of struck flint was recovered that likely dates to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods and a single small sherd of pottery may be Late Iron Age in date.

- 8.3 Although evidence of Bronze and Iron Age occupation has previously been recorded immediately to the east (RGH 077, Oxford Archaeology East 2018), from which these residual finds are likely derived, neither this latest trench or those in the previous project that partially crossed Plot 200 (RGH 096, CA 2017) have identified any significant new evidence of activity in this period. This suggests that the RGH 077 features form a localised cluster and do not extend to the west into Plot 200.

### ***Roman***

- 8.4 Two of the three sherds of pottery recovered from ditch 103 are likely to be Roman in date. A single large Roman ditch, aligned east-west, has previously been seen c.60m to the south of Plot 200 (RGH 077, Oxford Archaeology East 2018) indicating that ditch 103 may be part of a broader Roman field system. The lack of any other evidence for Roman activity in Plot 200 also suggests that the area is in arable use rather than a location for settlement.

### ***Medieval***

- 8.4 It is also possible that the small undiagnostic pottery sherds in ditch 103 may be medieval. This would date the suggest the ditch is contemporary with features found in recent evaluation to the south of the site (RGH 125, CA 2019 pending) but again the lack of other evidence for the period within Plot 200 suggests only a low level of activity in the area, likely related to past arable use rather than settlement activity.



## 9. CA PROJECT TEAM AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Fieldwork was undertaken by Michael Green. The report was written by Michael Green. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Stephen Benfield (pottery), Michael Green (struck flint, heat altered flint and other stone) and Anna West (plant macrofossils). The illustrations were prepared by Gemma Bowen. The archive has been compiled by Michael Green and prepared for deposition by Ruth Beveridge. The project was managed for CA by John Craven and the site was monitored by Gemma Stewart (SCCAS).

## 10. REFERENCES

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## APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under
100			1	Layer	Topsoil in Trench 1. Mid brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Topsoil			0.3	101	
101			1	Layer	Subsoil. Mid orange brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions.	Subsoil present in entire trench, slightly deeper to the west end of the trench.			0.1-0.15	102	100
102			1	Layer	Natural geology. Glacial mixed material consisting of orange clay, light grey chalk flecked clay and orange/yellow sand patches.	Natural geology					101
103	103	Ditch	1	Cut	Linear in plan and aligned north to south with steep flat sides and a slight concave to flat base.	Narrow steep profiled ditch with a single fill.	1m ex	0.78	0.48	102	104
104	103	Ditch	1	Fill	Light brown compact sandy silt with a moderate amount of small and mid-sized flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Single fill.	Single fill of ditch.	1m ex	0.78	0.48	103	101

## APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1 Finds types by context

Context	Pottery		Struck flint		Processing spotdate	Sample No.	Sample – Other bulk finds	Finds spot date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g				
104	3	2	5	105	Pre(?)	1	Pottery, Flint, Burnt stone	Roman with residual prehistoric

Table 2 Pottery catalogue

Context no.	Trench no.	Feature/ layer no.	F/L type	Find type	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd type	No.	Wt/g	EVE	Abr / brt	Description/ comments	Pottery dating
104	1	103	ditch	pot	LIA/ Rom?	SH		R	1	<1			Very small sherd, part of rim top, voids from leached shell, brown soapy exterior, black fabric interior, presumed LIA/Roman	LIA/ Roman
104	1	103	ditch	pot	Rom?	GX			2	<1			Very small grey, distinctly sandy sherds, presumed Roman	Rom
104 <1>	1	103	ditch	pot	Rom?	GX			1	2			Small sandy greyware sherd, grey surface, brownish- fabric interior, presumed Roman. From Sample 1	Rom

Table 3 Struck flint

Context	Cut Number/ Trench	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spool/ chip	Cortex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re- touch %	Total struck flint	Notes	WT/g.
104	Ditch 103 Trench 1				5				0-50	Light	None	-	5	2 large thick and 3 small thick crude flakes. Some squat. LBA-IA. Possibly residual	105
104 (Sample 1)	Ditch 103 Trench 1				1				5	Light	None	-	1	Small thick crude flake. LBA-IA. Possibly residual	5

Table 4 Heat altered flint and other stone

Context Number	Cut/ group number	HA Core	HA flake	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Stone	Total HA	Notes	Wt/g.
104 (sample 1)	Ditch 103 Trench 1			1	1	1	3	Small and mid-sized high and low temperature heat-altered flint and stone.	134

**APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM**

<b>OASIS ID: cotswold2-368466</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in October 2019 at Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham, Suffolk. One trench was excavated measuring 60m in length. Previous trial trenching on the broader site was conducted in 2017 by Cotswold Archaeology (RGH096) which discovered scattered evidence of prehistoric, Roman and medieval activity. A number of trenches from the 2017 works partially covered the development area and were devoid of archaeological features. The single trench excavated in this stage of works revealed a single ditch running on a north to south alignment, this feature is tentatively dated to the Roman period due to the small number of finds present.
Project dates	Start: 14-09-2019 End: 14-09-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	RGH127 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Uncertain
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches", "Environmental Sampling", "Metal Detectors"
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY RUSHBROOKE WITH ROUGHAM Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park
Postcode	IP309ND
Study area	0.4 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8993 6402 52.241075395746 0.782133618012 52 14 27 N 000 46 55 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 59.5m Max: 60m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)

Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Development Corporation
Name of sponsor/funding body	I-MEX (M&E) Ltd
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	RGH127, Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M
Other bibliographic details	CA Report:SU0074-1
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Grey lit
Description	Grey lit evaluation report. Single feature recorded.
Entered by	Michael Green (Michael.Green@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	30 October 2019

# Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham Suffolk

*Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation*



for  
I-MEX (M&E) Ltd

CA Project: SU0074  
OASIS ID: 368466  
HER No: RGH127

October 2019







# Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham, Suffolk

## Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0074  
OASIS ID: 368466  
HER reference: RGH127



DOCUMENT CONTROL GRID						
REVISION	DATE	AUTHOR	CHECKED BY	STATUS	REASONS FOR REVISION	APPROVED BY
A	01/10/2019	J CRAVEN		DRAFT		J CRAVEN
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FIGURE 1. SITE LOCATION PLAN

FIGURE 2. PROPOSED TRENCH PLAN

FIGURE 3. RGH 096 TRENCH LOCATION PLAN SHOWING ARCHAEOLOGICAL  
FEATURES IN RELATION TO GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY

## 1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Mid Suffolk District Council, Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), has advised that any future planning consent for proposed industrial development on Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park, Rougham, Suffolk (Fig. 1) should be granted with conditions relating to archaeological investigation and reporting, in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).
- 1.2 A Brief produced by Rachael Abraham (dated 04/09/2019, Appendix C) specifies an initial program of archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the site for heritage assets.
- 1.3 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) has been contracted to carry out the evaluation project. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) details how the requirements of the Brief will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval, prior to lodging with the planning authority. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full. Any subsequent changes to the specifications agreed in this WSI will be communicated directly to SCCAS for approval.
- 1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.
- 1.5 It should be noted that this document represents a WSI for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition. The evaluation is only a first stage in a potential program of works and further fieldwork, reporting and publication may be required if archaeological deposits are identified. Such works could have considerable time and cost implications for the development and the client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the evaluation report. Any future stages of work will require new documentation (Brief, WSI etc.).

**The site**

- 1.6 Plot 200 measures c.0.4ha and lies at TL 8993 6402, within a former arable field now being developed piecemeal as part of the Suffolk Business Park. The western part of the site consists of part of the estate road which will connect various individual plots and the remainder is to be the location of a single industrial unit plus parking/hard-standing.
- 1.7 Plot 200 is level ground and lies at a height of c.60m above Ordnance Datum (AOD) on the eastern side of a plateau of relatively high ground that extends west towards Bury St Edmunds and the River Gipping.
- 1.8 The British Geological Survey (BGS) website records the sites superficial deposits as being Cover Sand. These superficial deposits overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) (BGS 2019).

**2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 2.1 The SCCAS Brief states that *'the proposed development affects a site of archaeological potential which has not been systematically investigated. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have defined archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date (RBK 035, RGH 086 and 096). As a result, there is potential for archaeological remains relating to early occupation to survive on the site.'*
- 2.2 The following background is a summary of information previously established in reports for the wide-ranging archaeological work previously carried out in the immediate vicinity. These include a geophysics survey (SUMO Services 2017) and an evaluation of the Suffolk Business Park (RGH 096, CA 2017) which both covered the field in which Plot 200 lies, evaluation of surrounding road infrastructure (RGH 086, Lichtenstein 2015) and monitoring and excavation of a pipeline that ran north-south along the eastern edge of the field and Plot 200 (RGH 077 and RGH 081, Oxford Archaeology East 2018).
- 2.3 Nearby entries on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record in the immediate vicinity of the site, other than for the various fieldwork investigations, include a possible ring

ditch cropmark (RGH Misc – MSF14067) some c.50m south of Plot 200 although its entry states it may actually be a modern feature and no evidence for such has been seen in the geophysical survey or previous trial trenching. Neolithic spot finds are recorded at Battlies Green (RGH 018 and RGH Misc – MSF6598) c.500m to the north and an undated series of earthworks (RGH 032) c.500m to the southeast on the far side of the A14 which could be associated with the adjacent 16th century Ravenwood Hall. In the medieval and post-medieval periods the site likely lay within a mix of open fields and occasional woodland, with the post-medieval park of Rougham Hall (RGH 020) lying c.500m to the northeast. In the 20th century the site lay to the west of the WW2 Rougham airfield (RGH 046), the adjacent Rougham Industrial Estate occupying an area of former airfield infrastructure labelled on plans as 'Technical Site'. The airfield was active until 1948 when it was closed and returned to agricultural status.

- 2.4 The excavation by Oxford Archaeology East immediately adjacent to the site on the eastern side of the field (RGH 077, Area 22 – see Fig. 2) identified a Bronze Age spread of burnt flint and charcoal, 22021, and several Bronze Age pits, 22012, 22042, 22044, 22048. An Iron Age ditch, 22028 and 22032, and a Roman ditch, 22024, were also recorded, together with a small number of scattered undated features.
- 2.5 The geophysical survey of the full field in which Plot 200 lies by SUMO Services (SUMO, 2017) indicated no anomalies of archaeological interest other than a former field boundary c.220m to the north of Plot 200 on a broad east-west alignment (Fig. 3). A short distance north of Plot 200, and potentially passing by c.15m from its northwest corner, was a northeast to southwest linear trend classified as of uncertain origin and thought to be due to underlying geology or agricultural causes.
- 2.6 Low density evaluation of four separate fields in the vicinity, including the one occupied by Plot 200, by Cotswold Archaeology in 2017 (RGH 096 – Fig.3), identified scattered evidence of prehistoric activity with a finds assemblage of worked flint recovered from topsoils and archaeological features or tree throws, ditches of Iron Age and Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval date suggesting the area was utilised as arable fields, and isolated pits or hearths suggesting some settlement activity. The trenches either partially within, or in closest proximity to, Plot 200, were largely devoid of archaeological evidence, with only a northeast to southwest field boundary ditch in the centre of Trench 39 (on the position of the linear trend seen in

the geophysical survey – Fig. 3) and a probable east-west land drain at the north end of Trench 41.

- 2.7 Evaluation of the routes of new road infrastructure, the Eastern Relief Road, which extended west from Bury St Edmunds, across Rougham airfield and then to the A14 to the south of Plot 200, revealed evidence of Iron Age, late Iron Age/early Roman and likely late/post-medieval activity although neither of two areas of concentrated activity lay in close proximity to Plot 200. Evaluation trenching immediately to the east of Sow Lane and closest to Plot 200 (RGH 086 Trenches 50-55) contained only seven shallow and undated features, a pit, five ditches or gullies and a possible ditch or natural feature.
- 2.6 Initial examination of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) data available online (Suffolk Heritage Explorer 2019) shows no additional entries in the immediate vicinity of the site. As such, with the sites archaeological and historical background already being thoroughly documented by recent investigations, it is not thought that a new full search of the HER to inform the final report and interpretation of the fieldwork results will be necessary unless the project identifies significant positive results.

### **3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

- 3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).
- 3.2 If significant archaeological remains are identified, reference will be made to the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011), so that the remains can, if possible, be placed within their local and regional context.



## 4. METHODOLOGY

### ***Preparation***

- 4.1 An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER and will be included on all future project documentation. An OASIS online record (368466) has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

### ***Excavation and recording***

- 4.2 The project Brief requires 5% of the 0.4ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to c.110m of 1.8m wide trenches, approximately 50m of which have previously been excavated as part of the broader low density program of evaluation across the full business park site (RGH 096, CA 2017), The previous trenches were all on a general north-south alignment and the proposed trench plan (Fig. 2) adds a single 60m trench on an east-west alignment through the site centre. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance, contamination or other obstacles.
- 4.3 The trenching will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 4.4 Once marked out, the line of the trenching will be metal-detected by an experienced CA metal-detectorist, prior to commencement of excavation.
- 4.5 The trenching will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. The trenching is likely to range from 0.4m to 1.2m deep. Modern deposits, topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to the trench.
- 4.6 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If the trench depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of SCCAS so that further

requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken, where practicable, provided the trench sides are stepped or battered and/or suitable trench 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.

- 4.7 The trenching sides, bases and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc., may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron) will take place throughout the project, both prior to and during machine excavation, and the subsequent hand-excavation phase, by an experienced CA metal-detectorist (Michael Green).
- 4.9 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. All exposed archaeological features will be investigated and recorded by hand, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Investigation slots through all linear features will be at least 1m in width. The sampling strategy will comprise a 50% sample of non-structural discrete features (e.g. pits and postholes) and a minimum 1m wide section across linear features including ditches, gullies, beam slots etc. Metal detecting will be undertaken at regular intervals as features are excavated. Unless otherwise agreed with the SCCAS, surviving structural elements and domestic/industrial features (e.g. hearths, walls etc) will be exposed and sufficiently cleaned to determine their date and function wherever possible but otherwise left in-situ.
- 4.10 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is

undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (digital colour – 18mp, 5184x3456 pixels in raw and .jpg format) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

- 4.11 Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS unless otherwise agreed. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

#### ***Artefact retention and discard***

- 4.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 4.13 All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk Office finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology. Any finds of Treasure will, following excavation and recording, be lifted and removed to the CA Suffolk office on the day of recovery. All reasonable and practicable steps will be taken to ensure that no significant, sensitive (e.g. human remains) or intrinsically valuable finds or remains are left exposed overnight. In the event of significant discoveries the need for additional site security will be reviewed with the client and SCCAS.

#### ***Human remains***

- 4.14 In the case of the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated), at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner and SCCAS informed.
  - In line with the recommendations *Guidance for best practice for the treatment of Human remains excavated from Christian Burial Grounds in England* (APABE

2017) human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. SCCAS will be consulted to determine the subsequent work required but it is expected that the evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in-situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff.

- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary, this will be conducted in accordance with the law and following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *CIfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (CIfA 2004).
- On completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.

### ***Environmental remains***

- 4.15 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* ((Campbell *et al* 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.16 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag

and hammer scale will be taken. Bulk environmental samples will be 40l minimum or 100% of context where less than 40l is available.

- 4.17 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.
- 4.18 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.
- 4.19 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (Campbell *et al* 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

### **Treasure**

- 4.20 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. If an object qualifies as Treasure it will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the object's discovery and identification, the client will further be informed. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required. Employees of CA, their subcontractors, or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

## 5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

- 5.1 This project will be under the management of John Craven MCIfA, Project Manager, CA.
- 5.2 The staffing structure will be organised thus: the Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation as required during the period of fieldwork. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Officer who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 5.3 The field team will consist of a maximum of 3 staff (eg 1 Project Officer and 1 Archaeologists).
- 5.4 It is envisaged that the project will require approximately 1 days fieldwork. Analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to a further 3 weeks.
- 5.5 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ceramics	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA) Richenda Goffin BA MCIfA (CA) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance)
Metalwork	Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA)
Flint	Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
Animal Bone	Julie Curl (freelance))
Human Bone	Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental Remains	Anna West BSc (CA)

- 5.6 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix A.

## 6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

- 6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2017). A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal.
- 6.2 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork and assessment of the artefacts, palaeoenvironmental samples etc. The report will include:
- (i) an abstract containing the essential elements of the results preceding the main body of the report.
  - (ii) a summary of the project's background;
  - (iii) description and illustration of the site location;
  - (iv) a methodology of the works undertaken;
  - (v) integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
  - (vi) a description of the project's results;
  - (vii) an interpretation of the results in the appropriate context;
  - (viii) a summary of the contents of the project archive and its location (including summary catalogues of finds and samples);
  - (ix) a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey, or equivalent, base-map;
  - (x) a plan showing the location of the trenches and exposed archaeological features and deposits in relation to the site boundaries;
  - (xi) plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features are recognised. These will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features exposed to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not be illustrated unless this can provide information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
  - (xii) appropriate section drawings of trenches and features will be included, with OD heights and at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. These will show the orientation of the drawing in relation to north/south/east/west. Archaeologically sterile trenches will not be illustrated

- unless they provide significant information on the development of the site stratigraphy or show palaeoenvironmental deposits that have influenced the site stratigraphy;
- (xiii) photographs showing significant features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the illustration's caption;
  - (xiv) a consideration of evidence within the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).
  - (xv) a summary table and descriptive text showing the features, classes and numbers of artefacts recovered and soil profiles with interpretation;
  - (xvi) specialist assessment or analysis reports where undertaken;
  - (xvii) an evaluation of the methodology employed and the results obtained (i.e. a confidence rating);
  - (xviii) A copy of the project OASIS form as an appendix;
  - (xix) A copy of the project WSI as an appendix.
- 6.3 Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessment will take into account the wider local/regional context of the archaeology and will include:
- (i) specialist aims and objectives
  - (ii) processing methodologies (where relevant)
  - (iii) any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality
  - (iv) quantity of material; types of material present; distribution of material
  - (v) for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation
  - (vi) summary and discussion of the results to include significance in a local and regional context
- 6.4 Copies of the draft report will be distributed to the Client or their Representative and to the LPA's Archaeological Advisor thereafter for verification and approval. Thereafter, copies of the approved report will be issued to the Client, LPA's Archaeological Advisor and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Reports will be issued in digital format (PDF/PDFA as appropriate) and a hard copy will be supplied to the HER along with shapefiles containing location data for the areas investigated, if required.
- 6.5 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Archaeological Archives*:



*A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007).

### **Academic dissemination**

- 6.6 Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain [OASIS reference number 368466], including the upload of a digital (PDF) copy of the final report, which will appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.
- 6.7 A summary note will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- 6.8 A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the Historic England Science Advisor if it contains the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments or other scientific analyses.

### **Public dissemination**

- 6.8 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/>).

### **Archive deposition**

- 6.9 The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be held in the CA Archaeological Store at Needham Market, Suffolk, until deposition, within 6 months of completion of fieldwork, with the SCCAS Archive store. If CA is engaged to carry out any subsequent stages of fieldwork then deposition of the evaluation archive may be delayed until the full archive is completed. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines.
- 6.10 An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.

- 6.11 The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the finds archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- 6.12 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) to the satisfaction of SCCAS. In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 6.13 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
- Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive.
  - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by CA, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- 6.14 CA will retain copyright of all documentation and records but a form granting SCCAS a perpetual, royalty free, licence will be included in the archive.

## **7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT**

- 7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE), as well as any Principal Contractor's policies or procedures. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

## **8. INSURANCES**

- 8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

## **9. MONITORING**

- 9.1 SCCAS will be given 2 weeks notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements will be made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively. SCCAS will be kept regularly informed about developments both during the site works and subsequent post-excavation work.

## **10. QUALITY ASSURANCE**

- 10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and most Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.
- 10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

## **11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT**

- 11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

## 12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

## 13. REFERENCES

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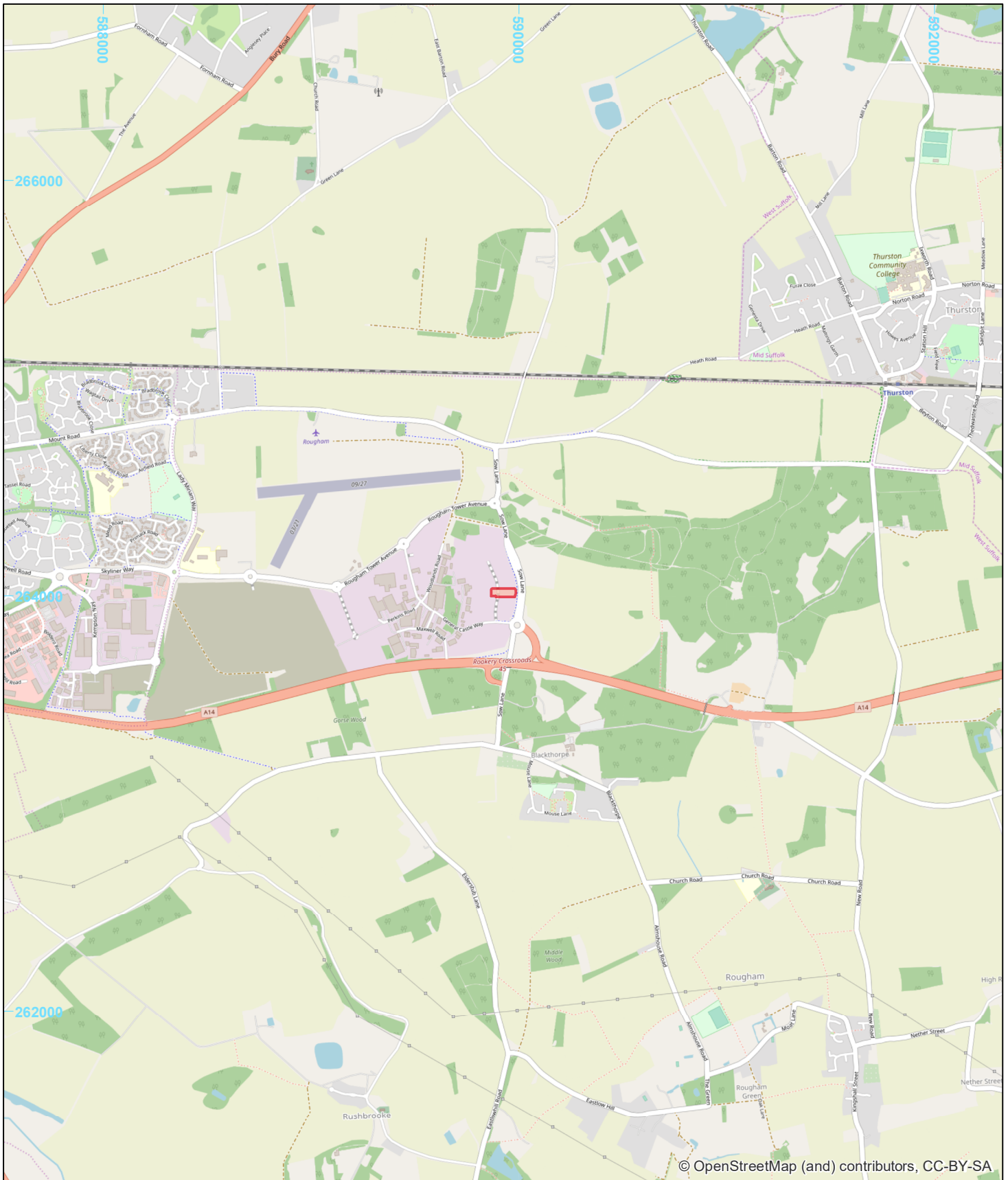
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**Cirencester** 01285 771022  
**Exeter** 01392 826185  
**Milton Keynes** 01908 564660  
**Suffolk** 01449 900120  
 W [www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](http://www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)  
 E [enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)

PROJECT TITLE  
**Plot 200 SBP Rougham**

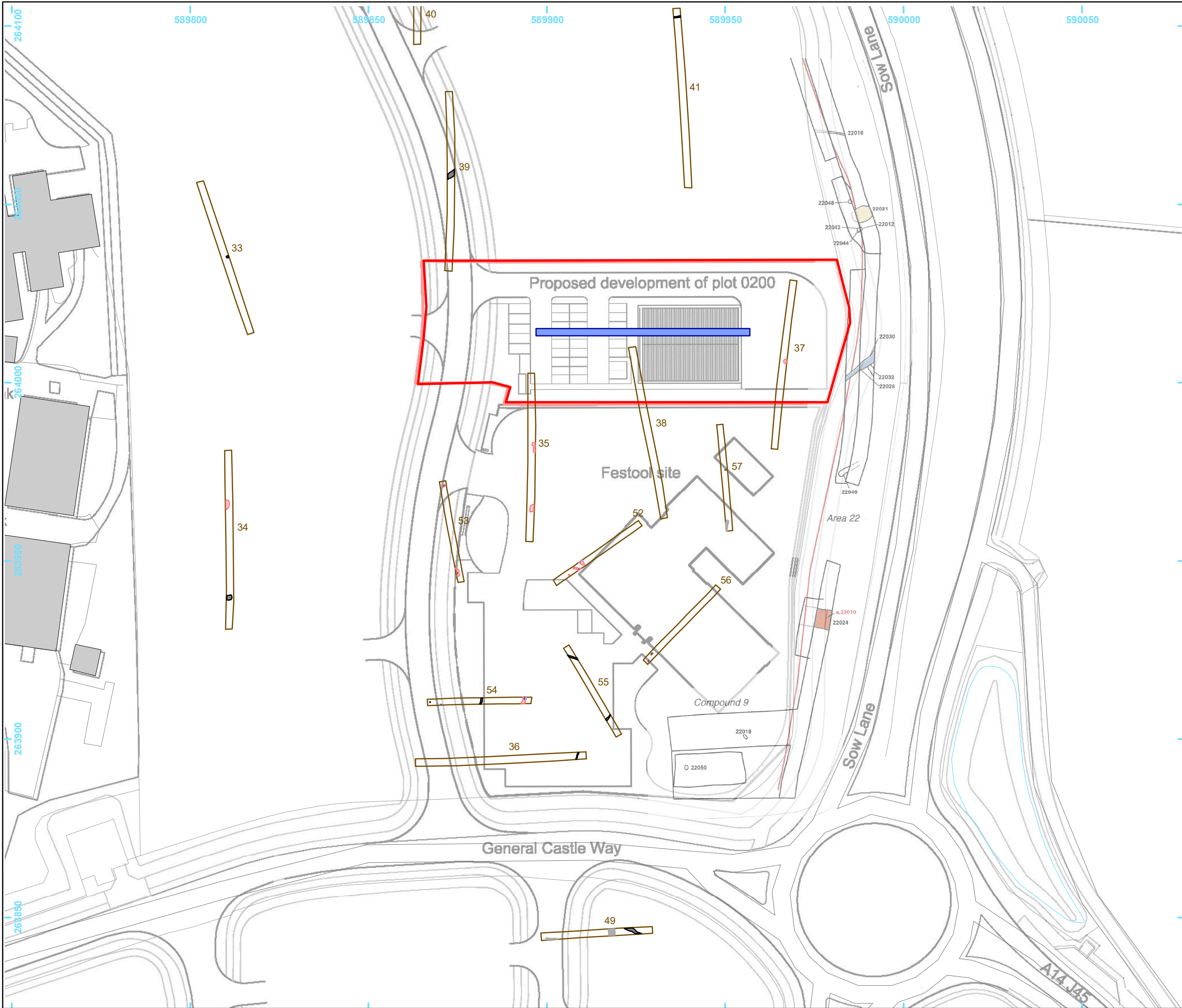
FIGURE TITLE  
**Site location plan**



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DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	SU0074	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	JC	DATE	01/10/2019	<b>1</b>
APPROVED BY	JC	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	





- Legend**
- Site boundary
  - Proposed evaluation trench
  - Cut feature
  - Modern
  - Natural
  - Treethrow
  - Previous evaluation trench



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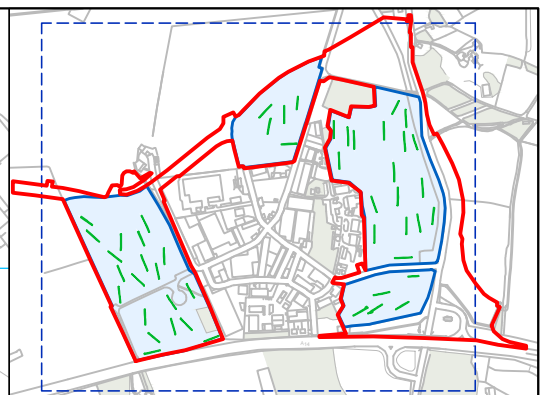
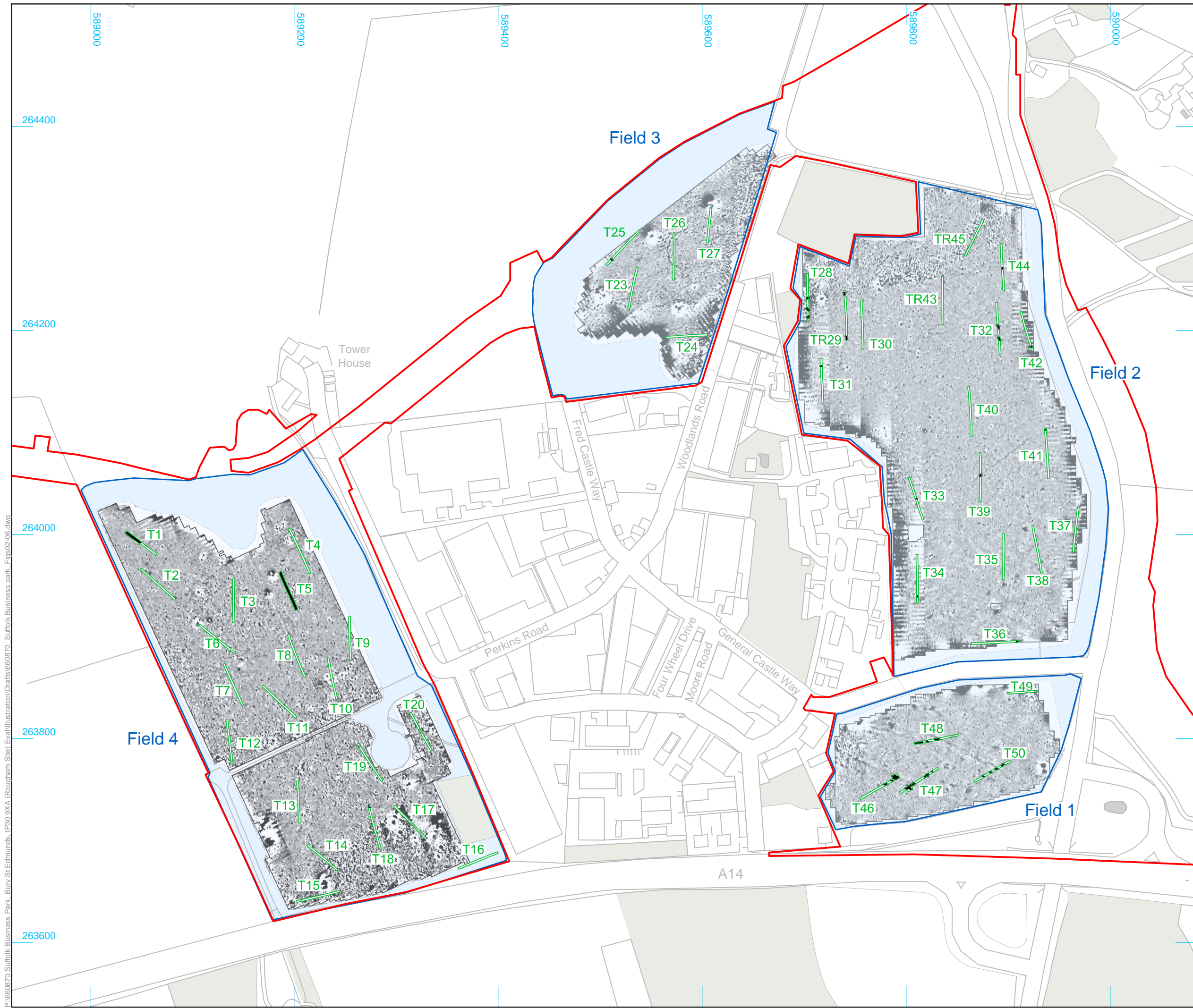
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enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk	

**PROJECT TITLE**  
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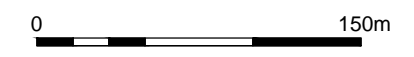
**FIGURE TITLE**  
Proposed trench plan

<b>DRAWN BY</b> JB	<b>PROJECT NO</b> SU0074	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b> JC	<b>DATE</b> 01/10/2019	<b>2</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b> JC	<b>SCALE@A3</b> 1:1,000	





- ▬ site boundary
- ▬ field location
- ▬ evaluation trench
- archaeological feature
- modern/WW2 service



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 www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk  
 enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

**PROJECT TITLE**  
**Suffolk Business Park, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

**FIGURE TITLE**  
**RGH 096 Trench location plan showing archaeological features in relation to geophysical survey**

<b>DRAWN BY</b>	AO	<b>PROJECT NO.</b>	660970	<b>FIGURE NO.</b>
<b>CHECKED BY</b>	DJB	<b>DATE</b>	05/05/2017	<b>3</b>
<b>APPROVED BY</b>	MN	<b>SCALE@A3</b>	1:3500	

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**APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS*****Ceramics***

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Anna Doherty MA (Archaeology South-east) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTEch (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin Roman painted wall plaster, CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

***Other Finds***

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield CA Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Biological Remains</b>	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA)

	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
<b>Geoarchaeology</b>	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
<b>Scientific Dating</b>	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
<b>Conservation</b>	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)

## APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation.* Archaeological Archives Forum
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Growth, Highways and Infrastructure  
Bury Resource Centre  
Hollow Road  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP32 7AY

**APPENDIX C: SCCAS BRIEF****Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation**

AT

Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park,  
Rougham

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:** St Edmundsbury Borough Council

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** TBC

**HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:** To be arranged with the Suffolk HER

**GRID REFERENCE:** TL 893 640

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:** Industrial unit

**AREA:** 0.4 ha

**THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:** Rachael Abraham  
Senior Archaeological Officer  
Tel. : 01284 741232  
E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk

**Date:** 4<sup>th</sup> September 2019

**Summary**

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought, and the Local Planning Authority (LPA) will be advised that any consent should be granted with conditions relating to archaeological investigation and reporting.
- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service's (SCCAS) Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2017. These should be used to form the basis of the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI).
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.
- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis

for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS), the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 The proposed development affects a site of archaeological potential which has not been systematically investigated. Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have defined archaeological remains of prehistoric, Roman and medieval date (RBK 035, RGH 086 and 096). As a result, there is potential for archaeological remains relating to early occupation to survive on the site.

### **Planning Background**

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 199 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

### **Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
  - 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 of 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.



- 4.3 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 200m<sup>2</sup>. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, using, where possible, a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 110m of trenching at 1.80m in width (60m of trenching less the 50m x 1.8m of trenching which has already been excavated within the site).
- 4.4 A 5% trial trenched sample of any associated new sections of access road, infrastructure or compounds which are necessary for the development of this plot but which fall outside of the red line plot boundary, is also required.
- 4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS before fieldwork begins.
- 4.6 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the evaluation by a named, experienced metal detector user, including reference either to their contributions to the PAS database or to other published archaeological projects they have worked on. Metal detecting should be carried out before trenches are stripped, with trench bases and spoil scanned once trenches have been opened.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 5.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site. The contractor should update SCCAS on the nature of archaeological remains during the site works, particularly to arrange any visits by SCCAS that may be necessary. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to agreed locations and techniques in the WSI.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain a parish code for the work. This number will be unique for each project and must be used on site and for all documentation and archives relating to the project.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. **ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.**
- 6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.
- 6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 6.10 **This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.**

## Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2017 and in SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2017.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003

The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2014) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report

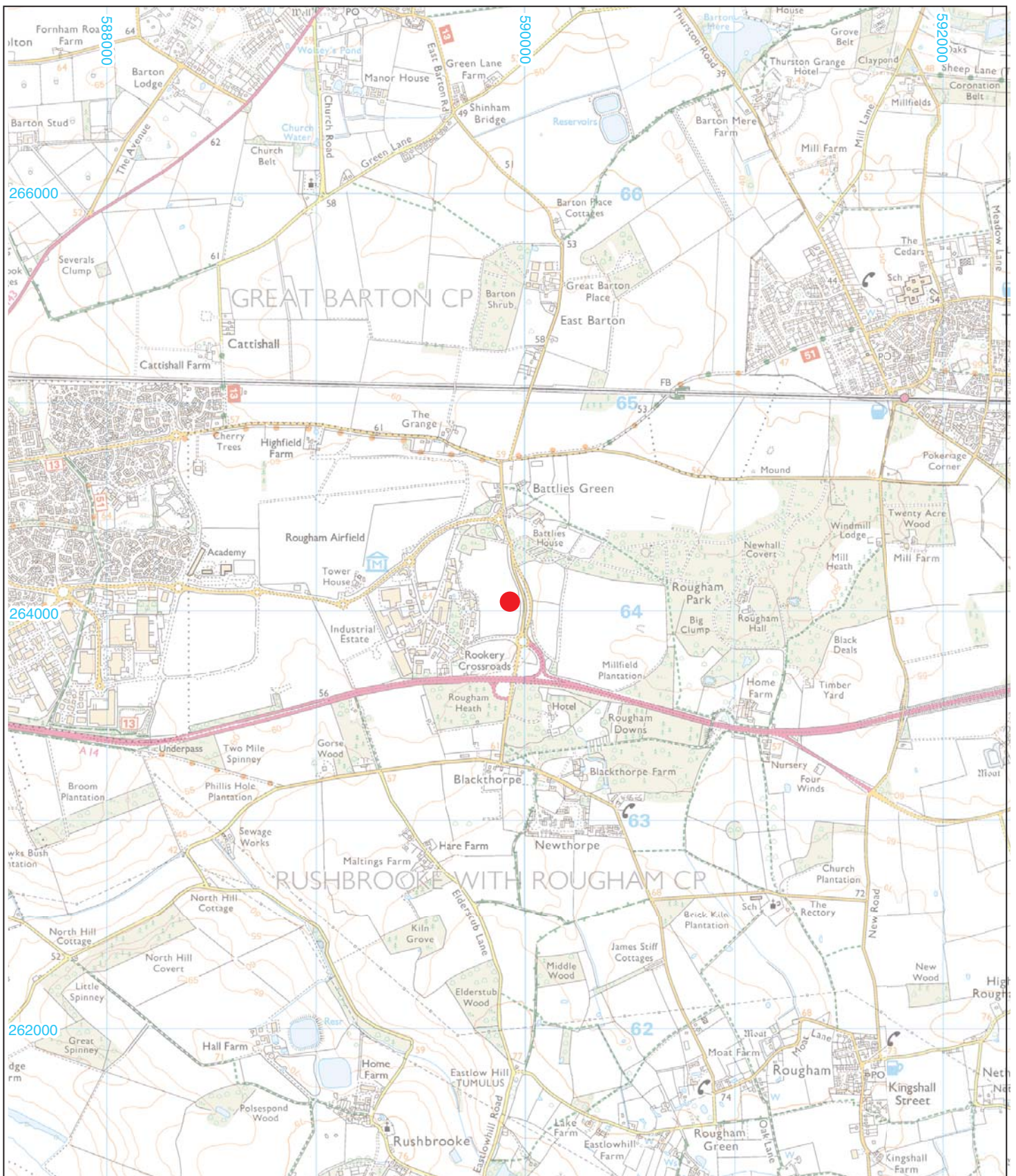
## Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is **NOT** suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

Any reference to HER records in any WSI's or reports should be made using the Parish Code (XXX 000) and **NOT** the MSF0000 number.





0 1km

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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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PROJECT TITLE

Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park,  
Rougham, Suffolk

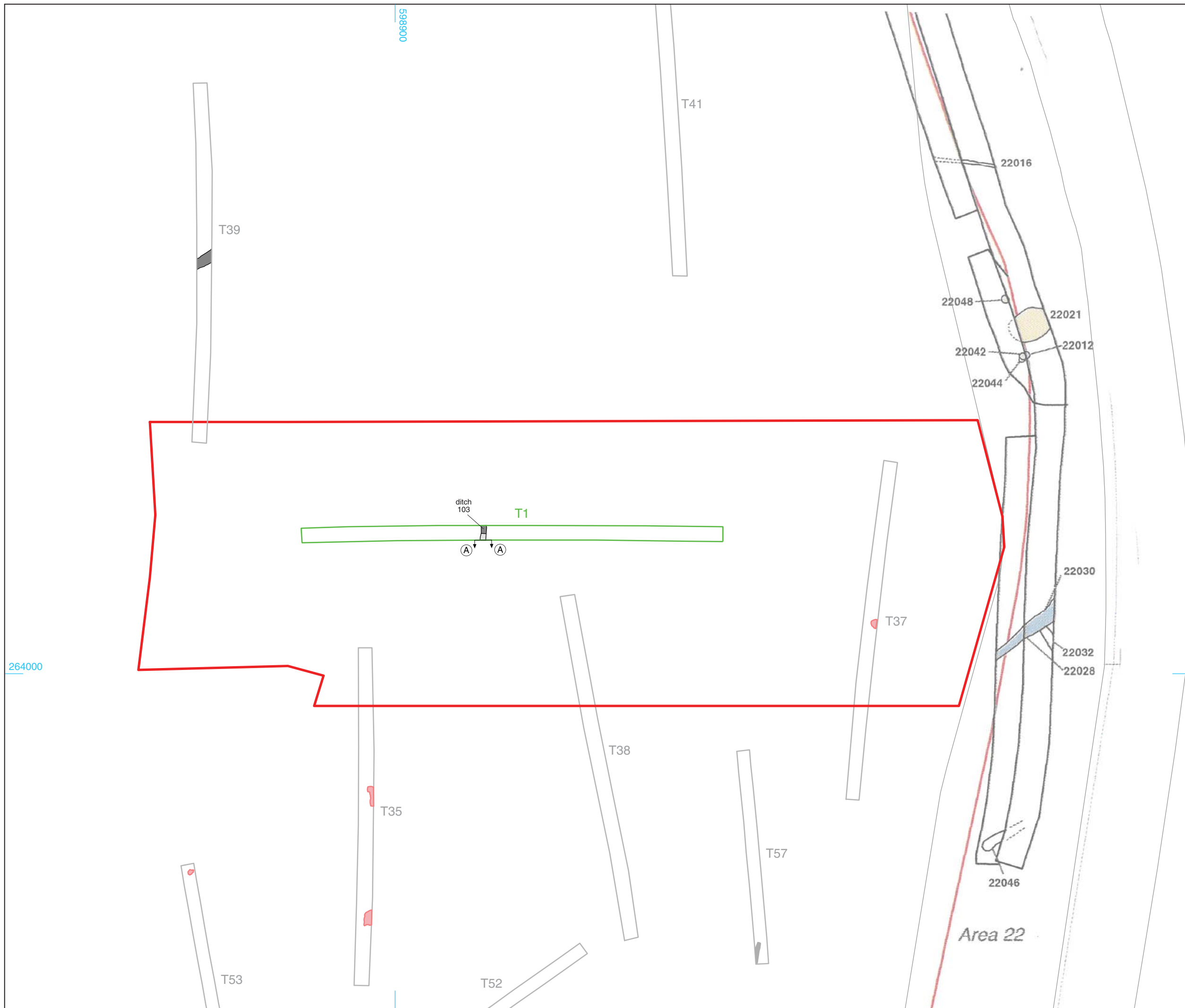
FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	SU0074	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	MG	DATE	21/10/2019	
APPROVED BY	DJB	SCALE	@A4 1:25,000	<b>1</b>



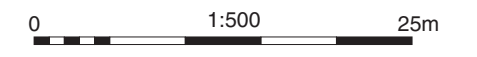




264000

598900

- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Cut feature (excavated / unexcavated)
- Previous evaluation trench
- Modern
- Tree-throw hole
- A A Section location



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 Previous post-excavation results provided by Oxford Archaeology East, 2018.

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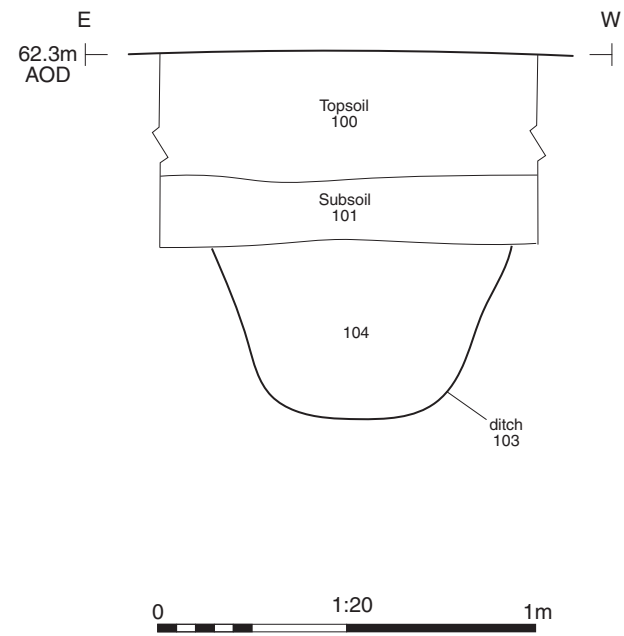
**PROJECT TITLE**  
 Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park,  
 Rougham, Suffolk

**FIGURE TITLE**  
 Trench plan showing previous  
 trenches and features

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	SU0074	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/10/2019	2
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE@A3	1:500	



Section AA



Trench 1, section AA, looking south (1m scale)



Trench 1, looking east (1m and 2m scales)


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PROJECT TITLE  
 Plot 200, Suffolk Business Park,  
 Rougham, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE  
**Trench 1: section and photographs**

DRAWN BY	GB	PROJECT NO.	SU0074	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	21/10/2019	
APPROVED BY	MG	SCALE @A3	1:20	<b>3</b>





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