



Land At Honeypot Farm, Bury Road, Wortham, Suffolk

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Project Number: P1439

August 2023



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Prepared on behalf of:

Ryan Foster

By:

Martin Brook BA (MCIFA)

Britannia Archaeology Ltd

**Unit 2, The Old Wool Warehouse
St Andrews Street South
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 3PH**

T: 01284 630057


info@brit-arch.com

www.britannia-archaeology.com

Registered in England and Wales: 7874460



Version 1.2

Site Code	WTM 105	NGR	TM 08537 77079
Project No.	P1439	HER Invoice Number	Pending
Planning Ref.	DC/22/00655	OASIS	britanni1-518432
Approved By:		Date	August 2023



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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Ryan Foster. The archaeological work is required as a condition of application DC/22/00655, for the construction of four dwellings and ancillary works at Land at Honeypot Farm, Wortham, Suffolk (TM 08537 77079) (Fig. 1).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of an archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the site, and to determine the need for any future site investigation. The works are being undertaken following the excavation and pouring of the concrete into the foundation trenches. These works are therefore remedial in nature. requirements issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (Baker, 2023) require a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the available area. This will be achieved by excavating two 10 x 1.20m trenches, a single 30.00 x 2.00m trench and 2 x 4.00 x 4.00m test pits. the Trenches will be excavated using a 360° tracked, mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.



2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located within the village of Wortham, Suffolk located approximately 30.5km east of Bury St Edmunds. The site is located off Cobbled Close to the north. The site is bounded to the east and west by residential housing and to the south by woodland.

2.1 Site Geology

The underlying geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) - chalk. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed between 77 to 94 million years ago in warm seas, (BGS 2023).

The superficial geology is described as Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. These deposits were formed during the Quaternary period in ice age conditions (BGS 2023).



3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, HMCLG 2021). The relevant local development framework is the Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998).

3.1 *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, HMCLG February 2021)*

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

190.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets, and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation;
- The wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits that conservation of the historic environment can bring;
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness; and
- Opportunities to draw on the contribution made by the historic environment to the character of a place.

The NPPF asks that in determining planning applications the local planning authorities should take account of:

197.

- The desirability of sustaining and enhancing the significance of heritage assets and putting them to viable uses consistent with their conservation.
- The positive contribution that conservation of heritage assets can make to sustainable communities including their economic vitality; and
- The desirability of new development making a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness.



3.2 Mid Suffolk Local Plan (Policy HB14; 1998)

Policy HB14

Where there is an overriding case for preservation, planning permission for development that would affect an archaeological site or its setting will be refused.

Having taken archaeological advice, the district planning authority may decide that development can take place subject to either satisfactory measures to preserve the archaeological remains in situ or for the site to be excavated and the findings recorded. In appropriate cases the district planning authority will expect a legally binding agreement to be concluded or will impose a planning condition requiring the developer to make appropriate and satisfactory provision for the excavation and recording of the archaeological remains.



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (1km search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs. 2 & 3). The Suffolk HER preferred reference has been provided where possible. The HER invoice number is pending receipt, once the HER Invoice Number is received, it will be included in all further documentation relating to the site where necessary.

4.1 Prehistoric

Archaeological investigations 400m to the north east during the laying of a pipeline trench in 1955 revealed a multi-period site including sherds of late prehistoric pottery dated c.4000BC to 42AD (WTM 008). During the same pipeline trenching, to the south-east of the site, further evidence of late prehistoric activity was found in the form of two hut sites, one of which was dated as Iron Age with the second possibly Anglo-Saxon, and ditches containing Iron Age pottery sherds (WTM 010). WTM 044 refers to a site located some 50m to the south of the site where evidence of Iron Age agricultural activity was found. This took the form of a probable raised granary represented by post-holes, a possible working hollow to shelter in whilst processing grains, and hard standing in the base of a pit for possibly drying grains. Further post holes and pits possibly marked out fence lines or enclosures. In addition to the Iron Age pottery sherds, residual Neolithic flints were also found.

Archaeological excavation directly to the sites south west (WTM 103) revealed several linear features including ditches and gullies. Two of these features contained Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery, with the linear features possibly representing a continuation of the contemporary agricultural enclosures found to the south (WTM 044).

4.2 Roman

There is substantial evidence of Roman activity in and around Wortham. Excavations on Bury Road, 300m north east of the site, revealed a number of features including linear ditches containing sherds of Roman pottery which suggested nearby domestic activity (WTM



059). Further features include multiple medieval structures, outlying features and quarry pits. The pipeline trenching on the site in 1955 revealed intersecting ditches of Roman date across the site containing Samian ware, kiln roof debris and wasters, animal bone, and oysters (WTM 008). One of these ditches, a large east to west ditch, intersected with a Roman road (also found during the 1955 pipeline trenching) running north to south along Bean's lane some 350m east of the site (WTM 009). A further area of Roman activity was found c.250m south of the site during pipe-laying in 1955 (WTM 007). Three hut sites with hearths and possibly three more huts in an area of c.60 feet which were strewn with pottery fragments and clay. In addition, a number of Roman coins have been found in and around Wortham within the search area (WTM 016, WTM 015, WTM 056, BUR 006) and part of a vessel with handle which is possibly Roman found in disturbed soil c.300m west of the site (WTM Misc).

4.3 *Saxon*

Evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found during pipeline trenching 500m east of the site represented by a hut site dated as possibly Saxon (WTM 010). Limited evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity was found south of the site in the form of a pit and some late Saxon pottery sherds which were likely intrusive (WTM 044).

4.4 *Medieval*

At the time of the Norman Conquest Wortham is recorded as being two parishes that post-Conquest become two Norman Manors: Southmoor (owned by the Abbots of Bury) and Eastgate (held by the Barons of Rye).

North of the site and closer to the medieval settlement core, there is evidence of 11th/12th century plots running east to west, with possible internal boundaries and post hole structures, presumably fronting onto Mellis Road located (WTM 048, WTM 047). Further evidence of medieval activity in Wortham is represented by the site of the (long) green dating from possibly the medieval period which is extant (WTM 033) and 'The Mount' which is possibly a medieval mill mound (WTM 022). A number of medieval finds have also been found within the search area including a horse harness pendant and lead pilgrim ampulla (WTM 058), 6 coarse black ware sherds (WTM 014), and a Gold Angel of Henry VI (AD 1422-1461) (WTM 020).



4.5 *Post-medieval*

During the post-medieval period the two parishes (formerly manors) were joined in 1769 under the village rector perhaps as a response to an increase in settlement. During the evaluation to the south of the site, features of post-medieval date were encountered including ditches and animal burials, along with post-medieval demolition material and pottery fragments dating between the 16th and 18th centuries (WTM 059). The current excavation has identified the late medieval building complex continued in use into the early post-medieval period.

A post-medieval jetton was found 100m north of the site during metal detecting (WTM 058). An evaluation 50m north of the site revealed post-medieval linear features with post-medieval clay pipe and pottery fragments (WTM 047). In the same area there is an extant 16th century timber framed farmhouse (WTM 054). Extant post-medieval corn mills and a milestone on the A143 are present c.450m west of the site (WTM 018, WTM 030). An extant 18th to 19th century barn is located c.750 south of the site (WTM 046). At the edge of the search area on the east side is the location of a now disparked, small landscape park (now mostly arable) with an extant 19th century house (PAL 013).

4.7 *Archaeological Potential*

Given the above records and the results from the previous evaluation, the site has a **high** potential for features and finds relating to the Prehistoric, Roman, and medieval periods. There is a **low** potential for features and finds relating to all other periods.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The evaluation should aim 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.

Both the WSI, fieldwork and resulting report/archiving will be undertaken in accordance with *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS, 2023)*, *Cifa Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations 2014*, and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England 2003*.



6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Particular study of the following should occur:

- presence/absence of palaeosols and old land surface soils/deposits,
- the character of deposits and their contents within negative features
- palaeochannels
- site formation processes generally.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located.
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: *eg* the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts

The evaluation should also carefully consider the retrieval, characterisation and dating (including absolute dating) of artefact, burial or economic evidence to assist in the characterisation of the site's evidence and in the development of future mitigation strategies.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

SCCAS require a programme of linear trial trenching to sample the available area. This will be achieved by excavating two 10 x 1.20m trenches, a single 30.00 x 2.00m trench and 2 x 4.00 x 4.00m test pits.

A 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket will be used to machine down to the first archaeological horizon, thereafter all excavation work will be undertaken by hand (Fig. 4).

The archaeology will be recorded using pro-forma record sheets, drawn plans and section drawings and appropriate photographs will also be taken.

In the event that important archaeological remains or complex/unexpected deposits are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the strategy and scope of further excavation and recording. Provision for a trenching contingency has been made, to enable further clarification of areas of archaeology defined during the evaluation if required. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Real Time Kinetic Global Positioning System (RTK). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.



7.2 *Mechanical Excavation*

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services in addition to the known gas pipeline will be identified from information supplied by the client or relevant authorities prior to machining. Care will be taken when operating machinery in the vicinity of overhead services. All staff are trained in the use of CAT scanners that will be employed before the bucket breaks the ground.

Overburden and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surfaces.

The machine operator will have the relevant experience and appropriate documentation; will maintain the appropriate inspection register, Form F91 Part 1, Section C, either on the machine or at the depot. The operator will produce a clean, flat surface at precisely the correct level.

7.3 *Hand Excavation*

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 *Metal Detector*

A professional metal detectorist (see specialist list) will scan spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and any features. The finds will be recovered and recorded in the proper way. The machined spoil heaps will also be scanned, however demonstrably modern finds will not be retained. The metal detector will not be set to discriminate against iron.



7.5 *Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious later 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

7.6 *Excavation of Buildings*

Following assessment of any structural remains encountered, a strategy for recording these will be implemented, and it may be that further mitigation will be required to allow the full recording of these remains. It may also be the case that any remains may best be left *in situ*. Any excavated building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.7 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 20% if possible and to ascertain relationship information and will be a minimum of 1.00m in length (dependant on the total length of ditch visible).

7.8 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample.

7.9 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, kilns etc. may merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS planning archaeologist.



7.10 Burials

Articulated human remains will usually receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. However in circumstances of poor preservation or if required to meet the project objectives, human remains may require full excavation. A decision in consultation with the SCCAS planning archaeologist and the relevant specialist will be made on the extent to which human remains are excavated during the trenching. The aim will be to inform the requirements for future treatment during subsequent Phases. Disarticulated human remains will be recorded and retained for assessment.

The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England* (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

Should there be any inhumations identified during the evaluation these will be assessed for metal artefacts within the burial context to inform on the requirements for future excavation in accordance with *Excavating Inhumations for Mineral Preserved Organics Guidance* (SCCAS, 2023).

7.11 Written Record

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.12 Photographic Record

All features and deposits will be photographed in detail and general site and working shoots taken as part of the photographic record. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs saved in RAW/CR2 format and taken on an 11 Mega Pixel, Canon 750, DSLR. The RAW/CR2 files will be converted and stored in uncompressed .tiff at 8 bit. If for any reason acceptable digital photography cannot be undertaken, the primary record will be on 35mm black and white film. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived.



7.13 Drawn Record

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on the appropriate plans and sections.

7.14 Finds and Environmental Remains

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified, by a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2014. Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Bulk samples will also be taken for retrieving artefacts and biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations) to be processed and analysed. These samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) and will be a minimum of 40 litres where appropriate. The suitability of deposits for analysis will be discussed with Dr Boreham and Dr Zoe Outram where appropriate.

Preserved wood will be sampled for potential dating via dendrochronology and Carbon 14 methods and will be assessed by Dr Roderick Bale (University of Wales Trinity St David). Prior to recovering timbers, suitability for dating will be assessed in conjunction with Dr Bale, SCCAS and Dr Outram where appropriate. The project manager must ensure that the results of palaeoenvironmental investigation, industrial residue assessments/analyses & scientific analyses are included in a full evaluation report and sent to the Historic England Science Advisor.

Each deposit retained will be identified by context and a unique sample or timber number. For a full list of specialists see Appendix 2.



7.15 *Artefact Recovery*

A programme of bucket sampling will be conducted, whereby 90 litres of spoil will hand sorted for each soil horizon encountered. Bucket sampling points will occur at each end of trench/investigation area: if the trenching length is greater than 30m, an additional sampling point medially within the trench will occur.

7.16 *Finds classed as Treasure*

It is the responsibility of the project manager for the site, after consultation with the relevant finds specialist, to submit any items falling under the provisions of the Act to the local coroner via the treasure co-ordinator (currently the Portable Antiquities Officer at the British Museum). See below for details of the act:

The Treasure Act

The Treasure Act of 1996 defines objects that qualify as Treasure and includes any metallic object other than coin that is made up of more than 10% gold or silver and is over 300 years old, any group of two or more metallic objects of prehistoric date that come from the same find, coin hoards that have been deliberately hidden, smaller groups of coins, votive or ritual deposits, any object from the same place as Treasure. Objects that are less than 300 years old made mainly of gold or silver, which have been deliberately hidden with the intention of recovery, and whose owners or heirs are unknown would also be classed as Treasure.

Treasure will be immediately reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner within 14 days.

7.17 *Remote Monitoring Requirements*

Due to the extant Covid-19 pandemic it may be enforced to only allow essential travel and contact with others. Should this occur, SCCAS have put in place requirements to enable the remote monitoring of sites should this be required:



- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features, are to be investigated as per this WSI.
- A GPS trench plan showing what is present in each trench (including context numbers) will be produced.
- A written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional dates, will be made available.
- Trench shots will be taken from each end of the trench and provided to SCCAS.
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk) will also be provided.
- Photographs of all features will be provided with context numbers.
- A diagram indicating the direction each photograph was taken from including the photograph number will be produced.
- Provision will be made for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.



8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within an acceptable timeframe.

The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (*Historic England 2015*) and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider



survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

One hard or digital copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, should be prepared and presented to SCCAS within four weeks of the completion of site works unless there are reasonable grounds for more time.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client and SCCAS (one copy and a .pdf copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS. A digital vector plan will included with the report, which will be compatible with ESRI or MapInfo GIS software which will also be made available on request subsequent to the report being issued.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. The archaeological advisory and planning role of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Team will be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Provision has been made for a summary in the annual PSIAH roundup if positive results are drawn from the evaluation.



9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993, and in accordance with *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2022).

Archive deposition charges will be charged prior to the planning conditions for the site being signed off. If a site does not require further work following the completion of the evaluation, then SCCAS expects the charge to be paid at evaluation reporting stage.

If a site does not require further work following the completion of the evaluation, the evaluation report should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the appropriate receiving body, under an appropriate accession number and subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological Archives, A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown, 2007).

Arrangements for the long term storage and deposition of all artefacts will be agreed with the landowner and SCCAS during the reporting stage. Transfer of title and the transfer of the ownership of the archive to the County Archive Facility will be arranged at this time, and the arrangements indicated in the evaluation report.

Where the project comprises multiple stages, the entire archive will be collated and deposited as a whole.



10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operates a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. This Policy is based on a Health and Safety system in line with the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability; public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks be highlighted including the potential for toxins and contaminants. It will be the responsibility of the client/agent to undertake a full assessment of any toxins present and services present and provide Britannia Archaeology Ltd with a report detailing the results, prior to the commencement of any fieldwork. A full site risk assessment will be produced using this information and suitable tools and PPE will provided and used based on the results of any pre-project investigation.

The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

10.2 COVID-19

Britannia will closely monitor and adhere to the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) outlined by the Construction Leadership Council and Prospect. A full Covid-19 Risk Assessment will be undertaken and will be available upon request.



11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works will be undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Projects Officer (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist for approval prior to their engagement. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the SCCAS planning archaeologist immediately.



12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The archaeological evaluation fieldwork is likely to begin in September 2023, pending approval of this Written Scheme of Investigation by SCCAS. It is anticipated that the evaluation will take up to 5 days with three members of staff on site to open and record the trenches. Provision has been made for additional contingency days should any unexpected remains be encountered.

The client is aware of the working methods and provision has been made to allow access to undertake trenching as required by the design brief.

The SCCAS Archaeologist will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The SCCAS archaeologist will be kept updated with developments both on site and in the post excavation process.

Any variations to the WSI will be agreed with the SCCAS Archaeologist prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project. SCCAS will be given a minimum of 10 days written notice of the commencement of work so as to make arrangements for monitoring. The trenches will not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS. Further trenching or deposit testing may be a requirement of the site monitoring visit if unclear archaeological remains or geomorphological features present difficulties of interpretation, or to assist with the formulation of a mitigation strategy.



12.0 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Trainee Project Officer Alice Schute BSc (Hons)

Qualifications: University of Exeter, Archaeology with Forensic Science
(2015-2018)

Alice joined Britannia Archaeology in early 2019 as a Trainee Site Assistant moving to a Supervisor position and in 2022 took on a new role as Trainee Project Officer. As an undergraduate she was involved in the Ipplepen Project in Devon and participated in the excavation of a Prehistoric Indian Site in South Dakota. Since 2016, Alice has been involved in a community archaeological dig, the Aylsham Roman Project, first as a volunteer and recently as a member of staff with Britannia Archaeology who supervise the project. Since joining Britannia Archaeology, Alice has worked on and supervised numerous excavations and evaluations across East Anglia, developing her excavation skills and commercial archaeological experience.

Specialist Andy Fawcett MA, BA (Joint Hons)

Qualifications: *University of Leicester, MA Post-Excavation (1996-1997)*
University of Leicester, BA (Joint Hons) Archaeology and Ancient History (1993-1996)

Experience: Andy joined Britannia Archaeology in 2017 as a Specialist and has twenty years commercial archaeological experience. Since 1997 Andy has worked for three commercial units and extensively as a free-lance specialist in the field of late Iron Age/Roman ceramics and ceramic building materials. In this time he has produced a large number of evaluation, assessment and publication reports (principally from around the midlands and south-east areas of England) as well undertaking several outreach and teaching roles. Andy's particular area of research within the overall study of ceramics concerns late Iron Age and Roman cremation issues.



Director **Dan McConnell BSc (Hons) MCIfA**

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

Experience: Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 22 years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980s onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Director **Martin Brook BA (Hons) MCIfA**

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has 14 years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.



APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Sue Anderson (Independent) Andrew Fawcett (BA)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)
Environmental:	Oxford Archaeology East Val Fryer (Independent)
Pollen and Seeds:	Quest (Reading University)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent) Steve Allen (YAT)
Soil Micromorphology:	Earthslides (University of Newcastle) Quest (Reading University)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork:	Rebecca Sillwood (Headland)
Leather:	Quita Mould (Independent)
Glass:	Cecily Cropper (Independent)
Small Finds:	Nick Cooper (ULAS) Rebecca Sillwood (Independent)
Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)

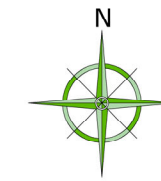
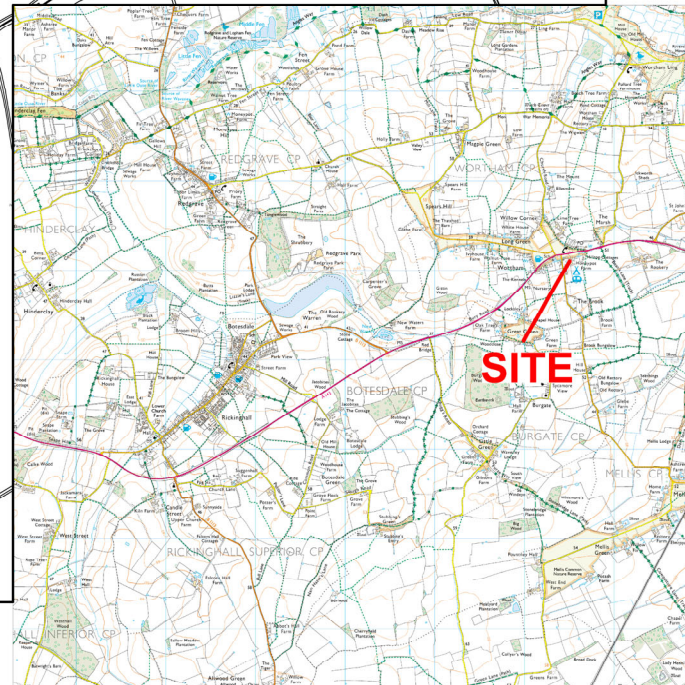


Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent) Rebecca Sillwood (independent)
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Dan McConnell (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Metal Detecting:	Steve Clarkson PCIfA
Coins & Medals:	Dr Adrian Marsden (Norwich Castle Museum)



APPENDIX 3 – INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236



 Site Boundary

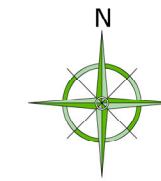
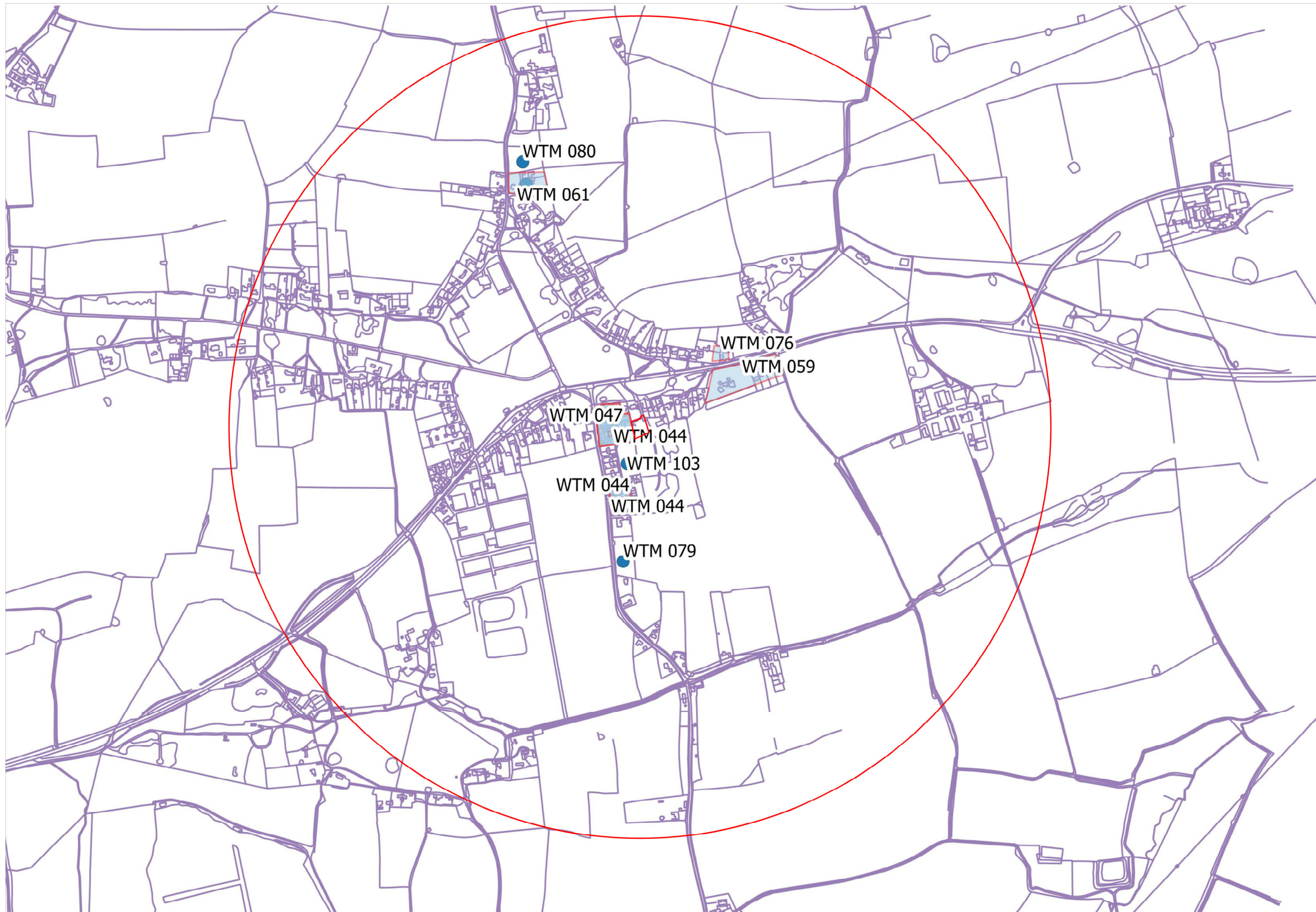
277075

608532

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BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01284 630057 E: info@brit-arch.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2023			
DATE:	AUG 2023	PLOT:	A3
AUTHOR:	DPM	VERSION:	1
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1

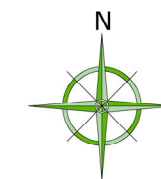
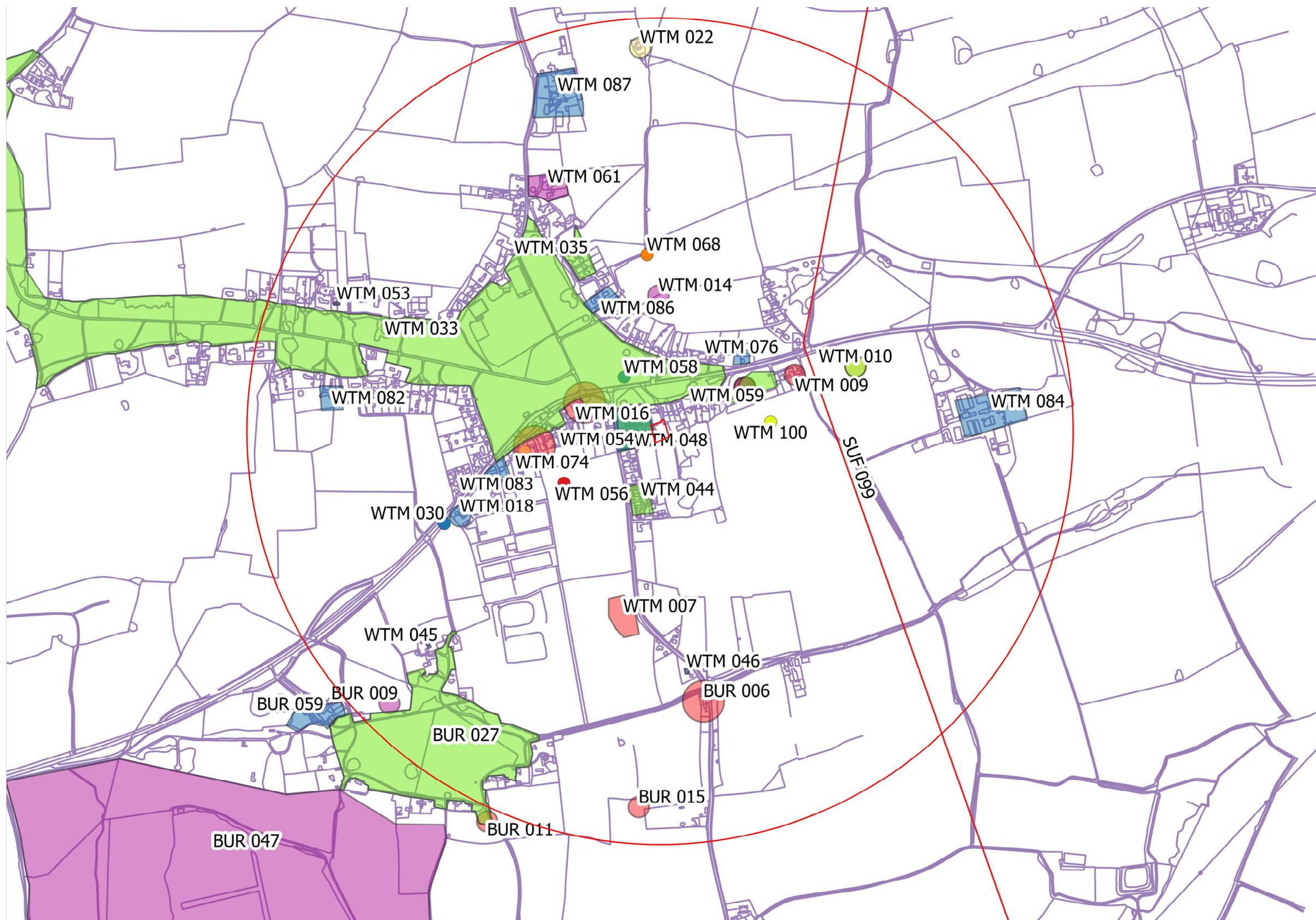


- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Archaeological Event
- Scheduled Monument
- Conservation Area
- Registered Parks & Gardens

<small>NGR:</small> 608532 277075	<small>REF:</small> P1439
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<small>DESCRIPTION:</small> HER DATA - EVENTS	
<small>CLIENT:</small> CROWN CONSTRUCTION ANGLIA LTD	
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<small>DATE:</small> AUG 2023	<small>PLOT:</small> A3
<small>VERSION:</small> 1	
<small>AUTHOR:</small> DPM	<small>FIGURE:</small> 2
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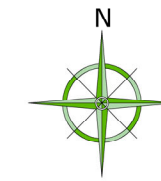
- HER Search Area
- Site Boundary
- Undated Record
- Multiperiod Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record

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PROJECT:	LAND AT HONEYPOT FARM, BURY ROAD, WORTHAM, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	HER DATA - MONUMENTS		
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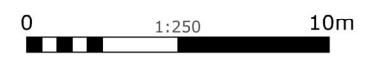
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- Site Boundary
- Trench

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