

Bramford Solar PV and Battery Land To The East Of The Channel Burstall Hill Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for Archaeological Evaluation

Date: October 2023
By: Mark Collard
Client: Enso Energy Ltd
Project Code: RR1068
OASIS ID: redriver2-519726
Parish Code: BUS 020
Planning ref.: DC/21/00060 and DC/20/05895



**Red River
Archaeology**

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APPENDIX Data Management Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 This document is a *Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)* for archaeological evaluation on land to the east of The Channel, Burstall Hill, Suffolk (NGR: TM 08783 46121), prepared for Enso Energy Limited.
- 1.1.2 Planning consent has been granted by Barbegh and Mid-Suffolk District Councils for the *installation of renewable led energy generating station comprising ground-mounted photovoltaic solar arrays and battery-based electricity storage containers together with substation, inverter/transformer stations, site accesses, internal access tracks, security measures, access gates, other ancillary infrastructure, landscaping and biodiversity enhancements including Nature Areas* on two sites: Land to the south of Church Farm, Somersham, IP8 4PN and Land to the east of The Channel, Burstall, IP8 4JL (planning ref. DC/20/05895, granted on appeal). Planning consent was also granted separately for the same development on the same site to the East of the Channel (Planning ref. DC/21/00060).
- 1.1.3 The consents granted included conditions relating to archaeology, based on recommendations by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS). Condition no. 17 on the consent DC/21/00060 states: *No development shall take place until a scheme of archaeological evaluation of the site has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority (including any demolition needing to be carried out as necessary in order to carry out the evaluation). The evaluation shall be carried out in its entirety as may be agreed to the satisfaction of the Local Planning Authority.* Additionally, part of condition 18 requires: *No development shall take place until a written report on the results of the archaeology evaluation of the site has been submitted to the Local Planning Authority and that confirmation by the Local Planning Authority has been provided that no further investigation work is required in writing.* The Appeal Decision on DC/20/05895 also had identical conditions (nos 22 and 23).
- 1.1.4 This WSI has been prepared to complete the fulfilment of the requirements of that condition in relation to the area of the site encompassed within application DC/21/00060 (Land to the east of the Channel) and which forms part of DC/20/05895. This area was partially evaluated previously during pre-determination works (CA 2022). The scope and the layout of the trenching to cover the rest of this site has been previously agreed by Enso Energy with SCCAS and is shown on Figure 2.
- 1.1.5 If additional archaeological works are required for this site as required by Conditions 18 and 19 (nos 23 and 24 on the appealed consent), further WSIs will be prepared and submitted to SCCAS and the District Council for approval.

1.1.6 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020a), the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015). All Red River Archaeology Project Managers have completed the certificated *Working in projects using MoRPHE training course* provided by Historic England (<https://historicengland.org.uk/services-skills/training-skills/online-training/morphe/>)

1.2 Site Location and description

1.2.1 The Site is located to the west of the village of Bramford and south of the village of Flowton. It is located within a predominantly agricultural landscape. Some mature hedgerows, wooded shelter belts and small parcels of woodland are present, while the western boundary includes a watercourse running broadly north-north-west to south-south-east along the edge of The Channel (road).

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock comprises clay, silt and sand of the Thanet Formation and Lambeth Group (undifferentiated). Superficial deposits consist of Diamicton and Sand and Gravel of the Lowestoft Formation, the latter either side of the watercourse along the Channel ([BGS Geology Viewer \(BETA\)](#), accessed October 2023).

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The two physically separate application sites as a whole have been the subject of a desk-based assessment, walkover and geophysical survey undertaken to inform the Cultural Heritage chapter of the Environmental Statement submitted in support of the planning applications (Headland 2020a and 2020b). Subsequently parts of the application site were subject to archaeological evaluation trenching, including part of The Channel site (Cotswold Archaeology 2022: Areas 7.1 to 7.3).

1.3.2 The Suffolk HER records evidence of prehistoric, Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval activity within the Study Area used to inform the Environmental Statement Cultural Heritage chapter, although prior to the geophysical survey undertaken to support the current application only very limited archaeological work had taken place within the application site itself, as a consequence of which very few known sites of archaeological interest are recorded in the proposed development area. However, archaeological works in the wider area, including works on the East Anglia One cable route, which ran from Bawdsey to Bramford, approximately 2km east of the scheme area, provided evidence of occupation from the Neolithic through later prehistory, the Romano-British, Anglo-Saxon and Medieval periods. Many of these sites were previously unknown but situated in a similar landscape setting to the current application site.

- 1.3.3 Only four known heritage assets are recorded within the wider application site itself. Three comprise findspots; two sherds of Roman pottery and a flint flake found during a walkover survey in advance of the Bramford to Wattisham pipeline and a single medieval coin and a lead weight. These are all recorded from the northern site of Somersham Farm, to the north-east of Flowton and to the south and south-west of Somersham (Headland 2020b). The fourth comprises a ring ditch (SSH 001) located to north of Flowton,. It is currently conjectured that the ring ditch represents the plough-levelled remains of a burial mound, situated in a landscape of multi-period settlement and occupation, recorded evidence for which includes cropmark and artefact scatters, overlooking the Orwell valley.

Geophysical survey

- 1.3.4 Within the site which is the subject of this WSI, the geophysical survey identified two areas of archaeological potential, one comprising rectilinear enclosures, and the other being two curvilinear features (Headland Archaeology 2020a; Field 6).

Evaluation

- 1.3.5 Three discrete areas (Areas 7.1, 7.2, 7.3) of the site which is the subject of this WSI were investigated in the evaluation carried out by Cotswold Archaeology in 2022 (trench locations shown on Figure 2). These areas were determined particularly by the existence of the geophysical anomalies. Full details of the results are contained within the Cotswold Archaeology evaluation report but in summary:
- 1.3.6 A total of 21 trenches were excavated in area 7.1 (north-western edge of site), of which archaeology was identified in six. In Area 7.2 (southern edge of site) 16 trenches were excavated and archaeology was identified in seven. In Area 7.3 (north-eastern edge of site) 44 trenches were excavated with archaeology identified in 28 of them. Correlation between the results of the geophysical survey and the trenching was noted to be variable, with a number of sizeable sub-surface features in some of the trenches not correlating with geophysical anomalies.
- 1.3.7 A low density of scattered features, mostly comprising small ditches, were encountered in Areas 7.1 and 7.2, with pottery recovered suggesting these may be indicative of some level of Late Saxon activity, presumably agricultural in nature and suggesting that Late Saxon agricultural activity may have laid the foundation for the subsequent high medieval activity in this area.
- 1.3.8 The pottery evidence from the area seemingly indicates that a greater level of activity was taking place from the 11th century onwards, perhaps more likely or more intensively from the 12th century. There is a suggestion from some of the fabric types that activity could have continued into the 15th or 16th century; however, the date range for all of these wares/ fabric

types means that settlement activity in Area 7 could have ceased or at least contracted to an area outside the evaluated part of the site during the 14th century.

- 1.3.9 Activity in this area appears to be settlement-related, although the recovery of slag from features in this area suggests that it may not have been entirely based on exploitation of the agricultural landscape and some form of localised industrial activity most likely related to iron smelting/ metalworking was taking place in the vicinity, although no hammerscale was recovered from any of the bulk environmental samples taken in this area, indicating that the slag had been discarded away from any immediate area of iron-working/ smithing.
- 1.3.10 Across the other application site to the north, at Somersham Farm, the levels and complexity of the archaeological remains varied between the separate areas investigated (Cotswold Archaeology 2022, Areas 1-6), with Areas 2 to 4 revealing moderate levels of archaeology and Areas 6 containing more complex remains, similar to those found in Area 7.
- 1.3.11 The summary for these areas within the Cotswold Archaeology evaluation report states:
- Areas 1 and 5 contained very few remains. Evidence for the archaeological occupation and utility of the landscape across all land parcels predominately came from the medieval period, in the form of field boundaries, enclosures and associated occupation features. Some limited evidence was seen for prehistoric and Roman activity, in the form of later Bronze Age to Early Iron Age remains in Area 4 and a seemingly isolated Bronze Age pit in Area 6 and a number of residual pottery sherds in later features. Virtually no evidence for Roman period activity was identified, although the small number of pottery sherds of this date that were recovered do at least indicate a presence in the landscape during this period, although any focus of activity appears to lay outside the areas investigated.*
- 1.3.12 *Similarly, the early and middle Saxon period is poorly represented, again with just a few sherds recovered from this period and almost entirely as residual material in later features. For the most part activity within the Site appears to have its origins in the later Saxon period, with subsequent activity throughout the high medieval period suggestive of the presence of a number of small to moderately sized farmsteads in an agricultural landscape. Evidence was encountered in Areas 2, 3, 6 and 7 in particular for activity between the 11th to 14th centuries, including crop processing and small-scale industrial activity/metalworking. In addition to cattle, sheep/goat and pig faunal remains, marine shells as well as nutshells and berry seeds were also encountered in moderate quantities, suggesting some dietary variation and the exploitation of a variety of food sources, both local and those presumably traded from the coast, most likely via the River Orwell.*
- 1.3.13 *Beyond the 14th century however, activity within the area appears to have been scaled back considerably, coinciding with a much wider trend during this period of settlement shrinkage and abandonment caused by the widespread zoonotic diseases, famine and plague of the first half of the century, with only Area 6 and possibly, and to a lesser extent, Area 7 providing evidence suggestive of continuing habitation as opposed to ongoing agricultural management of the landscape, as was seen in areas 2 and 4 for example.*

Evidence of continuing habitation and a pastoral element to the use of the landscape is provided by the recovery of animal bone indicative of the initial stages butchery and carcass processing recovered from features of post-medieval date in Area 6.

2. AIMS & METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives of the evaluation

2.1.1 The Aims and Methodology detailed within this WSI are in accordance with the *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2020a) and the *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the local planning authority 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* (Department of Communities and Local Government 2021). The aims of the evaluation proposed in this WSI are to:

- Determine the extent, condition, nature, character, date and significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- Establish the nature of the activity on the site.
- Ground truth the results of the geophysical survey
- Identify any artefacts relating to the occupation or use of the site.
- Determine the heritage significance of any archaeological remains encountered.
- To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

2.1.2 These aims will be achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

- To define and identify the nature of archaeological deposits on site, and date these where possible;
- To attempt to characterise the nature and preservation of the archaeological sequence and recover as much information as possible about the spatial patterning and extent of features present on the site;
- To recover a well dated stratigraphic sequence which will attempt to determine the complexity of the horizontal and vertical stratigraphy present, and to recover coherent artefact, ecofact and environmental samples;
- To determine the potential of the site to provide palaeoenvironmental and/or economic evidence and the forms in which such evidence may be present;
- To define any research priorities that may be relevant should further field investigation be required with particular reference to the *East Anglian Research Framework* (Brown

and Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott 2011 and review documents (EoERRF 2021 - <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).

- To establish the significance of the archaeology encountered on site. 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.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 A Parish Code (BUS 020) has been obtained from SCCAS HER, and this will be used as a site code on all artefacts, samples, Site Records, photographs, Reports and OASIS, and will be the Accession Number for the archive when it is deposited with The SCCAS Archive.
- 2.2.2 The archaeological fieldwork work will be undertaken by Red River Archaeology Ltd and consists of the excavation of 6141 evaluation trenches, measuring 30m x 1.5m (Figure 2). These have been positioned to target the potential archaeological and other anomalies identified through the magnetometer survey as well as sampling apparently 'blank' areas.
- 2.2.3 Any amendments to the investigation plan will be agreed with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. Evaluation trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using GPS, and scanned for live services by trained staff using CAT and Genny equipment. The position of the evaluation trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other practical constraints, with the approval of the archaeological advisor to local planning authority, but will aim to sample the identified potential linear feature if practicable. The final 'as dug' plan will be recorded with GPS.
- 2.2.4 Non-significant overburden will be removed to the top of archaeological deposits or natural substrates, whichever is encountered first. This will be achieved through use of a mechanical excavator with a toothless grading bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Thereafter cleaning and excavation will be conducted by hand.
- 2.2.5 All archaeological deposits and features will be subjected to appropriate levels of investigation without compromising the feature with regard to future study. Decisions about the relative value of archaeological deposits and features will be made in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above, and at this stage there is no requirement to sample all archaeological features encountered. 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.

- 2.2.6 Metal detecting will take place at all stages both before and during the excavation of trenches, specifically the subsoil and tops of features. Metal finds will be located by GPS and a named, experienced metal detectorist will be used for the evaluation. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 2.2.7 Excavation of each context will wherever possible be carried out in such a way as to produce at least one representative cross-section of the deposit. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) will be excavated across their width, placed to best allow understanding of the relationships between features and deposits (including appropriate relationship sections). For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills will be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested). Large or deep features may be excavated in quadrants in the first instance.
- 2.2.8 Any human remains which may be encountered will initially be left *in situ* and reported immediately to the client, the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority and the appropriate authorities. The *in situ* remains will be electronically surveyed using a GPS, covered in geotextile and backfilled to preserve the remains for removal under full excavation conditions. In the unlikely event that removal is necessary, this must comply with Ministry of Justice regulations and current archaeological best-practice.

2.3 Survey Control

- 2.3.1 All as-dug trench locations, feature locations, sections and levels will be recorded using a GPS.
- 2.3.2 Horizontal survey control of the site will be by means of a co-ordinate grid, using metric measurements, relative to the National Grid.
- 2.3.3 Vertical survey control will be tied to the Ordnance Survey datum. Details of the method employed will be recorded, including the assumed height of the reference point.
- 2.3.4 The electronic survey record will be retained with the project archive.

2.4 Recording

- 2.4.1 All recording will be by Red River Archaeology standard method and will be undertaken on pro forma record sheets. Red River Archaeology has adopted the Museum of London Recording Manual which is issued to all sites as standard. All contexts, special finds and environmental samples will be given unique numbers. Any waterlogged wood, bone or metallurgical samples taken will also receive unique numbers. All finds and site archive will also be marked with the Parish Code (BUS 020).
- 2.4.2 Each archaeological feature or deposit will be recorded by means of a measured plan at an appropriate scale. Spot heights will be taken on the deposit and their location recorded on the plan.

- 2.4.3 Cross sections will be recorded by means of a measured drawing at an appropriate scale. The height of a datum on the drawing will be calculated and recorded. The locations of cross sections will be recorded either on the site plans, or relative to the site grid. Cut features will be recorded in profile and plan at an appropriate scale and their location accurately identified.
- 2.4.4 All drawn records will be clearly marked with a unique site number, and will be individually identified. The scale of the plan will be recorded. All drawings will be drawn on dimensionally stable media. All plans will be drawn relative to the site grid and at least two grid references marked on each plan.
- 2.4.5 Each archaeological context will be recorded separately by means of a written description. The stratigraphic relationships of each context will be recorded. Red River Archaeology *pro forma* record sheets will be used throughout. An index will be kept of all record types. All trenches will be recorded even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 2.4.6 An adequate photographic record of the evaluation will be compiled using digital photography, to include trench overviews, plans and sections of features and representative sections of each trench. Each excavation context will be recorded photographically prior to removal. All photographs will feature an appropriately sized scale.

2.5 Finds and samples

- 2.5.1 Artefact collection policy will be concerned with the provision of adequate samples for meeting the objectives of the work. If archaeological objects are recovered an appropriate retention/discard strategy will be agreed with the relevant repository. Discarded artefactual materials will be described and quantified through assignment to broad categories in the field.
- 2.5.2 All retained finds and archaeo-environmental samples are to be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990). Assessment and analysis of finds and archaeo-environmental samples will be undertaken, as necessary. Finds and sample storage will be at Red River Archaeology offices.
- 2.5.3 All finds, where appropriate, will be retained from each archaeological context excavated.
- 2.5.4 All finds, where appropriate, shall be washed.
- 2.5.5 All pottery, and other finds, where appropriate, shall be marked with the site code (BRF 185) and context number.
- 2.5.6 Finds work will be undertaken in line with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standards and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2020b).

2.6 Environmental Sampling

- 2.6.1 Suitable contexts will be subjected to environmental sampling at an appropriate scale in accordance with *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation*. 2nd Edition (English Heritage 2011). As a minimum bulk environmental soil samples will be a minimum of 40 litres, and if appropriate up to 100%, will be taken from fills of well-dated or significant features or fills with good preservation of organic or burnt organic plant remains. Buried soils and sediment sequences will be inspected and recorded on site by the environmental coordinator or suitable member of his team. Samples for laboratory assessment will be collected as appropriate. Where there is evidence for industrial activity, macroscopic technological residues (or a sample of them) will be collected by hand. Separate samples (c 10 ml) should be collected for micro-slugs (hammerscale and spherical droplets) by the environmental coordinator or suitable member of his team.
- 2.6.2 Any bone recovered from stratified deposits will also be subject to assessment; analysis will be limited to material that can provide metrical, ageing or sex information.
- 2.6.3 Decisions regarding the need for, and suitability of, any future environmental or other sampling (including scientific dating) will be made on site in consultation with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. This will include identifying which contexts may be suitable for such works. The English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor will be invited to visit the site as appropriate, should remains of potential significance be identified.
- 2.6.4 All artefactual and ecofactual remains, whether stratified or not, will be collected, bagged and labelled. Artefacts will be subject to preliminary study on site in order to help date archaeological features and contexts. All artefactual and ecofactual evidence will be stored and processed in accordance with *First Aid For Finds* (Watkinson and Neal 2001) and Red River Archaeology Ltd standard environmental sampling practice; finds will be stored at the Red River Archaeology archive store until transferred to The SCCAS Archive. All finds will be assessed by the relevant specialists.
- 2.6.5 All works will be carried out in full compliance with the *Treasure Act 1996* and *The Treasure (Designation) Order 2002*. Any finds made that are identified under this Act shall immediately be reported to the local coroner, WCAS and the Finds Liaison Officer as appropriate.
- 2.6.6 To protect the finds from theft, Red River Archaeology will record the finds and remove them to a safe place. Where recording and removal is not feasible or appropriate on the day of discovery we shall ensure, on liaison with the client and the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority to ensure that adequate site security is provided.

2.7 Post-excavation

- 2.7.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019). Red River Archaeology will make arrangements with The SCCAS Archive for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection. Red River Archaeology will make every effort to ensure the whole archive is deposited with The SCCAS Archive. The archive will be stored by Red River Archaeology until deposition.
- 2.7.2 A typescript report will be prepared immediately once site works are completed. This will include a full written description and interpretation of the results, including specialist reports. The report will contain a front sheet which will detail the following: Site name, NGR, Site activity, Date and duration, Site code (BUS020), Area of site, Summary of results, Monuments identified (referenced to the Thesaurus of Monument Types) and Location of the archive. The parish code BRF 185 will be clearly marked on the front cover of the report.
- 2.7.3 The report will be fully illustrated with drawings to an appropriate scale showing location, trench layout, recorded features and deposits, trench plans and section drawings. The report will include all elements set out in the brief. The report will be produced following the on-site works, with an interim report submitted within two weeks of completion of fieldwork unless delayed by circumstances beyond the control of Red River Archaeology. In some cases specialist reports (e.g. Radiocarbon dating) may take longer to be produced. The full report will be completed and submitted within a maximum of 6 months after the completion of fieldwork.
- 2.7.4 A copy of the report will be provided to the client in the first instance and then to archaeological advisor the local planning authority for approval. Copies of the approved report in paper and digital format (including PDF/A standard and georeferenced shapefiles of all final excavated trial trench plans, showing the position of archaeological features and sections), will be supplied to the Local Planning Authority and the Historic Environment Record, and an additional copy will be deposited with the site archive. The report will become a public document after a period not exceeding six months. Copyright of the report will remain with Red River Archaeology, but will be licenced for use by the client, and the local Historic Environment Team for planning purposes and bona fide research purposes.
- 2.7.5 All retained finds and archaeoenvironmental samples will be treated and conserved in accordance with the English Heritage guidance document *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (English Heritage, 1995) and the UKIC's document *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage* (UKIC, 1990). 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 2011) and *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019). As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion within the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. A summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain under the entry already created (ref ID: redriver2-519726).

- 2.7.6 Any artefacts retrieved during the investigation will be catalogued, retained and stored in a secure location at Red River Archaeology offices. The treatment of any artefacts retrieved during the investigation will comply with all relevant CIfA guidelines (CIfA 2020b). Any organic material/artefacts that are retrieved during the excavation will be cleaned by hand without the use of metal tools. Material to be retained will be covered in the matrix it was found in, and placed inside watertight wrappings, either double wrapped in grip-top bags, or sealed inside lengths of polythene layflat tubing, using a heated strip sealer or adhesive tape. Black polythene refuse sacks will also be used as an outer wrapping to exclude light and to protect the watertight layers of packaging.
- 2.7.7 The SCCAS Archive shall be notified of the work by Red River Archaeology prior to fieldwork commencement. A summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.
- 2.7.8 The analysis of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by appropriate specialists and Red River Archaeology under the overall direction of the Project Manager. These will include:
- Paul Blinkhorn Saxon, medieval and post-medieval pottery
 - Derek Hurst Medieval and post-medieval pottery
 - Rob Hedge Prehistoric Pottery
 - Phil Mills Roman/Iron Age pottery
 - Mark Lodwick Small finds
 - Rob Young Lithics
 - Rose Calis Osteoarchaeologist
 - Val Fryer Archaeobotanist and charcoal specialist
 - Michael Allen Molluscs
 - Dr Keith Wilkinson Geoarchaeology

Further specialists may be required depending on the artefacts/ materials identified.

2.7.9 All the above are published specialists in their field, and full members of the CIfA or equivalent professional bodies.

3. PROGRAMME & MONITORING

3.1 Programme and resourcing

- 3.1.1 It is intended that the work shall commence at the earliest possible opportunity to enable information gathered to filter into the overall design and planning programme of the proposed construction works.
- 3.1.2 The field team will consist of a maximum of up to 6 staff (1 x Project Leader, 5 x Archaeologists). It is expected that the fieldwork will require 20 working days on site. The Project Leader assigned to the project will be notified to the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur.
- 3.1.3 The overall management of the various stages of the project will be Louis Stafford MCIfA, who will oversee all phases of the archaeological programme of works, through to its completion. Day to day responsibility however will rest with the Project Leader who will be on-site throughout the project.

3.2 Monitoring

- 3.2.1 The archaeological advisor to the local planning authority will monitor progress and standards throughout the project. Notification of the start of site works will be made to the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority at least two weeks prior to commencement of work in order to arrange a date for the monitoring visit(s).
- 3.2.2 This monitoring will either be in the form of site visits, or it may be agreed that it can be done from photographs or video meeting. This decision will be taken by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority. The trenches will not be backfilled until after they have been monitored and signed off by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.
- 3.2.3 Any variations to this WSI shall be agreed with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, in writing, prior to them being carried out.
- 3.2.4 Red River Archaeology Ltd is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. As an RO, Red River Archaeology endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2019), Red River Archaeology Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

4. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

4.1 Health & Safety

4.1.1 A risk assessment and method statements (RAMS) for the archaeological evaluation trenching works will be produced and submitted to the client for review prior to the progression of such works.

4.1.2 The following statutory provisions and codes of practice will be adhered to where relevant:

- All statutory provisions and by-laws relating to the work in question, especially the *Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*
- The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Conduct* (CIfA, 2019)

4.2 Variations

4.2.1 Any variations to this Written Scheme of Investigation that may be needed as a result of the emerging results of works will be approved in advance with the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority.

5. REFERENCES

Archaeological Archives Forum 2011 *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation*

Brown, N., and Glazebrook, J., 2000 *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategies*

CifA 2020a *Standard and Guidance: Archaeological field evaluation*

Cotswold Archaeology 2022 *Land to the south of Church Farm & land to the east of The Channel, Somersham, Suffolk*. CA Report: SU0288_2

Department of Communities and Local Government 2021 *National Planning Policy Framework*

English Heritage 2011 *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recording to post-excavation*. 2nd Edition

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14.

Headland 2020a *Bramford Solar PV and Battery, Suffolk: Geophysical survey report* Headland ref. BRAM20

Headland 2020b *Bramford Solar Farm and Battery Storage – Environmental Statement Chapter 7: Cultural Heritage* Project no. P20-187

Historic England 2015 *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide*

Medlycott, M. 2011, (ed) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

SCCAS 2019 *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

SCCAS 2021 *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*

UKIC 1990 *Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long Term Storage*

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V. 2001 *First Aid for Finds*. UKIC

Online Sources

British Geological Survey online viewer ([BGS Geology Viewer \(BETA\)](#), accessed October 2023).

APPENDIX: Data Management Plan



Project Data Management Plan

Project Code: RR1068
Project Manager: Louis Stafford

Project Name: Bramford Solar PV and Battery

Overview

The Data Management Plan will conform to Policy and Procedures – Digital Archiving and Storage RRAPP004, and this plan should be read in conjunction with that document.

Data Collection

The born digital and derived digital data that is expected to be generated during the lifetime of the project will include:

Format	Volume	Description
.Doc	< 1MB	Text reports
.XLS	< 512KB	Project data including registers, artefact list, GANTT chart etc
.JPG	< 1GB	Image including site photography
.DXF	< 1MB	GPS data
.CAD	< 10MB	Drawing files including site plans, section and layout
.AI	< 10MB	Drawing files including site plans, section and layout
.PDF	< 20MB	Final report
.SHP	< 512KB	GIS data
.DBF	< 20KB	GIS data
.SBN	< 20KB	GIS data
.SBX	< 20KB	GIS data
.PRJ	< 20KB	GIS data
.MDX	< 5MB	GIS Data

Additionally, the following data will be collected as part of the geophysical survey.

Format	Volume	Description
.GRD	< 6MB	Geophysical survey data
.TWF	< 512KB	Geophysical survey data
.SRF	< 50MB	Geophysical survey data

Metadata

For images technical metadata is generated by the camera at the time of photography. Additional descriptive and administrative metadata will include project code, site code, photograph number, and description.

GPS metadata is generated at time of survey, with additional descriptive and administrative metadata will include project code and site code.

Storage

This will conform to document RRAPP004

Data Sharing

The project will create a digital archive that will be deposited in a public repository.

Responsibilities

The project team will be responsible for the implementation of the DMP, under the supervision of the Project Manager.

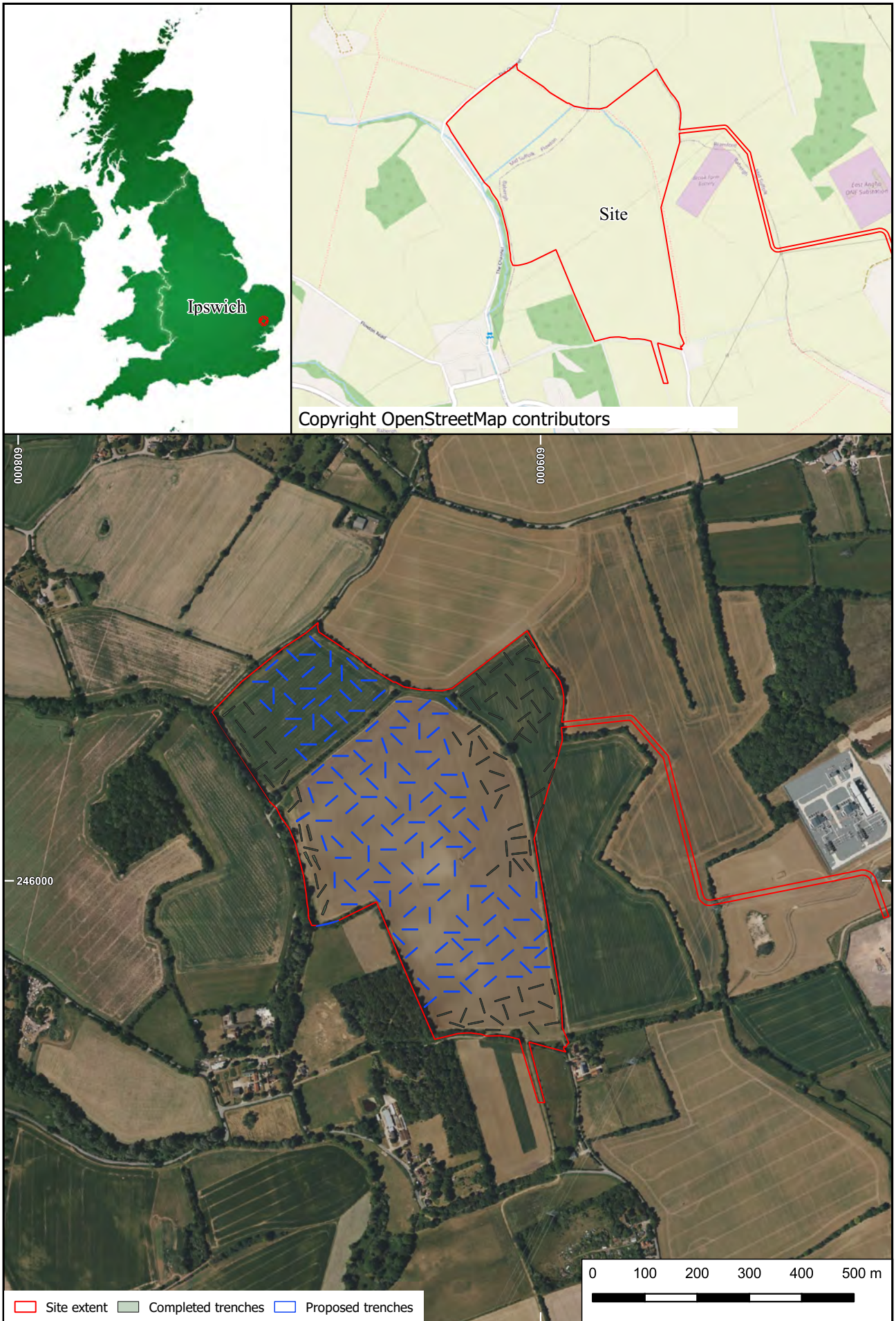


Figure 1 - Site location

KEY

- Site extent
- Proposed archaeological evaluation trench
- Completed archaeological evaluation trench
- Overhead Service



Figure 2 - Proposed trench locations over geophysical survey interpretation