

Archaeological evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk, IP10 0BT

May 2016



by Ben Holloway and Laura Pooley
figures by Emma Holloway and Chris Lister

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Alec Wade

on behalf of Mr and Mrs R Please

NGR: TM 257 412 (centre)
Planning ref.: DC/15/5168/FUL
CAT project ref.: 16/04b
Suffolk HER parish code: BUC100
Suffolk event code: ESF23869
Oasis project ID: colchest3-248600



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CAT Report 950
May 2016

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a bungalow. The development site was located within a landscape of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefact scatters along with field systems, ditched enclosures and ring-ditches. Despite being located in an area of archaeological importance no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham which was carried out on 9th May 2016. The work was commissioned by Jim Fitzpatrick (Susan James Design Ltd), on behalf of Mr and Mrs R Please, in advance of the construction of a bungalow with associated works, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Suffolk Coastal District Council: Planning reference DC/15/5168/FUL) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS/CT) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Rachael Abraham (SCCAS/CT 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS/CT brief and agreed with SCCAS/CT (CAT 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk) (SCC HER search invoice number 9186166):

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale¹) shows the general geology of the site area as sand.

Historic landscape

The development site is defined as *plateau estate farmland* surrounded by *rolling estate sandlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it appears to be located on the boundary of Landscape sub-type 2.1 (18th century and later enclosure - former common arable or heathland) and sub-type 2.9 (18th century and later enclosure - former heath).

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

Prehistoric: A Bronze Age socketed axe was found to the SE of the development site (BUC 001: 600m) and a BA socketed gauge to the SW (BUC 038: 600m). Prehistoric pottery, flint and others were found to the NE (BUC 037: 600m; BUC 031: 900m), SE (BUC 060: 900m) and SW (BUC 056: 600m).

Late prehistoric/Roman: A series of field boundaries, tracks and a possible ditched square enclosure were found to the NE (BUC 004: 825m) with an extensive ditched field system to the ESE (BUC 017: 900m).

Medieval/post-medieval: Medieval and post-medieval pottery was recorded during evaluation work in advance of a water pipeline to the NE of the site (BUC 034-035: 300-400m). Post-medieval pits/finds were identified to the WNW (BUC Misc: 700m).

Uncertain date: Possible trackways, field boundaries, enclosures and ring ditches have been identified to the SE (BUC 008: 400m; BUC 016: 600m). Burnt and worked flints were identified to the NE (BUC 036: 625m). A length of ditched trackway was recorded to the SSE (BUC 057: 500m). To the SW is a ring ditch (BUC 040: 625m) and rectilinear enclosure with field boundaries (BUC 041: 800m).

Listed buildings⁵ (Fig 2)

Approximately 850m to the ENE of the development site is a grade II listed farmhouse and barn (no. 1030418 and 1377369). The farmhouse dates from the late 17th or early 18th century, and the barn from the late 16th or early 17th century.

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the development site.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, 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 costs.

5 Methodology

A single trial-trench was laid out across the footprint of the new bungalow. Due to an area of hard-standing within the footprint of the new bungalow, the trench was rotated 90° from that stated in the WSI. The trench measured 10m linear by 1.8m wide (totalling 18m²).

All of the trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Appendix 1, Fig 3-4)

Trench 1 (T1)

Trench 1 was excavated through a layer of modern turf and topsoil (L1, c 400mm thick) sealing two layers of subsoil (L2, sandy-silt, c 220mm thick above L3, sandy-silt with a

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

higher clay content, c 150mm thick). Beneath L3 were patches of a thin horizon of redeposited natural sand, probably the result of plough scarring (L4, c 110mm thick). Natural sands and gravels (L5) were sealed beneath L3 and L4. A modern drain was recorded at the north end of the trench and some plough scarring was observed. No significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 1 T1, looking N



Photograph 2 T1, representative section, looking W

7 Finds

No archaeological finds were identified during the evaluation.

8 Discussion

Despite being located in an area of archaeological importance no significant archaeological horizons were identified during the evaluation.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Jim Fitzpatrick (Susan James Design) and Mr and Mrs R Please for commissioning and funding the project. Site work was managed by C Lister, and undertaken by B Holloway and A Wade. Figures are by C Lister and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Rachael Abraham for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk, IP10 0BT</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 , ed by D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 , by Maria Medlycott
EH	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
SCCAS	2010	<i>Archive Guidelines</i>
SCCAS	2012	<i>Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation</i>
SCCAS	2016	<i>Brief for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham</i> by Rachael Abraham

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period circa 2500- 700 BCE
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
later prehistoric	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to cAD 410
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
U/S	unstratified, ie without a well-defined context
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: n/a

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:
The report (CAT Report 950)

SCCAS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation
Original site record (Feature and Layer sheets, Trench record sheet, Finds record)
Site digital photographic log, Site photographic record on CD
Sundries (Attendance register, Benchmark data, Risk assessment).

13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS/CT under HER parish number BUC 100.

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Distribution list:

Jim Fitzpatrick, Susan James Design Ltd
Mr & Mrs R Please
Rachael Abraham, SCCAS
Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record



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date: 12.05.2016

Appendix 1 Context List

No.	Description	Fill	Notes	Date
L1	Turf and topsoil	Loose, friable, dark grey/black sandy-silty loam with rare charcoal inclusions and 2% stone	c 400mm thick, seals L2	Modern
L2	Subsoil	Loose, soft, friable, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty with very rare charcoal inclusions and 2% stone	c 220mm thick, sealed by L1, seals L3	
L3	Subsoil	Friable, medium-dark grey/brown sandy-silty clay with 2% stone	c 150mm thick, sealed by L2, seals L4 and L5	
L4	Disturbed natural	Soft, friable, medium orange/grey/brown silty-sand with 4% stone	c 110mm thick, sealed by L3, seals L5. Patches only.	
L5	Natural	Loose, light-medium yellow/orange/brown sand with 10% gravel	Sealed by L3 and L4	Post-glacial

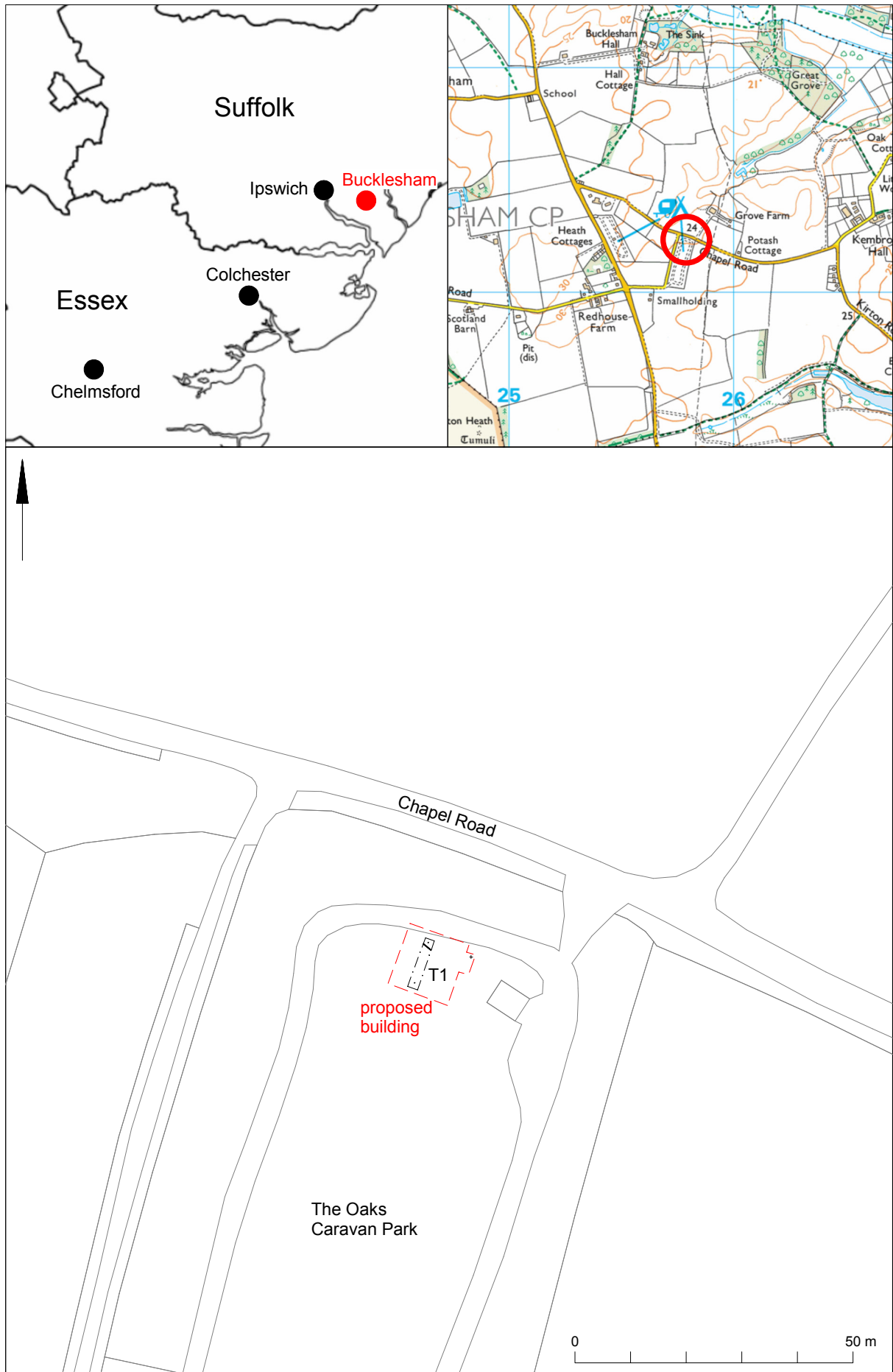


Fig 1 Site location.



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Fig 2 Overhead map showing nearby sites of archaeological interest.

 = cropmarks
  = listed building

0 500 m

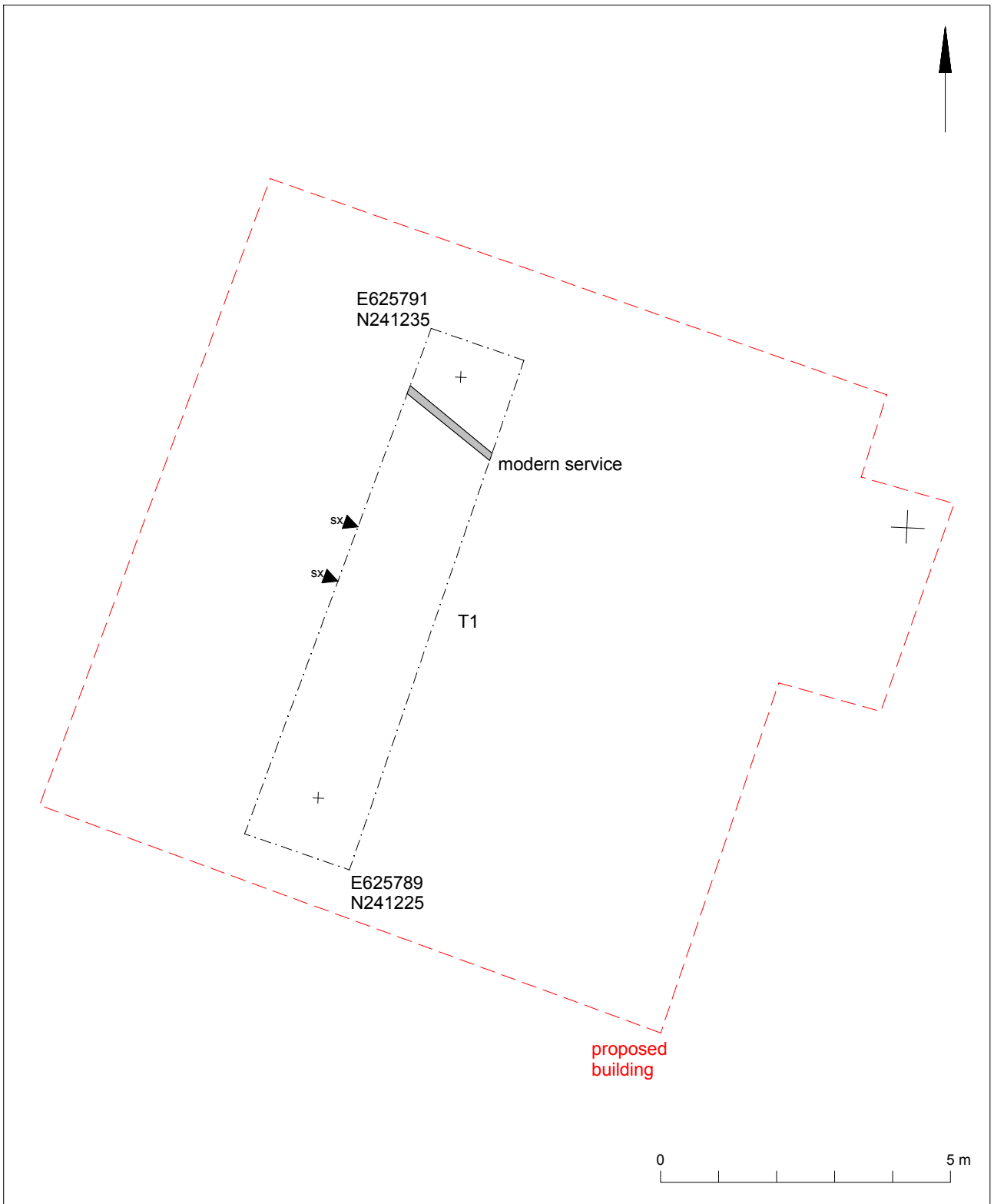


Fig 3 Results.

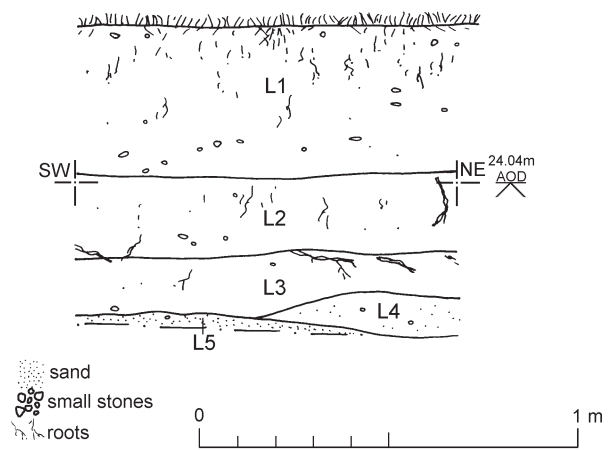


Fig 4 T1: representative trench section.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk, IP10 0BT

NGR: TM 257 412 (centre)

Planning references: DC/15/5168/FUL

Commissioned by: Susan James Design Ltd (Jim Fitzpatrick)

Client: Mr & Mrs R Please

Curating Museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

Suffolk Parish number: BUC 100

Suffolk Event code: ESF23869

CAT Project code: 16/04b

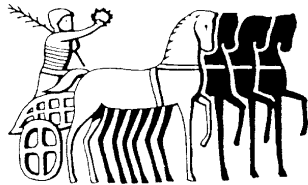
OASIS reference no.: colchest3-248600

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

SCCAS/CT Monitor: Rachael Abraham

This WSI written: 18.4.2016

revised: 29.4.2016



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Site location and description

The site is located on land on the northern edge of The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham (Fig 1). The site is currently grassed and surrounded by trees. Site centre is NGR TM 257 412.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a new dwelling with associated access and external works.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)¹:

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale²) shows the general geology of the site area as sand.

Historic landscape

The development site is defined as *plateau estate farmland* surrounded by *rolling estate sandlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment³. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map⁴ it appears to be located on the boundary of Landscape sub-type 2.1 (18th century and later enclosure - former common arable or heathland) and sub-type 2.9 (18th century and later enclosure - former heath).

Archaeology⁵ (Fig 2)

Prehistoric: A Bronze Age socketed axe was found to the SE of the development site (BUC 001: 600m) and a BA socketed gauge to the SW (BUC 038: 600m). Prehistoric pottery, flint and others were found to the NE (BUC 037: 600m; BUC 031: 900m), SE (BUC 060: 900m) and SW (BUC 056: 600m).

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Listed buildings⁶ (Fig 2)

Approximately 850m to the ENE of the development site is a grade II listed farmhouse and barn (no. 1030418 and 1377369). The farmhouse dates from the late 17th or early 18th century, and the barn from the late 16th or early 17th century.

¹ HER search invoice number - 9186166

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

³ <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

⁴ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

⁶ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

Planning background

The planning application was submitted to Suffolk Coastal District Council in December 2015 for the proposed work (above: *DC/15/5168/FUL*). As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the condition based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and in this case in section 3 of the planning permission:

" No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions."

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by SCCAS (*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk - SCCAS, March 2016*).

Specifically, the work will comprise a single linear trial trench 10m long x 1.80m wide to be excavated across the proposed dwelling footprint (Fig 1).

Should significant or unusual archaeological deposits be revealed further evaluation or open area excavation could be required. Any further work would be the subject of an additional brief issued by SCCAS.

Aims

As per section 4 of the brief a linear trenched evaluation is required on the development site to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

The 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.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one archaeologist and one site assistant for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2008a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer (SCCAS 2016)

- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2011) to be used alongside the Project Brief

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS/CT one week before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a parish code and Event number will be sought from the HER team. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Evaluation trial-trenching methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached. Details are given in the Project Brief. Once the strip is complete a meeting will be held on site with SCCAS/CT to discuss what further work is needed.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, or ovens will be sufficiently defined for recording, but will not be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Site surveying

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

Environmental sampling policy

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Photographic record

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

Other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place and reported immediately to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the coroner. This is in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 5-18 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects/coins, and other artefacts found in association with gold or silver objects/coins.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to SCCAS/CT.

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS/CT when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (English Heritage 2006).

The draft report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS/CT.

Final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS/CT as PDF, but a printed copy can be provided on request.

The report will contain:

- The aims and archaeological methodology adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the trenches in relation to the proposed development. At least two corners of each trench will be given 10 figure grid references.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Detailed results and discussion including a clear statement of the archaeological value of the findings and their significance. The discussion and results will refer to relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER and to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results.

Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

Archive deposition

The archive will be stored with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Services and will be prepared following the SCCAS *Archive Guidelines* (2010).

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the curating museum.

The archive will be deposited with the appropriate museum within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS/CT.

Monitoring

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given SCCAS/CT one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out. SCCAS/CT will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS/CT shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Education and outreach

The CAT website is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. An annual magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 27* out now) summarises all our sites and staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on archaeologists@catuk.org

References

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2014 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| ClfA | 2008a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i> |
| ClfA | 2008b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| DCLG | 2012 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| English Heritage | 2006 | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Medlycott, M | 2011 | <i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24) |
| SCC | 2008 | <i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i> |
| SCCAS | 2010 | <i>Archive Guidelines</i> |
| SCCAS | 2011 | <i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> (version 1.2) |
| SCCAS | 2016 | <i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk</i> . Rachael Abraham, March 2016 |

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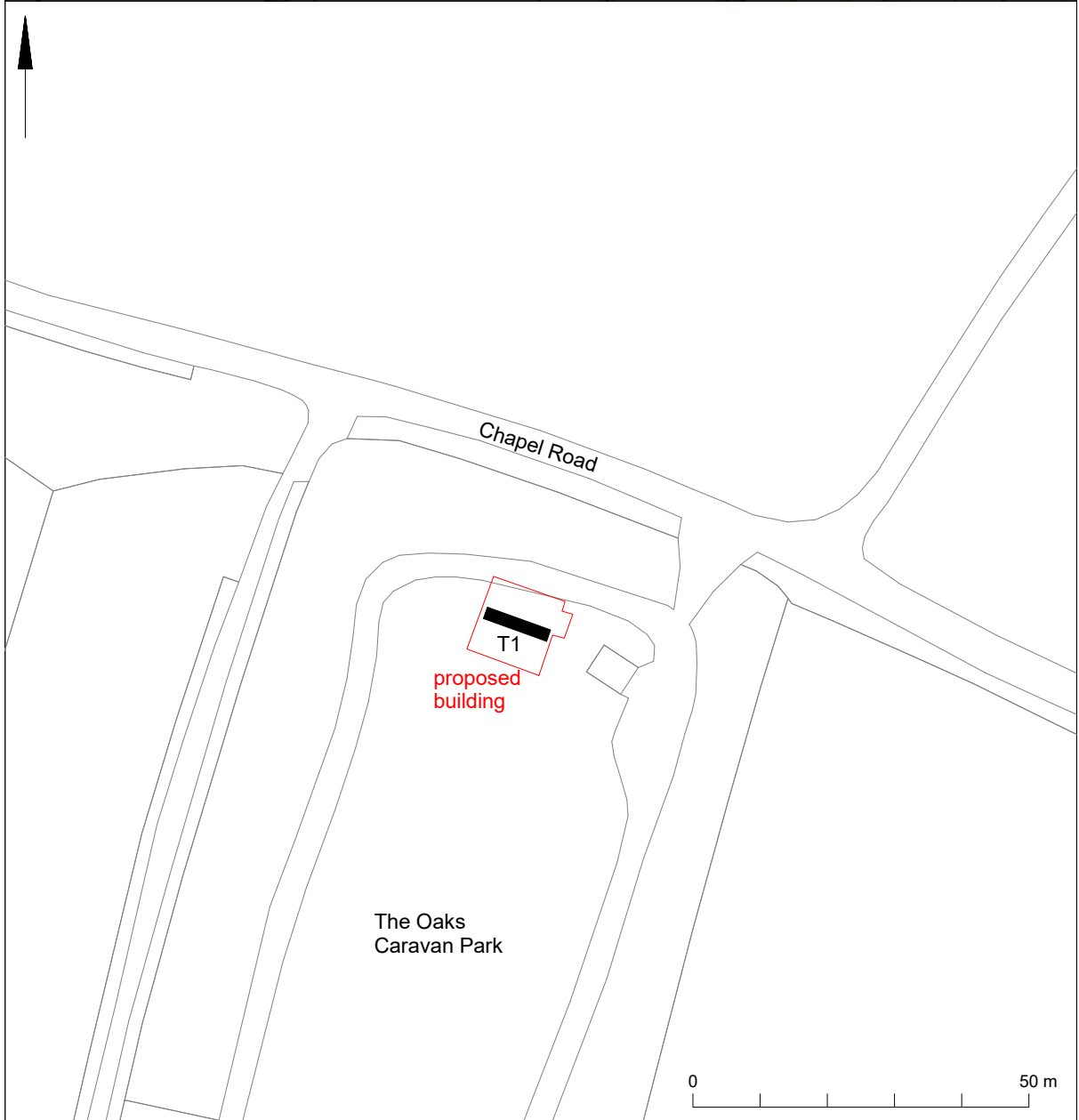
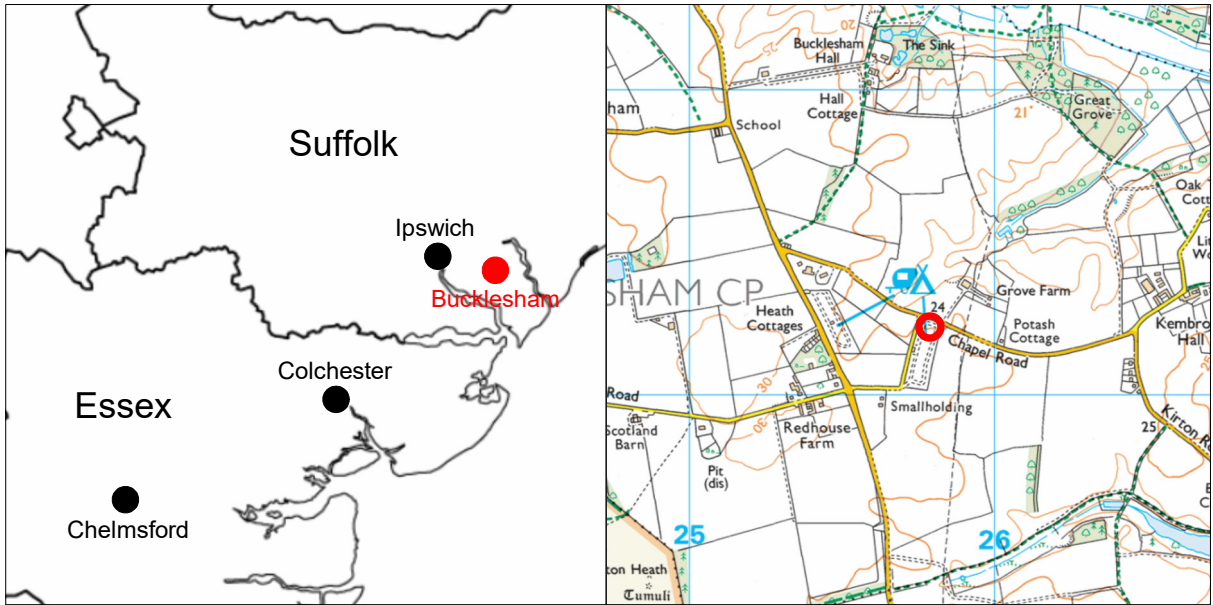


Fig 1 Site location with proposed trench plan.



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Fig 2 Overhead map showing nearby sites of archaeological interest.

 = cropmarks
  = listed building

0 500 m

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OASIS ID: colchest3-248600

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk, IP10 0BT
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a bungalow. The development site was located within a landscape of prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval artefact scatters along with field systems, ditched enclosures and ring ditches. Despite being located in an area of archaeological importance no significant archaeological horizons were identified.
Project dates	Start: 09-05-2016 End: 09-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/5168/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23869 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BUC 100 - Museum accession ID
Any associated project reference codes	16/04b - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

planning process

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH The Oaks Caravan Park, Bucklesham
 Postcode IP10 0BT
 Study area 18 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 257 412 52.022659292749 1.290093513442 52 01 21 N 001 17 24 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
 Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, SCC
 Project design originator Laura Pooley
 Project director/manager Chris Lister
 Project supervisor Ben Holloway
 Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
 Digital Archive ID BUC 100
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
 Paper Archive ID BUC 100
 Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Miscellaneous Material"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Evaluation at The Oaks Caravan Park, Chapel Road, Bucklesham, Suffolk, IP10 0BT: May 2016
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Pooley, L
 Other bibliographic details CAT Report 950
 Date 2016

Issuer or publisher Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication Colchester
Description A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html>

Entered by Laura Pooley (lp@catuk.org)
Entered on 10 May 2016

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