

Archaeological evaluation within the grounds of the historic parkland at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, IP13 0QB

March 2022



by Emma Holloway

with contributions by Dr Matthew Loughton and Adam Wightman
figures by Chris Lister, Ben Holloway and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway with Nicholas Pryke and Tabitha Lawrence

**commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates
on behalf of Miles Water Engineering**

NGR: TM 34081 55885 (centre)

Planning ref: DC/21/1668/FUL

CAT project ref.: 2202/02c

Suffolk Parish Number: CAA 062

OASIS ref: colchest3-504586



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CAT Report 1784

April 2022

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a conservation lake within the historic parkland. Four pits were uncovered, one possible prehistoric, one possible early medieval, one undatable and a tree-throw. Prehistoric features have not been found within this local area before.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, which was carried out on 1st March 2022. The work was commissioned by Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Miles Water Engineering in advance of the construction of a lake for conservation and flood attenuation purposes. The work was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (East Suffolk District Council: Planning reference DC/21/1668/FUL) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) 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 the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT approved by the SCCAS Rachael Abraham (CAT 2022). There was no SCCAS brief for this project.

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2016), 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 field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), Code of conduct (ClfA 2014c) as well as the SCCAS *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021).

A summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will be submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year.

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 invoice number 9515455.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the northern half of the site comprised of bedrock geology and the other half as half Crag formation – sand, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation – sand and gravel. The southern half contains bedrock geology of Chillesford Church sand member – sand, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation – sand and gravel.

Historic landscape

The development site is located in an area defined as *rolling estate claylands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape type 9.2 post-medieval park and leisure (informal park). As an

¹ British Geological Survey – <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

open park area, archaeological remains may have a higher chance of survival as there is no damage from ploughing but may be some damage from tree roots. The landscape immediately around the site is characterised as: Landscape sub-type 7.1 woodland (ancient woodland) and Landscape sub-type 1.1 pre-18th-century enclosure (random fields).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 3)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

This background is focused on results within a 1km radius of the site.

The site is located within the northern corner of Campsea Ashe park, a Grade II* historic England listed park (DSF 11 & CAA 006). Campsea Ashe park lies to the east of the village. Woodland belts enclose the park to the east and partially to the north. The park is set in an agricultural landscape with a mainly flat topography in the south and gently undulating ground to the north. The park in total covers c 56 hectares and is roughly divisible into two, the northern park is primarily pasture and the rest is arable with patches of dense woodland. The park includes formal gardens originating in the 17th century with early 20th-century additions. The construction of the main house within the park, High House, is said to have commenced in 1558, initiated by John Glover, servant to Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, and to have been finished in 1600 by his son. The park is first depicted on Bowen's map of Suffolk in c 1750 and then in greater detail on the 1839 tithe map. Both maps show the park extending mainly to the north of the House. In 1865, High House was destroyed by a fire and Anthony Salvin (1799-1881) was commissioned by John Sheppard VI to rebuild it. In the mid 20th century, the house fell into a ruinous state and the gardens were divided. The house and its immediate surroundings were purchased in 1952 by Richard Schreiber, who demolished the remains and constructed Campsea Ashe House. Other features of note within the estate are a post-medieval icehouse (CAA 050, 659m SSW) and the wide tree-lined avenue which leads to Campsea Ashe House (TUN 006, 1,277m E).

Also within the search area:

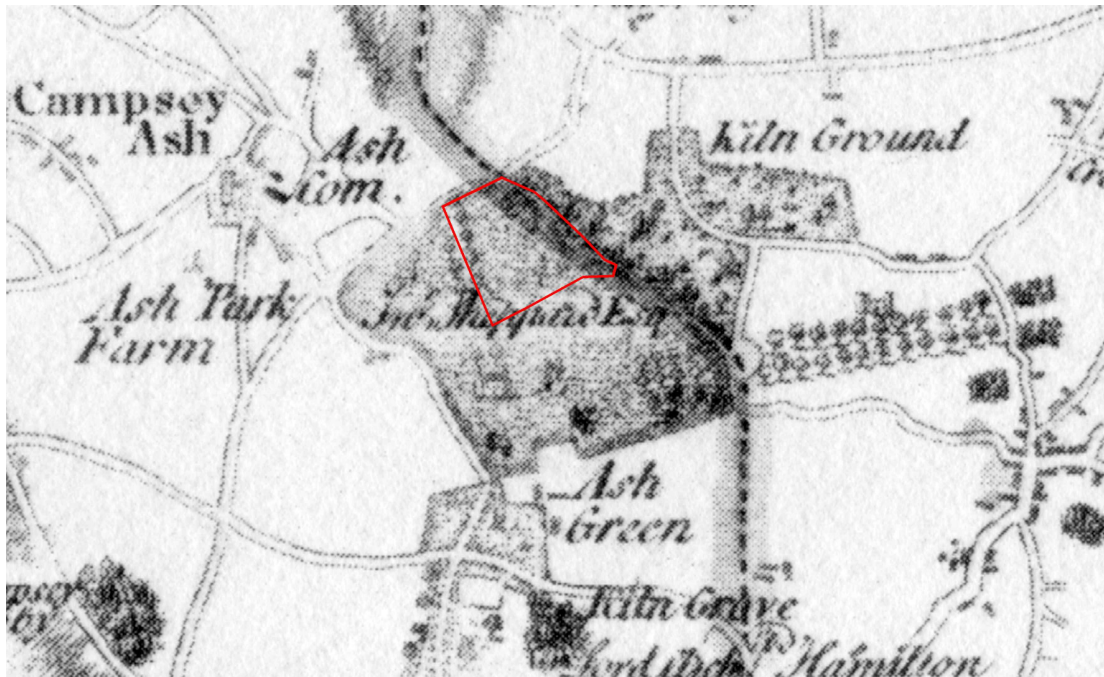
Prehistoric: No prehistoric remains have been recorded within the search area. However, a small Paleolithic flint axe-head of the 'Combe Capelle' type was found by the side of the road to the east of Blackstock Crossing (CAA 001 & ESF 26902, 1,002m NW), and finds scatters of assorted flint flakes and a flint core dated from the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (BLX 010, 657m NNE and BLX 011, 709m NNW) suggest potential prehistoric occupation.

Roman: There are no known Roman remains within the search area, but Roman pottery sherds were found with a scatter of prehistoric flints at Red House Farm (BLX 010, 657m NNE) and scatters of Roman coins and other metalwork have been metal-detected nearby.

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval: The Church of St John the Baptist is located approximately 956m west of the site. The current church has existed since at least 1314 when it was recorded in the list of rectors. Archaeological monitoring at the church in 1998 revealed Norman wall fabric and a possible *in situ* door jamb suggesting the church may have been earlier in origin (CAA 009, 956m W). Potential Saxon occupation of the area is evidenced by a number of metal-detected coins, buckles and brooches which have been recovered within the search area.

A historic village green known as 'Aysshe Green', located to the south of the current site, is noted in the historic record in 1433 (CAA 010, 928m S). The first cartographic evidence of the green is on the Hodskinson's map of Suffolk compiled in 1783, in which it is dubbed 'Ash Green' (see Map 1).

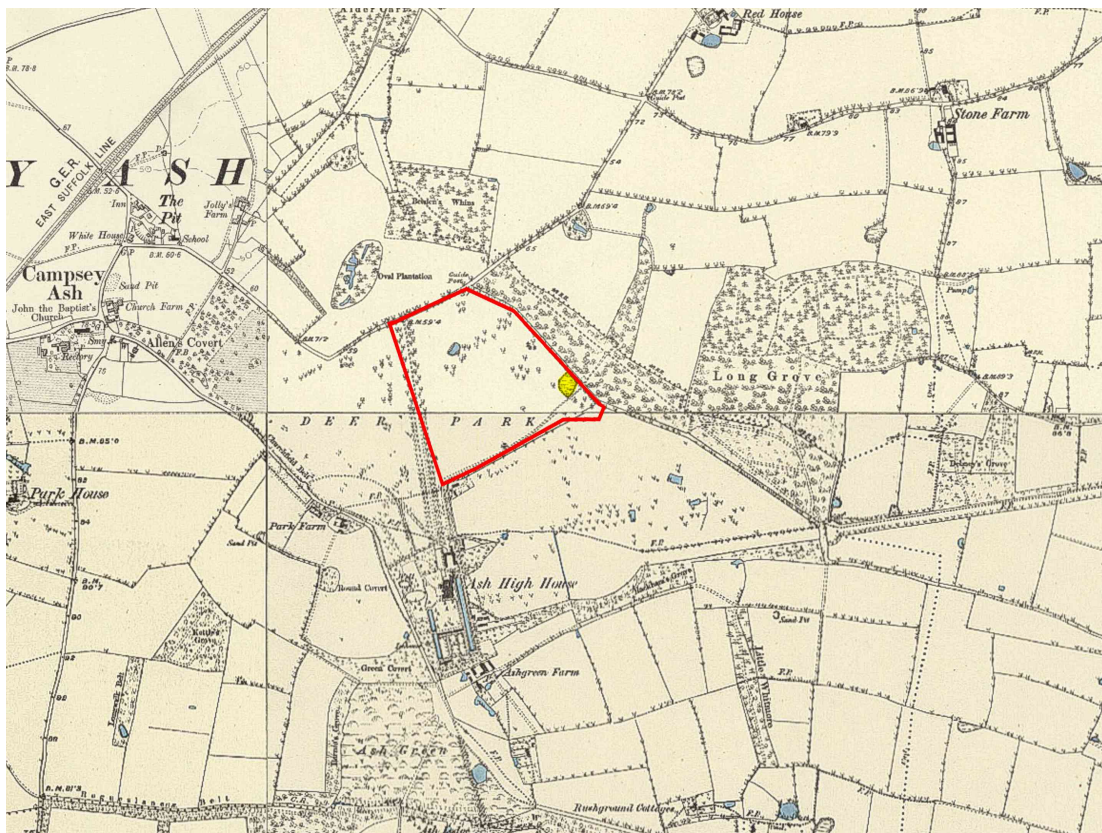
⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).



Map 1 Extract of Hodkinson's map of Suffolk Sheet IV showing the site location in red

Post-medieval to modern:

On early historic mapping of the site it is possible to see small clusters of trees and a larger area (highlighted yellow on Map 2) which depicts a mineral extraction pit.



Map 2 Extract of 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map plates LIX.SW published 1905, LIX.SE published 1884, LXVIII.NE published 1883 and LXVIII.NW published 1883 showing the site location in red and quarry pit highlighted yellow

Brick production was carried out in the area from the post-medieval period, with a kiln recorded at Blaxhill (BLX 032, 866m NNE). This industry is also referenced in field names recorded on the tithe map compiled in 1839 (CAA 047, 440 NW and CAA 042, 577m NW). Another field name on the tithe map indicates the presence of a possible Dovehouse belonging to 'High House' (CAA 039, 528m SE).

Farming has been a major factor in the development of the landscape of Suffolk. Farm buildings can help us to understand agricultural practices and their evolution since the medieval period (SCC 2019a). Several farmsteads within the search area are recorded on 19th century mapping, but their origins often lie in earlier periods. Farmsteads near the site include:

- ♦ Red House Farm, which is laid out in a regular U-shaped plan with an additional parallel element. The farmhouse is Grade II listed and dates to the 18th century with 19th-century additions (BLX 045, DSF10701, 1,057m NNE).
- ♦ Ash Green Farm is a farmstead laid out around a full regular courtyard with additional detached features. The farmhouse is Grade II listed and dates to the late 17th or early 18th-century (CAA 059, DSF10704, 740m S).
- ♦ Park Farm is a farmstead laid out in a regular U-shaped plan and regular L-shaped plan. The farmstead dates to the 19th century (CAA 058, 501m SW).
- ♦ Church Farm is a farmstead laid out around a loose courtyard with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead dates to the late 17th century and is Grade II listed (CAA 053, DSF11399, 925m W).
- ♦ Jolly's Farm, a farmstead laid out around a loose courtyard with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmhouse dates to the 19th century (CAA 052, 728m NW).

At the southernmost edge of the search area lies the uppermost corner of Rendlesham Park. The park, which belonged to Lord Archibald Hamilton, is visible on the Hodkinson's map of Suffolk drawn up in 1783. The park is said to have been laid out by landscape designer Humphry Repton, often regarded as the successor to Capability Brown (RLM 022, 1114m S).

Undated: An ancient woodland borders the northeast edge of Campsea Ashe Park (BLX 015, 757m ENE). The Environment Agency national LiDAR survey shows a 10m wide mound is visible within the woodland. It could be a prehistoric barrow (BLX 046, 440m NNW).

Negative: Archaeological monitoring carried out on an extension to Allonsfield House revealed no archaeological features or artefacts (ESF19829, 875m WNW)

Listed buildings⁵

There are eight listed buildings within the 1km search radius (one Grade II* and seven Grade II) dating from the 16th-19th centuries. Historically significant buildings not already mentioned above include Rushbround House, which was originally three 17th-century cottages (DSF11383, 1,1138m SSE) and The Old Smithy, originally a 16th-century house with a 17th-century wing, a 19th-century scullery and backhouse and a 19th-century smithy (CAA 030, DSF10375, 895m W).

4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the evaluation trenches.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the evaluation trenches, 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.

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

- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5 Methodology

Six trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. The trenches were 10m-20m long by 1.8m wide. This equated to 100m of linear trenches, covering an area of 180m² (a 5% sample of the site).

The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI (appended to this report).

There was sufficient excavation to give evidence for the period, depth and nature of all archaeological deposits. For linear features 1m wide sections were excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, were 50% excavated. There were no complex archaeological structures.

CAT uses a multi-context recording system assigning feature (F) and layer numbers (L) to distinct archaeological contexts, with separate finds numbers allocated to material recovered from these contexts. Individual records of excavated features and layers were entered on pro-forma record sheets with registers compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

The evaluation trenches and all features were surveyed by GPS with sections drawn by hand at 1:10. All trenches and features were digitally photographed with a scale and north arrow.

6 Results (Figs 3-5)

Six trial-trenches were machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. They were cut through modern topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.25m thick) and a subsoil layer (L2, c 0.17-0.3m thick) onto natural sand (L3, encountered at a depth of 0.32-0.5m below current ground level). Sondages were excavated in all of the trenches to confirm the identification of L3 as natural.

A complete context list with fill, soil descriptions and feature dimensions can be found in Appendix 1. All of the features had one single fill, were sealed by L1 and L2, and were cut into L3.

There were no archaeological remains in trenches T2, T4 or T5.

Four features were recorded within the trenches. All four features were shallow in depth and relatively flat bottomed. F1 and F3 were initially thought to be ditches, but upon extensions to the trenches at the request of the SCCAS to better determine the features, both were revealed to be elongated sub-oval shaped pits (see Photograph 1). F1 produced two small sherds of possible early medieval pottery and two residual prehistoric flint flakes. F3 contained a prehistoric end scraper and flake. F2 had no finds and F4 was a tree throw.



Photograph 1 Extension of T1 to investigate the extent of F1, looking northwest.



Photograph 2 Section of F2, looking southwest.



Photograph 3 T2 trench shot, looking southeast.

7 Finds

7.1 Pottery

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The only pottery was two sherds of possible early medieval pottery (fabric F13/EMW) with a weight of 4g which came from pit F1.

7.2 Flints

by Adam Wightman

Four worked flints were recovered during the archaeological evaluation. Two were recovered from a pit which also contained prehistoric pottery (F1) and two were recovered from a pit which contained no other finds (F3).

The raw materials used were dark grey flint (F3 end scraper) and a brownish-grey flint (all other pieces). What little cortex remained on two of the pieces appeared to be water-worn, suggesting that the flint may have derived from local secondary gravel sources. All of the worked flints have been catalogued and described in a spreadsheet available in the digital site archive.

The worked flints from pit F1 were recovered from environmental samples. They were both hard-hammer struck flakes which have not been retouched. One of the flakes exhibits evidence of edge-damage or use-wear. An unmodified tertiary flake was recovered from an environmental sample taken from pit F3, and an end scraper was also recovered from F3 during excavation. The end scraper has been made on a relatively large hard-hammer flake using neat, abrupt retouch along the distal edge and part of the left lateral edge.

None of the worked flints are typologically diagnostic and they cannot be more closely dated than the later prehistoric period (Mesolithic-Bronze Age).

context	find no.	artefact type	cortex %	soft/hard hammer	retouch
F1	1	flake flake	0 25	hard hard	use-wear or edge damage
F3	2 2	end scraper (flake) flake	15 0	hard hard	abrupt retouch on distal end ?edge damage

Table 1 Worked flints.

8 Environmental assessment

Environmental samples were taken from pits F1 and F3, but neither yielded any environmental remains.

9 Discussion

Of the four features uncovered, only two contained any datable finds. F1 contained some residual prehistoric flint flakes and two small fragments of pottery which provide a *terminus post quem* of the early medieval period. It is uncertain as to whether the medieval pottery is also residual or not as to whether the feature was cut before the park was established or contemporary with it. Pit F3 could potentially be prehistoric in date based on two flint flakes. However these may also be residual as those in F1. If prehistoric, pit F3 would be significant as there are no previous records of prehistoric features within 1km of the development area. As the site is located within historic parkland, tree-throws like F4 are to be expected.

10 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Andrew Josephs Associates and Miles Water Engineering for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman and the fieldwork was carried out by B Holloway with N Pryke and T Lawrence. Report was written by E Holloway with assistance from E Hicks. Figures are by C Lister, B Holloway and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Rachael Abraham for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

11 References

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

- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------|---|
| Brown, N & 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 | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CAT | 2022 | Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, IP13 0QB, by E Holloway |
| ClfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| ClfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| ClfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021 |
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| Historic England | 2015 | <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) |

MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
SCC	2012	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map</i> , version 3
SCCAS	2019	<i>Farmsteads in the Suffolk Countryside Project</i> , by G Campbell & G McSorley
SCCAS	2022	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i>
SCCAS	2021	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> . Updated Jan 2021

12 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
Bronze Age	period from c 2500 – 700 BC
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
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
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations , http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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 c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
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
ws	written scheme of investigation

13 Contents of archive

Finds: part of one box (flint and pottery)

Paper and digital record

One A4 archival wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1784)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Digital Management Plan

Original site record (trench sheets, sections)

Site digital photographic log

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1784)

CAT written scheme of investigation

Finds (catalogues)

Site data (context sheets, drawing log)

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

14 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number CAA 062. The archive will be deposited in line with SCCAS guidance (SCCAS 2022).

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Distribution list:

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Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Essex, CO2 7GZ

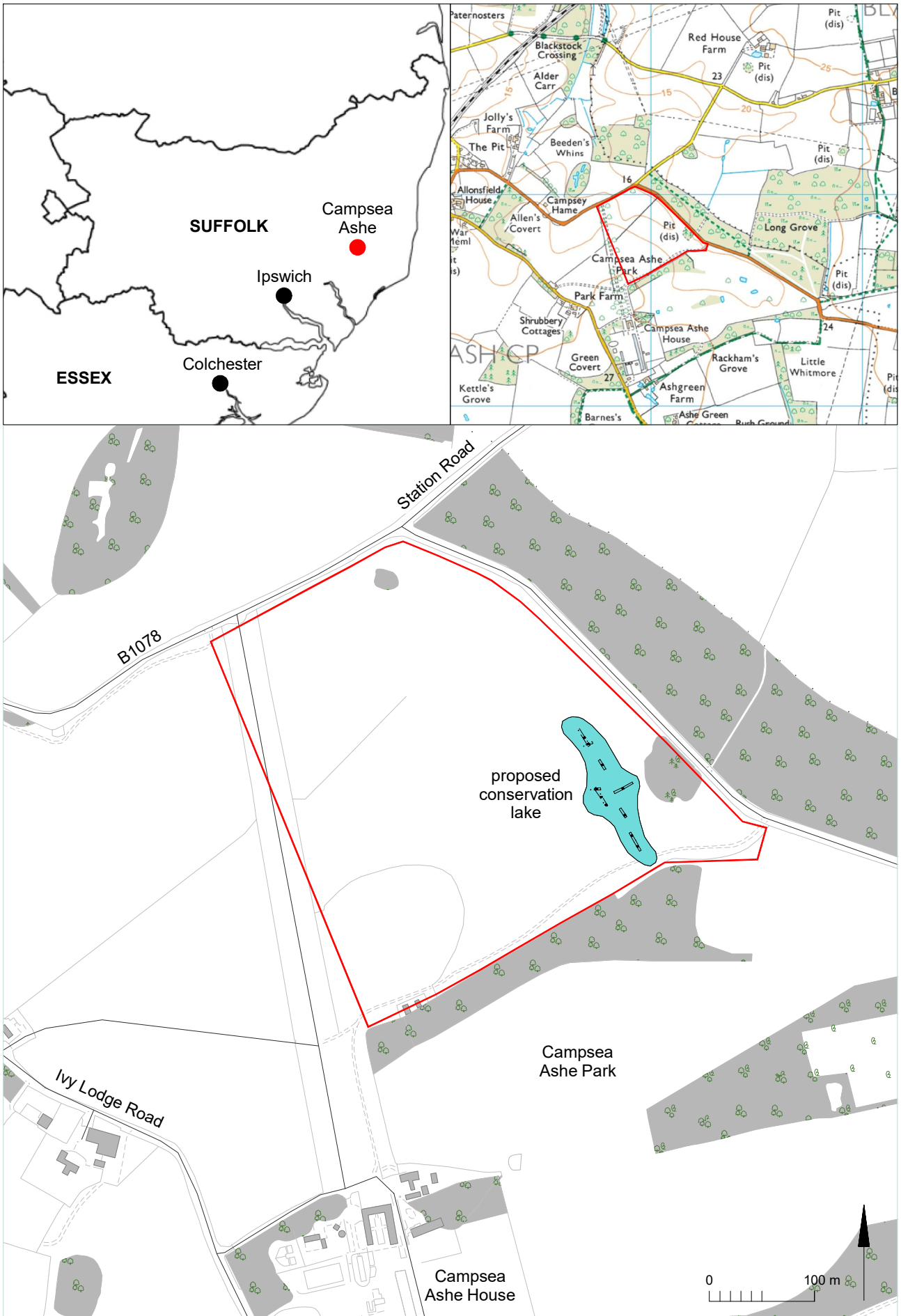
tel.: 01206 501785

email: eh@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy
date: 13/04/2022

Appendix 1 Context list

Context number	Trench number	Find number	Feature / layer type	Description	Proportions	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	firm moist dark grey/brown sand		Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil	firm moist medium grey/brown sandy silt with charcoal flecks		Undated
L3	All	-	Natural	firm moist medium orange/grey sand		Post-glacial
F1	T1	1	Pit	soft moist medium grey/brown silt with charcoal flecks and inclusions of: stone 5% pot 2%	length 3.53m width 1.25m depth 0.15m	Medieval
F2	T3	-	Pit	firm moist medium brown sandy silt	length c 1.9m width 1.13m depth 0.19m	Undated
F3	T3	2	Pit	soft moist medium grey silt with charcoal flecks	length 3.66m width 1.37m depth 0.15m	Prehistoric
F4	T6	-	Tree throw	soft moist medium grey/brown silt	length 1.79m width 1.17m to LOE depth 0.12m	Undated



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Fig 1 Site location.

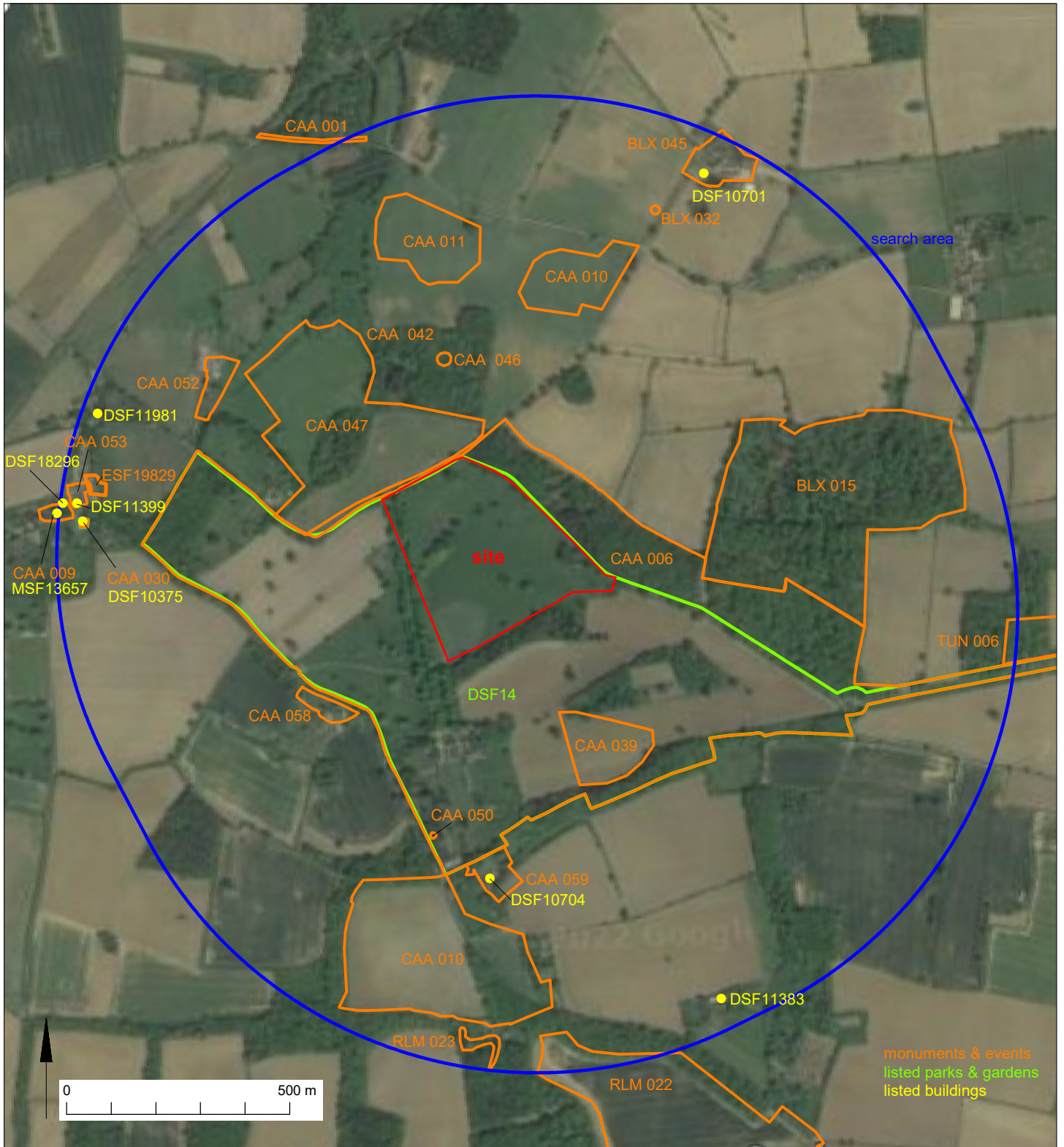


Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

Imagery ©2022 CNES/Airbus, Getmapping PLC, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies, Map data © 2022
 HER data © Suffolk Historic Environment Record

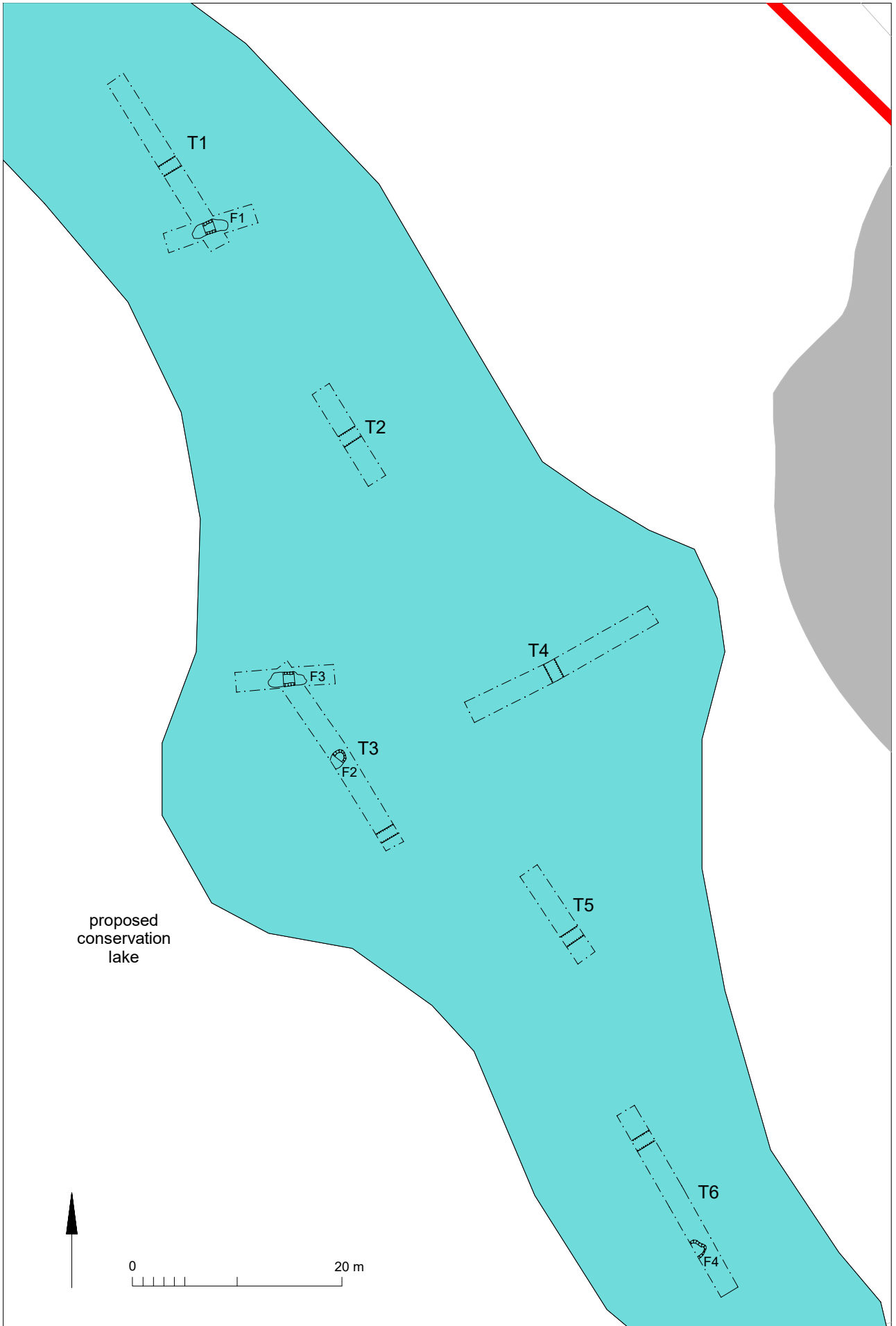


Fig 3 Results.

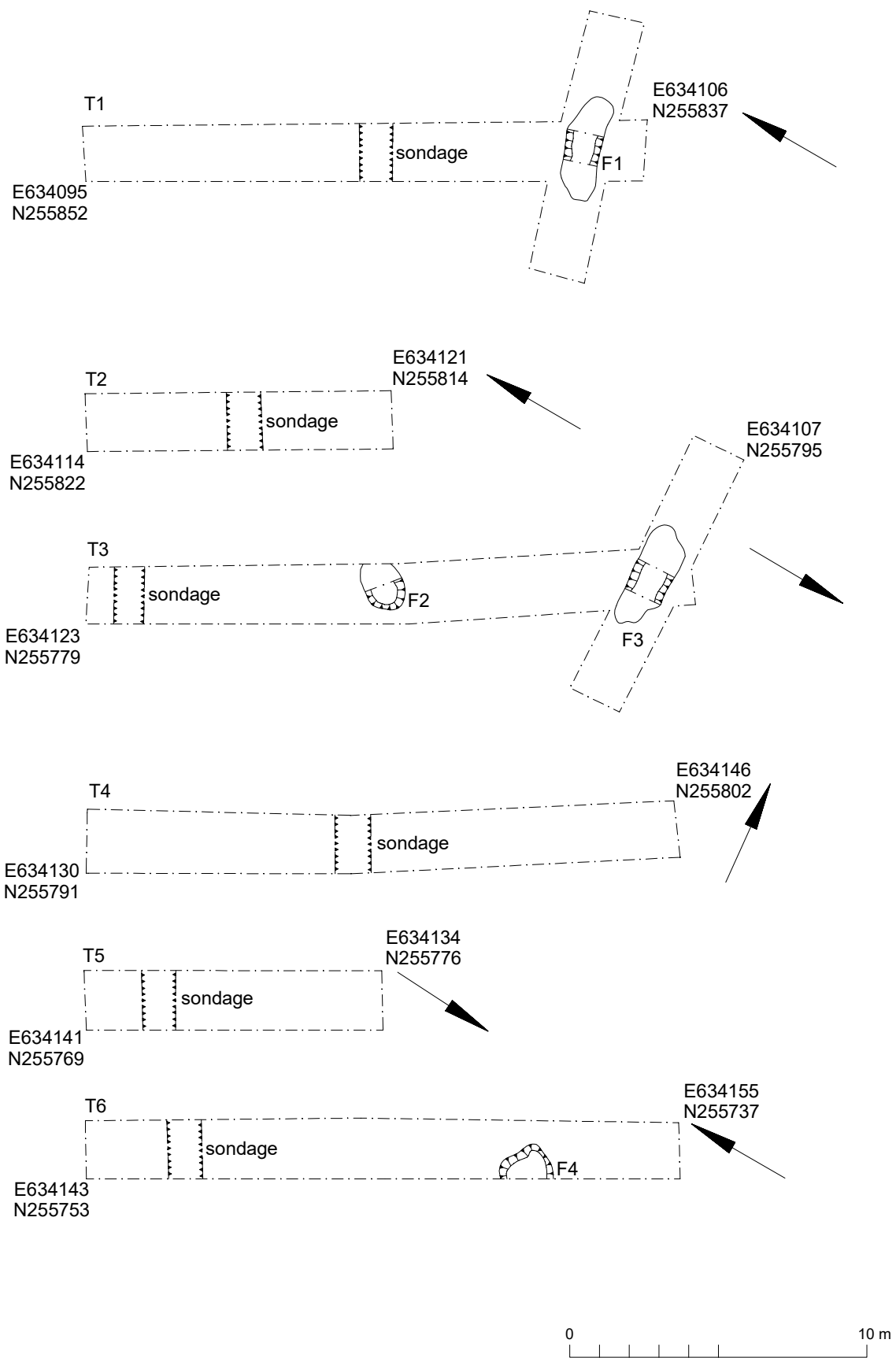


Fig 4 Trench plans.

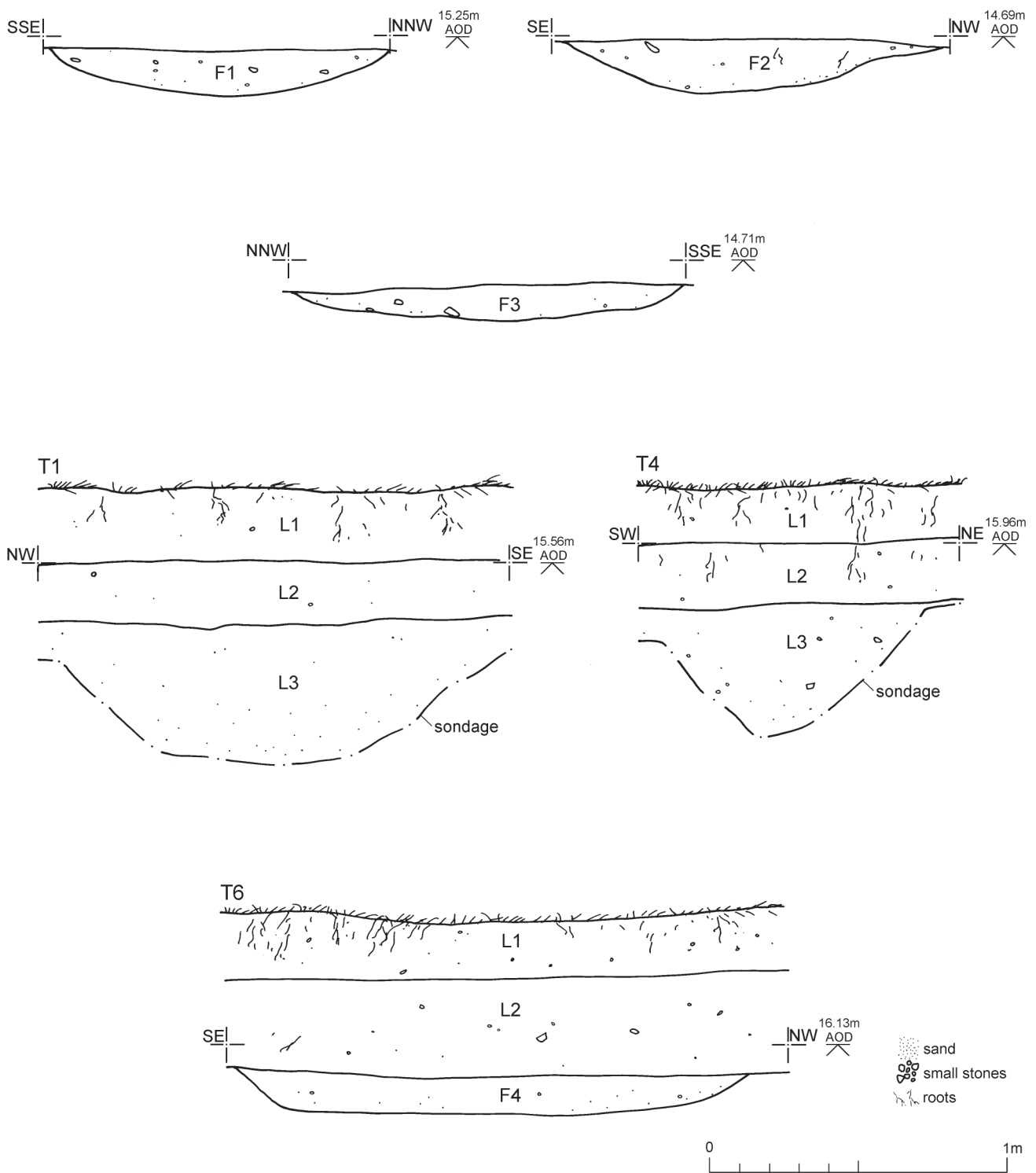


Fig 5 Feature and representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a trenched archaeological evaluation at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, IP13 0QB

NGR: TM 34081 55885 (centre)

Planning references: DC/21/1668/FUL

District: East Suffolk District Council

Parish: Campsea Ashe

Commissioned by: Andrew Josephs Associates

Client: Miles Water Engineering

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk parish number: CAA 062

CAT project code: 2022/02c

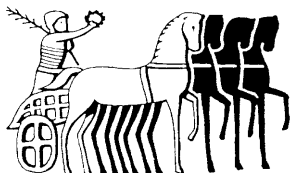
OASIS reference no.: colchest3-504586

Contracts manager: Chris Lister

Site manager: Adam Wightman

SCCAS Monitor: Rachael Abraham

This WSI written: 22/02/2022 (revised)



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Site location and description

The site is located to the east of the village of Campsea Ashe on the eastern edge of Ashe Park, by the western side of the B1078, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk c 8km northeast of Woodbridge (Figs 1-2). The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 34081 55885. The 0.38 hectare site is located within a Historic England Grade II registered parkland and currently comprised of grassland bordered with metal estate fencing and mature hedgerows.

Proposed work

The development comprises the creation of a lake for conservation and flood attenuation purposes within the area of a shallow valley feature.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9515455.

Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the northern half of the site comprised of bedrock geology of the site as half Crag formation – sand, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation – sand and gravel. The southern half contains bedrock geology of Chillesford Church sand member – sand, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation – sand and gravel.

Historic landscape

The development site is located in an area defined as *rolling estate claylands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape type 9.2 post-medieval park and leisure (informal park). As an open park area archaeological remains may have a higher chance of survival as there is not damage from ploughing but may be some damage from tree roots. The landscape immediately around the site is characterised as: Landscape sub-type 7.1 woodland (ancient woodland) and 1.1 pre-18th century enclosure (random fields).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 3)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

This background is focused on results within a 1km radius of the site.

The site is located within the northern corner of Campsea Ashe park, a Grade II* historic England listed park (DSF 11 & CAA 006). Campsea Ashe park lies to the east of the main village. Woodland belts enclose the park to the east and partly to the north. The park is set in a rural agricultural landscape with a mainly flat topography in the south and gently undulating ground in the north. The park in total covers c 56 hectares and is roughly divisible into two, the northern park which is primarily pasture and the rest being arable with patches of dense woodland. The park includes formal gardens dating to the 17th century with early 20th century additions. The main house within the park, High House, is said to have started being built in 1558 by John Glover, servant to Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, and finished in 1600 by his son. The park is first shown on Bowen's map of the county in c 1750 and in greater detail on the 1839 Tithe map; both show it extending mainly to the north of the House. In 1865 High House was destroyed by a fire and John Sheppard VI commissioned Anthony Salvin (1799-1881) to rebuild it. In the mid 20th century the house fell into a ruinous state and the gardens divided. The House and its immediate surroundings were bought in 1952 by Richard Schreiber who demolished the remains and extended the squash court to become Campsea

¹ British Geological Survey – <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

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

Ashe House. Also of note in the estate are a post-medieval icehouse (CAA 050, 659m SSW) and the wide tree-lined avenue which leads to Campsea Ashe House (TUN 006, 1,277m E).

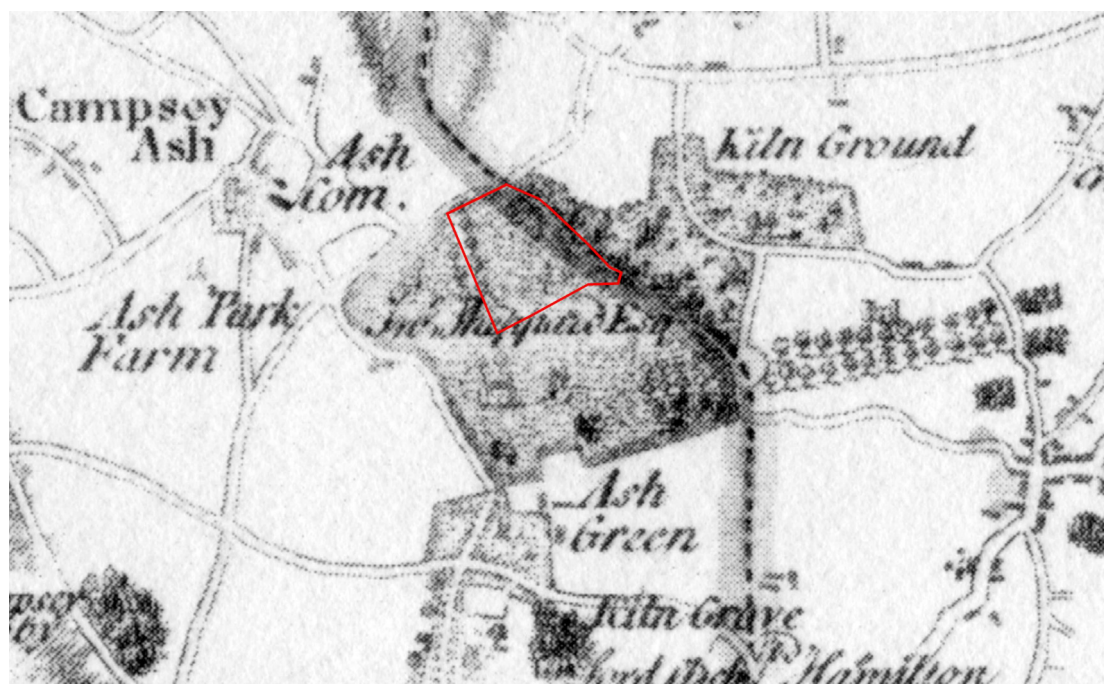
Also within the search area:

Prehistoric: There are no Prehistoric remains recorded within the search area. However, a small Paleolithic flint axe-head of the 'Combe Capelle' type was found by the side of the road to the east of Blackstock Crossing (CAA 001 & ESF 26902, 1,002m NW), and finds scatters of assorted flint flakes and a flint core dated to the Early Neolithic to Late Bronze Age (BLX 010, 657m NNE and BLX 011, 709m NNW), could suggest potential prehistoric occupation.

Roman: There are no known Roman remains within the search area but Roman pottery sherds were found with the scatter of prehistoric flints at Red House Farm (BLX 010, 657m NNE) and scatters of Roman coins and other metalwork have been metal-detected nearby.

Anglo-Saxon & Medieval: The Church of St John the Baptist is located approximately 956m west of the site. The current church has existed since at least 1314 when the list of Rectors begins. Archaeological monitoring at the church in 1998 revealed Norman wall fabric and a possible *in situ* door jamb suggesting the church may have been earlier in origin (CAA 009, 956m W). Evidence for potential Saxon occupation of the area is enhanced by a number of metal-detected coins, buckles and brooches recorded within the search area.

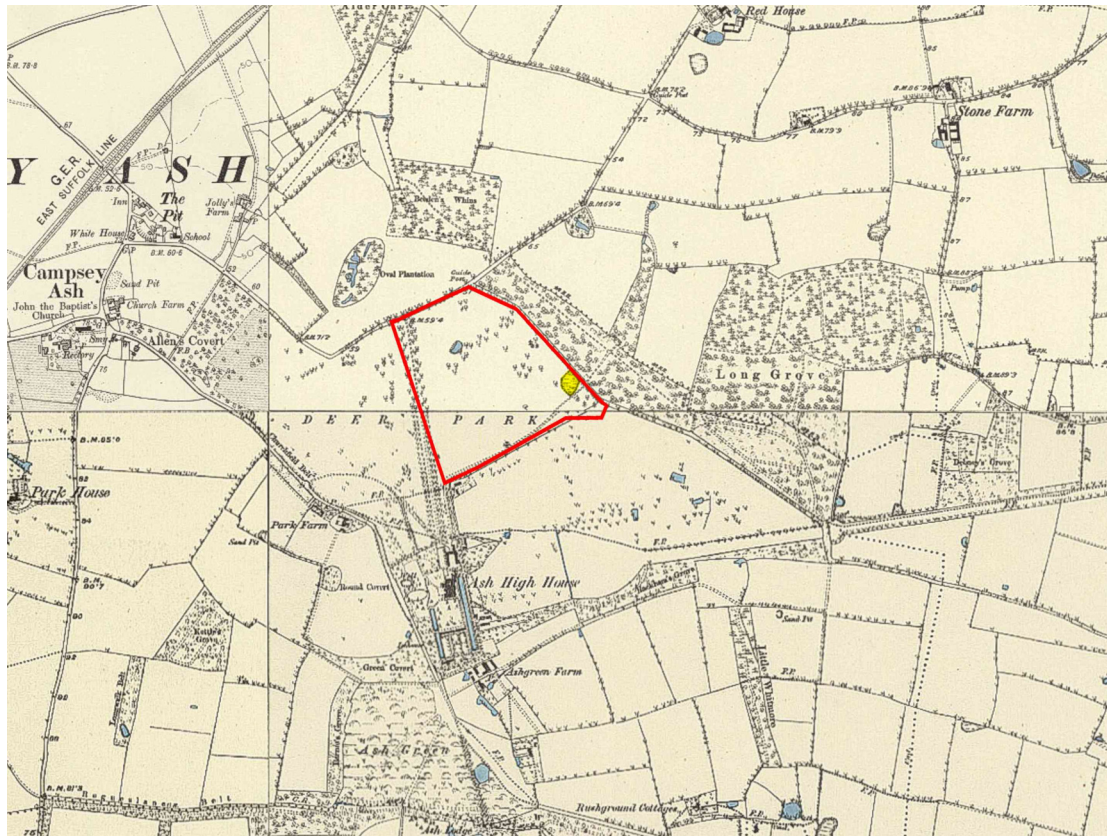
To the south of the current site the HER has a reference to a historic village green being known as Aysse Green in 1433 (CAA 010, 928m S). The first evidence of this green on historic mapping is on J Hodkinson's map of Suffolk in 1783 whereby it is labelled as Ash Green (see Map 1).



Map 1 Extract of Hodkinson's map of Suffolk Sheet IV showing the site location in red.

Post-medieval to modern:

On early historic mapping covering the site it is possible to see small areas of clumps of trees and a larger area (highlighted yellow on Map 2) which depict areas of pits for mineral extraction.



Map 2 Extract of 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map plates LIX.SW published 1905, LIX.SE published 1884, LXVIII.NE published 1883 and LXVIII.NW published 1883 showing site location in red and quarry pit highlighted yellow.

Other industry in the area includes the introduction of brick production with a kiln recorded at Blaxhill (BLX 032, 866m NNE) and other references in the area by field names on the 1839 Tithe map (CAA 047, 440 NW and CAA 042, 577m NW). The tithe map also suggests a possible Dovehouse belonging to 'High House' based on a field name (CAA 039, 528m SE).

Farming has been a major factor in the development of Suffolk's landscape, both physically and socially throughout time. Farm buildings can help us to understand the agricultural practices and their development since the medieval period (SCC 2019a). Although farmsteads within the search area are recorded on 19th century mapping their origins are often earlier in date. Farmsteads near the site includes:

- Red House Farm, which is laid out in a regular U plan with an additional parallel element. The farmhouse is Grade II listed and dates to the 18th century with a 19th century additions (BLX 045, DSF10701, 1,057m NNE).
- Ash Green Farm is a farmstead laid out in full regular courtyard with additional detached features. The farmhouse is Grade II listed and dates to the late 17th century-early 18th century (CAA 059, DSF10704, 740m S).
- Park Farm is a farmstead laid out in a regular U-plan and regular L-plan. The farmstead dates to the 19th century (CAA 058, 501m SW).
- Church Farm is a farmstead laid out in a loose courtyard with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmstead dates to the late 17th century and is Grade II listed (CAA 053, DSF11399, 925m W).
- Jolly's Farm, where the farmstead is laid out in a loose courtyard with the farmhouse detached and set away from the yard. The farmhouse dates to the 19th century (CAA 052, 728m NW).

At the southernmost edge of the search area there is the uppermost corner of Rendlesham Park. The park belonging to Lord Archibald Hamilton is visible on the J Hodkinson's map of Suffolk in 1783. The park is said to have been laid out by landscape designer Humphry Repton, often regarded as the successor to Capability Brown (RLM 022, 1114m S).

Undated: An undated area of ancient woodland borders the northeast edge of Campsea Ashe Park (BLX 015, 757m ENE).

The Environment Agency national LiDAR survey shows a 10m wide mound is visible within woodland. It could potentially be interpreted as a prehistoric barrow (BLX 046, 440m NNW).

Negative: Archaeological monitoring carried out on an extension to Allonsfield House revealed no archaeological features or artefacts (ESF19829, 875m WNW)

Listed buildings⁵

There are 8 listed buildings within the 1km search radius (1 Grade II* and 7 Grade II). They date from the 16th-to-19th century. Key buildings not already mentioned above include Rushbround House which was originally three 17th-century cottages (DSF11383, 1,1138m SSE), The Old Smithy, originally a 16th century house with a 17th century wing, a 19th century scullery and backhouse and a 19th century smithy (CAA 030, DSF10375, 895m W).

Project background

A planning application was submitted to East Suffolk District Council in April 2021 (DC/21/1668/FUL) proposing a new *conservation lake*.

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 (MHCLG 2019).

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for trenched archaeological evaluation (*no Project Brief was issued for this project*).

The evaluation will involve 6 trenches to cover a 5% sample.

Specifically, there will be two trenches each measuring 20m long (T3-T4) and four trenches 15m long (T1-T2 and T5-T6). All trenches will be 1.8m wide. This equates to 100m of linear trenches covering an area of 180m² in a linear grid to sample the area of the proposed lake.

Localised extensions to trenches may be required by the SCCAS after the site monitoring visit.

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 costs.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks. This includes the regional review by Medlycott (2011) and the recently revised period specific frameworks (accessible via <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation.

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

Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

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.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One supervisor plus two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Harvey Furniss/Nigel Rayner

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 2014a-c)
- Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003)
- Regional research and resource frameworks for the East of England (Medlycott 2011 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021), including a Risk Assessment which will be carried out before the evaluation begins.
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2021b) to be used alongside the Project Brief.
- The project digital management plan

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/21, which includes Professional Indemnity £2,000,000, Employer's Liability £10,000,000 and Public Liability £5,000,000.

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 ten days 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 HER parish code will be sought from the HER team. The HER parish 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 SCCAS. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Evaluation 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. Machine assistance may also be required for very large/deep features and a contingency has been made within the budget if required, but all features will be hand excavated unless specifically agreed with SCCAS.

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

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded. **All** features will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

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. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS, will it be removed.

Trenches will first be stepped where appropriate to allow for safe excavation of deep features. After discussion with SCCAS the use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features if depth cannot be established through hand excavation.

Any complex/unexpected deposits will be discussed with SCCAS to agree a strategy.

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

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches and spoil heaps both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of project manager/supervisors Adam Wightman, Nigel Rayner or Ben Holloway who have over 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years experience and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre and Essex County Hospital sites in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

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.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS.

Site surveying

The evaluation trench and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed.

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 will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

CAT aims to follow guidance set out in the Historic England guide for Environmental Archaeology (Historic England 2011). 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 micromorphical 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
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer/Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

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

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, 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 SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Following HE guidance (Historic England 2018) all archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the evaluation will either be analysed and reported by CAT project osteologist Megan Seehra or will be sent to external specialist Julie Curl.

Photographic record

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits and follow HE guidelines (Historic England 2015a). 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.

Basic site record shots will be taken using the site recording tablet at a resolution of 2592 x 1944 (5 megapixels).

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

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

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

- ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Dr Matthew Loughton
- animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
- small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
- non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
- flints: Adam Wightman
- environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
- project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra
-

or to outside specialists:

- animal and human bone: Julie Curl (Sylvanus)
- environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
- radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
- conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe, LR Conservation / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services
-

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

- flint: Tom Lawrence
- prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
- Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Gwladys Monteil
- Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
- Roman glass: Hilary Cool
- small finds: Nina Crummy
-

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 FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2019b).

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS 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* (Historic England 2015b).

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

The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner or an approved third party, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the SCCAS.

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS. Prior to deposition the project digital management plan (attached) and CAT data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to SCCAS for integration into the HER

Monitoring

SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk and will need to inspect site works at an appropriate time during the fieldwork and will review the progress of excavation reports and/or archive preparation.

Notification of the start of work will be given to SCCAS ten days in advance of its commencement and a monitoring visit will be booked with SCCAS at this time.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

SCCAS remote monitoring requirements during the Covid-19 pandemic

Currently SCCAS are undertaking monitoring visits.

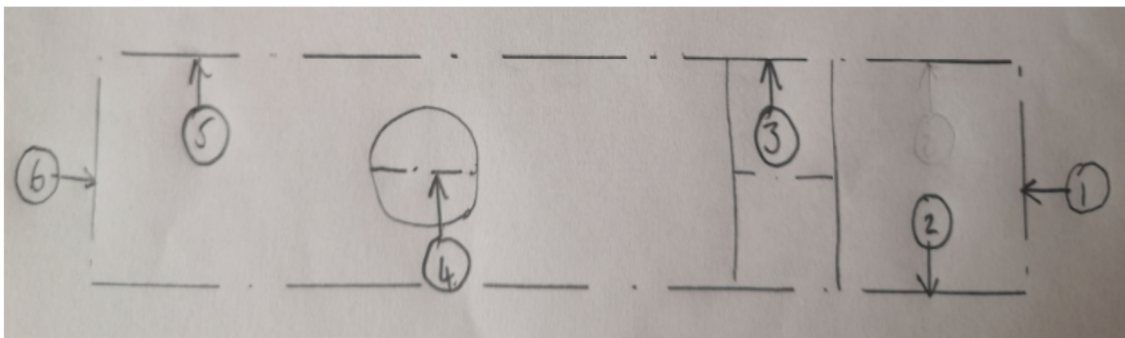
However, if government/local government advice changes due to a spike in cases/localised lockdown, *etc.* SCCAS may have to start remotely monitoring sites again.

In this case, the following remote monitoring requirements have been laid-out by SCCAS:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI

In addition, the following must be sent to the SCCAS to enable them to decide if the fieldwork can be signed-off and trenches backfilled.

- GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench – with context numbers included,
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date,
- Text stating which features environmental samples have been taken from,
- Photographs of 1) each trench, from each end of the trench; 2) trench sections (bulk); and 3) features (all photographs will be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number. For example,



Provision will be made in the timetable of works for the SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved.

CAT understands that if SCCAS cannot gain sufficient information remotely, they will not be able to sign off fieldwork which may lead to delays in the completion of projects.

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. Staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works in partnership with 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 01206 501785.

References

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

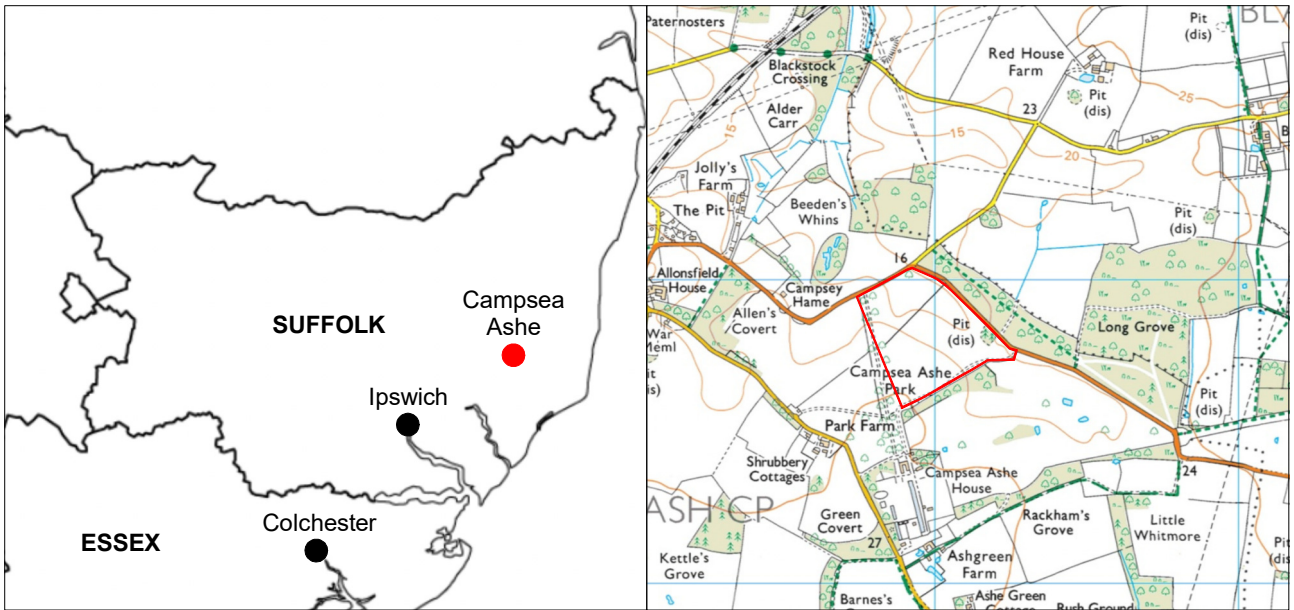
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|-------------------------------|-------|--|
| Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J. | 2000 | <i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8) |
| CAT | 2021 | <i>Health & Safety Policy</i> |
| CIfA | 2014a | <i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological field evaluation</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . Updated Oct 2020 |
| CIfA | 2014c | <i>Code of Conduct</i> . Revised Oct 2021 |
| Digital Curation Centre (DCC) | 2013 | <i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i> |
| Gurney, D | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14). |
| Historic England | 2011 | <i>Environmental archaeology: A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation</i> . By G Campbell, L Moffett and V Straker |
| Historic England | 2015a | <i>Digital image capture and file storage: Guidelines for best practice</i> . By S Cole & P Backhouse |
| Historic England | 2015b | <i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i> |
| Historic England | 2018 | <i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell |
| 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) |
| MHCLG | 2019 | <i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government. |
| SCC | 2012 | <i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map</i> , version 3 |
| SCCAS | 2019a | <i>Farmsteads in the Suffolk Countryside Project</i> . G Campbell and G McSorley |
| SCCAS | 2019b | <i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i> |
| SCCAS | 2021 | <i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> . Updated Jan 2021 |

Emma Holloway



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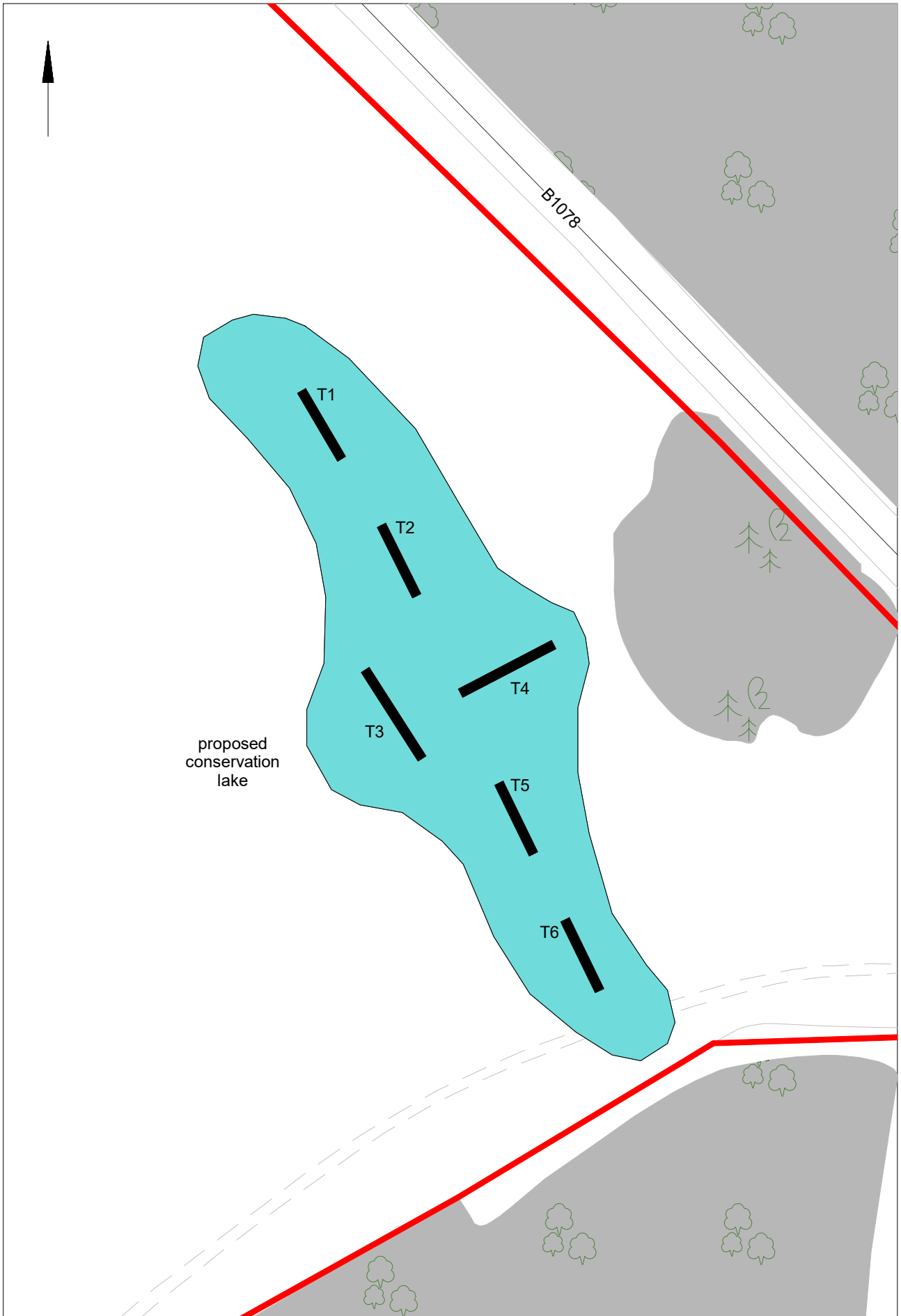
tel: 01206 501785 opt 4
email: eh@catuk.org



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Fig 1 Site location.





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Fig 2 Trench layout in relation to the proposed conservation lake.



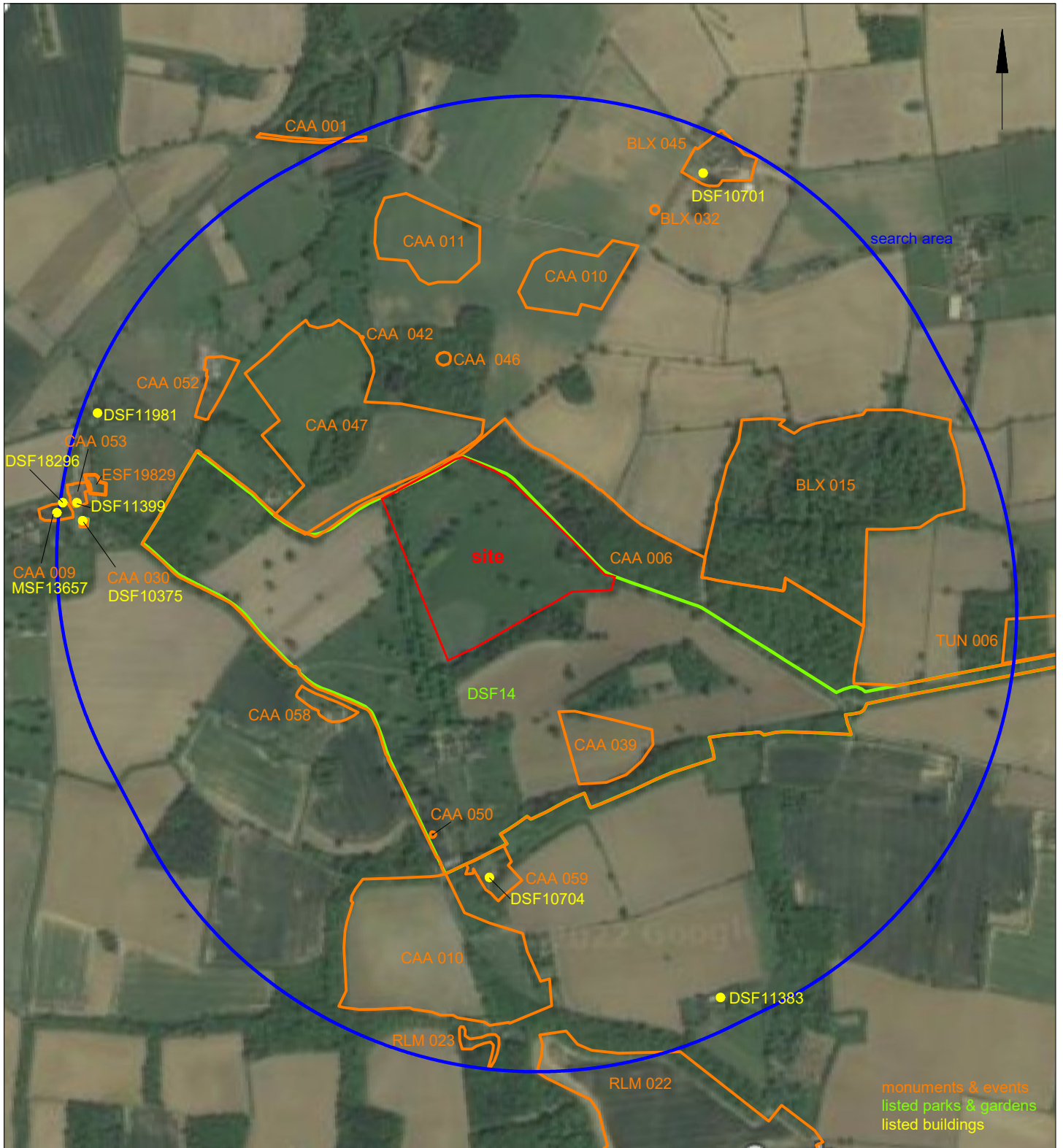
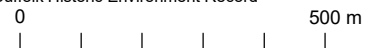


Fig 3 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

Imagery ©2022 CNES/Airbus, Getmapping PLC, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Maxar Technologies, Map data © 2022
 HER data © Suffolk Historic Environment Record





Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, CO2 7GZ

Tel.: 01206 501785 Email.: services@catuk.org or lp@catuk.org

Digital Management Plan

Section 1: Project Administration

Project ID / OASIS ID
CAT Project Code: 2022/02c Suffolk HER Parish Number: CAA 062 OASIS ID: colchest3-504586
Project Name
Archaeological evaluation at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, IP13 0QB
Project Description
Archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service to determine if further investigation is required.
Project Funder / Grant reference
Andrew Josephs Associates on behalf of Miles Water Engineering
Project Managers
Chris Lister (Contracts Manager), Adam Wightman (Excavation Manager), Laura Pooley (Post-Excavation Manager)
Principal Investigator / Researcher
Project Officer (to be determined)
Data Contact Person
Laura Pooley
Date DMP created
17/2/2022
Date DMP last updated
Version
V1
Related data management policies
Data Management Policy, Colchester Archaeological Trust (in preparation) ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014) ADS Guides to Good Practice (https://guides.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/g2gp/Main)

Section 2: Data Collection

What data will you collect or create?

The table below provides a summary of the data types, formats and estimated archive volume for data collected/created as part of this project. As the project progresses, more detail regarding files will be added to this DMP.

Type	Format	Estimated volume (data archive)
Text / documents	Word/Open Office document (.doc) or (.odt) PDF (.pdf) or (.pdfa)	20 objects (size <100MB) (Project brief, WSI, report, figures, context data)
Spreadsheets	Excel (.xlsx)	Specialist data tables (x1) Metadata tables (x4)
Images	Lossy graphic file (.jpg)	Archive shots <150, av size 7KB
Images	Lossless graphic file (.tiff)	Report figures (<5)
CAD	.dxf	1 object, 51KB

How will the data be collected or created?

Data standards/methods

Standard methods of data collection will be applied throughout the project. In general, data acquisition standards are defined against ADS Guides to Good Practice.

Methods of collection are specified within the Colchester Archaeological Trust Data Management Policy (in preparation) and will meet the requirement set out in the Project Brief and relevant ClfA Standards and guidance.

Where appropriate, project contributors external to the organisation will be required to include data standards, collection methodology and metadata with individual reports and data.

Data storage/file naming

The working project archive will be stored in a project specific folder on the internal server. The internal organisation server is backed up daily to maintain an up to date security copy of the organisation wide data.

Project folders are named following established organisational procedures.

Data collected will be downloaded and raw data will be stored in the appropriate folder.

File naming conventions will follow established organisational procedures based on ADS file naming guidance.

All files included as part of this project archive will include the Site ID (-) and file descriptor (eg Brief).

Quality assurance

All site records and data collected will be reviewed during project delivery to ensure data is accurate and secure.

Data collection and management are reviewed regularly. This includes a review of internal project folders to ensure our organisational data management standards are being met.

Section 3: Documentation and metadata

What documentation and metadata will accompany the data?

The digital data collected will include standard formats which maximise opportunities for use and reuse in the future (see Section 2, above).

A Collection Level Metadata Summary is included in all standard archaeological projects and will be completed as the project is delivered. A working copy will be kept on the organisational server in the Project Folder. The Collection Level Metadata Summary brings together the overarching project details and includes a register of data types and number of objects included in the archive, along with all other archive components.

Metadata tables for each data type will be populated as the project progresses and will use the standard format for each data type as recommended by ADS, who are the intended repository for the digital data archive.

Data documentation will meet the requirement of the Project Brief, Museum Deposition Guidelines and Digital Repository Guidelines.

An archive catalogue documenting both physical and/or digital archive products will be maintained and submitted with both the Museum and/or Trusted Digital Repository.

Section 4: Ethics and legal compliance

How will you manage any ethical, copyright and Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) issues?

CAT has a GDPR compliant Privacy Policy which underpins the management of personal data; any personal data is securely stored in password protected files and not retained on the project specific folders.

Personal data will be removed from the archaeological project archive and permission to include individual's names in any reporting is gained prior to use.

Copyright for all data collected by the project team belongs to the organisation, and formal permission to include data from external specialists and contractors is secured on the engagement of the specialist or contractor.

Section 5: Data Security: Storage and Backup

How will the data be stored, accessed and backed up during the research?

Digital data will be stored on the organisational server which is backed up daily.

Sufficient data storage space is available via the organisational server and is accessible by staff on and offsite through a secure log-in.

Off-site access to the project files on the organisation's server is provided to support back-up of raw data while fieldwork is ongoing. Where internet access for data back up is not possible, the raw data will be backed up to a separate media device (such as laptop and portable external hard drive) or downloaded onto the server at the end of each day.

Project files will be copied and shared with external specialists and contractors as necessary, the originals being kept on the organisation server and replaced with any subsequent versions.

Section 6: Selection and Preservation

Which data should be retained, shared, and/or preserved?

The DMP will be reviewed and updated if necessary as the project proceeds. Updated documentation will be included in all reporting stages.

Prior to deposition, the DMP will be updated and finalised in agreement with all project stakeholders (including the Local Planning Archaeologist, Client, Museum, ADS).

Selection will be informed by the Colchester Archaeological Trust Data Management Policy, defined against the research aims, regional and national research frameworks, specialist advice and the significance of the project

results.

The project will be published as an online technical report (accessible via CAT Online Report Library (<http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>), OASIS and as part of this the archive), with full access to research data.

The project results may provide new research data which can be included in the Historic Environment Record.

The data archive will be ordered, with files named and structured in a logical manner, and accompanied by relevant documentation and metadata, as outlined in Sections 2 and 3 of this DMP.

What is the long-term preservation plan for the dataset?

The digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service, which is a certified repository with Core Trust Seal.

The archive will be prepared for deposition by the project team and the costs for the time needed for preparation, and the cost of deposition have been included in the project budget.

Have you contacted the data repository?

As per the brief, the SCCAS has confirmed that the digital archive component should be deposited with a trusted digital repository, with a copy also being supplied to SCCAS.

ADS have not yet been contacted as the intended repository for digital data.

Have the costs of archiving been fully considered?

A costing estimate has been produced using the ADS Costing Calculator and sufficient resources to cover these costs, and to allow for the preparation of the archive, have been included in the project budget.

Section 7: Data Sharing

How will you share the data and make it accessible?

A summary of the project has been included on the OASIS Index of Archaeological Investigation and will be updated as the project progresses.

The investigations are likely to result in a number of documents: Brief, WSI, Final Report

The final report is expected to be completed within 6 months of the completion of fieldwork.

As the project progresses reports will be attached to the project OASIS record.

A final version of the project report will be supplied to the Historic Environment Record via OASIS, and any data which they request can also be provided directly.

The location(s) of the final Archaeological Archive will be added to OASIS when appropriate.

The ADS will disseminate the digital elements of the Archaeological Archive online under a creative commons licence and the dataset will receive a unique identifier (DOI).

Are any restrictions on data sharing required?

It is not expected that there will be any restrictions on data sharing.

Any data specific requirements, ethical issues or embargoes which are linked to particular data formats will be documented within the relevant metadata tables accompanying the project archive.

Section 8: Responsibilities

Who will be responsible for implementing the data management plan?

The Excavation Manager (Adam Wightman) and Post-Excavation Manager (Laura Pooley) are responsible for implementing the DMP, and ensuring it is reviewed and revised as necessary.

Data capture, metadata production and data quality is the responsibility of the Project Team, assured by the Excavation and Post-Excavation Managers.

Storage and backup of data in the field is the responsibility of the field team.

Once data is incorporated into the organisations project server, storage and backup is managed by the organisation.

Data archiving is undertaken by the project team under the guidance of the Post-Excavation Manager, who is responsible for the transfer of the Archaeological Project Archive to the agreed repository.

Summary for colchest3-504586

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-504586
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation within the grounds of the historic parkland at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, IP13 0QB March 2022
Sitename	
Activity type	Evaluation
Project Identifier(s)	2022/02c
Planning Id	DC/21/1668/FUL
Reason For Investigation	Planning: Pre application
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	01-Mar-2022 - 01-Mar-2022
Location	Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk, IP13 0QB NGR : TM 34081 55885 LL : 52.1515972053181, 1.42030008549017 12 Fig : 634081,255885
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : East Suffolk Parish : Campsey Ash
Project Methodology	<p>An archaeological evaluation (six trial-trenches) was carried out at Ashe Park House, Ashe Park, Ivy Lodge Road, Campsea Ashe, Suffolk in advance of the construction of a conservation lake. The trenches were 15m-20m long by 1.8m wide. This equated to 100m of linear trenches, covering an area of 180m² (a 5% sample of the site).</p> <p>The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI.</p> <p>In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) (Historic England 2016), 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 field evaluation (ClfA 2014a) and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (ClfA 2014b), Code of conduct (ClfA 2014c) as well as the SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021).</p>
Project Results	Of the four features uncovered, only two contained any datable finds. F1 contained some residual prehistoric flint flakes and two small fragments of pottery which provide a terminus post quem of the early medieval period. It is uncertain as to whether the medieval pottery is also residual or not as to whether the feature was cut before the park was established or contemporary with it. Pit F3 could potentially be prehistoric in date based on two flint flakes. However these may also be residual as those in F1. If prehistoric, pit F3 would be significant as there are no previous records of prehistoric features within 1km of the development area. As the site is located within historic parkland, tree-throws like F4 are to be expected.

Keywords	Pit - EARLY PREHISTORIC - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Pit - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Body Sherd - EARLY MEDIEVAL - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus Lithic Implement - LATER PREHISTORIC - FISH Archaeological Objects Thesaurus
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	E, Hicks, E, Holloway
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - CAA 062, HER Event No - CAA 062
Archives	Physical Archive, Documentary Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Suffolk Archaeological Service Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive