

**FORMER FIREWORKS FACTORY,  
CHEDBURGH, SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STRIP &  
MAP WATCHING BRIEF**

**LOCAL PLANNING AUTHORITY: ST  
EDMUNDSBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL**

**PCA REPORT NO: 11373**

**SITE CODE: CHB011**

**MARCH 2013**



**PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY**

**Former Fireworks Factory, Chedburgh, Suffolk, IP29 4UJ**

**An Archaeological Strip and Map Watching Brief**

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**Local Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury District Council**

**Central National Grid Reference: TL 7917 5775**

**Site Code: CHB 011**

**Planning Ref: SE/08/0632**

**Written and researched by: Jan Janulewicz  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd  
March 2013 (Revised April 2013)**

**Project Manager: Mark Hinman**

**Commissioning Client: R and D Construction**

**Consultant: CgMs Consulting Limited**

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**April 2013**

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PCA Report Number: R11373

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## *Abstract*

This document details the results of an archaeological strip and map watching brief carried out at the former fireworks factory in Chedburgh, Suffolk. The archaeological investigation was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of R and D Construction.

The strip and map watching brief involved archaeological monitoring of c. 250m of 14m wide spine road extending north to south across the site. The monitoring was carried out between the 29<sup>th</sup> November 2012 and 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013. Two ditches were identified, one of which contained a sherd of medieval pottery. Two sherds of Roman pottery were found in the subsoil. No other archaeological features or finds were present. Based on the results of the monitoring, the archaeological potential of the site is low.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological work carried out at the former fireworks factory in Chedburgh, Suffolk (Figs. 1 & 2). The work was carried out as part of residential redevelopment of the site.
- 1.2 The Suffolk County Council Archaeological Officer requested a programme of archaeological monitoring to investigate/ mitigate the impact of the development on any buried archaeological remains.
- 1.3 The strip and map watching brief was commissioned by CgMs Consulting on behalf of R and D Construction. The works were carried out by Jan Janulewicz of Pre-Construct Archaeology, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Mark Hinman (PCA 2012). A risk assessment for the archaeological investigation was prepared by Mark Hinman of Pre-Construct Archaeology and supplied to the principal contractor.
- 1.4 The archaeological and historical background to the site has been detailed in a previous desk-based assessment (D. Hawkins 2012, CgMs ref. DH/KB/14369).
- 1.5 The strip and map watching brief involved archaeological monitoring during the cutting of c. 250m of spine road extending from north to south across the site. The road strip was 14m wide (Fig. 3). Additional monitoring works were carried out on the line of a pipe trench which connected the site cabins to the waste water main to the east of the site. These groundworks took place between the 29<sup>th</sup> November 2012 and the 12<sup>th</sup> February 2013.
- 1.6 The aim of the archaeological investigation was to determine, as far as reasonably possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains within the area of the spine road and pipe trench.

## **2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

- 2.1 The natural geology of the site comprises mid orangey-brown clay till, part of the Lowestoft formation, which overlies Crag Group Sand (British Geological Survey). The natural is overlain by silty clay subsoil.
- 2.2 The site rises up from the north (95m AOD) to south (122.5m AOD), towards a level plateau just beyond the boundary of the site.

### **3        ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

- 3.1        Excavation of overburden was carried out using a tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. The road strip was generally c. 0.58m deep, down to the level of the natural geology. The stratigraphy in each section of the spine road was recorded using pro-forma recording sheets. The excavations were photographed. Depths of deposits were recorded below ground level; OD heights of deposits were recorded using a Leica 1200 GPS rover unit. A daily record of the monitoring was kept. No bulk environmental samples were taken due to the poor preservation of the two archaeological features which were encountered.

## 4 RESULTS

- 4.1 Ground level on the site varied between 95.0m AOD in the north of the site and 122.5m AOD in the far south.
- 4.2 The natural geology (3) in the road building cuts was generally encountered at a depth of 0.50-0.58m below existing ground level. It was a firm, mid orange-brown boulder clay.
- 4.3 The natural (3) was overlain by a c. 0.4m thick subsoil (2) consisting of dark brown silty clay.
- 4.4 The subsoil (2) was overlain by a c. 0.11m thick layer of disturbed topsoil/ made ground (1).
- 4.5 Two northwest to southeast-aligned ditches were identified (Figs. 3, 4 and 5). The first, [4], was 0.90m wide and 0.39m deep, with a steep-sided concave profile and rounded base (Plate 1). A 1m slot was excavated and the southeast-facing section drawn. This ditch contained a single fill (5) which consisted of firm to friable silty clay. It was heavily- rooted, with no inclusions. A single sherd of medieval pottery was present. This sherd is in a local sandy coarseware; the firing and thumbed strip decoration both suggest an 11<sup>th</sup>-12<sup>th</sup>-century date, although a slightly later date is possible (Berni Sudds, pers. comm.). The ditch [4] is likely to be an agricultural boundary. No bulk environmental samples were taken from the ditch due to its poor preservation and limited dating evidence.
- 4.6 A second smaller ditch [6] was discovered to the south of/ aligned parallel with Ditch [4] (see Plate 2). This ditch measured 0.39m wide and 0.12m deep. It contained a single fill (7), which comprised mid grey firm to friable silty clay. Two small and abraded fragments of undiagnostic burnt clay were present; they are not closely datable (Berni Sudds, pers. comm.). Based on its parallel alignment, Ditch [6] may be contemporary with Ditch [4]. Due to its extremely poor preservation and the lack of dating evidence, Ditch [6] was not sampled for botanical remains.
- 4.7 Two sherds of residual Roman sand grey ware pottery were found in the subsoil (2). One is from the base of a jar. Neither is closely datable (1<sup>st</sup>-4<sup>th</sup>-century AD) (Katie Anderson, pers. comm.).



## **5 CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR FURTHER WORK**

- 5.1 A medieval ditch and an undated ditch were identified. The latter may also be medieval based on its parallel alignment. A small quantity of residual Roman pottery in the subsoil suggests low level Roman activity in the vicinity. Based on the results of the monitoring of the spine road corridor and pipe trench, the archaeological potential of this site is considered to be low.

## **6 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

PCA would like to thank CgMs Consulting for commissioning the strip and map watching brief and Jess Tipper of SCCAS for monitoring the work. The author would like to thank R and D Construction for their helpful cooperation during the archaeological work.

## **7 REFERENCES**

Archaeological Desk Based Assessment. CGMS Consultants. September 2012

Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by Mark Hinman (PCA 2012)

BGS Geology of Britain viewer online

## APPENDIX 1: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Period	Finds
1	-	Layer	Made Ground	Modern	None
2	-	Layer	Subsoil	Modern	Roman pottery (2 sherds)
3	-	Layer	Natural	Geological	None
4	4	Ditch	Cut	Medieval	N/A
5	4	Ditch	Fill	Medieval	Medieval pottery (1 sherd)
6	6	Ditch	Cut	Undated	N/A
7	6	Ditch	Fill	Undated	CBM (2 fragments)

## APPENDIX 2: OASIS FORM

OASIS ID: preconst1-142950

### Project details

Project name	AN SMS EVALUATION AT CHEDBURGH
Short description of the project	A strip, map and sample evaluation commissioned by CGMS consultants on behalf of R and D Constuction. The evaluation involved the cutting of 80m x 14m of road between the 29th of November and 20th of December 2012. Natural was encountered. Two medieval ditches and two sherds of medieval pottery were found in the subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 19/11/2012 End: 20-12-2013
Previous/future work	Unknown
Any associated project reference codes	CHBO11
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	Evaluation
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CHEDBURGH Land at Former Firework Factory. Chedburgh
Postcode	IP29 4UJ
Study area	5000.00 Square metres

Site coordinates	TL 7917 5775 52 0 52 11 18 N 000 37 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 95.00m Max: 122.00m
Project creators	Jan Janulewicz
Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Mark Hinman
Project director/manager	Mark Hinman
Project supervisor	Jan Janulewicz
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	Yes
Digital Archive recipient	
Digital Archive ID	
Digital Contents	
Digital Media available	
Paper Archive recipient	
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Entered by Mark HINMAN (m.hinman@pre-construct.com)  
Entered on 23 January 2013

## APPENDIX 3: PLATES

**Plate 1: Ditch [4], view north-west**



**Plate 2: Ditch [6], view north-west**





**Plate 3: The clay till natural geology**



## **APPENDIX 4: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

### **WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION**

**FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SMS EVALUATION AT**

**FORMER FIREWORKS FACTORY, CHEDBURGH, SUFFOLK**

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## **Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological SMS Evaluation at**

### **Former Fireworks Factory, Chedburgh, Suffolk**

Written by Mark Hinman  
Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited,  
November 2012

Planning Authority: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

Planning Reference: SE/08/0632

Project Manager: Mark Hinman

Site Code: CHB 011

County (Grid Ref): Suffolk, NGR TL7917 5775

Commissioning Client: CgMs

Contractor:

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Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited  
November 2012

# 1 INTRODUCTION

## General Background

- 1.1 This report comprises a written scheme of investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation of land at a Former Firework Factory, Chedburgh in response to a request for an SMS Archaeological Evaluation by Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).
- 1.2 Pre Construct Archaeology has been commissioned by CgMs to carry out a program of archaeological evaluation on land at Former Firework Factory, Chedburgh. The project will be managed and directed by Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central.
- 1.3 The underlying geology of the site consists of Lowestoft Formation over Crag Group Sand (BGS Geology of Britain viewer online).

## Archaeological Background

- 1.4 This proposal lies in an area of low or uncertain archaeological potential recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. A small number of finds of archaeological importance have been recorded within a 1km radius of the site and have been detailed previously in a desk based assessment of the site (Hawkins, September 2012, CgMs ref DH/KB/14369). The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that are present.

# 2 AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 2.1 The purpose of the archaeological investigations will be to seek to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.
- 2.2 The evaluation will include a comprehensive appraisal of the context in which the archaeological evidence rests and should aim to highlight any research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site (see *East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 8*, 2000).
- 2.3 The evaluation will provide a predictive model of the archaeological remains present and likely to be present on the site and include an appraisal of their significance.
- 2.4 The evaluation will aim to provide sufficient information to enable the formulation of a suitable management/investigation strategy for the site's historic environment in light of the current proposal.

# 3 METHODOLOGY

## Strip, Map and Sample (SMS)

- 3.1 All archaeological works will be undertaken within the bounds of the development area (Figure 1'ROAD LAYOUT').
- 3.2 All archaeological works will be designed to minimise, as far as is reasonably practicable the environmental impact of stripping within the study area.
- 3.3 All aspects of the evaluation shall be conducted in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologist's Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations (2008), and Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Paper 14). Reference will also be made, where appropriate to Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment and 2 Research Agenda and Strategy documents (EAA Occasional Papers 3 and 8) as required by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT).

- 3.4 The full extent of the access road will be stripped according to the layout shown within Figure 1 'ROAD LAYOUT'.
- 3.5 The area will be opened under the supervision of an archaeologist using a mechanical excavator with a toothless ditching bucket. Trenches will be cut to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever is encountered first.
- 3.6 Exposed surfaces will be cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary in order to clarify located features and deposits. Trench spoil will be scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.
- 3.7 A pre-excavation plan of all archaeological remains will be prepared at an appropriate scale, but not less than 1:50, to enable the selection of areas for excavation.
- 3.8 At this stage the sample excavation strategy proposed by PCA and a suitable level of resource for dealing with any archaeological features and finds will be agreed with CgMs and SCCAS/CT by means of onsite meetings as appropriate.

### **Recording and Sampling**

- 3.9 Field techniques and recording are detailed within the PCA fieldwork induction manual, (Operations Manual I) by Joanna Taylor and Gary Brown 2009.
- 3.10 Records will comprise survey, drawn, written and photographic data. The drawn record will comprise an initial plan (scale 1:50 or 1:100) for each trench or SMS area. Thereafter, single context and/or excavated feature plans will be produced for all exposed and excavated features. Trenches and features will be tied in to the OS grid. Sections will be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate. The written record will comprise context descriptions on PCA pro-forma context sheets. The photographic record will comprise monochrome of trenches and excavated features supplemented by colour and digital photographs.
- 3.11 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits in accordance with SCCAS requirements.
- 3.12 For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) will be excavated across their width and for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be appropriate).
- 3.13 There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.
- 3.14 All gold and silver will be removed to a safe place and reported to the local coroner according to the procedures relating to the Treasure Act 1996. Where removal cannot be effected on the same working day as the discovery suitable security measures will be taken to protect the finds from theft.

### **Environmental Samples: On-Site Methodology**

- 3.15 Bulk samples will be taken by the excavator and in consultation the project's environmental specialist where practicable, to test for the presence and potential of micro- and macro-botanical environmental indicators. The result of any analysis will be incorporated in the evaluation report.
- 3.16 Consideration will be given to the recovery of specialist samples for scientific analysis, particularly samples for cultural/environmental evidence, structural materials and absolute dating. The overall aim of the sampling strategy will be

to determine the potential of all feature types and periods represented on the site, both for biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris) that are not reliably represented by hand-collected assemblages.

- 3.17 All pre-modern securely stratified deposits will be considered for bulk (flotation) sampling, unless structural or are comprised of building debris/rubble, etc. Obviously contaminated deposits (i.e. containing a high proportion of residual, or intrusive, material) will not be routinely sampled.'
- 3.18 Sample size will take into account the frequency with which material is likely to occur. In general, however, samples will be of the order of 30-40 litres (the sample tubs which PCA use hold c. 10 litres of soil), where sufficient material is available. Sub-sampling for assessment purposes should be avoided because small volume of material may not be sufficient to adequately assess the information potential of deposits, for example, artefact/ecofact densities may be low and material may not be uniformly distributed throughout individual deposits.
- 3.19 Assessment of sufficient samples will be undertaken to cover the range of feature types and dates represented. All samples taken during the course of fieldwork will be processed, sorted and assessed, unless when off-site are found to be contaminated (i.e. containing a high proportion of residual, or intrusive, material). Techniques of laboratory processing for material recovered through sampling are likely to vary depending upon the nature of the deposit.
- 3.20 Some of the questions that will be addressed, in terms of plant remains are:
- the nature of biological remains;
  - a broad indication of habitats represented;
  - indications of origin of material;
  - range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
  - concentrations of macro-remains, to inform the size of bulk samples on any future excavation
  - are there differences in remains from undated and dated features – thus the degree of likely association/disassociation
  - variation between different feature types and areas of site
  - the approximate proportions and types of mineral and organic components, including comments relating to presence/absence of industrial spatter and hammerscale or other technological material;
  - research questions that should be formulated if full analysis of any material is recommended.
- 3.21 Waterlogged organic materials will be dealt with following guidelines set out in the English Heritage documents Guidelines for the care of waterlogged archaeological leather (1995) and Waterlogged Wood. Guidelines on the recording, sampling, conservation and curation of waterlogged wood 3rd edition (2010). Subsamples of waterlogged remains will be retained and considered for absolute dating where appropriate.
- 3.22 PCA will employ a combination of in-house and external specialists to undertake analysis and interpretation of materials recovered through sampling of archaeological and environmental deposits and structures (which can include soils, timbers, faunal remains and human remains). These specialists are named in Appendix 1.

## **Human Remains**

- 3.23 If Human remains are encountered, CgMs or other relevant authority and the client will be informed. No further excavation will take place until removal becomes necessary; this will only be carried out in accordance with all appropriate Environmental Health regulations and will only occur after a Ministry of Justice licence has been obtained. Excavation may be required where the remains are under imminent threat or dating/preservation information is required for costing purposes. Due to the wide range of variables costs of excavation, removal and analysis of human remains are not included in any statement of costs accompanying or associated with this specification.

## **4 ACCESS AND SAFETY**

- 4.1 Access to the site will be arranged by the client. The client will secure access to the site for archaeological personnel and suitable welfare provision. Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of withholding of access will not be PCA's responsibility. The costs of any delays as a result of withheld access will be passed on to the client in addition to the project costs already specified.
- 4.2 All relevant health and safety legislation, regulations and codes of practice will be respected. The Health and Safety policies will be those of Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. and in accordance with all statutory regulations. A Health & Safety Risk Assessment for the site will be produced and made available to all staff.
- 4.3 PCA will undertake to liaise with CgMs (or other relevant authority) and if monitoring is required CgMs will inform the client appropriately of any such dates and arrangements.

## **5 TIMETABLE AND STAFFING**

### **Timetable**

- 5.1 It is estimated that the initial fieldwork will take between 5-10 working days to complete. Working days are based on a 5-day working week, Monday to Friday.

### **Staffing and Support**

- 5.2 The project will be managed and led by Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central who will ensure all staff are familiarised with the site, the archaeological background of the area and the ground conditions to maximise the effectiveness of the evaluation programme.
- 5.3 Key team members will include Mark Hinman regional manager of PCA central and a Supervisor with PCA. Additional Site Assistants will be drawn from a pool of qualified and experienced staff if required.
- 5.4 The following staff will form the project team:

1x Project Manager  
1x Project Supervisor  
X x Site Assistant (tbc)  
1x Survey Supervisor  
1x Finds Supervisor

1x Finds Assistant

1x Illustrator for post-excavation work

- 5.5 Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary. It is possible that the site may produce prehistoric/Romano-British remains. Barry Bishop will comment on lithics, Sarah Percival will examine the earlier prehistoric pottery, Matt Brudenell and Katie Anderson will be asked to comment on any Iron Age and Roman pottery, Chris Jarrett and Berni Sedden will be consulted on Saxon and Medieval ceramics. Small Finds will be examined by Nina Crummy. Faunal remains will be examined by Kevin Reilly. Conservation will be undertaken by Karen Barker. Other specialists will be approached to carry out analysis as required from the list at Appendix 1.

## **6 REPORTING**

- 6.1 Post-excavation tasks and report writing will take approximately 4 weeks following the end of fieldwork. Specialists will be employed for consultation and analysis as necessary
- 6.2 This report will place the findings of the project in their local and regional context, having made a comprehensive assessment of the regional context within which the archaeological evidence rests, and made reference to relevant research agendas (East Anglian Archaeology occasional paper 8, 2000) and to cartographic, documentary and other research.
- 6.3 The report will include, and/or will consider:
1. a concise, non-technical summary;
  2. the aims and methods adopted in the course of the investigations;
  3. the detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material and features recorded by the project.
  4. photographs of key views needed to illustrate the text of the report indicating views (position from which photos were taken).
  5. the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological and environmental material uncovered during the investigation;
  6. if present, the anticipated degree of survival of archaeological deposits and structures across the site;
  7. the detailed description and specialist interpretation of all archaeological material recorded by the project and an appropriate level of discussion of the evidence presented within the report;
  8. appropriate illustrative material such as maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs and including site location plan at 1:2500; site plan at 1:1250, and additional plans as appropriate (adequate photographic coverage (properly captioned) should be included regardless of whether the project produced positive or negative results; the report should also include photographs that place the site in context);
  9. specialist report(s) in full (e.g. human remains, finds, environmental assessments) with the author(s) acknowledged; significant finds, including pottery, should be illustrated (drawn or photographed, as appropriate).



- 6.4 PCA will provide the client with a copy or copies of the report (following completion). Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 6.5 If substantial remains are recorded during the project a summary report will be prepared for the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. If this is the case, then a timetable and programme of work for this aspect of the project will need to be submitted to the Local Planning Authority for agreement.

## **7 OWNERSHIP OF FINDS, STORAGE AND CURATION OF ARCHIVE**

- 7.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by PCA central and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to treasure act legislation separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.
- 7.2 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines contained in Guidelines for the Preparation of Excavation Archives for Long-term Storage (UKIC, 1990), and Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections (Museum and Galleries Commission, 1992).
- 7.3 A copy of the report will accompany the archive when it is deposited at the agreed place(s) of deposition.
- 7.4 Suffolk Historic Environment Record is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. PCA will provide appropriate details relating to this project by completing the OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>, in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeology Data Service.

## **8 FURTHER CONSIDERATIONS**

### **Insurance**

- 8.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd is covered by Public and Employer's Liability Insurance. Professional Indemnity £5,000,000 RSA (Saturn) P8531NAECE/1026, Public & Products Liability £10,000,000 Aviva & Towergate Underwriting, 24765101CHC/000133, EOL001198/0104, Employers Liability £10,000,000 Aviva 24765101CHC/000133.

## APPENDIX 1: FINDS, ENVIRONMENTAL AND OTHER SPECIALIST SERVICES

**Prehistoric Pottery:** Matt Brudenell, Sarah Percival, Louise Rayner, Jon Cotton, Mike Seager Thomas

**Roman Pottery:** James Gerrard (in house), Katie Anderson, Malcolm Lyne, Jo Mills (samian), Gwladys Monteil (samian), Joanna Bird (decorated samian), Margaret Darling (North), Brenda Dickinson (samian stamps), Kay Hartley (mortaria), David Williams (amphora)

**Post-Roman Pottery:** Chris Jarrett (in house), Berni Seddon (in house), Luke Barber (Sussex)

**Clay Tobacco Pipe:** Chris Jarrett (in house)

**CBM:** Berni Seddon (in house), Kevin Hayward (in house), Su Pringle, Ian Betts

**Stone & Petrological Analysis:** Kevin Hayward (in house), Mark Samuel (moulded stone)

**Glass:** John Shepherd, Medieval and Post-medieval Glass, Hugh Wilmott, Medieval Window Glass, Jill Channer

**Coins:** James Gerrard (in house), Nina Crummy, Mike Hammerson

**Inscriptions & Graffiti:** Roger Tomlin

**Animal Bone:** Kevin Rielly (in house), Philip Armitage, Robin Bendrey

**Lithics** (inc Palaeolithic): Barry Bishop

**Osteology:** James Langthorne (in house), Ellie Sayer

**Timber:** Damian Goodburn, Nigel Nayling (Wales),

**Leather:** Quita Mould

**Small Finds:** Nina Crummy (prehistoric- post Roman) Marit Gaimster (post Roman) (in house), James Gerrard (Roman)(in house), Hilary Major (Roman), Ian Riddler (esp worked bone)

**Metal slag:** Lynne Keys, David Starley

**Textiles:** Penelope Walton Rogers

**Conservation:** Karen Barker, Stefanie White (Colchester Museums), Emma Hogarth (Colchester Museums)

**Dendrochronology:** Ian Tyers

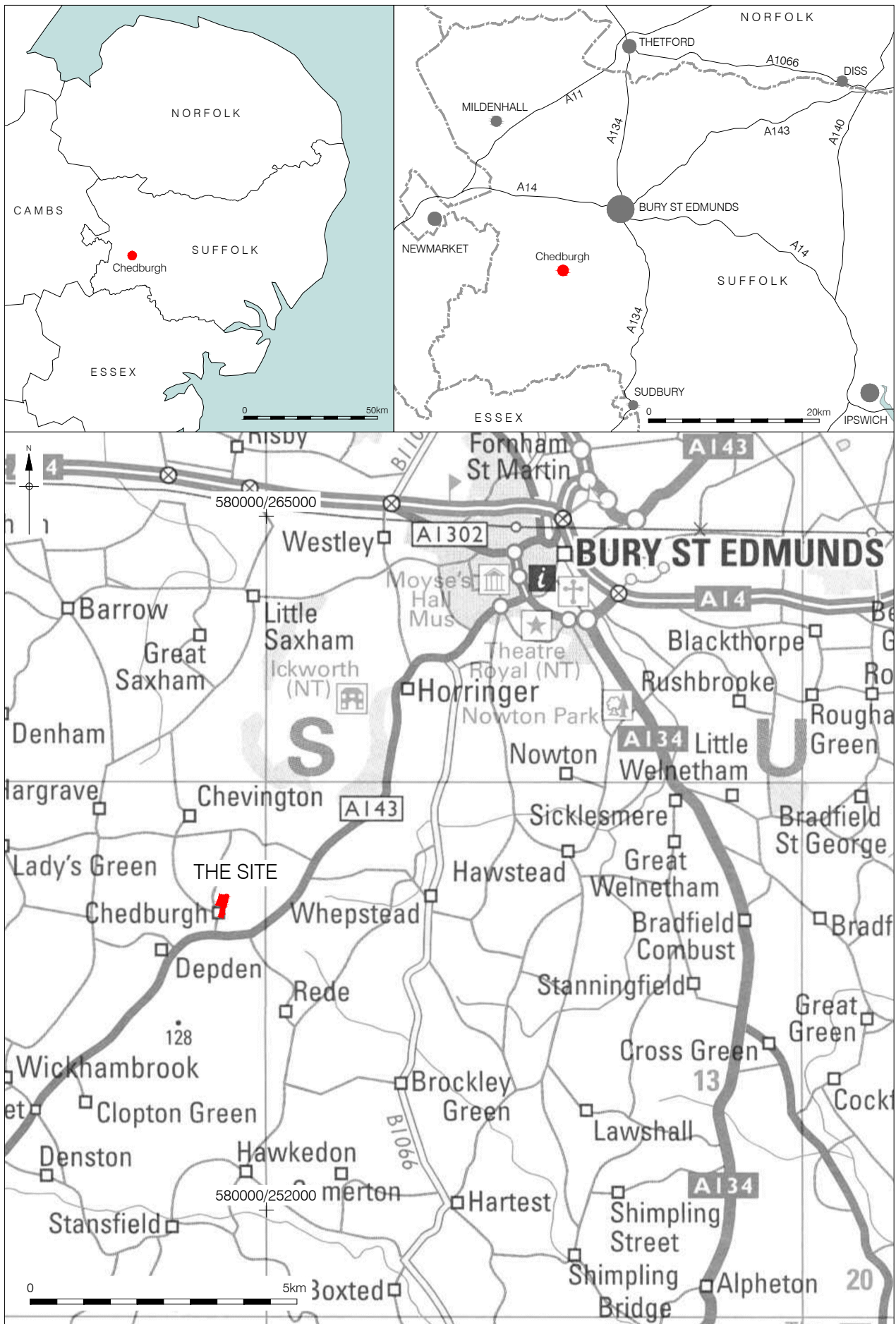
**Archaeomagnetic dating:** Mark Noel

**Environmental:** Val Fryer, QUEST, University of Reading

**Documentary Research:** Guy Thompson (in house), Chris Phillpotts, Frederick Hamond (NI), Gillian Draper, Jeremy Haslam, Roger Leech

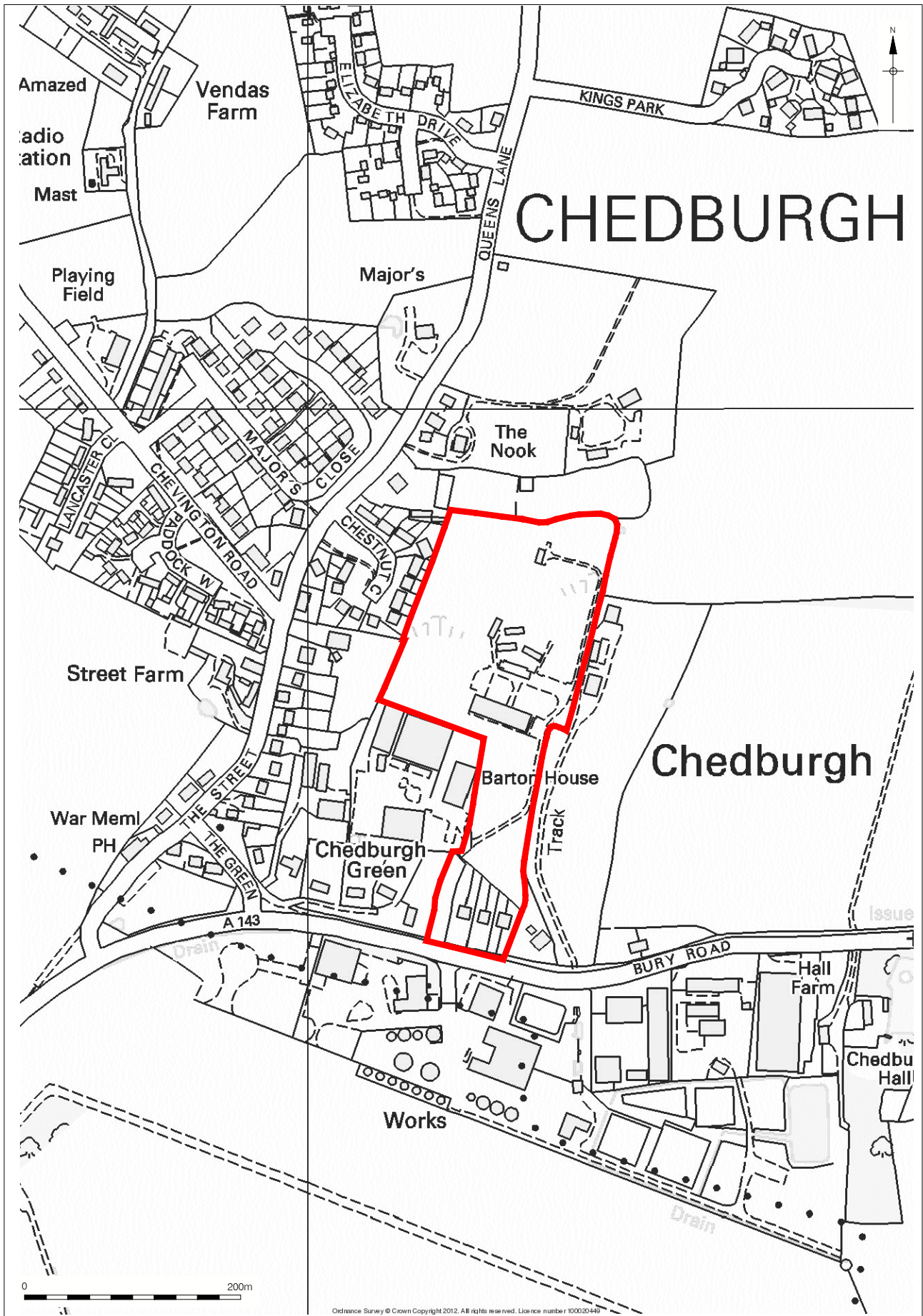
**Industrial Archaeology:** David Cranstone

**Finds Illustration:** Cate Davies (in house), Helen Davies (in house), Mark Roughley (in house)



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Figure 1  
 Site Location  
 1:2,000,000; 625,000 & 100,000 at A4



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 14/05/13 MR

Figure 2  
 Detailed Site Location  
 1:5,000 at A4

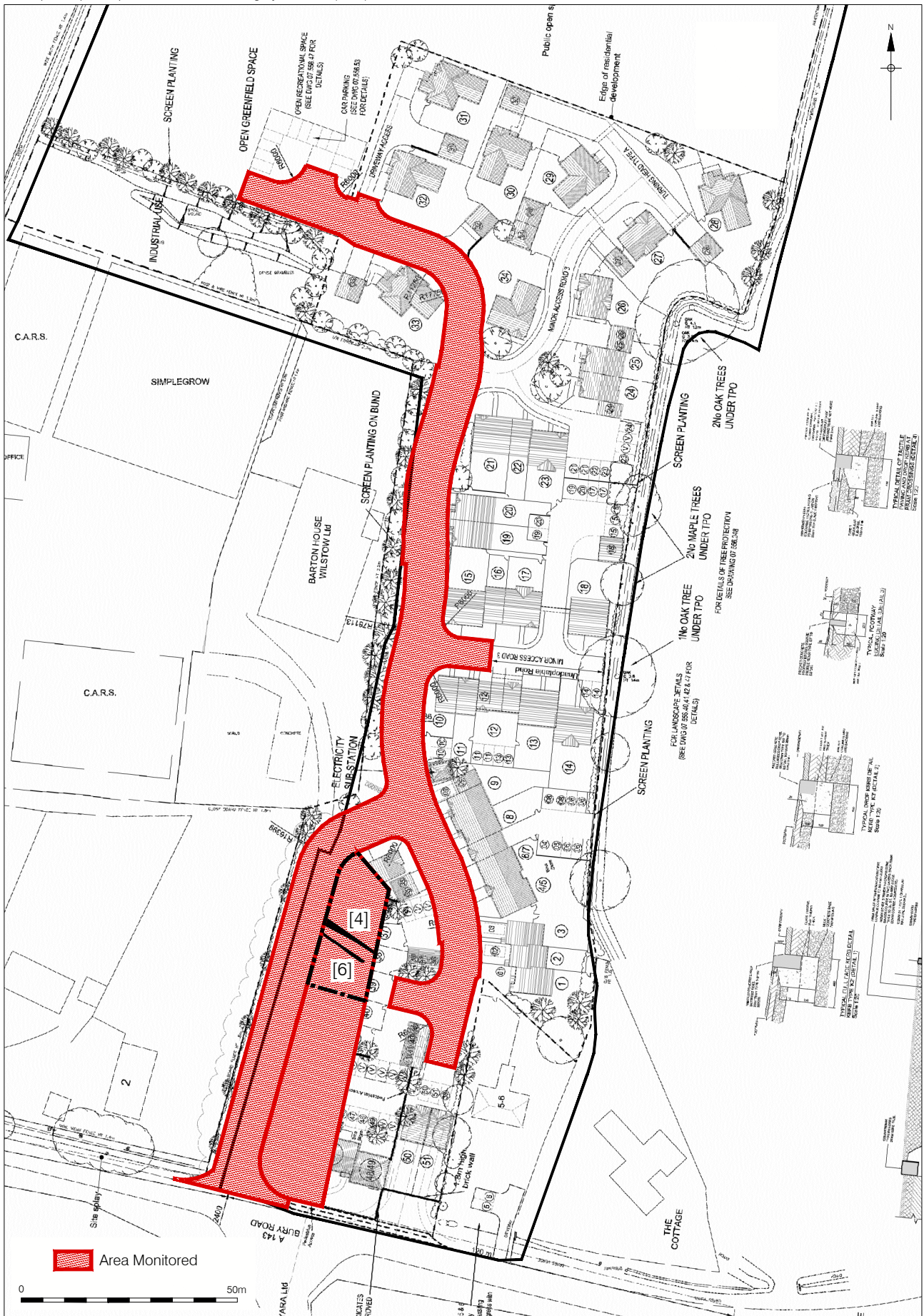
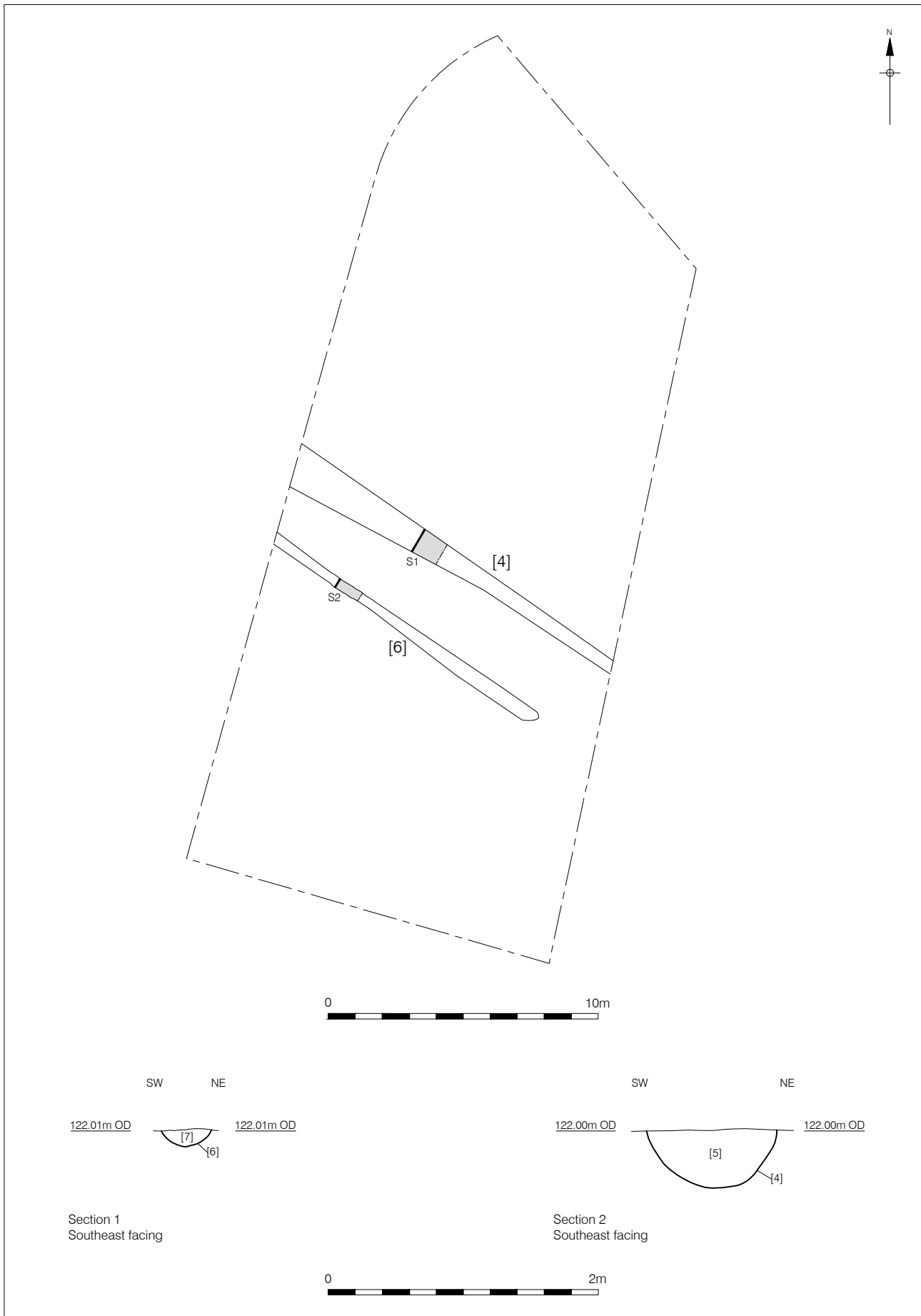


Figure 3  
Development Plan showing Areas Monitored  
1:1,250 at A4



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Figure 4  
 Plan and Sections  
 1:1,250 at A4

# PCA

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