

1 Pinbush Road,
Gisleham, Suffolk

GSE 088

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/042

Client: Harrod UK Limited

Author: Kieron Heard

May 2014

1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham, Suffolk

GSE 088

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Author: Kieron Heard
Contributions by:
Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy (graphics)
Cathy Tester (finds)
Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: May 2014

HER Information

Site Code: GSE 088
Site Name: 1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham, Suffolk
Report Number 2014/042
Planning Application No: DC/14/0162/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 26–27 March 2014
Grid Reference: TM 5278 8953
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-175328
Curatorial Officer: Dr. Matthew Brudenell
Project Officer: Kieron Heard
Client: Harrod UK Limited
Client Reference: n/a

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Kieron Heard
Position: Project Officer
Date: May 2014

Approved By: Dr. Rhodri Gardner
Position: Head of Contracting
Date: May 2014
Signed:

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Summary

GSE 088, 1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham: An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on the site of a proposed workshop/office building. Two trenches (total area 100m²) were excavated, representing 4.5% of the total area of the development site.

The natural stratum was yellowish brown sand with pebbles and some localised patches of clay/silt.

A prehistoric buried soil horizon directly overlay the natural sand. It contained small amounts of abraded later prehistoric pottery (including flint-tempered Iron Age fabrics) and later prehistoric struck flints. The surface of the buried soil horizon was at depths of 0.56m–0.90m below current ground level.

In Trench 1 the buried soil horizon was cut by a ditch of probable prehistoric date and an undated but presumed prehistoric posthole. These features were sealed by a subsoil layer that contained Roman and Middle Saxon pottery, a post-medieval topsoil/ploughsoil and a modern turf layer.

The results of the evaluation are of some significance and it is possible that the proposed development will adversely affect archaeological deposits on this site. If so, further fieldwork might be required by the Archaeological Officer in relation to this planning application.

This evaluation report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results of the fieldwork will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

1. Introduction

An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in relation to a planning application for a new workshop/office building. The Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP commissioned the archaeological project on behalf of Harrod UK Limited. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team conducted the fieldwork.

The proposed building is rectangular, with an area of about 875m², occupying a development site measuring approximately 2200m². The site was bounded to the north, west and east by existing warehousing/industrial units and to the south by Hadenham Road (Fig. 1).

2. Geology and topography

The bedrock in this part of Suffolk is sedimentary sand of the Crag Group. Current geological maps show that within the area of the site the Crag Group sand is overlaid by superficial (drift) deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (glacial till). Superficial sands of the Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation outcrop a short distance to the west of the site, as shown on the British Geological Survey's Geology of Britain map viewer: (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html).

The site is at an average height of approximately 13m OD, with a slight fall from east to west.

The site is located in an urban setting on the South Lowestoft Industrial Estate. Prior to the development of the industrial estate this area could be characterised as *Rolling Valley Farmlands and Furze*, as defined in Suffolk County Council's Landscape Character Assessment (www.suffolklandscape.org.uk). The key characteristics of this landscape type are:

- Valleys with prominent river terraces of sandy soil
- Small areas of gorse heathland in a clay-land setting

- Straight boundaries associated with late enclosure
- Co- axial field systems
- Mixed hedgerows of hawthorn, dogwood & blackthorn with oak, ash & field maple
- Fragmentary cover of woodland
- Sand and gravel extraction

3. Archaeological background

The site is in an area of archaeological interest, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. Notably it is immediately south of the site of a trial-trench evaluation carried out in 2006 (CAC 036) that revealed a prehistoric buried soil and associated hearth at a depth of approximately 1m below current ground level (Good, 2006). Another significant archaeological site (CAC 035) was located on the opposite side of Hadenham Road on the Household Waste and Recycling Centre; this revealed an important Iron Age enclosed settlement and Bronze Age artefacts of national significance (Heard, 2010).

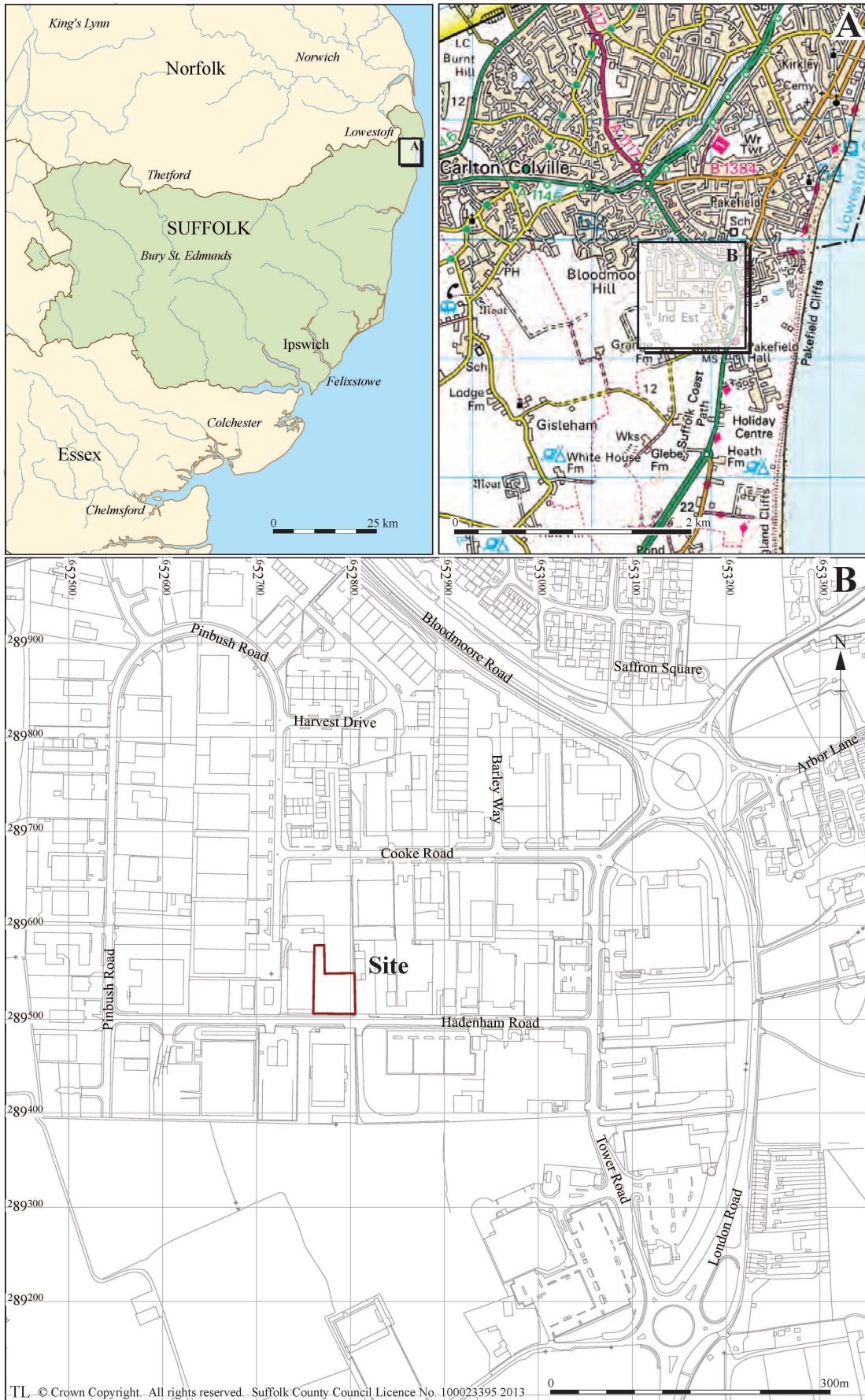


Figure 1. Site location

4. Methodology

The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a Brief issued by Dr. Matt Brudenell of SCCAS Conservation Team (Brudenell, 2014; Appendix 1) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Kieron Heard of SCCAS Field Team (Heard, 2014).

The trial trenching took place on 26–27 March 2014 and was conducted by SCCAS Field Team. Two trenches measuring approximately 30m long and 1.8m wide were excavated (Fig. 2). The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed building.

The trenches were dug under direct archaeological supervision using a tracked, 360° excavator. They had a combined area of approximately 100m², representing approximately 5.4% of the total area of the development site. The trenches were up to 1.20m deep, with mechanical excavation generally stopping at a significant buried soil horizon but occasionally continuing to the surface of the natural stratum.

Archaeological deposits and cut features were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0014. The cut features and two representative sections in each trench were drawn (at a scale of 1:20) on sheets of waterproof 'permatrace'. Context descriptions were written on the drawing sheets (rather than on paper context sheets) due to the inclement weather. A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (archived as HWX 076–098); a catalogue of digital images is included in this report as Appendix 2. Monolith soil samples of the significant buried soil horizon were taken.

The trench locations were planned by offset measurements from adjacent buildings and property boundaries. Levels were calculated by reference to a site datum of 13.33m OD established by GPS on the pavement adjacent to the site entrance on Hadenham Road.

The finds are in one bag in a mixed box in the SCCAS Bury St Edmunds Bulk Finds store at H / 88 / 3.

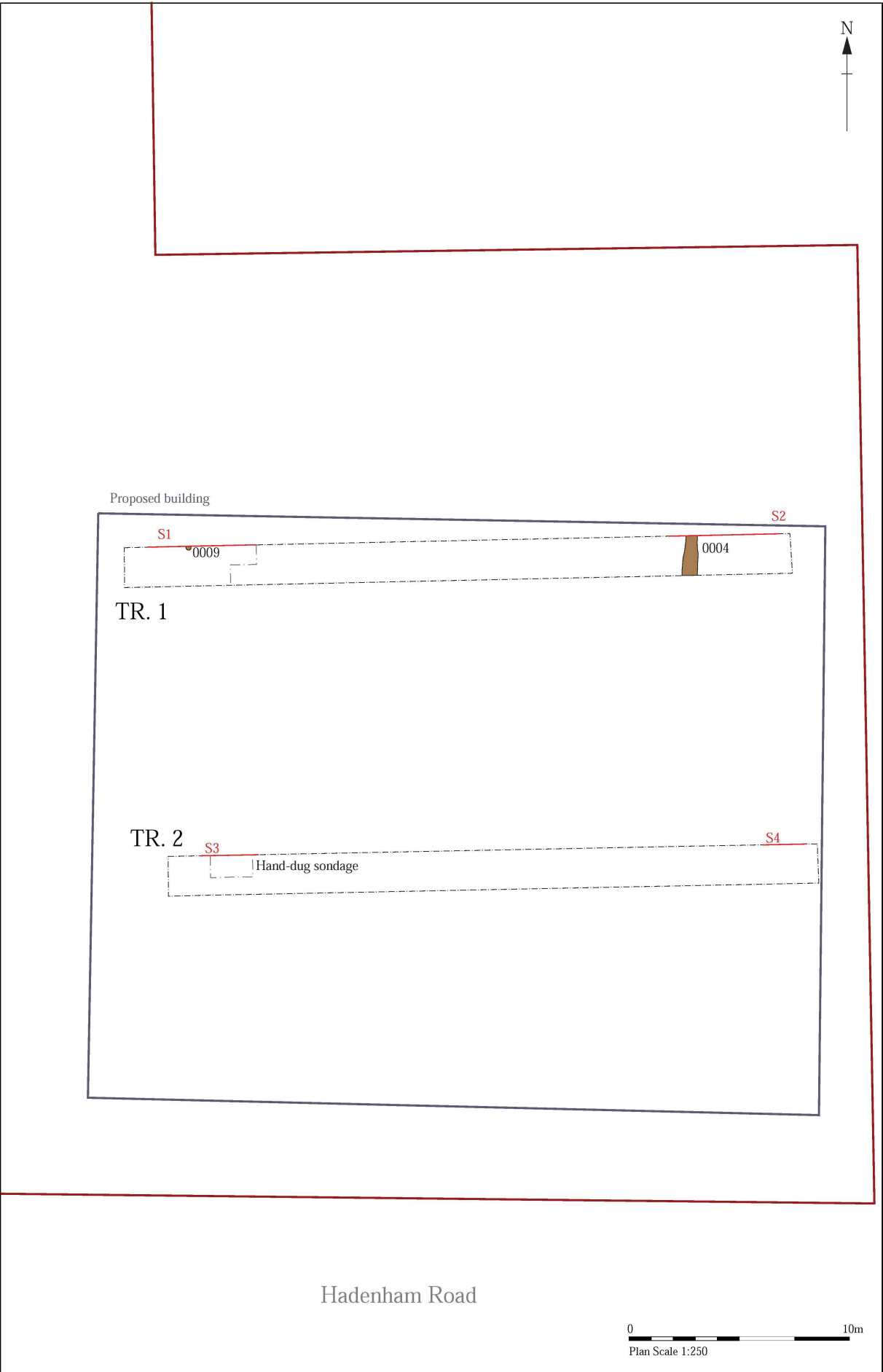


Figure 2. Trench locations, section locations and archaeological features

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Generally the evaluation trenches revealed natural deposits of sand overlaid by a sequence of horizontal soil horizons, as described below. Part of a probable prehistoric ditch and an undated (but probably prehistoric) posthole were recorded in Trench 1.

5.2 Deposit descriptions

Natural stratum: The natural stratum, extending site-wide, was soft, light to mid yellowish brown sand with occasional to moderate pebbles and some localised patches/lenses of very light brown clay/silt. At the east ends of both trenches this deposit was harder and had rust-coloured patches due to the leaching of minerals from overlying deposits.

Buried soil 0005/0010/0011/0014: Site-wide deposit of compact (friable when excavated) mid to dark brown sandy silt containing occasional pebbles, flecks and small fragments of charcoal, pottery and fired clay, some struck flints and some heat-altered flint. This soil horizon was generally 0.35m–0.40m thick and had a blurred interface with the underlying natural sand. At the east ends of both trenches the ‘buried soil’ had a slightly different appearance, being generally lighter in colour but with pronounced darker patches/streaking; this is thought to have been due to the leaching of minerals from the soil, as demonstrated by ferruginous staining of the underlying natural sand.

Subsoil 0002/0007/0012/0013: Site-wide deposit of compact (friable when excavated) light to mid brown silty sand with occasional small to medium sub angular to rounded pebble and charcoal flecks, and occasional flecks or small fragments of pottery and fired clay. The subsoil layer was 0.20–0.30m thick and had an indistinct interface with the underlying ‘buried soil’ horizon.

Topsoil/ploughsoil 0001: Site-wide deposit of mid to dark brownish grey loam, 0.20–0.40m thick, with a fairly clear interface with the underlying subsoil. It contained occasional small fragments of post-medieval brick and tile (not kept).

Turf over modern make-up: The topsoil/ploughsoil was sealed by a site-wide layer of soil and recent demolition rubble (not numbered), up to 0.10m thick. Above this was a thin turf layer forming the current ground surface.

5.3 Trench details

Trench 1

Dimensions: 30.10m long (W–E) x 1.80m wide x up to 1.40m deep

Ground level (G.L): 12.74m OD (W), 13.00m OD (E)

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf over modern make-up	0.00m	Trench-wide
Topsoil/ploughsoil 0001	0.24m (W) / 0.15m (E)	Trench-wide
Subsoil 0007 (W) / 0002 (E)	0.52m (W) / 0.60m (E)	Trench-wide
Buried soil 0010 (W) / 0005 (E)	0.72m (W) / 0.90m (E)	Trench-wide
Posthole 0009	0.70m	West end
Ditch 0004	0.84m	East end
Natural stratum	1.08m (W) / 1.28m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 1. Summary of deposits and features in Trench 1

Feature descriptions

Posthole 0009, near the west end of the trench, was recognised in plan only at the level at which it cut the natural sand, but was subsequently seen in section to cut the ‘buried soil’ layer 0010. The posthole was 0.22m wide x at least 0.70m deep (not bottomed). It contained a single fill of soft, dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent flecks to small fragments of charcoal and occasional small pebbles but no cultural material.

Ditch 0004, near the east end of the trench, was recognised at the level at which it cut the ‘buried soil’ horizon 0005. The ditch was oriented approximately north–south and measured >1.80m long x 0.70m wide x 0.28m deep. It had moderately steep sides and a profile that varied from U-shaped to almost V-shaped. Primary/lower fill 0006, against the sides and base of the ditch, was compact, light to mid grey slightly clayey sand with no inclusions. Secondary/upper fill 0003 was compact, light grey clayey sand with occasional flecks and small fragments of abraded prehistoric pottery and a Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic flint flake that was apparently modified during the later prehistoric period.

Trench 2

Dimensions: 29.30m long (W–E) x 1.80m wide x up to 1.20m deep

Feature/deposit type	Depth below G.L	Location
Turf over modern make-up	0.00m	Trench-wide
Topsoil/ploughsoil 0001	0.12m (W) / 0.16m (E)	Trench-wide
Subsoil 0012 (W) / 0013 (E)	0.30m (W) / 0.36m (E)	Trench-wide
Buried soil 0011 (W) / 0014 (E)	0.56m (W) / 0.65m (E)	Trench-wide
Natural stratum	0.94m (W) / 1.04m (E)	Trench-wide

Table 2. Summary of deposits in Trench 2

Feature descriptions

The trench revealed a sequence of horizontal strata similar to that recorded in Trench 1, as summarised in Table 2. No significant archaeological features were recognised. A substantial ditch ran diagonally across the middle of the trench but this was not recorded as it contained obviously modern fill. The ditch was shown as a field boundary on the First Edition Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1884, and was marked as a drain on the 1:10,000 Ordnance Survey map of 1992.

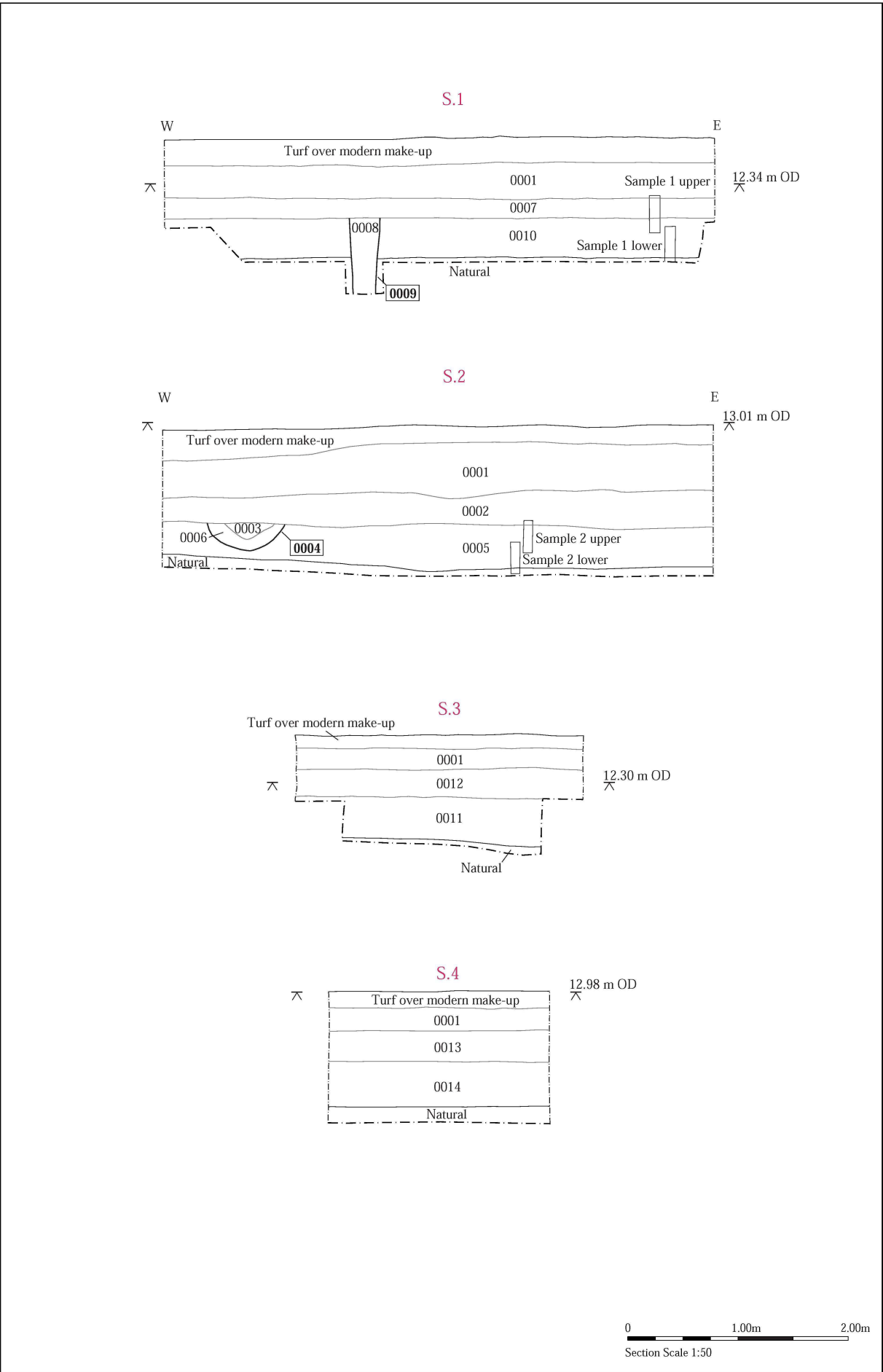


Figure 3. Sections



Plate 1. Section S.1, south-facing at west end of Trench 1 (1m scale)



Plate 2. Posthole 0009 in Trench 1, looking north (0.3m scale)



Plate 3. Ditch 0004 in Trench 1, looking south (0.5m scale)



Plate 4. Section S.2, south-facing at east end of Trench 1 (1m scale)



Plate 5. Section S.3, south-facing at west end of Trench 2 (1m scale)



Plate 6. Section S.4, south-facing at east end of Trench 2 (1m scale)

6. Finds evidence

Cathy Tester

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from five contexts and the quantities are shown in Table 3.

Context	Trench	Pottery		Fired clay		Struck flint		Miscellaneous.	Date Range
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	1	2	16	2	1			Natural 1-3g	Roman Middle Saxon
0003	1	1	5			1	4	Natural 3-5g	Prehistoric
0005	1			6	10			Natural 3-7g	
0010	1					5	13	Burnt flint 2-23g, Coal 1-<1g	Prehistoric
0011	2	6	14	2	1				Iron Age
Total		9	35	10	12	6	17		

Table 3. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Nine sherds of pottery weighing 35g were collected from three contexts. The pottery was quantified by count and weight by fabric and context. Two sherds were recovered from subsoil layer 0002 in Trench 1. The first is Roman, an abraded bodysherd (5g) made in the Black-surfaced micaceous ware fabric (GMB). The second is Middle Saxon (AD 650–850), an Ipswich ware (GIPS) jar rim (11g) with sooting on the interior surface.

The rest of the pottery is prehistoric and includes a small hand-made bodysherd (5g) from fill 0003 of ditch 0004 (Trench 1). This piece is not closely datable except as prehistoric. A small sherd (3g) of hand-made sand and organic tempered (HMSO) pottery was recovered from buried soil layer 0011 at the west end of Trench 2. Four small bodysherds (10g) of handmade flint-tempered (HMF) pottery were also present in context 0011. All are undecorated and made in a medium flint and sand fabric. Although they do not join, they may possibly come from one vessel. These flint-tempered pieces may be earlier Iron Age, although the addition of flint as a tempering agent continued in East Anglia well into the later Iron Age (S Percival, *pers comm*).

6.3 Fired clay

A small amount of fired clay, ten pieces weighing 12g, was collected from three contexts (0002 & 0005 in Trench 1 and 0011 in Trench 2). All of the material is abraded and undiagnostic. It is made in a medium sandy fabric, streaked orange and buff.

Fragments of a ?naturally-formed fired clay-like material (7 pieces, 15g) covered with a ferric sandy concretion were collected from 0002, 0003 and 0005, in Trench 1.

6.4 Struck flint

Six struck flints weighing 17g were collected from 0003 and 0010 in Trench 1. The flints have been recorded by type and are listed by context in Table 4.

Ctxt	Type	Category	No	Pat	Notes	Date
0003	flake	retf	1	p/u	Heavily patinated flake with unpatinated retouch including a large notch at one end and retouch along one edge.	Mesolithic–Early Neolithic, modified Later prehistoric
0010	flake	retf	1	u	Hinge fractured, retouch on one edge.	Later prehistoric
	flake	flak	1	u	Unmodified flake. c. 25% cortex	Later prehistoric
	flake	flak	1	u	Snapped irregular flake, cortex on one edge	Later prehistoric
	spall	spl	1	u	Spall	Later prehistoric
	flake	retf	1	p	Lightly patinated flake with limited retouch or use-wear on one edge. Cortex at distal end	Later prehistoric

Table 4. Flint descriptions

Key : Pat = patination, p = patinated, u = unpatinated

The assemblage consists of two unmodified flakes, three retouched flakes and a small spall. One piece is heavily patinated, one is lightly patinated, and four are unpatinated. None of the flint is closely datable. The patinated notched piece from fill 0003 of ditch 0004 with unpatinated retouch indicates its use during two different periods; the patinated flake being early (Mesolithic or Early Neolithic), and the unpatinated retouch occurring later (Bronze Age or Iron Age). The other pieces have characteristics of later prehistoric assemblages (Later Neolithic to Iron Age) including their irregularity, hinge fracture, lack of patination and use of surface and weathered raw material.

6.5 Heat-altered flint

Two fragments of heat-altered flint weighing 23g were recovered from buried soil layer 0010, at the west end of Trench 1. One piece is extremely fire-cracked, similar to 'pot-boiler' debris, and the other is much less altered.

6.6 Coal

A small fragment of coal weighing less than 1g and presumed to have been intrusive was recovered from prehistoric layer 0010 in Trench 1.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has shown that a prehistoric buried soil horizon survives across the area of the proposed new building at depths of between 0.56m and 0.90m below current ground level. This deposit produced small amounts of abraded later prehistoric pottery (including flint-tempered Iron Age fabrics) and later prehistoric struck flints. In Trench 1 the buried soil was cut by a ditch of probable prehistoric date and an undated but presumed prehistoric posthole. These features were sealed by a subsoil layer (0.20–0.30m thick) that contained Roman and Middle Saxon pottery, and the current topsoil and turf (0.30m–0.50m thick).

The buried soil horizon almost certainly equates to a similar deposit recorded at 1m below ground level during previous fieldwork, approximately 14m north of Trench 1 (Good, 2006). That deposit contained Mesolithic to Bronze Age worked flints and some Bronze Age pottery and was cut by a probable prehistoric hearth, while probable Iron Age pottery was recovered from an overlying subsoil deposit.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Details of the construction methods to be used for the new building are not known but it is clear that the proposed development has the potential to adversely affect prehistoric deposits at depths of as little as 0.56m below ground level. It is possible therefore that the Archaeological Officer will request further fieldwork in relation to this planning application.

Monolithic samples of the buried soil horizon were taken but have not yet been examined by a soil micromorphologist. This analysis should be undertaken and the results presented as an appendix in an updated version of this report.

This evaluation report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS office, Ford House, Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Current Recording Projects\Gisleham\GSE 088 1 Pinbush Road Evaluation

Digital photographic archive: R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HWX\076–098

10. Acknowledgements

Steve Lucas of the Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP commissioned the project on behalf of Harrod UK Limited.

Dr. Matthew Brudenell (SCCAS, Conservation Team) produced the Brief and monitored the project.

Dr. Rhodri Gardner (SCCAS, Head of Contracting) managed the project and Kieron Heard carried out the fieldwork with the assistance of Tim Carter (SCCAS, Field Team). Graphics are by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy (SCCAS, Graphics Assistant). Cathy Tester (SCCAS, Finds Officer) provided the finds report. Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Post-excavation Manager) edited the report.

11. Bibliography

Brudenell, M., 2014, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land at 1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham, Suffolk*, SCCAS (unpub)

Good, C., 2006, *CAC 036, 1 Pinbush Road, South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Gisleham: a report on the archaeological evaluation and monitoring, 2006*, SCCAS report no. 2006/102 (OASIS ref: suffolkc1-14447)

Heard, K., 2010, *Household Waste and Recycling Centre, South Lowestoft Industrial Estate, Hadenham Road, Gisleham, Suffolk, CAC 035: post-excavation assessment report*, SCCAS report no. 2009/297 (OASIS reference: suffolkc1-11569 / 89854)

Heard, K., 2014, *1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trench: Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment* (SCCAS (unpub)

Appendix 1. Local Authority Brief

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND AT 1 PINBUSH ROAD, GISLEHAM, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Waveney District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/14/0162/FUL

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged with the Suffolk HER Officer

GRID REFERENCE: TM 527 895

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Workshops and offices

AREA: c. 0.21ha

CURRENT LAND USE: Greenfield

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Matthew Brudenell
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741227
E-mail: matthew.brudenell@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 12 February 2014

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission is being sought, and the Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place within the whole site until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority’
- 1.2 This brief stipulates the minimum requirements for the archaeological investigation, and should be used in conjunction with SCCAS/CT’s Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation 2012 Ver 1.1. These should be used to form the basis of the WSI.
- 1.3 The archaeological contractor, commissioned by the applicant, must submit a copy of their WSI to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the LPA.

- 1.4 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA.
- 1.5 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), the evaluation report may be rejected.
- 1.7 Decisions on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by SCCAS/CT, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the evaluation report. Any further investigation must be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS/CT for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 The proposed development affects a known archaeological site, referenced by the code CAC 036 in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site was partially examined in 2006 via trial trenching and subsequent monitoring of the Harrod factory extension immediately north, as part of a condition under application W/8554/18 (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Report 2006/102). Trench 4, positioned over part of this application site, identified an intact Prehistoric buried soil with artefacts and a hearth feature of Iron Age date. Excavations on the opposite side of the road have also revealed an important Iron Age enclosed settlement, and Bronze Age artefacts of national significance (HER no. CAC 035).

Planning Background

- 3.1 The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 4.4 Two east-west aligned trenches, c. 30 m long and 1.8m wide are required to evaluate the site.
- 4.5 If buried soils are encountered, sufficient blocks of soil shall be left intact at either end of the trenches, so that 1m test pits can be hand dug through the deposit for controlled finds retrieval. This will result in four 1m test pits being excavated. A tin for micromorphology shall also be taken through the complete profile of any buried soil encountered to characterise the deposit.
- 4.6 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.
- 4.4 The archaeological contractor will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored, signed off as satisfactory and in accordance with the WSI.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in

the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).

- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from *The Institute of Conservation* (ICON).
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.5 For deposition in the SCCAS/CT's Archaeological Store, the archive should comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010. If this is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.7 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.8 An unbound hardcopy of the report clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment and approval. Where a report fails to meet the required standards, a revised draft report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single hard copy of the report as well as a digital .pdf version of the report should be sent to the archaeological officer, who will deposit both with the HER.
- 5.9 SCCAS/CT supports the OASIS project, to provide an online index to archaeological reports. Before fieldwork commences, an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be also included in the final report and also with the site archive.
- 5.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be sent to the archaeological officer, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. This summary should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/libraries-and-culture/culture-and-heritage/archaeology/planning-and-countryside-advice/>

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/Regional%20Standards.pdf>

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report. This can be downloaded from: <http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

Notes

There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (<http://www.archaeologists.net> or 0118 378 6446).

This brief remains valid for one year. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Appendix 2. Digital image catalogue

Code	Frame	Description	Date
HWX	076	Ditch 0004 (under excavated) looking north (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	077	Ditch 0004 (under excavated) looking east (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	078	Section S.1, south facing at west end of Trench 1 (1m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	079	Section S.1, south facing at W end of Trench 1, wider view (1m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	080	General view of Trench 1, looking east	26/03/2014
HWX	081	Ditch 0004 (fully excavated) looking south (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	082	Ditch 0004 (fully excavated) looking south (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	083	Ditch 0004 (fully excavated) in section, looking south (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	084	Ditch 0004 (fully excavated) in section, looking south (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	085	Section S.2, south facing at east end of Trench 1 (1m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	086	Section S.2, south facing at E end of Trench 1, wider view (1m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	087	Posthole 0009, looking north (0.3m scale)	27/03/2014
HWX	088	Posthole 0009, looking north, closer view (0.3m scale)	27/03/2014
HWX	089	Section S.4, south facing at east end of Trench 2 (1m scale)	27/03/2014
HWX	090	Section S.3, south facing at west end of Trench 2 (1m scale)	27/03/2014
HWX	091	Section S.1, south facing at west end of Trench 1 (1m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	092	Ditch 0004 (fully excavated) looking south (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	093	Ditch 0004 (fully excavated) in section, looking south (0.5m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	094	Section S.2, south facing at east end of Trench 1 (1m scale)	26/03/2014
HWX	095	Posthole 0009, looking north (0.3m scale)	27/03/2014
HWX	096	Posthole 0009, looking north, closer view (0.3m scale)	27/03/2014
HWX	097	Section S.4, south facing at east end of Trench 2 (1m scale)	27/03/2014
HWX	098	Section S.3, south facing at west end of Trench 2 (1m scale)	27/03/2014

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-175328

Project details

Project name	1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham
Short description of the project	GSE 088, 1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham: An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out on the site of a proposed workshop/office building. Two trenches (total area 100m ²) were excavated, representing 4.5% of the total area of the development site. The natural stratum was yellowish brown sand with pebbles and some localised patches of clay/silt. A prehistoric buried soil horizon directly overlay the natural sand. It contained small amounts of abraded later prehistoric pottery (including flint-tempered Iron Age fabrics) and later prehistoric struck flints. The surface of the buried soil horizon was at depths of 0.56m-0.90m below current ground level. In Trench 1 the buried soil horizon was cut by a ditch of probable prehistoric date and an undated but presumed prehistoric posthole. These features were sealed by a subsoil layer that contained Roman and Middle Saxon pottery, a post-medieval topsoil/ploughsoil and a modern turf layer.
Project dates	Start: 26-03-2014 End: 27-03-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0162/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POSTHOLE Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY GISLEHAM 1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham
Study area	2200.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 5278 8953 52.444540527 1.72013062354 52 26 40 N 001 43 12 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Brudenell
Project director/manager	Rhod Gardner
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Harrod UK Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	GSE 088
Physical Contents	"other", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	GSE 088
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Stratigraphic", "Survey", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	GSE 088
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	1 Pinbush Road, Gisleham, Suffolk, GSE 088: Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heard, K

Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report no. 2014/042
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council
Place of issue or publication	Ipswich
Description	A4, wire bound, 38 pages
Entered by	Kieron Heard (kieron.heard@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	1 May 2014

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page