

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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## **Pineway, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge (WBG 072)**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008  
(Planning app. no. C/07/1747)

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Field Team  
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© July 2008

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SCCAS Report No. 2008/173  
Oasis Ref. Suffolkc1-37121

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## List of Contributors

Clare Good                      Project Officer                      Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service

## Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned and funded Charles Gray Homes, and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCASCT)).

Project Officer Clare Good and Project Assistant Roy Damant, from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team, carried out the excavation. Metal detecting was undertaken by Roy Damant.

Clare Good directed the project which was managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

## Summary

*Woodbridge*. Pineway, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge. (TM 2688 4968, WBG 072)

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken in advance of the construction of two new dwellings at Pineway, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge, in order to characterise the nature of any surviving archaeological deposits. The site lies some 50m north of a Saxon inhumation burial (WBG 022) and Roman occupation deposits including a clay floor were also revealed during extensions to Woodbridge School to the south (WBG 029). Two trenches were excavated over the plot and were stripped to the level of the natural subsoil. Monitoring was also undertaken through the centre of the plot but no archaeological evidence was revealed.

(C. Good, for SCCAS and Hacheston Properties.; 2008/173)

## HER information

Planning application no.	C/07/1747
Date of fieldwork:	February 2008 (evaluation), June 2008 (monitoring)
Grid Reference:	TM 2688 4968
Funding body:	Hacheston Properties
Oasis Reference	Suffolfc1-37121

# 1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation, and subsequent monitoring, was commissioned in advance of the construction of two dwellings (following demolition of an existing house and workshop) at Pineway, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge.

The plot is centred on TM 2688 4968 (Fig. 1). The former dwelling had been demolished at the commencement of archaeological works, and so the centre of the site was occupied by a large pile of demolition rubble (Fig. 3).

The development covers an area of c. 1800 square metres and lies at approximately 30m OD. The plot slopes down from west to east and has an underlying drift geology of sand. It is surrounded by houses to the north and south, a lane to the west and the land drops sharply to a footpath in the east.

Two new dwellings were to be constructed with associated gardens. The plot lies some 50m north from a Saxon inhumation burial (WBG 022) (Fig. 2), which may be indicative of further burials and possibly a cemetery site. Roman occupation deposits including a clay floor were also revealed during extensions to Woodbridge School to the south (WBG 029). Haugh Lane itself has had a number of archaeological interventions to the north west of this plot (WBG 056, an evaluation to north of Woolnough Road, WBG 063 an evaluation in adjacent plot to Pineway and WBG 071, a monitoring in two plots further north from Pineway) but no archaeology was revealed in these.

On the basis of the Saxon inhumation and the potential for further burials, and as the development would include significant ground disturbance, it was deemed necessary to evaluate this plot in the first instance. A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work (Appendix I) was produced by Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) Conservation Division and the work was carried out by Clare Good of the SCCAS Field Team, commissioned and funded by Hacheston Properties.

## 2. Methodology

Two trenches were excavated to the level of the natural subsoil in February 2008 using a tracked mini digger fitted with a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket. They were located where footings were to be dug, in locations agreed by SCCAS Conservation Team (Fig. 3). 30.5m of trench were excavated representing roughly 3.4% of the total area, under constant supervision from the observing archaeologist. Due to the rubble pile in the centre of the plot at the time of evaluation, it was not possible to trench through here. As a result, subsequent archaeological monitoring was undertaken in this area once the rubble pile had been removed.

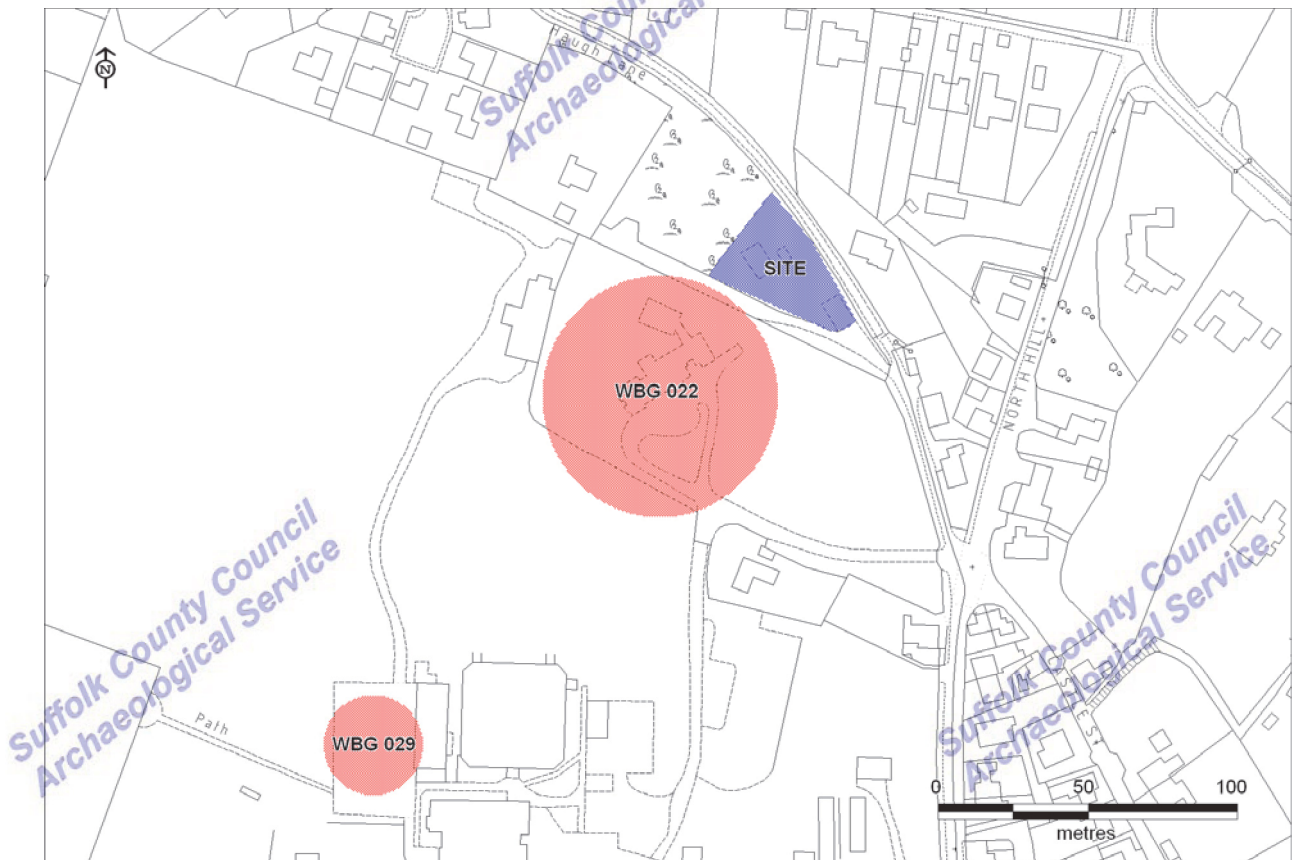
Both the excavated topsoil and the exposed surface of the trenches were examined visually for finds and features. Where features were revealed, they were cleaned manually for definition and each allocated 'observed phenomena' (OP) numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER code WBG 072, then partially excavated in order to recover dating evidence as well as to observe their form and possibly determine any function. Features were drawn on site at a scale of 1:20, and recorded photographically using a digital camera and camera with a black and white film. The trenches and the upcast spoil were metal detected by a competent operative. They were planned at a scale of 1:50 and their locations within the development area determined manually using measuring tapes. The site archive will be deposited in the County SMR at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

The site and subsequent results are recorded on OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code Suffolkc1-37121.



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Figure 1. Site Location



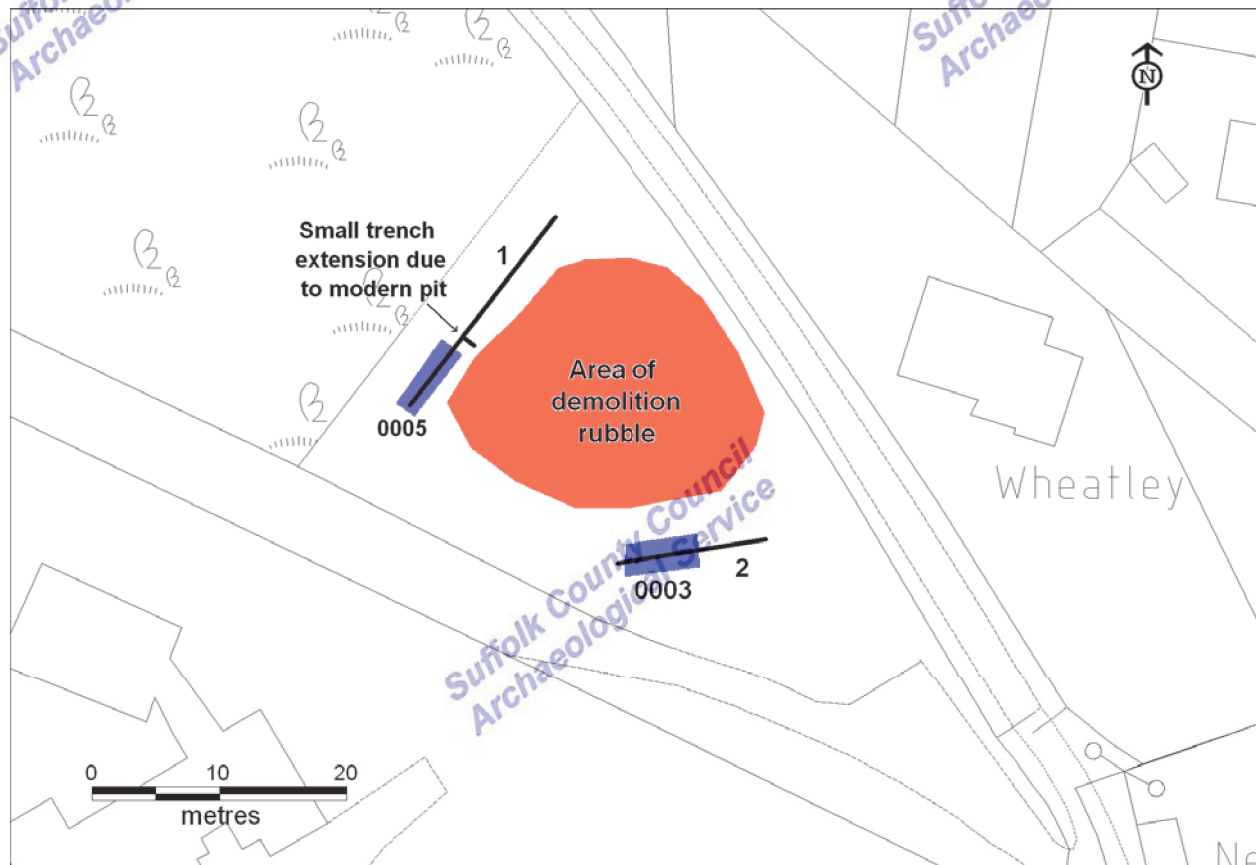
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Figure 2. Location of the site in relation to discovery of a male skeleton and spearhead, thought to be Saxon (WBG 022) and a Roman clay floor and finds discovered during a watching brief (WBG 029)

### 3. Results

Topsoil 0001 was similar over the whole site and comprised a mixed dark brown soft sand with rubble and building debris throughout. It was 0.4m deep on average.

Visibility in both the trenches was reasonably good, although Trench 1 was relatively unstable due to its depth.



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Figure 3. Location of trenches, pile of demolition rubble, and probable pits 0003 and 0005

#### Trench 1

Trench 1 was aligned NE-SW and was 18.5m long. It was excavated to an average depth of c.1.5m through topsoil 0001 and subsoil 0002, a mid brown soft sand. It was 2m deep at the NE end, 0.9m deep through the centre, and the bottom was not reached at the S end due to a feature. This was thought to be natural at the time of the evaluation, but once the site was lowered during the monitoring, it was seen to be a large modern pit 0005, similar to 0003. The pit was clearly visible in section after the site was lowered, and was 4m wide by 2m deep. It was filled by a brown grey sandy silt and was visible almost from the surface.

The natural subsoil comprised a mixed mid orange brown soft sand with occasional clay areas. This was visible throughout the trench, with the exception of the S end.

A small modern pit was seen in the centre of Trench 1. The trench was extended at this point as the pit initially looked like an archaeological feature. However upon excavation, a 19<sup>th</sup> century pot sherd and peg tile were recovered from it, and were not retained.

## Trench 2

Trench 2 was aligned roughly E-W and was 12m long. It was excavated to a depth of between 0.95m and 1.4m through topsoil 0001 and subsoil 0002.

A large modern pit 0003 was seen through the centre of this trench, with patches of blackish sand occasionally visible within it. It was filled by 0004, which was similar to subsoil 0002 but more mixed. The feature had no defined edges. Once the area was lowered the base of this pit was seen at 1.8m. Again it was seen almost from the surface.

No other finds or features were seen in this trench.

## Monitoring

After the removal of the demolition rubble from the centre of the plot, the subsequent works were intermittently monitored (Fig. 4). Under guidance from the archaeological officers at SCCASCT, this was felt to be an adequate level of archaeological intervention on the basis of the results of the evaluation. As discussed above, the bases of the large pits were seen during the monitoring, but no other finds or features were revealed.



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Figure 4. Area intermittently monitored after rubble removal

## 4. Conclusion

During the evaluation in the adjacent plot (Everett, 2006/109), modern disturbance including large pits were noted at the southern end of the plot, closest to Pineway. This disturbance

continues through into this plot, suggesting this area was subject to sand and gravel extraction in recent times. The depth of the subsoil, and the sudden drop to the footpath to the north, also implies that the land has been built up and/or landscaped somewhat over time. Despite this extensive disturbance, it is unlikely that any archaeology was present here. Natural subsoil was eventually encountered over the whole site and no evidence was revealed, despite the site's potential for Saxon and Roman archaeology.

No further archaeological work is recommended at this site.

## **5. Bibliography**

Everett, L. 2006. *Between Highstead and Pineway, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge. WBG 063*  
SCCAS report number 2006/109

## **Disclaimer**

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.



## Appendix 1

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

*Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation*

**PINEWAY, HAUGH LANE, WOODBRIDGE, SUFFOLK, IP12 4NJ**

**The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.**

#### **1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**

- 1.1 Planning consent (application C/07/1747/FUL) has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council for the erection of 2 dwellings (following demolition of existing house and workshop) at Pineway, Haugh Lane, Woodbridge, Suffolk (TM 2688 4968) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The proposed development area measures *c.* 0.18 ha., on the western side of Haugh Lane. The site is located at *c.* 30.00m AOD, with the ground sloping downwards west to east. The underlying geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial drift over Cretaceous sand or Crag with sandy soil. **(Please contact the applicant for an accurate map of the development area).**
- 1.3 This proposal lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded the County Historic Environment Record. In particular, an inhumation burial, within a possible barrow, was recovered from the area of the Junior House of Woodbridge School immediately to the south (WBG 022). This burial is indicative of further burials, possibly a cemetery site, in the immediate area.
- 1.4 There is high potential for important archaeological features to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 A trenched evaluation is required as the first part of the archaeological mitigation strategy for this development. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.6 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.7 Detailed 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.
- 1.8 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the

accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.9 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.10 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.11 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## **2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an

assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### **3. Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 90m<sup>2</sup> of the total application area. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 50m of trenching at 1.8m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.6 There must 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 must be established across the site.

- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *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. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there

must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.

- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field 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.

## **5. Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County HER.
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be

deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.11 The project manager should consult the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.15 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.16 At the start of work (immediately 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.
- 5.17 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 21 January 2008

Reference: / HaughLane\_Woodbridge2008

**This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**

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