

**Land west of Suffolk One  
Scrivener Drive  
Pinewood, Suffolk**

## **Archaeological Evaluation Report**

**ASE Project No: 7817  
Site Code: PIN 012**

**ASE Report No: 2016080**



**February 2016**

# Archaeological Evaluation Report

Land west of Suffolk One  
Scrivener Drive  
Pinewood, Suffolk

NGR: TM 1292 4287

ASE Project No: 7817  
Site Code: PIN 012

ASE Report No: 2016080  
OASIS ID: archaeo16-241828

Author: Kieron Heard

With a contribution by Elena Baldi

Illustrations by Andy Lewsey

|                                  |               |                      |
|----------------------------------|---------------|----------------------|
| <b>Prepared by:</b>              | Kieron Heard  | Senior Archaeologist |
| <b>Reviewed and approved by:</b> | Mark Atkinson | Project Manager      |
| <b>Date of issue:</b>            | February 2016 |                      |
| <b>Revision:</b>                 |               |                      |

Archaeology South-East  
27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ

Tel: 01376 331470  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/archaeologyse)

**Abstract**

*Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by The Harris Partnership to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed retail development. Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 420m<sup>2</sup> and representing approximately 6% of the total area of the 0.72 hectare development site.*

*The site was on gently sloping ground at a maximum height of 41.5m OD. The natural stratum was glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton).*

*Although there had been no previous archaeological fieldwork on the site, it was located in an area of perceived high archaeological potential, being adjacent to a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SHER ref: SPT 035).*

*The evaluation revealed that glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.35m. No archaeological deposits or features were found. The only retained find was a post-medieval or early modern button, recovered by metal detecting.*

*The evaluation has shown that there is little potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site. Accordingly, advancement of the development is unlikely to have any significant impact upon the archaeological record.*

## CONTENTS

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

### **Bibliography**

### **Acknowledgements**

### **Appendix 1: Digital image catalogue**

### **Appendix 2: HER Summary**

### **Appendix 3: OASIS form**

### **Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation**

### **Tables**

- Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive
- Table 2: Trench summaries

### **Figures**

- Cover image: Machine-excavation of Trench 5
- Figure 1: Site location, showing adjacent excavation sites
- Figure 2: Trench plan and location of nearby Bronze Age cemetery (SPT 035) and Roman ditch (PIN 003)
- Figure 3: Selected photographs



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by The Harris Partnership to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk (Figure 1).
- 1.1.2 The evaluation was carried out in relation to a planning application for a proposed retail development (Babergh District Council ref: B/15/00124/FUL).
- 1.1.3 The development site is centred at National Grid Reference TM 1292 4287 and encompasses an area of 0.72 hectares. It is on former agricultural land (currently waste ground) on the western edge of Ipswich, in Pinewood parish.

### **1.2 Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (BGS) as Red Crag Formation sand, overlaid by Quaternary deposits of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton) (BGS 2016).
- 1.2.2 The site was on gently sloping ground at a maximum recorded height of c. 41.5m OD, along the south-eastern boundary. There was a very slight fall towards the north-west, to a minimum recorded height of 40.6m OD at the north-west end of the site.
- 1.2.3 The development site occupies a single field, which is bounded by London Road (A1214) to the north-west, Scrivener Drive to the south-east, Donald Mackintosh Way to the south-west and Suffolk One College to the north-east.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 The evaluation was carried out in relation to a planning application for a proposed Aldi supermarket (B/15/00124/FUL) and was requested by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), who provide archaeological advice to the local planning authority, Babergh District Council.
- 1.3.2 The work was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by SCCAS/CT (Abraham, 2016) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2016a; Appendix 4) that had been approved by Rachael Abraham of SCCAS/CT prior to the commencement of works.

### **1.4 Scope of the Report**

- 1.4.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land to the west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk, carried out between 22nd and 24th February 2016.

- 1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the evaluation, and assesses the potential for the survival of archaeological remains on the site. The likely impact of the proposed retail development of the site is considered.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 Although there has been no previous archaeological fieldwork on the site itself, it is located adjacent to previous excavations (Figure 1) in an area of high archaeological potential, as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER). The results of previous investigations on nearby sites are summarised below.

- 2.1.2 Of particular significance was the discovery of a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery on the adjacent Suffolk One site (SHER ref: SPT 035; Sommers 2011). Seventeen urned and two unurned cremations were found clustered at the west end of the SPT 035 site (located on Figure 2), together with fourteen pit-type features spread over a wider area. One of the urned cremations was within a small ring-ditch.

- 2.1.3 An excavation prior to the construction of Donald Mackintosh Way (immediately south-west of the site) revealed a north–south Roman ditch containing a dump of charcoal and roof tiles (SHER ref: PIN 003; Sommers 2014a).

- 2.1.4 A trial trench evaluation of the site to the south-west of Donald Mackintosh Way (occupied now by the Ipswich Veterinary Centre) produced no archaeological evidence (SHER ref: PIN 004; Sommers 2014b).

- 2.1.5 An evaluation and subsequent excavation on a large site at the west end of Scrivener Way revealed two quarry pits of unknown date and medieval or later field boundaries (SHER ref: WSH 016; Oxford Archaeology 2008).

### **2.5 Aims and objectives of the project**

- 2.5.1 The aims of the fieldwork, as described in the WSI (ASE 2016a), were *to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance*. Any remains found would be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area.

- 2.5.2 The WSI also established the research objectives of the project, as follows:

The evaluation will seek to determine whether Bronze Age burials extend into the Site and clarify their survival, extent and context, particularly investigating the possibility of associated ritual activity. In the event that significant discoveries are made the resulting report will seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation took place between 22nd and 24th February 2016 and was conducted in accordance with a WSI (ASE 2016a; Appendix 4) and Method Statement (ASE 2016b).
- 3.1.2 Twelve evaluation trenches (numbered 1–12; Figure 2) were excavated under archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket.
- 3.1.3 Trenches 1–10 were 20m long and were generally positioned according to a trench plan included in the WSI. The only deviation from the original plan was that Trench 10 was moved a few metres to the north-west, because of its proximity to trees along the site boundary.
- 3.1.4 Two additional trenches (Trenches 11 and 12) were machine-excavated between Trench 5 and the nearby site boundary. This was undertaken to better evaluate the area of the site where cremation burials were mostly likely to occur. The extra trenching had the approval of SCCAS/CT Conservation Officer Rachael Abraham.
- 3.1.5 Part of a modern ditch along the western edge of the site (for the prevention of unauthorised vehicular access) was cleaned out and enlarged slightly (Trench 13) in order to investigate an area of the site close to the Roman ditch found on the adjacent PIN 003 excavation (Figure 2).
- 3.1.6 The thirteen trenches covered an area of c. 420m<sup>2</sup>, representing c. 6% of the total area of the 0.72 hectare development site.
- 3.1.7 With the exception of Trench 13 (which was hand-dug) the evaluation trenches were generally machine-excavated to c. 0.40m below ground level, which was at or just below the surface of the natural stratum. Part of Trench 2 was excavated to a depth of 1.0m in order to further investigate the natural strata.
- 3.1.8 Soil horizons and the natural strata were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers for each trench. Most recording was done on *pro forma* trench recording sheets. Trench 13 was recorded on a sheet of gridded permatrace, by means of a hand-drawn plan (at a scale of 1:20) and two sections drawings (1:10).
- 3.1.9 All other planning (and levelling) was done using DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) technology.
- 3.1.6 A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images (Appendix 1).
- 3.1.7 A metal-detecting survey was carried out on all mechanically excavated deposits, with limited results.

## 3.2 Archive

3.2.1 The fieldwork archive is currently held at the Witham offices of ASE and will be passed to Suffolk Council Council's Historic Environment Record Officer in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described below in Table 1.

| Description                      | Number | Type                     |
|----------------------------------|--------|--------------------------|
| Trench recording sheets          | 12     | A4 paper                 |
| Plan/section drawing sheets      | 1      | 290mm x 320mm permatrace |
| Digital images (7817_001 to 028) | 28     | 3216 x 2144 pixel .jpg   |

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were found, and the metal detecting survey produced only post-medieval to modern material. Some recent features were planned but not recorded archaeologically (4.4; Figure 2). Recently dumped soil and rubble (probably up-cast from the construction of the adjacent road) formed a low mound along the south-western boundary of the site and was recorded in Trenches 6, 8 and 13.

4.1.2 The evaluation revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil over a natural stratum, as described below (4.2) and shown in Table 2. General views of the evaluation trenches and some representative sections are shown in Figure 3.

### 4.2 General soil descriptions

4.2.1 The uppermost geological stratum was glacial till (boulder clay), extending site-wide. Generally this was firm, light to mid greyish or yellowish brown clayey silt containing small amounts of angular to rounded flint and occasional small fragments of chalk; inclusions were usually concentrated in discrete pockets or lenses. In Trench 2, deeper excavation revealed that this deposit was 0.40m thick; elsewhere mechanical excavation stopped at the surface of the deposit and its thickness is not known.

4.2.2 Deeper mechanical excavation at the south-east end of Trench 2 revealed an underlying mixed deposit of soft light yellowish brown and orangey brown sand with patches of stiff light yellowish brown clay/silt, with flint and chalk inclusions [5/003]. A similar sequence of natural deposits was recorded on the adjacent PIN 003 site (Sommers 2014a, 4).

4.2.3 The topsoil was mid brownish grey clayey loam, 0.30m to 0.35m thick and supporting a thin turf layer at the current ground surface; this deposit extended site-wide. The topsoil had a clear interface with the underlying natural stratum, and plough marks in the surface of the glacial till indicated that previous agriculture had removed any evidence that might have existed for natural soil profiles or former land surfaces.

### 4.3 Trench summaries

4.3.1 In the absence of archaeological remains, details of the deposit sequences recorded in the evaluation trenches are summarised in Table 2, below.

| Trench | Height above OD      | Deposit               | Thickness   | Depth BGL     |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------|---------------|
| 1      | 40.66m SE; 40.63 NW  | Topsoil 1/001         | 0.30m       | 0.00m         |
| 1      |                      | Glacial till 1/002    |             | 0.30m         |
| 1      |                      | Modern fill 1/003     |             | Not excavated |
| 1      |                      | Modern cut 1/004      |             | Not excavated |
| 2      | 40.73m SE; 40.72m NW | Topsoil 2/001         | 0.30m       | 0.00m         |
| 2      |                      | Glacial till 2/002    | 0.40m       | 0.30m         |
| 2      |                      | Glacial till 2/003    | >0.30m      | 0.70m         |
| 3      | 40.79m NE; 40.78m SW | Topsoil 3/001         | 0.30m       | 0.00m         |
| 3      |                      | Glacial till 3/002    |             | 0.30m         |
| 4      | 40.91m S; 40.88m N   | Topsoil 4/001         | 0.35m       | 0.00m         |
| 4      |                      | Glacial till 4/002    |             | 0.35m         |
| 5      | 40.93m SE; 40.84m NW | Topsoil 5/001         | 0.35m       | 0.00m         |
| 5      |                      | Glacial till 5/002    |             | 0.35m         |
| 6      | 41.53m SE; 40.83m NW | Recent dumping 6/001  | Up to 0.45m | 0.00m         |
| 6      |                      | Topsoil 6/002         | 0.30m       | 0.45m         |
| 6      |                      | Glacial till 6/003    |             | 0.75m         |
| 7      | 41.01m NE; 41.00 SW  | Topsoil 7/001         | 0.35m       | 0.00m         |
| 7      |                      | Glacial till 7/002    |             | 0.35m         |
| 8      | 41.39m W (only)      | Recent dumping 8/003  | 0.10m       | 0.00m         |
| 8      | 41.29m W; 41.28m E   | Topsoil 8/001         | 0.30m       | 0.10m         |
| 8      |                      | Glacial till 8/002    |             | 0.40m         |
| 9      | 41.15m SE; 41.03m NW | Topsoil 9/001         | 0.30m       | 0.00m         |
| 9      |                      | Glacial till 9/002    |             | 0.30m         |
| 10     | 41.48m SW; 41.45m NE | Topsoil 10/001        | 0.35m       | 0.00m         |
| 10     |                      | Glacial till 10/002   |             | 0.35m         |
| 11     | 40.86m SE; 40.77m NW | Topsoil 11/001        | 0.35m       | 0.00m         |
| 11     |                      | Glacial till 11/002   |             | 0.35m         |
| 12     | 41.00m SE; 40.80m NW | Topsoil 12/001        | 0.35m       | 0.00m         |
| 12     |                      | Glacial till 12/002   |             | 0.35m         |
| 13     | 41.50m               | Recent dumping 13/001 | 0.40m       | 0.00m         |
| 13     |                      | Topsoil 13/002        | 0.35m       | 0.40m         |
| 13     |                      | Glacial till 13/003   |             | 0.75m         |

Table 2: Trench summaries

### 4.4 Other information

4.4.1 Recent slit trenches, assumed to be geotechnical test pits, were noted but not recorded in detail in Trenches 4 and 5; others were seen across the site. They were filled with redeposited topsoil and natural deposits and were observed as depressions in the ground surface prior to excavation.

4.4.2 A modern linear feature in Trench 12, about 5m long x 0.35m wide x 0.40m deep, was also noted as a depression at ground level prior to excavation and was clearly seen to be cutting the topsoil.

4.4.3 A cut feature [1/004] at the north-west end of Trench 1 contained a loose fill of sand and gravel with some concrete fragments. The cut extended beyond the limits of the trench and its purpose is unknown.

#### **4.5 Results of the metal detecting survey**

- 4.5.1 Metal detecting of mechanically excavated topsoil produced mostly post-medieval to modern iron objects (such as nails, pieces of wire and rivets), which were not retained.
- 4.5.2 The only non-ferrous finds (both retrieved from site) were a modern penny and (from Trench 10) a post-medieval or modern button.
- 4.5.3 The button is made of copper alloy (brass) and measures 12mm in diameter. It has four holes, which indicate a date of manufacture in the 19th century or later (information supplied by Elena Baldi, ASE Finds and Conservation Officer).

#### **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

##### **5.1 Overview of results**

- 5.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, and the only retained find was a post-medieval or early modern button.
- 5.1.2 Although Trenches 5, 11 and 12 were located very close to the Bronze Age cremation cemetery found on the adjacent Suffolk One site (SPT 035; Figure 2), no pre-modern features were recognised in any of these evaluation trenches.
- 5.1.3 The absence of cremations in Trenches 5, 11 and 12 suggests that the main concentration of burials was in the area recorded previously (see Figure 2) and did not continue to the west. No evidence has been identified to suggest that later truncation or disturbance has removed any such burials once present within this site.
- 5.1.4 It remains possible however that isolated and outlying burials might exist within the area of the current site, outside of the trenched areas. This situation occurred on the Suffolk One site (SPT 035), where outlying cremation [0094] was located 21m away from the main cluster of burials (Sommers 2011, 14).
- 5.1.5 No remains were encountered that were associated with the Roman period ditch previously found to the south-west. It appears that this was an isolated boundary feature.

##### **5.2 Conclusions and recommendations**

- 5.2.1 The evaluation has shown that there is little potential for archaeological remains to be present within the site. Accordingly, advancement of the development is unlikely to have any significant impact upon the archaeological record.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

Abraham, R. 2016, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, SCCAS/CT*

Archaeology South-East. 2016a, *Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation: Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk*

Archaeology South-East. 2016b, *Method Statement: Archaeological Evaluation at Land off Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Ipswich, Suffolk, IP2 0SD*

British Geological Survey. 2016, BGS Geology of Britain Viewer, accessed on 25/02/2016 <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2, Research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8

Medlycott, M. 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

Oxford Archaeology. 2008, *Fred Olsen Cruise Lines, IP8 Development, London Road, Pinewood, Ipswich, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation Report*, Oxford Archaeology Report 4073

Sommers, M. 2011, *Archaeological Assessment Report: South-West Ipswich and South Suffolk Sixth Form Centre, Pinewood, Ipswich, SPT 035*, SCCAS Field Team report (OASIS ref: suffolkc1-47212)

Sommers, M. 2014a, *IP8 Access Road, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk, PIN 003: Archaeological Excavation Report*, SCCAS Field Team (OASIS ref: suffolkc1-172862)

Sommers, M. 2014b, *Land West of SWISS Centre, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk, PIN 004: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SCCAS Field Team (OASIS ref: suffolkc1-184521)

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ASE would like to thank The Harris Partnership for commissioning the project. Rachael Abraham of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team provided advice and monitored the fieldwork.

Niall Oakey managed the project. Kieron Heard directed the fieldwork and was assisted by Robert Cullum. Lukasz Miciak was responsible for the site survey and Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report.

## Appendix 1: Digital image catalogue

| Number   | Trench | Facing | Scale | Contexts     | Comments                                  |
|----------|--------|--------|-------|--------------|---|
| 7817_001 | TR 3   | NE     |       |              | Machining shot                            |
| 7817_002 | TR 5   | NW     |       |              | Machining shot                            |
| 7817_003 | TR 1   | N      | 1m    | 1/004        | Modern cut at NW end of trench            |
| 7817_004 | TR 1   | N      | 1m    | 1/004        | Modern cut at NW end of trench            |
| 7817_005 | TR 1   | W      | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_006 | TR 2   | SW     | 1m    | 2/002, 2/003 | Nat strata in section at SE end of trench |
| 7817_007 | TR 2   | NW     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_008 | TR 3   | NE     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_009 | TR 4   | N      | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_010 | TR 5   | NW     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_011 | TR 11  | NW     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_012 | TR 12  | SE     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_013 | TR 7   | SW     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_014 | TR 6   | SW     | 0.5m  | 6/002, 6/003 | NE facing section at SE end of trench     |
| 7817_015 | TR 6   | NW     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_016 | TR 8   | W      | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_017 | TR 10  | SW     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_018 |        | W      |       |              | General view of site from SE corner       |
| 7817_019 |        | NW     |       |              | General view of site from SE corner       |
| 7817_020 | TR 9   | NW     | 1m    |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_021 | TR 13  | S      | 0.5m  |              | General view of trench                    |
| 7817_022 |        | N      |       |              | General view of site after backfilling    |
| 7817_023 |        | NW     |       |              | General view of site after backfilling    |
| 7817_024 |        | S      |       |              | General view of site after backfilling    |
| 7817_025 |        | E      |       |              | General view of site after backfilling    |
| 7817_026 |        | N      |       |              | Reinstatement of bund                     |
| 7817_027 |        | N      |       |              | Reinstatement of bund                     |
| 7817_028 |        | N      |       |              | Record shot of machine at end of site     |



## Appendix 2: HER Summary

|   |   |  |  |  |  |        |
|---|---|--|--|--|--|--------|
| Site Code   | PIN 012   |  |  |  |  |        |
| Name and Address  | Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood |  |  |  |  |        |
| County, District &/or Borough   | Suffolk, Babergh District                           |  |  |  |  |        |
| OS Grid Refs.   | TM 1292 4287  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Geology   | Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (glacial till)        |  |  |  |  |        |
| ASE Project Number  | 7817  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Type of Fieldwork   | Evaluation  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Type of Site  | Green Field   |  |  |  |  |        |
| Dates of Fieldwork  | 22/02/2016 - 24/02/2016                             |  |  |  |  |        |
| Sponsor/Client  | The Harris Partnership                              |  |  |  |  |        |
| Project Manager   | Niall Oakey   |  |  |  |  |        |
| Project Supervisor  | Kieron Heard  |  |  |  |  |        |
| Period Summary  |   |  |  |  |  |        |
|   |   |  |  |  |  | Modern |
| <p>Summary</p> <p><i>Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by The Harris Partnership to conduct an archaeological evaluation by trial trenching on land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk. The evaluation was carried out in relation to a proposed retail development. Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 420m<sup>2</sup> and representing approximately 6% of the total area of the 0.72 hectare development site.</i></p> <p><i>The site was on gently sloping ground at a maximum height of 41.5m OD. The natural stratum was glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation (Diamicton).</i></p> <p><i>Although there had been no previous archaeological fieldwork on the site, it was located in an area of high archaeological potential, being adjacent to a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SHER ref: SPT 035).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed that glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.35m. No archaeological deposits or features were found. The only retained find was a post-medieval or early modern button, recovered by metal detecting.</i></p> |   |  |  |  |  |        |

### Appendix 3: OASIS form

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>OASIS ID: archaeol6-241828</b>      |   |
| <b>Project details</b>                 |   |
| Project name                           | Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk  |
| Short description of the project       | An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in relation to a proposed retail development. Thirteen evaluation trenches were excavated, covering an area of 420m <sup>2</sup> and representing approximately 6% of the total area of the 0.72 hectare development site. Although there had been no previous archaeological fieldwork on the site, it was located in an area of high archaeological potential, being adjacent to a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SHER ref: SPT 035). The evaluation revealed that glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.35m. No archaeological deposits or features were found. The only retained find was a post-medieval button, recovered by metal detecting. |
| Project dates                          | Start: 22-02-2016 End: 24-02-2016   |
| Previous/future work                   | No / Not known  |
| Any associated project reference codes | PIN 012 - Sitecode  |
| Type of project                        | Field evaluation  |
| Site status                            | None  |
| Current Land use                       | Other 13 - Waste ground   |
| Monument type                          | NONE None   |
| Significant Finds                      | BUTTON Post Medieval  |
| 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)   |
| <b>Project location</b>                |   |
| Country                                | England   |
| Site location                          | SUFFOLK BABERGH PINWOOD Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood   |
| Postcode                               | IP2 0SD   |
| Study area                             | 0.72 Hectares   |
| Site coordinates                       | TM 1292 4287 52.042734599806 1.105139613746 52 02 33 N 001 06 18 E Point  |
| <b>Project creators</b>                |   |
| Name of Organisation                   | Archaeology South-East  |
| Project brief originator               | Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service   |
| Project design originator              | Archaeology South-East  |

|                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Project director/manager      | Niall Oakey   |
| Project supervisor            | Kieron Heard  |
| Type of sponsor/funding body  | Developer   |
| <b>Project archives</b>       |   |
| Physical Archive recipient    | Suffolk County Council Archive Store  |
| Physical Archive ID           | PIN 012   |
| Physical Contents             | "Metal"   |
| Digital Archive recipient     | Suffolk County Council Archive Store  |
| Digital Archive ID            | PIN 012   |
| Digital Contents              | "Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey"  |
| Digital Media available       | "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text" |
| Paper Archive recipient       | Suffolk County Council Archive Store  |
| Paper Archive ID              | PIN 012   |
| Paper Contents                | "Stratigraphic"   |
| Paper Media available         | "Context sheet","Plan","Section"  |
| <b>Project bibliography</b>   |   |
| Publication type              | Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)   |
| Title                         | Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk  |
| Author(s)/Editor(s)           | Heard, K  |
| Other bibliographic details   | ASE report no. 2016080  |
| Date                          | 2016  |
| Issuer or publisher           | UCL (Archaeology South-East)  |
| Place of issue or publication | Witham  |
| Description                   | A4, 20+ pages   |
| Entered by                    | Kieron Heard (k.heard@ucl.ac.uk)  |
| Entered on                    | 25 February 2016  |

## **Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood,  
Suffolk**

**NGR: TM 128 428  
Babergh District Council  
Planning Application Ref.: B/15/00124/FUL**

**ASE Project no: 7817  
HER No: PIN 012  
Event No: ESF 23481  
OASIS No: 241828**

**Prepared by Niall Oakey**

**January 2016**

**Archaeology South-East  
27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ**

**Tel: 01376 331470  
Fax: 01273 420866  
Email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
Web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood,  
Suffolk**

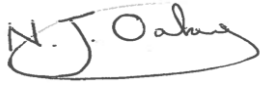

**NGR: TM 128 428**

**Babergh District Council  
Planning Application Ref.: B/15/00124/FUL**

**ASE Project no: 7817**

**Site Code: PIN 012**

**January 2016**

|                                  |                               |                        |   |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------|---|
| <b>Prepared by:</b>              | Niall Oakey BA MA MCIfA       | Project Manager        |  |
| <b>Reviewed and approved by:</b> | Darryl Palmer BA MCIfA        | Senior Project Manager |  |
| <b>Date of Issue:</b>            | 29 <sup>th</sup> January 2016 |                        |   |
| <b>Revision:</b>                 | 4 <sup>th</sup> February 2016 |                        |   |

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of The Harris Partnership for an archaeological evaluation of land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk (Figure 1, hereafter “the Site”).

## **2. BACKGROUND**

### **Site Description and Location**

- 2.1 The Site is centred at TM 1292 428, and occupies an area of approximately 0.72 hectares of former agricultural land located between the A1214 London Road to the north-west and Scrivener Drive to the south-east. It is broadly flat, falling gently from 41.40m above Ordnance Datum (aOD) at the south-east to 40.71m aOD at the north-west.
- 2.2 The solid geology of the site is of the Red Crag Group of sands, overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (BGS 2015).
- 2.3 Planning permission (Ref. No.: B/15/00124/FUL) has been granted for erection of a retail foodstore with associated car parking and landscaping.
- 2.4 Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) identified the proposed development as likely to cause ground disturbance to an area of high archaeological potential defined by information held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and advised the Planning Authority to place an archaeological condition upon planning consent. This is in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework and so that a record can be made to advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets that might be present on the Site before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 2.5 Condition 12 on the planning permission relates to archaeology and states:

*‘12. No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions: and:*

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- b. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- c. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- d. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- e. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- f. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation*

- g. The site investigation shall be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*

*No building shall be occupied until the site investigation and post investigation assessment has been completed, submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority, in accordance with the programme set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation approved under part 1 and the provision made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.*

- 2.6 On request, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service produced a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation as a first stage of archaeological works (Abraham 2016).
- 2.7 This document is designed to fulfil the terms of the brief and contribute towards the discharge of Condition 12 on the planning permission.

### **3 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

- 3.1 There are no records of previous archaeological work on the Site.
- 3.2 Archaeological evaluation and excavation have taken place on the adjacent plot of land to the east (Suffolk Historic Environment Record [SHER] SPT035). Seventeen urned and two unurned Middle Bronze Age cremations (dating to 3079±26 before present to 3229±23 before present) and a three-metre diameter ring ditch were uncovered, together with 14 pit-type features, many containing dense charcoal deposits. These were located immediately to the north-east of the boundary of the Site.
- 3.3 To the south-west archaeological evaluation of further plots on Scrivener Drive comprised 21 trenches, followed by targeted excavation (SHER WSH016). They recorded two large quarry pits of unknown date and medieval or later field boundaries.
- 3.4 There is a scatter of evidence for past activity in the area over a wide timescale. For example, work near Copdock Interchange (WSH012) recorded a ditch of Middle Saxon date, but also prehistoric worked flint and pottery of Iron Age, possible Roman, Medieval and post-Medieval dates. A further scatter of Roman pottery was located near the Interchange retail park (WSH003) and a variety of medieval metal objects have been recovered by metal detecting to the south-east of the Site.
- 3.5 Ordnance Survey mapping from the later 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards shows the Site occupying fields and remaining in agricultural use since then as development encroaches on most of the surrounding land, with a notable increase in scale and speed after the creation of the Copdock Interchange of the A12 and A14 to the south-west.
- 3.6 The Site has formed part of an exploited and managed landscape since at least the Bronze Age, though existing evidence suggests that for most of that time the land usage has been agricultural.



## 4 FIELDWORK AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

### Fieldwork Aims

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological evaluation is to determine the presence or absence of any archaeological remains and to establish their character, location, extent, date, quality and significance. Any archaeological remains uncovered by the evaluation will be assessed against the wider background of previous fieldwork in the area and form the basis for an archaeological conservation strategy, which may include preservation of heritage assets *in situ*, or mitigation in the form of further archaeological fieldwork. This will be covered by a separate written scheme of investigation, produced in response to a brief from SCCAS.

### Research Objectives

- 4.2 The evaluation will seek to determine whether Bronze Age burials extend into the Site and clarify their survival, extent and context, particularly investigating the possibility of associated ritual activity. In the event that significant discoveries are made the resulting report will seek to identify appropriate research objectives for any future work, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).

## 5 METHODOLOGY

### Requirements

- 5.1 A site code has been obtained from SHER and will be used as the unique site identifier for the entire project archive. A SHER search has also been commissioned.
- 5.2 The work will comprise the excavation of ten 20m x 1.8m trenches, representing a 5% sample (360 sq m) of the development area (Abraham 2016, 4.3). The location of the trenches is shown on Figure 2. The trenches are set out to provide a representative sample of the Site as far as existing usage and Health and Safety precautions permit. Ground conditions and other considerations identified on site may lead to relocation of trenches.
- 5.3 In the event that important archaeological remains are identified a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer.

### Standards

- 5.4 ASE will adhere to the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation, and Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a & 2014b), the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2011) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Organisation with the CIfA.

## **Machining**

- 5.5 Machining will be carried out to ASE standards under the supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The removal of modern overburden and topsoil will be performed by a tracked excavator equipped with a toothless bucket. Machine-excavation of each trench will stop at the uppermost archaeological surface, or the natural clay, whichever is encountered first, and will create a clean and level surface for further excavation and recording by hand.
- 5.6 In areas where subsoil exists between soil/overburden and clean natural, subsoil stripping will take place under archaeological supervision.
- 5.7 Any spoil heaps generated will be visually scanned and checked with a metal detector. The bases of trenches will also be subject to metal detecting.
- 5.8 Any subsoil excavated will be stored separately from topsoil. All trenches will be backfilled, with subsoil deposited first, and then topsoil.

## **Excavation and Recording**

- 5.9 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.10 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system.
- 5.11 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.12 Site plans will be at 1:20 unless circumstances dictate otherwise. Plans at other scales will be drawn if appropriate (e.g. cremation burials at 1:10). Sections will be drawn at 1:10.
- 5.13 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 5.14 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless they cannot be accessed safely or unless a machine-excavated trench is the only practical method of excavation. Any machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features will be agreed with the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer in advance.
- 5.15 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features will be excavated. Modern disturbances will only be excavated as necessary in order to properly define and evaluate any features that they may cut. Normally 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features will be excavated. At least 50% of linear features with a possible structural function (e.g. beam slots) will normally be excavated. Details of the precise excavation strategy and any alterations to it will be discussed with the monitoring officer if particularly significant archaeology is revealed as a result of topsoil stripping. Further discussion

and agreement on the approach to the excavation of complex areas may be requested during the project.

- 5.16 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client/ their agent and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer, and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated in exceptional circumstances and only with the necessary licence from the Ministry of Justice.
- 5.17 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images will be made. The photographic record will aim to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.
- 5.18 All archaeological remains will be recorded and levelled relative to Ordnance Datum by an archaeological surveyor, using DGPS (Differential Global Positioning System) technology. All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using the standard context record sheets used by ASE. Soil colours are recorded using visual inspection and not by reference to the Munsell Colour chart.

### **Finds/Environmental Remains**

- 5.19 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 5.20 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 5.21 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 5.22 If appropriate, environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hégarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.

- 5.23 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, shall be reported to the Finds Liaison Officer, the client and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will also be informed. A record shall be provided to all parties of the date and circumstances of discovery, the identity of the finder, and the exact location of the find(s) (OS map reference to within 1 metre, and find spot(s) marked onto the site plan).
- 5.24 See above and Appendix 1 for information regarding specialist consultants

## **6.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

### **Evaluation Report**

- 6.1 Within four working weeks of the completion of fieldwork a report will be produced containing the following information:
- SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary
  - INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.
  - BACKGROUND: to include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.
  - AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project
  - METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work.
  - FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological remains will be described.
  - SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the understanding of the site.
  - DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview to include assessment of value and significance of the archaeological deposits and artefacts, and consideration of the site in its wider context.
  - APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet.
  - FIGURES: to include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20). Colour photographs of the more significant archaeological features and general views of the site will be included where appropriate.
- 6.2 In addition to copies of the report supplied to the client, a digital copy of the report will be supplied to the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer for planning purposes and inclusion in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

- 6.3 Copies of the report will also be submitted to the SCCAS store as part of the project archive.
- 6.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeological Data Service.

### **Publication**

- 6.5 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced within four working weeks of the completion of fieldwork. Subject to a timescale to be approved by the client a summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. In the event that no further works are planned and exceptional archaeological remains are found which warrant publication in their own right a separate note on these will be produced to a timetable to be agreed with SCCAS.

### **Archive**

- 6.6 Guidelines contained in the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d)* will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 6.7 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.8 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the SCCAS store for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the local museum.

## **7 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

### **Site Risk Assessment and Safety Measures**

- 7.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

### **Site risk assessment and safety measures**

- 7.2 An initial appraisal of risk suggests that adherence to ASE's RAMS system should adequately control identified risk. Assessment of risk is an ongoing process and should circumstances demand additional risk assessments will be carried out prior to and during archaeological work.

- 7.3 ASE staff will liaise with the client and/ or their agent and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions that are given/agreed.
- 7.4 Archaeology South-East is insured against claims for: public liability to the value of £50,000,000 any one occurrence and in the aggregate for products liability; professional indemnity to the value of £15,000,000 any one occurrence; employer's liability to the value of £50,000,000 each and every loss.

## **8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING**

### **Staffing and Equipment**

- 8.1 The lead Archaeologist for the project (Trevor Ennis, Senior Archaeologist) will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists and under the overall direction of the fieldwork project manager (Niall Oakey) and the post-excavation project manager (Mark Atkinson). The fieldwork is expected to be completed within one working week.
- 8.2 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be notified should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.
- 8.3 Specialists who may be consulted are listed in Appendix 1.
- 8.4 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

## **9 MONITORING**

- 9.1 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards on behalf of the LPA throughout the project.
- 9.2 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the client and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without their agreement.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

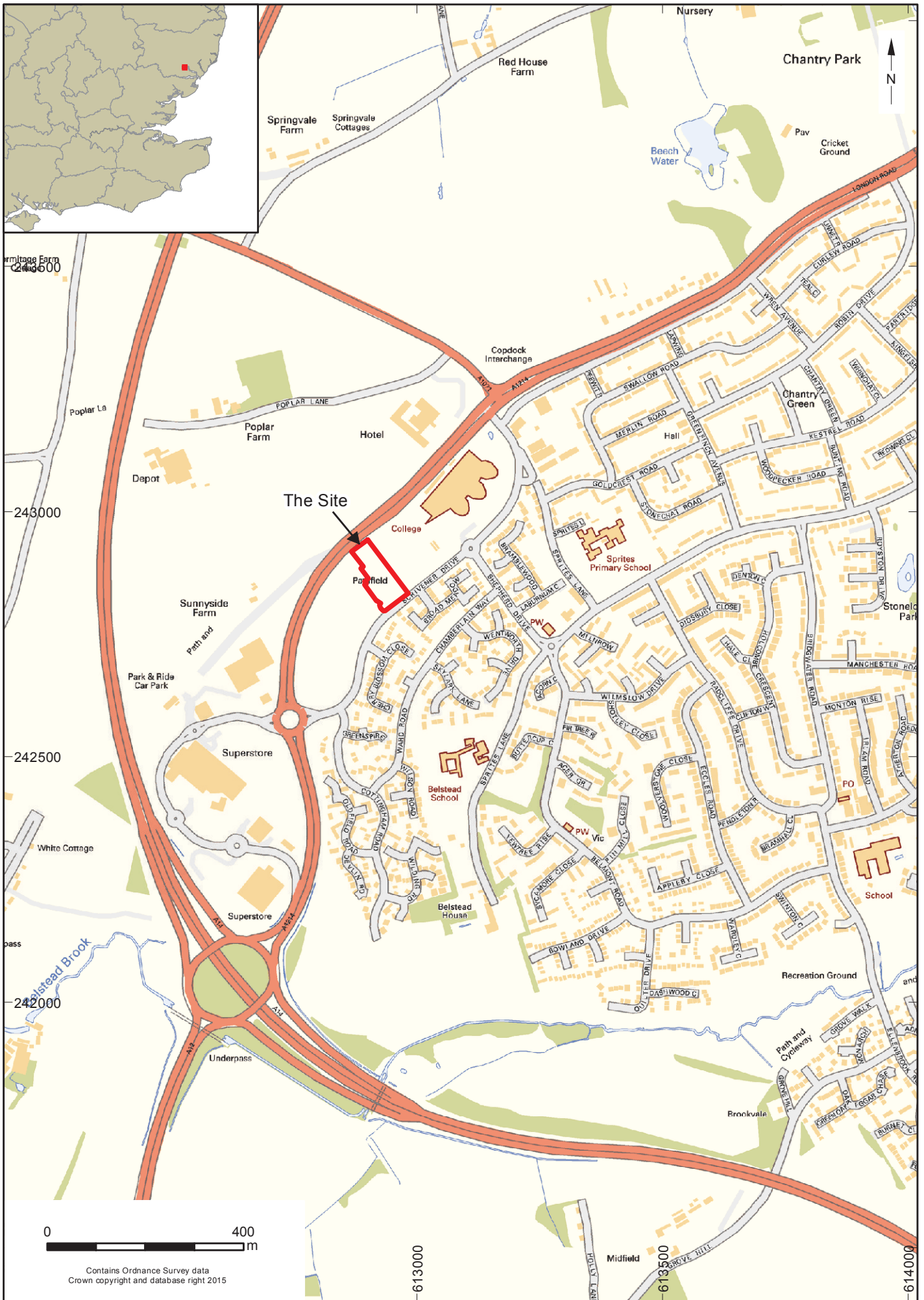
- Abraham, R      2016      *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood*
- BGS              2015      <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>  
(accessed on 28<sup>th</sup> January 2016)
- Brown, N. and    2000      *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern  
Glazebrook, J.    Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy*, E. Anglian  
Archaeol. Occ. Paper 8
- CIfA              2014a      *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation  
(revised)*. Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA              2014b      *Code of Conduct (revised)*. Chartered Institute for  
Archaeologists
- CIfA              2014c      *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation,  
conservation and research of archaeological materials*.  
Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
- CIfA              2014d      *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer  
and deposition of archaeological archives*. Chartered Institute  
for Archaeologists
- Medlycott, M.    2011      *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework  
for the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper 24

## **APPENDIX 1**

Specialists to be used as necessary:

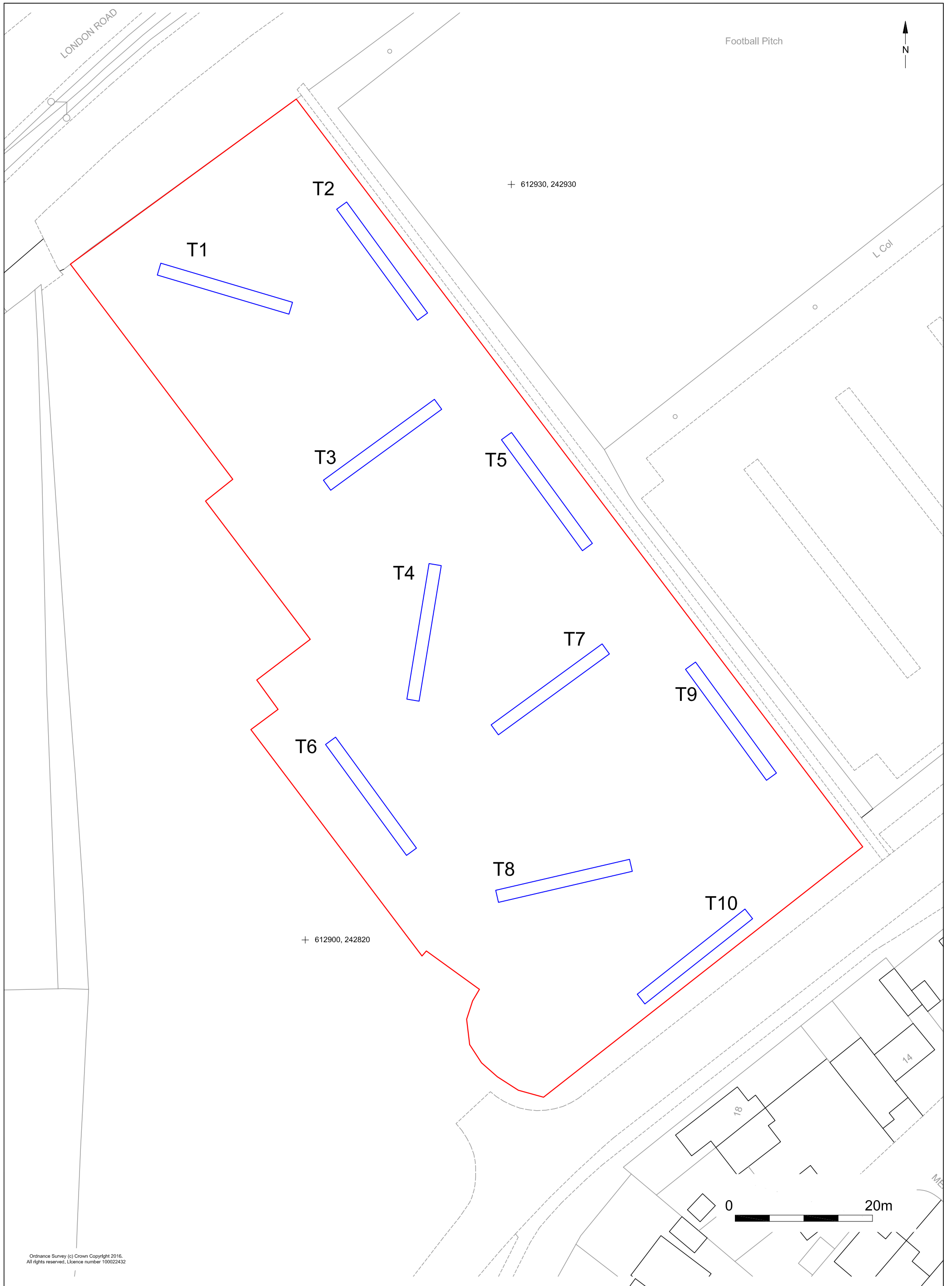
|  |   |
|--|---|
| Prehistoric and Roman pottery              | Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)                            |
| Prehistoric                                | Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)                        |
| Post-Roman pottery                         | Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)               |
| Post-Roman pottery (East Anglia)           | Helen Walker (external: Essex)                                |
| CBM  | Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)                          |
| Fired Clay                                 | Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)                           |
| Clay Tobacco Pipe                          | Elke Raemen (ASE)   |
| Glass                                      | Elke Raemen (ASE)   |
| Slag                                       | Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external);<br>Trista Clifford (ASE) |
| Metalwork                                  | Trista Clifford (ASE)   |
| Worked Flint                               | Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo<br>Anderson-Whymark (external)  |
| Geological material and worked stone       | Luke Barber (external)  |
| Human bone incl cremated bone              | Lucy Sibun (ASE)  |
| Animal bone incl fish                      | Gemma Ayton (ASE)   |
| Marine shell                               | Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin<br>(external)                 |
| Registered Finds                           | Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)                           |
| Coins                                      | Trista Clifford (ASE)   |
| Treasure administration                    | Trista Clifford (ASE)   |
| Conservation and x-ray                     | Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL<br>Institute of Archaeology     |
| Geoarchaeology (Palaeolithic)              | Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers &<br>Edward Blinkhorn (ASE)       |
| Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments) | Ellen Heppell & Kristina Krawiec (ASE)                        |
| Macro-plant remains                        | Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat<br>(ASE)                   |
| Charcoal & Waterlogged wood                | Dr Lucy Allott (ASE)  |





Contains Ordnance Survey data  
Crown copyright and database right 2015

|                          |               |  |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 7817        | Jan 2016      | Site location  |        |
| Report No: WSI           | Drawn by: APL |  |        |



|                          |               |  |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 7817        | Feb 2016      | Proposed trench locations                                    |        |
| Report Ref: WSI          | Drawn by: APL |  |        |

**Sussex Office**

Units 1& 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
tel: +44(0)1273 426830  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**Essex Office**

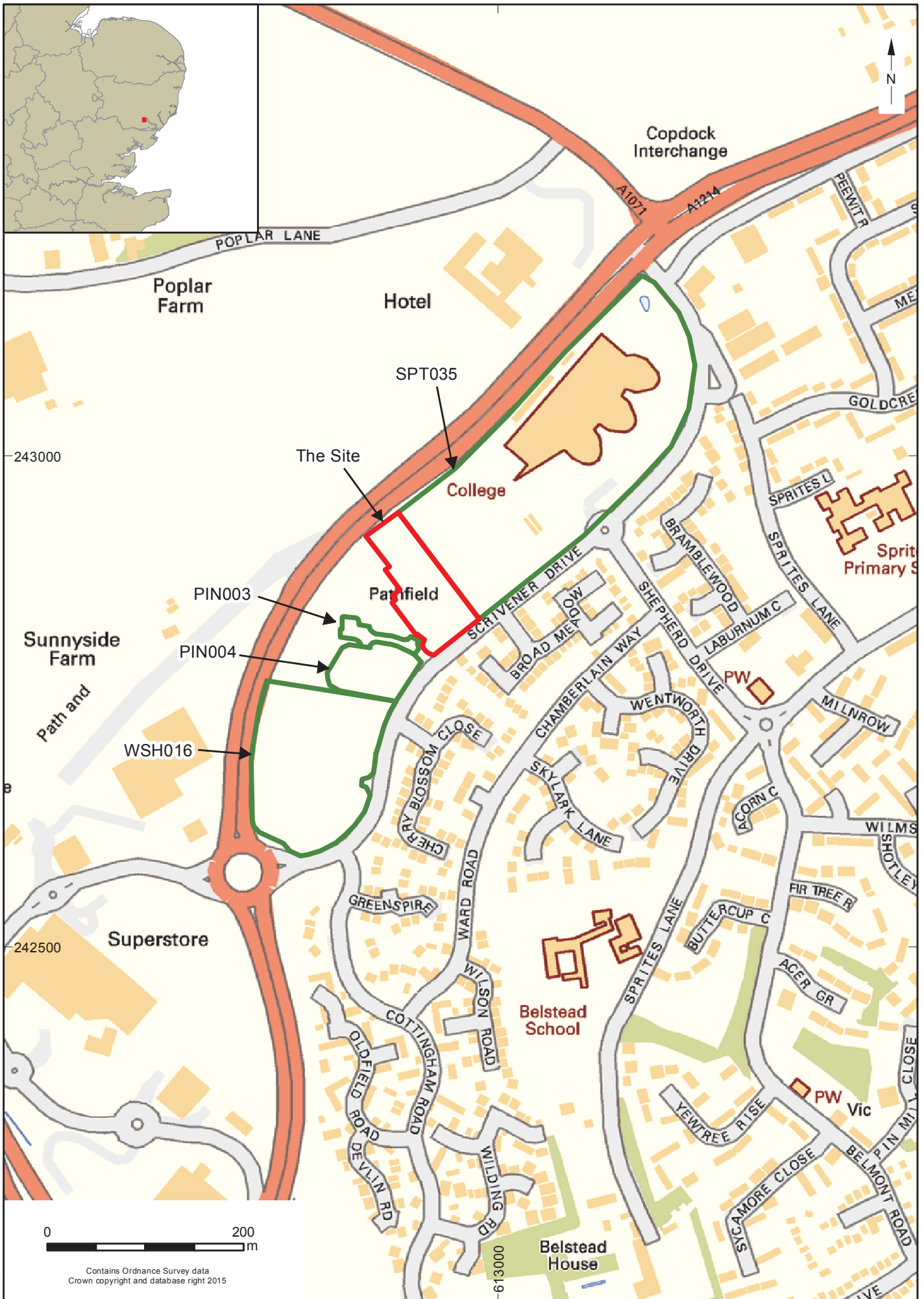
27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ  
tel: +44(0)1376 331470  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**London Office**

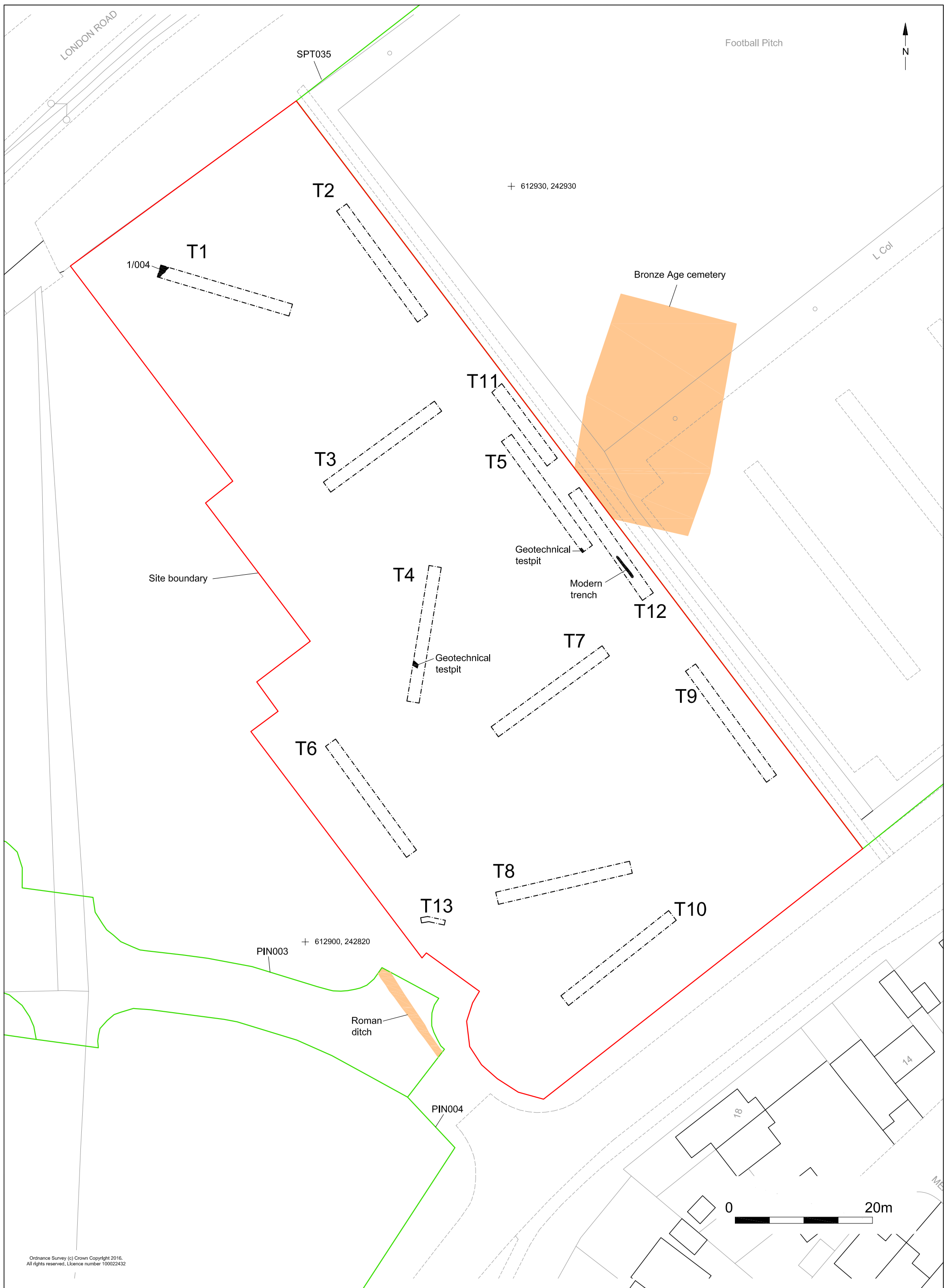
Centre for Applied Archaeology  
UCL Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London WC1H 0PY  
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)







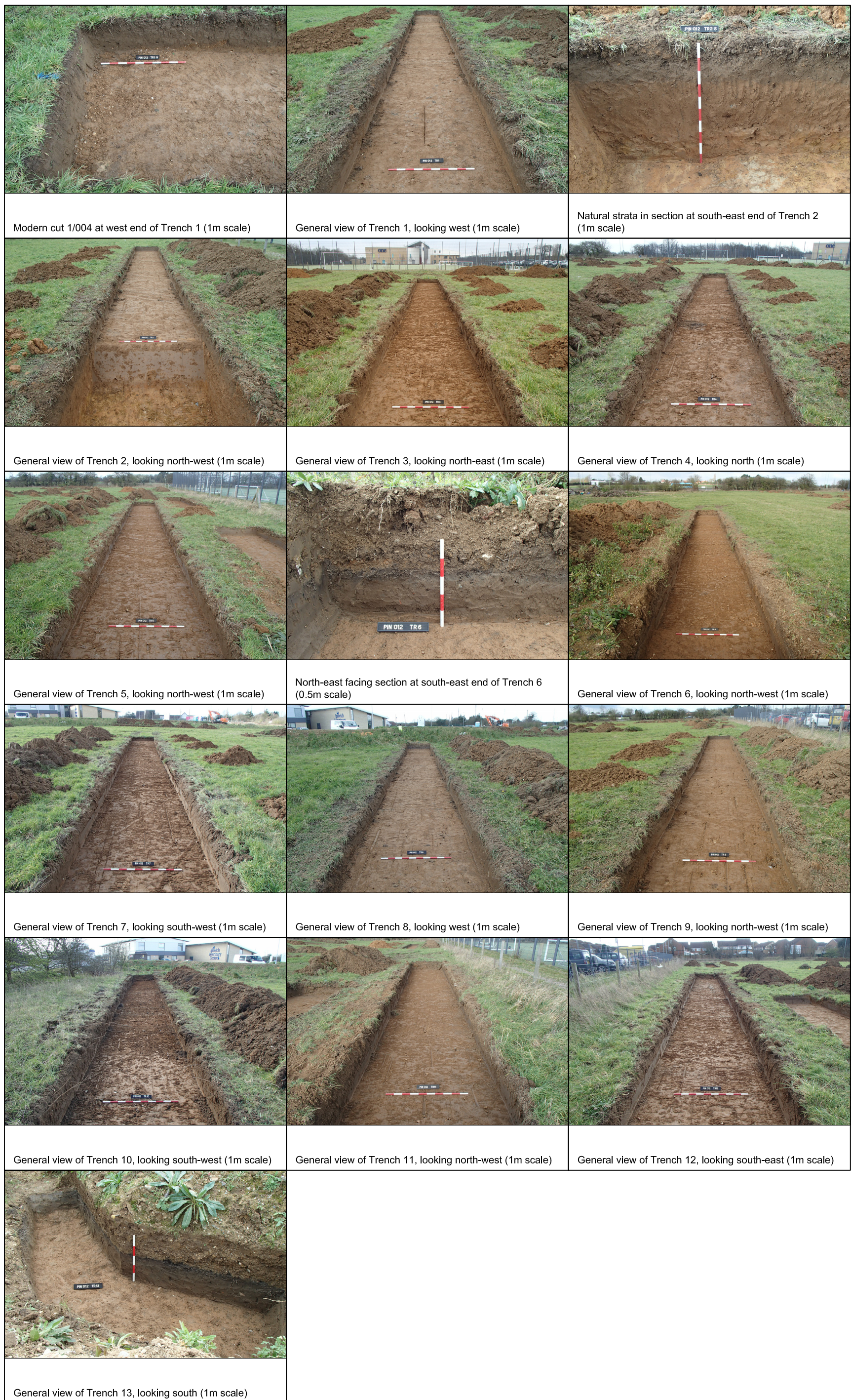
|                          |               |  |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk | Fig. 1 |
| Project Ref: 7817        | Feb 2016      | Site location, showing adjacent excavation sites             |        |
| Report No: 2016080       | Drawn by: APL |  |        |



Ordnance Survey (c) Crown Copyright 2016.  
All rights reserved. Licence number 100022432

|                          |               |  |        |
|--------------------------|---------------|--|--------|
| © Archaeology South-East |               | Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk                             | Fig. 2 |
| Project Ref: 7817        | Feb 2016      | Trench plan and location of nearby Bronze Age cemetery (SPT035) and Roman ditch (PIN003) |        |
| Report Ref: 2016080      | Drawn by: APL |  |        |







**Sussex Office**

Units 1& 2  
2 Chapel Place  
Portslade  
East Sussex BN41 1DR  
tel: +44(0)1273 426830  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**Essex Office**

27 Eastways  
Witham  
Essex  
CM8 3YQ  
tel: +44(0)1376 331470  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.archaeologyse.co.uk](http://www.archaeologyse.co.uk)

**London Office**

Centre for Applied Archaeology  
UCL Institute of Archaeology  
31-34 Gordon Square  
London WC1H 0PY  
tel: +44(0)20 7679 4778  
email: [fau@ucl.ac.uk](mailto:fau@ucl.ac.uk)  
web: [www.ucl.ac.uk/caa](http://www.ucl.ac.uk/caa)

