

## **Archaeological Monitoring**

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

**ASE Project No: 160254  
Site Code: PIN 012  
Event No: ESF 23481  
OASIS No: 241004**

**ASE Report No: 2016151**



**May 2016**



# Archaeological Monitoring Report

Land west of Suffolk One  
Scrivener Drive  
Pinewood, Suffolk

NGR: TM 1292 4287


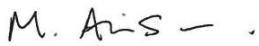
ASE Project No: 160254  
Site Code: PIN 012

ASE Report No: 2016151  
OASIS ID: archaeol6-251004

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With a contribution by Karine Le Hégarat

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<b>Date of Issue:</b>	May 2016		
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**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, On behalf of Aldi Ltd, 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. The site was located in an area of perceived high archaeological potential, being adjacent to a previously-investigated Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SHER ref: SPT 035).*

*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). Evaluation by trial trench in February 2016 revealed that glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.35m. No archaeological deposits or features were found.*

*Archaeological monitoring was subsequently undertaken during the contractor's removal of topsoil in an area of c. 32m by 45m close to the Bronze Age cemetery. The topsoil was removed down onto the natural strata. No archaeological deposits or features were present. A single surface find was recovered; a prehistoric struck flint.*

*The absence of cremations in both the trial trenching and subsequent watching brief suggests that the main concentration of burials was in the area recorded previously at the adjacent site and did not continue to the west (into this site), and that outlying cremations were not present within this area.*

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## **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, on behalf of Aldi Ltd, to conduct an archaeological monitoring during groundworks on land to the west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk (Figure 1). 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.

1.1.2 The archaeological monitoring was carried out in relation to a planning application for a proposed retail development (Babergh District Council ref: B/15/00124/FUL). It follows on from an archaeological trial-trenching, undertaken by Archaeology South-East in February 2016 (Heard 2016). The site code (PIN 012), originally obtained for the evaluation works, was retained for the archaeological monitoring.

### **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 A programme of archaeological works has been 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. An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was undertaken in February 2016 (Heard 2016).

1.3.2 Following the completion of the evaluation works SCCAS/CT requested that archaeological monitoring (these works) be undertaken during ground reduction within an area of 35m by 45m situated on the eastern boundary of the site in the vicinity of Trenches 3, 4, 5, 7, 11 and 12 (Fig. 2). These works were undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; ASE 2016a) 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 monitoring on land to the west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk, carried out between 16 and 17 March 2016.
- 1.4.2 The report describes and interprets the results of the archaeological monitoring.

## **2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Introduction**

- 2.1.1 The site 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. 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.
- 2.1.2 Given the proximity of the Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (2.1.1) an archaeological evaluation by trenching of the current site was undertaken in February 2016 (Heard 2016). 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 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 and the only artefacts recovered were of post-medieval date.
- 2.1.3 Other archaeological investigations in the general vicinity have included 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). 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). 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 aim of the monitoring, as described in the WSI (ASE 2016a), was to identify the presence of any archaeological remains during the topsoil strip and subsequent cutting of foundation trenches in that part of the site closest to the known prehistoric cemetery and to investigate and record them prior to their potential disturbance/destruction by the development. 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 watching brief will seek to determine whether outlier burials of the Bronze Age cemetery extend westwards into the Site in areas not sampled by the evaluation trial trenches.
- 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 16-17 March 2016 and was conducted in accordance with a WSI (ASE 2016a) and Method Statement (ASE 2016b). A site code (PIN 012) was obtained from SHER for the evaluation as was also used as the unique site identifier for the monitoring works to ensure consistency across the entire project archive. A SHER search was commissioned for the evaluation stage (SHER Invoice Ref: 9180874).
- 3.1.2 The monitoring comprised the observation of the construction contractor's topsoil strip in a c.45m x 32m strip area located in the east central part of the site, in the vicinity of evaluation trenches 3, 4, 5, 7, 11 and 12 (Figure 2). The scope of the monitoring was set out by Rachel Abrams (SCCAS/CT). Ground reduction was undertaken by a 360° mechanical excavator equipped with a wide toothless bucket and under observation at all times. Turf was removed across the area in the first instance, then the topsoil was removed to a depth of between 250mm to 450mm, exposing the underlying natural strata. The strip was clean and it is considered that, had archaeological features been present they would have been identifiable.
- 3.1.3 Given the results of the observations undertaken during the topsoil strip, which identified no archaeological features and a single artefact, it was agreed with the Rachel Abrams (SCCAS/CT) that no further monitoring was required.
- 3.1.4 Written records were made on Watching Brief Record sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images (Appendix 1).

#### 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 Archaeological Archive in due course. The nature and contents of the archive are described below in Table 1.

Description	Number	Type
Trench recording sheets	2	A4 paper
Digital images (160254-001 to 11 )	28	3216 x 2144 pixel .jpg

Table 1: Quantification of the fieldwork archive

- 3.2.2 A summary of the results of this archaeological monitoring and a digital copy of this report will be uploaded to OASIS under the identification number 241828.

## **4.0 RESULTS**

### *General Observations*

- 4.1.1 No archaeological deposits or features were identified within the monitored area.
- 4.1.2 The monitoring revealed a straightforward sequence of topsoil over a natural stratum. The topsoil was mid brownish grey clayey loam, 0.30m to 0.40m thick and supporting a thin turf layer at the current ground surface. The topsoil had a clear interface with the underlying natural stratum which was exposed across the watching brief area. The uppermost geological stratum was glacial till (boulder clay), extending site-wide. Generally this was firm yellowish brown clayey silt containing small amounts of angular to rounded flint and occasional small fragments of chalk.

### *Artefacts by Karine Le Hégarat*

- 4.1.3 The watching brief recovered a single artefact; a piece of struck flint weighing 19g. It was found unstratified in the south-east of the site. The artefact consists of a modified flake fragment. The longer lateral edge displays direct retouch at the tip as well as bifacial retouch that form a concave curve. The tool is however incomplete, and it is too fragmented to be classified. It is likely to be Neolithic or Early Bronze Age in date.

## **5.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

- 5.1 No archaeological deposits or features were encountered, and the only retained find was a struck flint artefact of prehistoric date; possibly Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. This was recovered from the topsoil and was not associated with any underlying features. Reference to the post-excavation assessment of adjacent Suffolk One site (Sommers 2011) also makes mention of occasional prehistoric surface finds being present.
- 5.2 Although the area of archaeological monitoring was located very close to the Bronze Age cremation cemetery found on the adjacent Suffolk One site (SPT 035; Figure 2) no archaeological features were identified. This result is consistent with that of the archaeological trial trenching (Heard 2016) where no pre-modern features were identified.
- 5.3 The absence of cremation burials in both the trial trenching and subsequent watching brief suggests that the main concentration of burials was in the area recorded previously (see Figure 2) and did not continue to the west, and that outlying cremations were not present within this area. No evidence has been identified to suggest that later truncation or disturbance has removed any such burials once present within this site.
- 5.4 As with the trial trenching no archaeological remains were encountered that were associated with the Roman period ditch previously found to the south-west, lending credence to the interpretation of this as an isolated boundary feature.

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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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. Ellen Heppell directed the fieldwork and Andrew Lewsey produced the figures for this report. The post-excavation programme was managed by Mark Atkinson/Jim Stevenson.

### Appendix 1: 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	160254					
Type of Fieldwork	Evaluation					
Type of Site	Green Field					
Dates of Fieldwork	16/03/2016 - 17/03/2016					
Sponsor/Client	The Harris Partnership					
Project Manager	Niall Oakey					
Project Supervisor	Ellen Heppell					
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. The site was located in an area of perceived high archaeological potential, being adjacent to a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SHER ref: SPT 035).</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). Evaluation by trial trench in February 2016 revealed that glacial till was sealed by topsoil and turf with an average thickness of 0.35m. No archaeological deposits or features were found.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological monitoring was subsequently undertaken during the contractor's removal of topsoil in an area of c. 32m by 45m close to the Bronze Age cemetery. The topsoil was removed down onto the natural strata. No archaeological deposits or features were present. A single surface find was recovered; a prehistoric struck flint.</i></p> <p><i>The absence of cremation burials in both the trial trenching and subsequent watching brief suggests that the main concentration of burials was in the area recorded previously at the adjacent site and did not continue to the west (into this site) and that outlying cremations were not present within this area.</i></p>						

### Appendix 3: OASIS form

<b>OASIS ID: archaeo16-251004</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring was carried out in relation to a proposed retail development, following on from trial-trenching (OASIS Ref 241828). The site was located in an area of high archaeological potential, being adjacent to a Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SHER ref: SPT 035). No pre-modern were features were identified during the evaluation or watching brief, indicating that the cemetery did not extend into the site.
Project dates	Start: 16-03-2016 End: 17-03-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Associated project reference codes	241828 - OASIS form ID
	PIN 012 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH PINEWOOD Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk
Postcode	IP2 0SD
Study area	1440 Square metres
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	ASE
Project director/manager	Niall Oakey
Project supervisor	E Heppell
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	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Archive ID	PIN 012
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Archive ID	PIN 012
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Manuscript"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring: Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Heppell, E.
Other bibliographic details	ASE report no. 2016151
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Entered by	E. Heppell (e.heppell@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	10 May 2016

**Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Written Scheme of Investigation**

**Archaeological Watching Brief**

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

**NGR: TM 128 428**

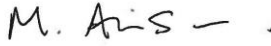

**Babergh District Council**

**Planning Application Ref: B/15/00124/FUL**

**ASE Project no: 160254**

**Site Code: PIN 012**

**March 2016**

<b>Prepared by:</b>	Mark Atkinson BA MCIfA	Project Manager	
<b>Reviewed and approved by:</b>	Darryl Palmer BA MCIfA	Senior Project Manager	
<b>Date of Issue:</b>	11 March 2016		
<b>Revision:</b>			



## 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 watching brief on land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk (Figure 1, hereafter “the Site”).
- 1.2 This watching brief follows, at the request of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), a trial trenching evaluation of the Site undertaken in February 2016.

## 2. BACKGROUND

### Site Description and Location

- 2.1 The development Site is centred at TM 1292 4287, 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 (Figure 1). 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 A first stage of archaeological site evaluation was undertaken in February 2016, following a brief of works issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Abraham 2016) and an approved Written Scheme of Investigation produced by ASE (2016).
- 2.7 A further stage of archaeological watching brief has been subsequently requested by SCCAS. This Written Scheme of Investigation has been produced in response to that request and is designed to fulfil the terms of the original brief and contribute towards the discharge of Condition 12 on the planning permission.

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

#### **General**

- 3.1 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 fourteen pit-type features, many containing dense charcoal deposits. These were located immediately to the north-east of the boundary of the Site.
- 3.2 To the south-west archaeological evaluation of further plots on Scrivener Drive comprised twenty-one trenches, followed by targeted excavation (SHER WSH016). They recorded two large quarry pits of unknown date and medieval or later field boundaries.
- 3.3 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.

- 3.4 Ordnance Survey mapping from the later 19th 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.
- 3.5 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.

#### **Site-specific**

- 3.6 The archaeological evaluation of the Site comprised the excavation of thirteen evaluation trenches providing a c.6% sample of the total area of the 0.72 hectare development site. Despite being located immediately adjacent to the remains of a previously investigated Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery (SHER ref: SPT 035; Figure 2), the evaluation encountered no below-ground archaeological deposits or features. The only retained find was a post-medieval or early modern button, recovered by metal detecting.

## **4 FIELDWORK AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES**

### **Fieldwork Aims**

- 4.1 The aim of the archaeological watching brief is to identify the presence of any archaeological remains during the topsoil strip and subsequent cutting of foundation trenches in that part of the site closest to the known prehistoric cemetery and to investigate and record them prior to their potential disturbance/destruction by the development.

### **Research Objectives**

- 4.2 The watching brief will seek to determine whether outlier burials of the Bronze Age cemetery extend westwards into the Site in areas not sampled by the evaluation trial trenches.
- 4.3 In the event that significant discoveries are made the resulting report will seek to address pertinent research objectives identified 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 The same site code has been obtained from SHER for the evaluation will be used as the unique site identifier for the entire project archive (PIN 012). A SHER search was commissioned for the evaluation stage.
- 5.2 The work will comprise the observation of the construction contractor's topsoil strip in a c.45m x 32m strip area located in the east central part of the site, in the vicinity of evaluation trenches 3, 4, 5, 7, 11 and 12 (Figure 2). The need

to undertake a watching brief on the subsequent cutting of foundation trenches in this part of the site will be reviewed with SCCAS in the light of the strip results.

- 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 by the construction contractor under the observation 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 will be undertaken down to the required construction level.
- 5.6 Where suspected archaeological remains are encountered, the construction contractor will facilitate reasonable access to allow the appropriate investigation and recording to be undertaken.
- 5.7 Any spoil heaps generated will be visually scanned and checked with a metal detector, where practicable to do so.

#### **Excavation and Recording**

- 5.8 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.9 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system.
- 5.10 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 detailing areas of archaeological interest. All features revealed will be planned.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate.
- 5.13 Exposed 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.

- 5.14 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 investigate 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 remains are 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.
- 5.15 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will be appropriately investigated and recorded. The client/their agent and the SCCAS Senior Archaeological Officer, and the coroner will be informed of the presence of such remains and the necessary licence from the Ministry of Justice obtained.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 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**

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 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. This will include total sampling of cremation burial deposits. ASE's environmental consultant is Karine Le Hegarat (ASE) and, if necessary, the Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material will be avoided.

- 5.22 Any finds believed to fall potentially within the statutory definition of Treasure, as defined by the Treasure Act 1996, amended 2003, will 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 will 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).
- 5.23 See above and Appendix 1 for information regarding specialist consultants

## **6.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

### **Watching Brief 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 and a hard 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 The Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) form already initiated for the evaluation phase will be supplemented with the watching brief results (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 normally be by means of the watching brief report produced within four working weeks of the completion of fieldwork (the analysis and reporting of significant numbers of burials may require variation on this, by agreement with the client/their agent and SCCAS).
- 6.6 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**

- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.9 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 (to be appointed) 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, but will be dependent upon the good progress of the construction contractor.
- 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.



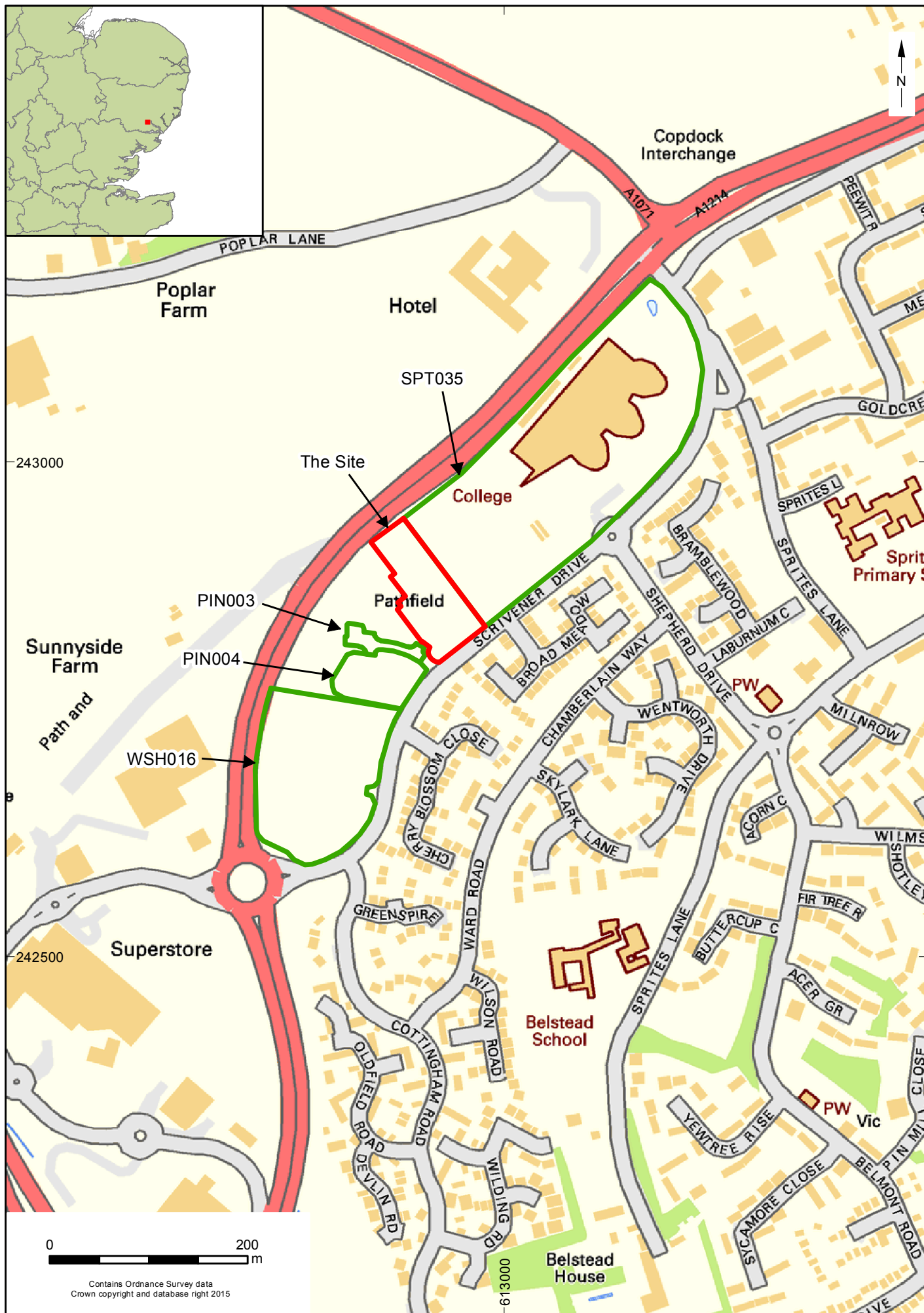
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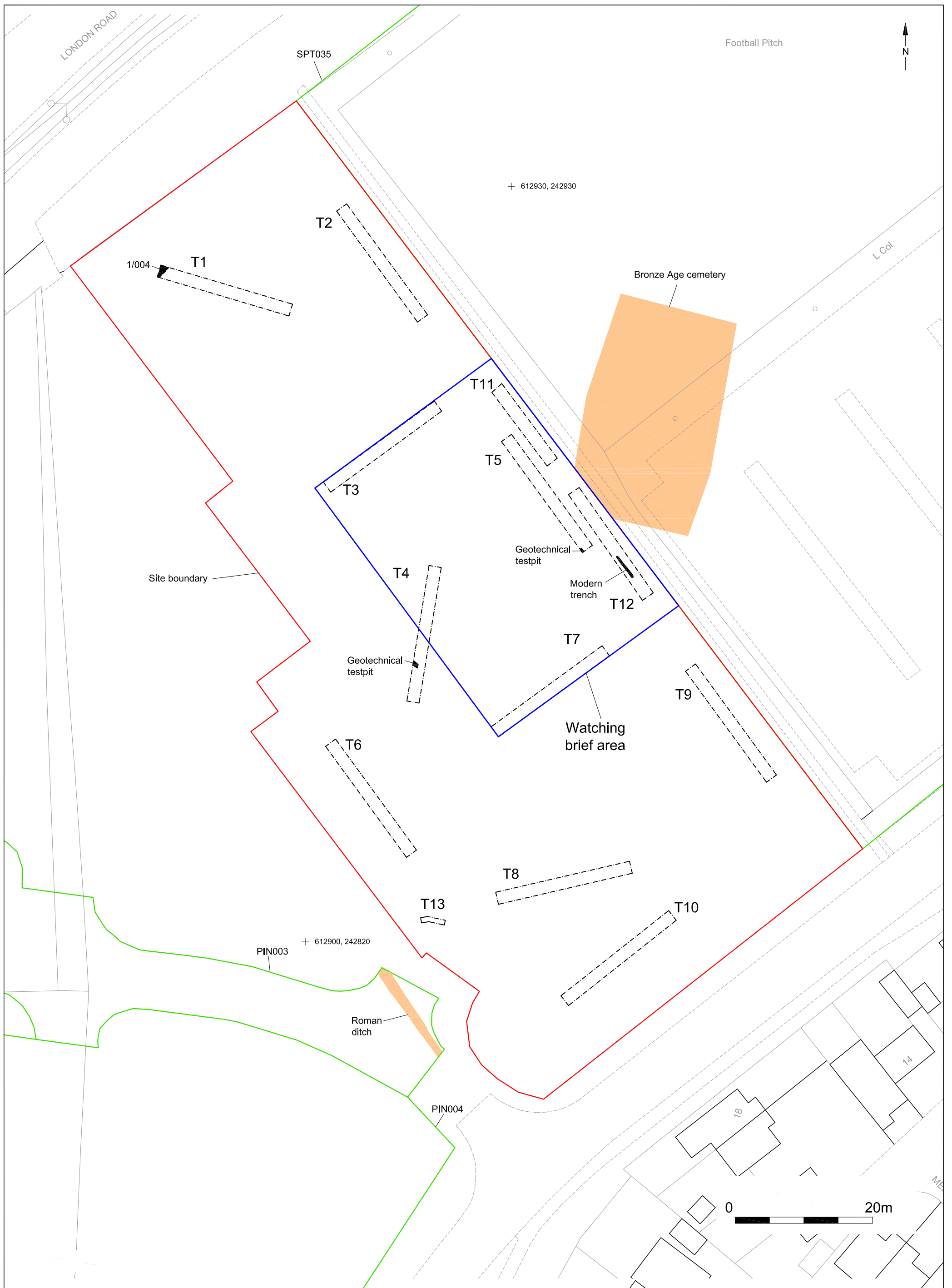
## **APPENDIX 1**

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); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo 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 (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 Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology (Palaeolithic)	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers & Edward Blinkhorn (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Ellen Heppell & Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott (ASE)



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160254	May 2016	Site location, showing adjacent excavation sites	
Report No: 2016151	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160254	May 2016	Location of watching brief area	
Report Ref: 2016151	Drawn by: APL		





A. View across the area of monitoring, looking south



B. View across the area of monitoring, looking north

© <b>Archaeology South-East</b>		Land west of Suffolk One, Scrivener Drive, Pinewood, Suffolk	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160254	May 2016	Selected Photographs	
Report No: 2016151	Drawn by: APL		

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