

## **Archaeological Evaluation**

### **Land at Scole Roundabout, Diss, Suffolk**

**ASE Project No: 180507  
Site/Parish Code: SUS 038**

**ASE Report No: 2018355**



**November 2018**

## Archaeological Evaluation

Land at Scole Roundabout, Diss, Suffolk, IP21 4AJ

NGR: TM 14426 78431

Planning Ref: DC/17/03027

ASE Project No: 180507  
Site Code: SUS 038

ASE Report No: 2018355  
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**Abstract**

*This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Archaeology South-East on land at Scole Roundabout, Diss, Suffolk, between 08 and 09 October 2018. The fieldwork was commissioned by BP Oil UK Ltd in advance of the commercial redevelopment of the site.*

*The site is located to the south of the scheduled area of a known Roman town. A number of archaeological investigations in the surrounding vicinity have recorded remains associated with this past land use. Archaeological evaluation and a metal detecting survey previously conducted on the site, in 1995, encountered a small number of archaeological remains, comprising ditches and metal finds. Although undated, the ditches appeared to be on a similar alignment to a Roman road investigated during excavations to the east of the site. Metal finds of Roman date also attested to Roman land use on site.*

*Given these results, a further phase of archaeological evaluation was recommended prior to the redevelopment of the site, which comprised the excavation of four trenches.*

*A single ditch was recorded in the north-east of the site. It appears to be on the same alignment as the two ditches previously recorded on site and may constitute a continuation of the southern ditch. While this ditch is undated, its proximity to the Roman settlement at Scole and to Roman remains investigated within the immediate vicinity may suggest that this ditch is of similar Roman date.*

*A small quantity of unstratified pieces of worked flint recovered on site perhaps attests to a limited prehistoric presence in the wider landscape.*

## **CONTENTS**

- 1.0 Introduction**
- 2.0 Archaeological Background**
- 3.0 Archaeological Methodology**
- 4.0 Results**
- 5.0 Finds and Environmental samples**
- 6.0 Discussion and Conclusions**

**Bibliography**  
**Acknowledgements**

## **APPENDICES**

Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches  
Appendix 2: HER Summary  
Appendix 3: OASIS Form  
Appendix 4: Written Scheme of Investigation

## **TABLES**

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive  
Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples  
Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

## **FIGURES**

Front Cover Image: General site shot facing northeast

Figure 1: Site Location  
Figure 2: Location plan of trenches  
Figure 3: Trench 3 plan, section and photographs  
Figure 4: Trench photographs

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Background**

- 1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of UCL's Institute of Archaeology Centre for Applied Archaeology, was commissioned by BP Oil UK Ltd to conduct an archaeological evaluation at Scole Roundabout, Diss, Suffolk, IP21 4AJ.
- 1.1.2 A previous phase of evaluation trenching was conducted within the site by Suffolk County Council in 1995 (SCC 1995).
- 1.1.3 This further archaeological work was undertaken in fulfilment of an archaeological condition attached to planning consent for development.

### **1.2 Location, Geology and Topography**

- 1.2.1 The development site is located to the south-west of the Norfolk village of Scole, on the Scole Roundabout, which is located south of the River Waveney and therefore in the county of Suffolk.
- 1.2.2 The site comprises a c.1.6ha irregular parcel of greenfield land, undeveloped and uncultivated (NGR TM 14426 78431; Fig. 1). It is situated on the north-west of Scole roundabout, bounded to the east by the A140 and the south by the A143. To the west lies a small golf course with associated buildings. A small wooded area and the 'red-line' development exclusion zone is to the north.
- 1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) identifies the underlying solid geology as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Foundation, overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits 2 in the south and Croxton Sand and Gravel Member in the north.
- 1.2.4 The site lies on the southern side of the valley of the River Waveney at c.25m OD, on generally gently sloping land down towards the river. Scole village lies further to the north-east, on the far side of the river, and the town of Diss lies further to the north-west and the village of Stuston to the west.

### **1.3 Planning Background**

- 1.3.1 A planning application (Ref. DC/17/03027) has been approved by Babergh Borough Council for the proposed construction of a petrol filling station and associated sales building, a restaurant and drive-thru takeaway and associated works, and new vehicular access from the A140 and exit to the A143.
- 1.3.2 The site lies within an area considered to be of archaeological potential, as demonstrated by previous evaluation of the site in 1995 (SCC 1995), and so the groundworks of the development have the potential to disturb, damage or destroy any archaeological remains present on the site. Having considered the application, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), acting as archaeological advisors to the LPA, recommended that conditions should be placed on the development to determine the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits present on the site, in the first instance, and to

inform an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation works.

- 1.3.3 Conditions 18 and 19 of the planning permission for the development (Planning Ref. DC/17/03027) pertain to the archaeological works and are as follows:

**18. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

*No development shall take place on 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. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme, and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage, there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.*

**19. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

*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 as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.*

*Reason – To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.*

1.3.4 In accordance with this, ASE was commissioned by BP Oil UK Ltd to undertake the archaeological fieldwork. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE detailing the programme and methodology of the archaeological work (ASE 2018a). This was submitted to and approved by SCCAS prior to the commencement of the fieldwork.

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

1.4.1 This report presents the results of four archaeological evaluation trenches excavated between 08 and 09 October 2018. It describes the archaeological remains encountered, considers their significance and assesses the potential for further remains within the site boundaries.

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## 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

### 2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The following information has been drawn from the WSI (ASE 2018a), based on evidence held in the Historic Environment Records for Suffolk (SHER) and Norfolk (NHER), and other readily available sources, including the results of the previous archaeological evaluation (SCC 1995) and archaeological works along the Scole bypass (Ashwin and Tester 2014). The locations of the most pertinent sites and findspots are indicated on Figure 1.

### 2.2 Prehistoric

2.2.1 Prehistoric artefacts recovered from the vicinity include a part-polished flint axe of Neolithic date (SHER SUS 012) found to the east of the A140 and south of the river. Flint flakes were recovered from road ditch dredging in the vicinity of the Sole Bridge (on Bridge Road) in the late 1960s (SHER SUS 001). Prehistoric artefacts have also been dredged from the river (SHER SUS 009).

2.2.2 Early Bronze Age remains, including a ditch, possible buried soil horizon and artefacts, were found on Stuston Common during construction works for the A143 (SHER SUS 023). A large pit and Early Bronze Age hearth, probably used in pottery manufacture, have also been identified on the Common (SHER SUS 004).

2.2.3 Cropmarks of possible prehistoric date have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, particularly to the south-east in the parish of Oakley. These include a ring-ditch with possible internal ring (SHER OKY 013), a circle of small pits that may be a henge or World War II site (SHER OKY 012), a ring-ditch (SHER OKY 014) and pennanular ditch (SHER OKY 015). Whilst undated, these types of monuments are generally considered likely to be of prehistoric origin.

### 2.3 Roman

2.3.1 The Scole Roman Settlement, a Scheduled Monument (SM), lies to the north of the River Waveney (List No. 1002897). Further detail can be found in Ashwin and Tester (2014) and only a summary is provided here. Now lying within the county of Norfolk, Scole was the site of a major roadside settlement or small town situated on the Roman road between *Venta Icenorum* at Caistor St Edmund and *Camulodunum* at Colchester. On this basis, it is generally thought to be associated with Villa Faustini on the Antonine itinerary. It may perhaps have been located on the site of an earlier, Iron Age settlement and perhaps been preceded by a military camp in the area, due to the strategic importance of the river crossing. The evidence for the latter, including a cropmark in the immediate vicinity of the site, which has been interpreted as a 'marching camp', is not certain.

2.3.2 The remains of the small town cover an area of some 35 acres, and finds indicate occupation throughout the Roman period. Occupation is likely to have been focused around the junction of the north and south roads. Settlement was not limited to the roadside but stretched back from either side of the road. There is also evidence for industrial activity, such as tanning, leather working, iron smelting and smithing.



- 2.3.3 A Romano-Celtic temple and possible cremation cemetery has also been discovered to the east of the site (NHER 30650). The town declined in the later part of the 3rd century AD.
- 2.3.4 The Roman road upon which the town was located ran along the route of what is now Bridge Road and Norwich Road, on the east side of the A140 and the site. The projected line of a side road off this, as suggested by previous investigations (SCC 1995; Ashwin and Tester 2014), would potentially cross the current site.
- 2.3.5 The A140 archaeological investigations did not extend, with the exception of fieldwalking/metal detecting, into the 'redline' area of the site. Area 6 (SHER SUS 005) was located to the north of the site, towards the River Waveney. Here the recorded Roman remains included a mill/maltings complex, burials and crop processing (Ashwin and Tester 2014).
- 2.3.6 To the west of the site, investigation at The Osiers revealed a north/south running ditch and a small pit, both undated, as well as a central hollow filled with subsoil, which contained an Early Bronze Age and a Roman pottery sherd, the latter possibly being intrusive (SHER SUS 031).

## **2.4 Medieval and Post-Medieval**

- 2.4.1 Artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date have been recovered from the general area, particularly in an area to the east of Bridge Street and south of the river where over thirty coins were found (SHER OKY 010).
- 2.4.2 To the south-west of the site, a cropmark enclosure was mapped and the area within it was noted to contain a scatter of 13th- to 14th-century pottery (SHER SUS 007). To the west of the site, at Stuston Common, the Stuston Hall moated site is of probable medieval date (SHER SUS 002).
- 2.4.3 The Staxton county map of Suffolk (dated 1576) shows little detail other than settlements; *Starston* (Stutson) is marked. Historic Ordnance Survey (OS) mapping, from the 19th century onwards, shows the 'redline' area as extending across two fields. The development area to the south is within a single field, and a ditched and tree-lined boundary separates it from the area to the north, which is to remain undeveloped. The surrounding area is rural in character. There is little change in the vicinity until the construction of the A140/A143 and the Scole Roundabout.

## **2.5 Previous Work**

- 2.5.1 The previous archaeological works within the site boundary were carried out in 1995 and comprised a metal detector survey and trial trenching (SHER SUS 035; SCC 1995). A total of five trenches were excavated and identified features were limited to a pair of parallel ditches. The ditches contained no dating evidence but did line up with the postulated alignment of a Roman road that had been excavated to the east in 1993-4 (SHER SUS 005, OKY 005; Ashwin and Tester 2014). The metal detecting finds were of Roman date or undated.
- 2.5.2 A fieldwalking survey was undertaken in the early 1990s in advance of the

construction of the A140. The mapped extent of this fieldwork includes part of the site 'red line' area, to the north, lying outside the development area itself. This fieldwalking recovered flint flakes, including probable Mesolithic blades, with a possible concentration to the south of the field on the higher ground. Metal-detecting finds from the survey area included a Bronze Age palstave (SHER SUS 005).

## **2.6 Project Aims and Objectives**

2.6.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation was to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

2.6.2 The trial trenching sought to address the following site-specific aims:

- To establish the location, likely extent, date, character, significance of surviving archaeological remains within the development area
- To establish the depth of any such archaeological remains and quality of preservation
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses on archaeological remains
- Evaluate the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- Provide sufficient information to enable the County Archaeologist to develop an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy and to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

2.6.3 With reference to the East of England Research Framework (Medlycott 2011), the archaeological works were identified to have the potential to contribute to the following regional research objectives:

- Further developing our understanding of the inter-relationships between towns and their hinterlands
- Adding to our knowledge of the Roman road network – more archaeological evidence is needed before we can produce a comprehensive synthesis of roads and lesser routeways.

### **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 Fieldwork Methodology**

- 3.1.1 The archaeological evaluation comprised the investigation of four trenches: three measuring 30m long and a fourth measuring 20m, and all were 1.8m in width. The trenches were positioned, in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018a), to investigate the spaces in between the trenches of the previous evaluation phase (Fig. 2).
- 3.1.2 The trench positions were plotted using a Leica GPS and scanned using a CAT tool by a trained member of ASE staff.
- 3.1.3 The trenches were mechanically excavated by a 20-tonne tracked excavator fitted with a 1.8m-wide toothless ditching bucket. The trenches were stripped under the supervision of ASE staff down to the top of the archaeological horizon or natural deposit, whichever was encountered first. Sondages were excavated at the ends of negative trenches to test the natural deposits.
- 3.1.4 Overburden deposits were placed around the edge of the trenches at a distance of 0.5m to create a visible and physical barrier. These deposits were metal-detected for the recovery of artefacts.
- 3.1.5 Pro forma trench record sheets were completed and all archaeological features and deposits were recorded using standard ASE context record sheets. Archaeological features were hand cleaned and excavated, with discrete features half-sectioned and 1m-wide slots excavated across linear features. The exposed sections were recorded by means of 1:10 scale section drawings and remains planned using GPS.
- 3.1.6 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images was made and all trenches and excavated contexts were photographed. In addition, a number of photographs representative of the general work on site were taken.
- 3.1.7 All artefacts retrieved from investigated features and deposits were retained for specialist identification and study.
- 3.1.8 The work was undertaken in accordance with the WSI (ASE 2018a), risk assessment method statement (RAMS) (ASE 2018b) and the relevant standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CIfA 2014a, b).

#### **3.3 Archive**

- 3.3.1 The archive will be prepared in accordance with guidelines contained in the *CIfA Standard and Guidance for the Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Deposition of Archaeological Archives* (2014c) and SCCAS guidelines for deposition (SCCAS 2017).
- 3.3.2 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner, the archive will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archive Depository in due course. The contents of the archive are tabulated below (Tables 1 and 2).

Context sheets	4
Section sheets	1
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	32
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	0
Trench Record forms	4

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box, 0.5 bag)	0
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

## 4.0 RESULTS

### 4.1 Introduction

- 4.1.1 Four trenches were excavated during the course of the evaluation, in accordance with the WSI (ASE 018a). Trenches 1, 2 and 4 measured 30m by 1.8m and Trench 3 20m by 1.8m. The locations of the trenches, along with those of the previous evaluation, are shown on Figure 2.
- 4.1.2 All trenches demonstrated a similar stratigraphic sequence of topsoil over natural deposits, with an indistinct interface observed in between. The topsoil comprised mid brown silty soil (0.31-0.38m thick). Exposed natural deposits consisted of mottled grey, brown and orange sand with frequent large flint inclusions.
- 4.1.3 Archaeological features were identified in a single trench. Trench 3 exposed a single cut feature, a ditch, found below the topsoil and cutting into the natural deposits. The recorded remains are discussed below in section 4.2.
- 4.1.4 The remaining three trenches (Trenches 1, 2 and 4) were found to be devoid of archaeological remains. These trenches are summarised in section 4.3, with further details presented in Appendix 1.

### 4.2 Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

Context	Type	Interpretation	Length m	Width m	Depth m	Height m AOD
3/001	Layer	Topsoil	20.30	1.80	0.32-0.40	23.72-24.00
3/002	Layer	Natural	20.30	1.80	-	23.29-23.40
3/003	Fill	Fill of [3/004]	5.00	0.71	0.32	-
3/004	Cut	Ditch	5.00	0.71	0.32	-

Table 3: Trench 3 list of recorded contexts

- 4.2.1 Trench 3 was located in the north-east end of site, between Trenches 4 and 5 of the previous evaluation phase. The trench was positioned on an east/west orientation and measured 20.30m long and 1.8m wide, and was cut to a maximum depth of 0.55m. The natural deposit [3/002] consisted of a soft mottled grey, brown and orange coarse sand with frequent large flint, gravelly patches and rooting. The topsoil [3/001] consisted of a heavily rooted, 'scrubby' mid brown silty topsoil with frequent large and small stones. An indistinct interface was observed between the natural and topsoil deposits along some portions of the trench.
- 4.2.2 A single undated ditch [3/004] was recorded crossing the east of the trench along a NW/SE alignment for c.5.00m. The ditch measured 0.71m wide and 0.32m deep, and had a steep V-shaped profile, which was less distinct along the northern edge. It contained a single fill, [3/003], comprising friable, dark grey slightly silty sand with occasional to moderate inclusions of rounded flint and abundant rooting. No finds were recovered from the feature.

4.2.3 The ditch appears to be on the same approximate alignment as the two ditches recorded in Trench 4 of the previous evaluation, and all have similar V-shaped profiles. It is possible that ditch [3/004] constitutes a continuation of the previously recorded southern ditch. The south-eastward continuation of ditch [3/004], however, was not encountered in Trench 5 during the previous evaluation.

4.2.4 No artefacts were recovered by means of metal-detecting in this trench.

### **4.3 Negative Trenches (Fig. 4)**

4.3.1 Trenches 1, 2 and 4 were devoid of any archaeological features or deposits.

4.3.2 The three trenches all displayed the same general geological sequence: a mid-brown silty topsoil, 0.31-0.38m thick, overlying a natural deposit of compact coarse sand, mottled grey, brown and orange in colour, with patches of gravel, large flints and rooting. An intermittent interface was observed in several places.

4.3.3 Sondages cut at the ends of Trenches 2 and 4 revealed a thicker natural deposit of soft, fine yellow sand with occasional rounded stone and rooting.

4.3.4 Sporadic plough scars were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2, reaching the natural deposits.

4.3.5 Two pieces of struck flint flake debitage and two pieces of burnt flint were recovered from the topsoil of Trenches 1, 2 and 4. These unstratified finds were noted but not retained.

4.3.6 Metal-detecting of these trenches produced no artefacts.

## **5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES**

### **5.1 Finds**

- 5.1.1 No stratified archaeological finds were recovered during the archaeological evaluation.

### **5.2 Environmental Samples**

- 5.2.1 During the evaluation, no deposits were encountered that were suitable for the collection of bulk soil samples for environmental analysis or small artefact recovery.

## **6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS**

### **6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence**

- 6.1.1 Superficial natural deposits of a mottled grey, brown and orange sand of the Croxton Sand and Gravel Member were encountered at maximum height of 26.25m AOD in the south of site and at 23.40m AOD further down the slope to the north. Sondages cut deeper into the natural deposit in Trenches 2 and 4 revealed an underlying natural deposit of fine yellow sand at 23.78m AOD.
- 6.1.2 An indistinct interface between the natural and topsoil deposits was observed at several points across the site, never more than 0.10m thick and likely resulting from agricultural cultivation.
- 6.1.3 A mid brown silty topsoil, with excessive rooting, sealed the natural deposits and ranged from 0.31m to 0.40m in thickness.
- 6.1.4 No distinct colluvial/alluvial deposits, of the nature identified by the previous evaluation (SCC 1995) were encountered.
- 6.1.4 Where archaeological remains were encountered (a single ditch in Trench 3), these were established to be cut into the natural deposit and to be sealed by the topsoil.

### **6.2 Deposit survival and existing impacts**

- 6.2.1 At present, the site is undeveloped and has been previously utilised for agricultural purposes. Plough scarring was identified to disturb the surface of the natural deposit in Trenches 1 and 2; however, despite the relatively shallow overburden (0.30-0.40m thick), this modern impact was limited to small areas.
- 6.2.2 The disturbance of the natural deposit was localised and minor. The lack of archaeological features and deposits, therefore, is likely a result of a low historical presence in the immediate area rather than the result of later disturbance and removal.

### **6.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period**

#### *Undated*

- 6.3.1 A single archaeological feature, the ditch in Trench 3, was encountered by the current evaluation. The low density of archaeological features, primarily ditches, is similar to the results of the preceding evaluation. The ditch recorded in Trench 3 appears to align with the two ditches recorded in Trench 4 of the previous evaluation and has a similar V-shaped profile. This ditch may constitute a continuation of the southern ditch. Its south-eastward continuation, however, was not found in Trench 5 during the previous evaluation.
- 6.3.2 Given the ditch's close proximity to the postulated route of a Roman trackway/side road and to the Roman settlement of Scole, together with the recovery of metal-detecting finds of Roman date from the previous phase of work, it is possible that this ditch is also of Roman date.



6.3.3 The small number of burnt and struck flint recovered from the topsoil in both phases of evaluation hints at a general low-level presence of prehistoric activity in the landscape.

#### **6.4 Consideration of research aims**

6.4.1 The evaluation has addressed the general project aims by establishing the presence/absence of palaeosoils and old land surface soils/deposits, and determining the presence and character of archaeological remains.

6.4.2 The recorded remains are minimal, comprising a single undated ditch, and have no potential to contribute to the identified project-specific research aims

#### **6.5 Conclusions**

6.5.1 This evaluation has confirmed the presence of a low density of archaeological remains, corroborating the results of the previous evaluation of the site.

6.6.2 A single NW/SE aligned ditch of unknown date was recorded in the north-east of the site and appears to be on the same alignment as those previously recorded on site. Its proximity to known areas of Roman settlement and associated land use may suggest that a Roman date for this feature is possible.

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**Appendix 1: Archaeologically negative trenches**

<b>Trench</b>	<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Depth m</b>	<b>Height m AOD</b>
1	1/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.35	26.24-26.74
1	1/002	Layer	Natural	0.10+	25.81-26.25
2	2/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.31-0.37	24.38-25.84
2	2/002	Layer	Natural	0.18+	24.11-25.26
4	4/001	Layer	Topsoil	0.32-0.38	24.64-25.66
4	4/002	Layer	Natural	0.52+	24.16-25.32

**Appendix 2: HER Summary**

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land at Scole Roundabout, Diss, Suffolk	
<b>Parish:</b> Stuston	<b>District:</b> Mid Suffolk
<b>NGR:</b> TM 14426 78431	<b>Site Code:</b> SUS 038
<b>Type of Work:</b> Evaluation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Craig Carvey, Archaeology South-East
<b>Date of Work:</b> 08-09 October 2018	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 1.6ha
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Suffolk County Council Archive Depository	<b>Funding source:</b> Developer
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> Not known	<b>Related HER No's:</b> SUS 035
<b>Final Report:</b> ADS Grey Lit	<b>OASIS No:</b> 320733
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Undated	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Previous archaeological investigations at the site, in 1995, encountered a small number of archaeological remains, comprising ditches and metal finds. Although undated, the ditches appeared to be on a similar alignment to a Roman road investigated during excavations to the east of the site. Metal finds of Roman date also attested to Roman land use on site.</p> <p>Given these results, four further evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, of which only one contained archaeological remains.</p> <p>A single ditch was recorded in the north-east of the site. It appears to be on the same alignment as the two ditches previously recorded on site and may constitute a continuation of the southern ditch. While this ditch is undated, its proximity to the Roman settlement at Scole and to Roman remains investigated within the immediate vicinity suggests that this ditch is of similar Roman date.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
<p>SCC 1995, <i>Archaeological Evaluation for Hearts Services Ltd at TM 144784 (Junction of the A140/143), Stuston</i>, unpubl. SCCAS Rep. 93/50</p>	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> C. Howsam	<b>Date of Summary:</b> 07/11/18

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**Appendix 3: OASIS Form****OASIS ID: archaeol6-320733****Project details**

Project name	Land at Scole Roundabout
Short description of the project	Previous archaeological investigations at the site, in 1995, encountered Roman metal finds and two undated ditches that appeared to be on a similar alignment to a Roman road investigated further to the east. Four additional evaluation trenches were excavated across the site, of which only one contained archaeological remains. A single ditch was recorded in the north-east, which appears to be on the same alignment as those previously recorded. While this ditch is undated, its proximity to the Roman settlement at Scole and to Roman remains investigated within the immediate vicinity suggests that this ditch is of similar Roman date.
Project dates	Start: 08-10-2018 End: 09-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	180507 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SUS 038 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SUS 038 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	SUS 035 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 2 - Vacant land not previously developed
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Rural commercial
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

**Project location**

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STUSTON Land at Scole Roundabout
Postcode	IP21 4AJ
Study area	1.6 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 14426 78431 52.361411281005 1.149579400433 52 21 41 N 001 08 58 E Point

**Project creators**

Name of Organisation	Archaeology South-East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	ASE
Project director/manager	Gemma Stevenson
Project supervisor	Craig Carvey
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation: Land at Scole Roundabout, Diss, Suffolk, IP21 4AJ
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carvey, C.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No. 2018355
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 report approx. 30 pages, including figures and appendices
URL	archaeologydataservice.ac.uk

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

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation on  
Land at Scole Roundabout (A413/A140)  
Diss, Suffolk. IP21 4AJ**

**NGR: TM 14426 78431**

**Mid Suffolk District Council**

**ASE Project no: 180507**

**HER Number & Site Code: SUS 038**

**July 2018**

**Archaeology South-East  
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**Written Scheme of Investigation for an  
Archaeological Evaluation on  
Land at Scole Roundabout (A413/A140)  
Diss, Suffolk. IP21 4AJ**

**NGR: TM 14426 78431**

**Mid Suffolk District Council**

**ASE Project no: 180507**

**HER Number & Site Code: SUS 038**

<b>Prepared by:</b>	Ellen Heppell	Senior Archaeologist	
<b>Reviewed and approved by:</b>	Gemma Stevenson	Project Manager	
<b>Date of Issue:</b>			
<b>Revision 1:</b>			

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of BP Oil UK Ltd for archaeological evaluation on land at the Scole Roundabout (A43/A140), Diss, Suffolk, (Figure 1; TM14426 78431).
- 1.2 Previous archaeological works in the form of trial trenching was undertaken in 1995, representing a c.2% sample. Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS), in their role as archaeological advisors to the LPA, require additional trenching to be undertaken in order to more fully assess the archaeological potential of the site.
- 1.3 This WSI is for the additional archaeological trial trench evaluation works, as outlined in a brief supplied by SCCAS (2018). The works comprise a total of 120m of 1.8m wide trenching (Fig. 2) within the development area of the site.

## **2. BACKGROUND**

### **2.1 Site Description and Location**

- 2.1.1 The site comprises an area of c.1.6ha land (in total) situated to the west of the Scole roundabout; the junction of the A143 and the A140. Scole lies to the north, on the other side of the River Waveney, and Diss lies to the north-east and the village of Stuston to the west.
- 2.1.2 The site is currently undeveloped greenfield land that is understood not to be under cultivation. The main site area, covering c.1.6h, is bounded to the south and east by the A143 and A140 respectively (constructed in the early 1990s) and the west and part of the north by field boundaries. An additional tongue of land c.0.2ha in size, extends northwards from the main site area along the eastern boundary. Whilst within the 'red line' no development is proposed for this area.
- 2.1.3 The site lies on the southern side of the valley of the River Waveney at c. 25m OD, generally sloping gently down towards the river.
- 2.1.4 The solid geology of the site is mapped as the Lewes Nodular Chalk Foundation overlain by superficial geology of the River Terrace Deposits 2 (south part of the site) and the Croxton Sand and Gravel Member (northern part of the site) <sup>1</sup>. The river terrace deposits are of probable post Anglian (approx. 480000kBP-480000kBP) and the Croxton Sand and Gravel Member dates to the Anglian – the period of the maximum extent southward of glacial ice.

- 2.1.5 Geotechnical investigations (Subadra 2016) identified the following deposit sequence:
- Made Ground/Topsoil; 0-0.5m BPSL
  - Loose orange brown sandy gravel becoming sandier in places and with depth (RTD)
  - Very stiff grey or light brown clay (RTD)

## **2.2 Reasons for Project**

- 2.2.1 The site lies within an area considered to be of archaeological potential; the Waveney valley is rich in archaeological remains and Scole, a small Roman town, is situated to the north. Prehistoric and Roman remains have been recorded in the vicinity. Archaeological remains have been recorded within the site itself.
- 2.2.2 As the groundworks of the development have the potential to disturb, damage or destroy any archaeological remains present on the site the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), who act as advisors to the LPA on archaeological matters, recommended that conditions should be placed on the development to better determine the nature, extent and significance of any archaeological deposits present on the site in the first instance in order to inform an appropriate programme of archaeological mitigation works.
- 2.2.3 Conditions 18 and 19 of the planning permission for the development (Planning Ref. DC/17/03027) pertain to the archaeological works and are as follows:

**18. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE COMMENCEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

*No development shall take place on 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. Timetable for the site investigation to be completed prior to development, or in such other phased arrangement, as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

*Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development. This condition is required to be agreed prior to the commencement of any development to ensure matters of archaeological importance are preserved and secured early to ensure avoidance of damage or lost due to the development and/or its construction. If agreement was sought at any later stage, there is an unacceptable risk of lost and damage to archaeological and historic assets.*

#### **19. ACTION REQUIRED PRIOR TO THE FIRST OCCUPATION OF DEVELOPMENT - ARCHAEOLOGICAL WORKS**

*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 as may be agreed by the Local Planning Authority. Provision shall be made for analysis, publication and dissemination of results and archive deposition.*

*Reason - To safeguard archaeological assets within the approved development boundary from impacts relating to any groundworks associated with the development scheme and to ensure the proper and timely investigation, recording, reporting and presentation of archaeological assets affected by this development.*

- 2.2.3 This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation. All work will be undertaken in accordance with this document as well as the standards and guidance of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014). The results of the archaeological evaluation will inform decisions regarding the need for, and extent of, any further archaeological works that may be required in order to mitigate the impact of the development upon the archaeological resource. That decision will be made by SCCAS in their role as advisors.
- 2.2.4 It should be noted that this Written Scheme of Investigation relates to the evaluation phase of works. If further archaeological work is required it will need to be subject to a separate Written Scheme of Investigation.

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

- 3.1 The following information has been compiled from readily available sources, with the publication of the results of archaeological works within the site itself (SCC 1993) and along the Scole bypass being of particular relevance (Ashwin and Tester 2014). Additional research, including an updated HER search, will be undertaken as appropriate on the completion of the fieldwork in order to place the results within their wider context.
- 3.2 The previous archaeological works within the site boundary were carried out in 1993 and comprised metal detector survey and trial trenching (SCC 1993 and SUS 035). A total of five trenches were excavated (as illustrated on Figure 2) and cut features were limited to a pair of parallel ditches. The latter contained no dating evidence but did line up with the postulated alignment of a Roman road. The metal detecting finds were of the Roman period or undateable.
- 3.3 Fieldwalking survey as undertaken in the early 1990s in advance of the construction of the A140. The mapped extent of these works (as shown on the HER; SUS 005) includes part of the site 'red line' area; that to the north lying outside the development area itself. This fieldwalking recovered flint flakes, including probable Mesolithic blades, with a possible concentration to the south of the field on the higher ground. Metal detecting finds from the survey area include a Bronze Age palstave (SUS 005).
- 3.4 Prehistoric artefacts recovered from the vicinity include part of a part polished flint axe, of Neolithic date (SUS 012) found to the east of the A140 and south of the river. Flint flakes were recovered from road ditch dredging in the vicinity of the Sole Bridge (on Bridge Road) in the late 1960s (SUS 001). Prehistoric artefacts have also been dredged from the river (SUS 009).
- 3.5 Early Bronze Age remains, including a ditch, possible buried soil horizon, and artefacts, were found on Stuston Common during A143 construction works. (SUS 023). A large pit and early Bronze Age hearth, probably used in pottery manufacture, have also been identified on the Common (SUS 004).
- 3.6 Cropmarks of possible prehistoric date have been recorded in the vicinity of the site, particularly to the south-west in the parish of Oakley. These include a ring-ditch with possible internal ring (OKY 013), a circle of small pits which may be a henge or World War II site (OKY 012), a ring ditch (OKY 014) and pennanular ditch (OKY 015). Whilst undated these type of monuments are generally considered likely to be of prehistoric origin.
- 3.7 The Scole Roman Settlement, a Scheduled Monument (SM) lies to the north of the River Waveney (Fig. 1; List entry No.1002897). Further detail can be found in Ashwin and Tester 2014 and only a summary is provided here. Lying within the county of Norfolk it was a major roadside settlement or small town situated on the Roman road between Venta Icenorum at Caistor St Edmund and Camulodunum at Colchester. On this basis it is generally thought to be associated with Villa Faustini on the Antonine itinerary. It may perhaps have has an earlier 'indigenous' settlement and perhaps been preceded by military

camp in the area due to the strategic importance of the river crossing. The evidence for the latter, including a cropmark in the immediate vicinity of the site which has been interpreted as a 'marching camp', is not certain. The remains of the small town cover an area of some 35 acres, and finds indicate occupation throughout the Roman period. Occupation is likely to have been focussed around the junction of the north and south roads. Settlement was not limited to the roadside, but stretched back either side of the road. There is also evidence for industrial activity such as tanning, leather working, iron smelting and smithing. A Romano-Celtic temple and possible cremation cemetery has also been discovered (NHER 30650). The town declined in the later part of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century

- 3.8 The Roman road upon which the town was located ran along the route of what is now Bridge Road and Norwich Road, on the east side of the A140, that is the opposite side to the site. The projected line of a side road off this would potentially cross the site.
- 3.9 The A140 archaeological investigations did not extend, with the exception of fieldwalking/metal detecting, into the 'redline' area of the site. Area 6 was located to the north of the site, towards the River Waveney, here the Roman remains included a mill/maltings complex, burials and crop processing.
- 3.10 To the west of the site investigation at The Osiers revealed a north-south running ditch and a small pit, both undated. A central hollow, filled with subsoil, contained an EBA and a Roman sherd, the latter possibly intrusive (SUS 031).
- 3.11 Artefacts of Anglo-Saxon date have been recovered from the general area, particularly in an area to the east of Bridge Street and south of the river where over 30 coins were recovered (OKY 010).
- 3.12 To the south-west of the site a cropmark enclosure was mapped and the area within it was noted to contain a scatter of 13<sup>th</sup>-14<sup>th</sup> century pottery (SUS 007). To the west of the site, at Stuston Common the Stuston Hall moated site is of probable medieval date (SUS 002).
- 3.13 The Staxton county map of Suffolk (1576) shows little detail other than settlements *Starston* (Stutson) is marked. Historic Ordnance Survey mapping, from the 19<sup>th</sup> century onwards, show the 'redline' area as within two fields. The development area to the south is within a single field and a ditched and tree lined boundary separates it from the area to the north which is to remain undeveloped. The surrounding area is rural in character. There is little change in the vicinity until the construction of the A140/A143 and the Scole Roundabout.

#### **4. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES**

4.1.1 The general aim of the archaeological evaluation is to identify any archaeological features or deposits that will be impacted upon by the proposed development, and to enable a mitigation strategy for any remains to be implemented before development takes place.

4.1.2 The trial trenching has the following site specific aims:

- To establish the location, likely extent, date, character, significance of surviving archaeological remains within the development area;
- To establish the depth of any such archaeological remains and quality of preservation;
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses on archaeological remains;
- Evaluate the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and
- Provide sufficient information to enable the County Archaeologist to develop an appropriate archaeological mitigation strategy and to make an informed decision as to the requirement for any further work required in order to satisfy the archaeological condition.

4.1.3 With reference to the East Anglian research framework (Medlycott, 2011) the archaeological works have the potential to contribute to the following regional research objectives;

- Further developing our understanding of the inter-relationships between towns and their hinterlands;
- Adding to our knowledge of the Roman road network – more archaeological evidence is needed before we can produce a comprehensive synthesis of roads and lesser routeways.

#### **5. METHODOLOGY**

5.0.1 An OASIS form has been initiated (archaeol6- 320733) and an HER number obtained from the Historic Environment Service (SUS 038). This number will be used as the unique site identifier on all primary records.

5.0.2 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) will be prepared prior to commencement of the work.

5.0.3 At least two weeks written notice will be given to SCCAS monitoring officer prior to the commencement of the fieldwork. The works comprise a total of 120m of 1.8m wide trenching within the development area of the site.

5.0.4 The trenches have been set out to achieve a random sample of the site. The locations of the trenches are shown in Figure 2.

5.0.5 Spoil will be bunded around the edges of the trenches to provide a physical and visible barrier.

- 5.0.6 The trenches will be accurately located using offsets from known positions or a Digital Global Positioning System (DGPS) and DGPS Total Station (Leica 1205 R100 Total Station, Leica System 1200 GPS).
- 5.0.7 All trenches will be scanned prior to excavation using a CAT scanner. Trenches will be mechanically excavated using a toothless ditching bucket and under constant archaeological supervision.
- 5.0.8 Machine excavation will continue to the top of archaeological deposits or the surface of geological drift deposits, whichever is uppermost. The exposed subsoil or archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand immediately after machine stripping, if required and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.
- 5.0.9 The opportunity to have a meeting on site shall be provided once the trenches are open with the County Archaeologist to assess the results.
- 5.0.10 Backfilling and compaction will be undertaken by the machine on completion of the work once agreed with SCCAS, but there will be no reinstatement to existing condition.
- 5.0.5 All trenches will be scanned by an experienced metal detectorist (Mr Roy Damant) prior to excavation and once open. Spoil heaps will also be scanned for metal finds. All metal finds will be located by GPS. Any finds recovered by this method will be suitably bagged in accordance with the standards set out below.
- 5.0.12 An OASIS online record will be compiled for the project.

## **5.1 Standards**

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

## **5.2 Excavation and Recording**

- 5.2.1 All exposed archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 5.2.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system. In the event of encountering archaeological stratigraphy, the single context planning method will be employed and the trench will be excavated to the top of undisturbed deposits.
- 5.2.3 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.



- 5.2.4 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.
- 5.2.5 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.
- 5.2.6 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 Archaeological Advisor in advance.
- 5.2.7 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.
- 5.2.8 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 Archaeological Advisor and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if they have already been disturbed, or if it is decided that a small sample of the burials need be evaluated to assess their condition and preservation. No human remains will be lifted without first obtaining a licence from the Ministry of Justice.
- 5.2.9 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film 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.

### **5.3 Finds/Environmental Remains**

- 5.3.1 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.
- 5.3.2 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.
- 5.3.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the CfA *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.
- 5.3.4 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 100% if less) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. ASE's environmental consultant is Dr Lucy Allott (ASE) and, if necessary, the Historic England regional scientific advisor will be consulted. In all instances deposits with clear intrusive material shall be avoided.
- 5.3.5 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 Suffolk's Finds Liaison Officer, CgMs and the SCCAS Archaeological Advisor. Should the find's status as potential treasure be confirmed the Coroner will be informed by the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer within fourteen days. 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).

## **6.0 POST-EXCAVATION, ANALYSIS, REPORTING and ARCHIVE**

### **6.1 Report**

- 6.1.1 Within six 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. Specifically, the report will consider relevant regional frameworks (at the minimum *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24*, Medlycott, 2011.)
  - **APPENDICES:** Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, HER summary sheet. OASIS record 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.
- 6.1.2 Two hard copies and a PDF copy on CD of the report will be supplied to SCCAS for the attention of the Archaeological Advisor. Copies of the report will be supplied to CgMs and one copy to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Historic England's East of England's offices.
- 6.1.3 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/UTH> in accordance with the guidelines provided by Historic England and the Archaeological Data Service.

## **6.2 Publication**

- 6.2.1 Publication will be by an evaluation report produced following the completion of fieldwork. A summary report will also be submitted for publication in the annual fieldwork round-up in a suitable journal. 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 the client and FRDC Historic Environment Services' monitoring officer.

### **6.3 Archive**

- 6.3.1 It is intended to deposit the archive with the County store. The Guidelines for preparation and deposition will be followed (SCCAS 2014, updated 2017), as well as those contained in the *CIfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (2014d) and the requirements of the recipient museum will be followed for the preparation of the archive for museum deposition.
- 6.3.2 Finds from the archaeological fieldwork will be kept with the archival material.
- 6.3.3 Subject to agreement with the legal landowner ASE will arrange with the recipient museum 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 recipient museum.

## **7. HEALTH AND SAFETY**

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

- 7.1.1 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.

## **8 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING**

### **8.1 Staffing and Equipment**

- 8.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists, comprising an Archaeologist with support of an Assistant Archaeologist and a surveyor as required. The project is anticipated to take four working days.
- 8.1.2 The Archaeologist for the project will be determined once the programme has been agreed with CgMs and will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation reporting and archiving in liaison with the relevant specialists. The project will be managed by Andy Leonard (project manager, fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (project manager, post-excavation).
- 8.1.3 SCC's Historic Environment Services monitoring officer will be notified of the Archaeologist assigned to the project prior to start of works and should any subsequent change of personnel occur. CVs of all key staff are available on request.

8.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent, Hampshire and London)
Post-Roman pottery (Essex)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Isa Benedetti-Whitton (ASE)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, Dr Matt Pope (ASE)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Hayley Forsyth (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	Dr Elena Baldi (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Dr Matt Pope, Dr Ed Blinkhorn, (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Angela Vitolo (ASE)

8.1.5 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 Archaeology Advisor 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 Archaeology Advisor prior to being carried out.
- 9.3 The SCCAS Archaeology Advisor will be kept informed of progress by the client throughout the project and will be contacted in the event that significant archaeological features are discovered. Arrangements will be made for the monitoring officer to inspect the evaluation trenches before they are backfilled – trenches will not be backfilled without the agreement of the monitoring officer.

**10 Insurance**

- 10.1 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.

## References

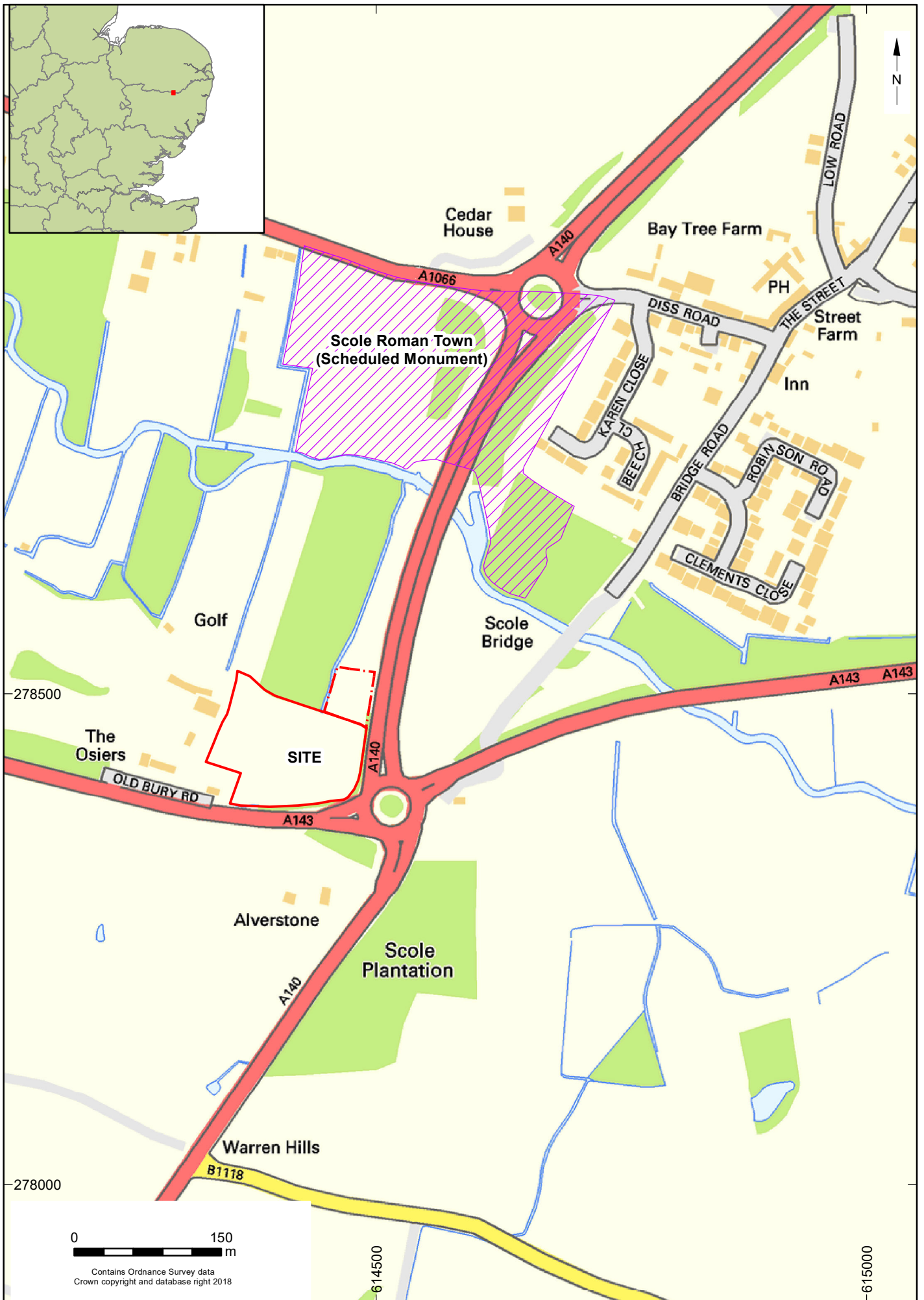
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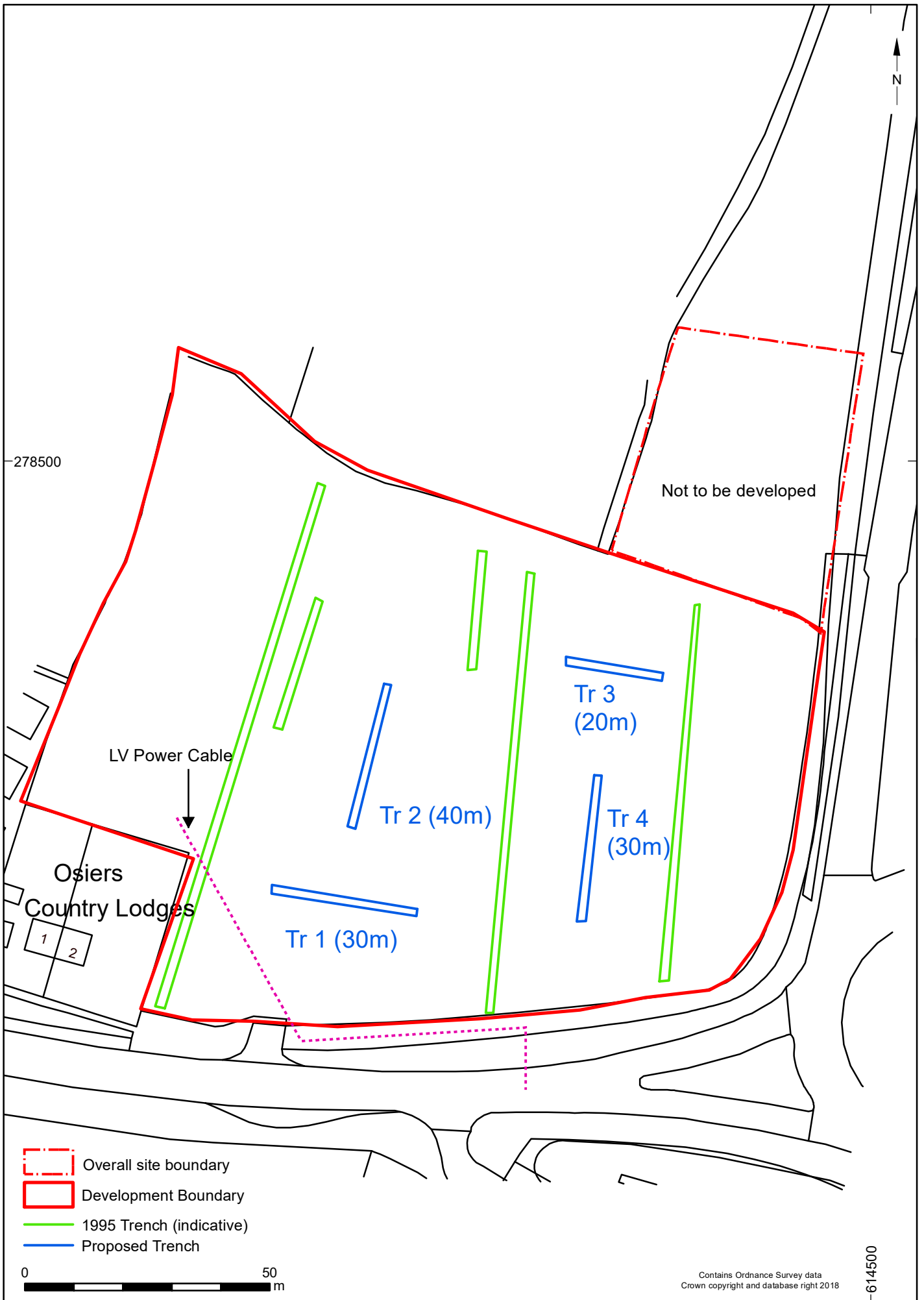
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Accessed June 2018





© Archaeology South-East		Land at Scole Roundabout, Stuston, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180507	June 2018	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: EMH		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Scole Roundabout, Stuston, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180507	June 2018	Proposed Trench Location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: EMH		

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© Archaeology South-East		Land at Scole Roundabout, Stuston, Suffolk	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180507	November 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2018***	Drawn by: CLH		

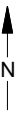


- 1995 Evaluation trenches
- 1995 Archaeological features
- 2018 Evaluation trenches
- 2018 Archaeological features

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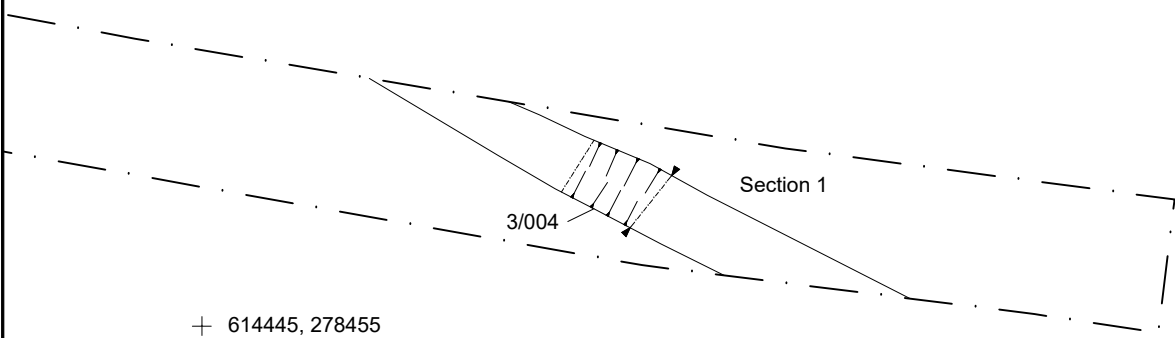
© Archaeology South-East		Land at Scole Roundabout, Stuston, Suffolk	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180507	November 2018	Location plan of trenches	
Report Ref: 2018355	Drawn by: AR		



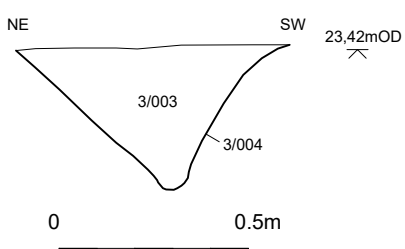


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Section 1



3/004, looking south east



Trench 3, looking west

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Scole Roundabout, Stuston, Suffolk	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 180507	November 2018	Trench 3 -Plan, section and photographs	
Report Ref: 2018355	Drawn by: AR		



Trench 1, looking west



Trench 2, looking south



Trench 4, looking south east

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