



Archaeological Watching Brief of a proposed Tree House development at High Lodge, Stanton Downham

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Archaeological Watching Brief of a proposed Tree House development at High Lodge, Stanton Downham.

HER Number: STN 099

Event Number: ESF22982

Prepared on behalf of:

**Forestry Commission
East England Forest District
High Lodge Forest Centre
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Purpose of Document

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Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION	5
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	5
2.1	SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	5
2.2	PREVIOUS WORK	5
3	OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY	6
3.1	WATCHING BRIEF	6
3.2	MONITORING METHODOLOGY	7
4	RESULTS	7
4.1	WATCHING BRIEF REPORT	7
5	CONCLUSIONS	8
5.1	SUMMARY OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDINGS	8
5.2	RECOMMENDATIONS	8
6	BIBLIOGRAPHY	8
7	APPENDICIES	10

Figure 1 – *High Lodge, Stanton Downham, site location plan shown in relation to conservation & heritage constraints*

Figure 2 – *High Lodge, Stanton Downham, tree house test pit locations (plan after Sik-Holz)*

Plate 1 – Central Test Pit Pre-Excavation

Plate 2 – Central Test Pit Mid-Excavation

Plate 3 – Test Pit 10 Post-Excavation

Plate 4 – Marking out the tree house site measuring from the central test pit

Executive summary

An archaeological watching brief was undertaken at High Lodge Forest Park, Stanton Downham, between 17th and 22nd March 2015 (STN 099; ESF22982). These were undertaken on behalf of the Forestry Commission, acting on the advice of Rachael Abraham, Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS/CT).

The Client is proposing to install a Tree House and Climbing Forest at High Lodge, situated within an area where Iron Age and Roman finds and occupation features were detected previously during a series of ground works. The proposed development involves the construction of a children's tree house adventure playground, requiring the construction of 12 substantial postholes supporting slides, walkways and platforms.

This report constitutes compliance with Suffolk County Council's requirement for an archaeological watching brief and is subject to their approval. Topsoil was stripped above each of the 12 proposed postholes (generally 0.8m x 0.8m test pit) with a toothless ditching bucket under strict archaeological supervision. Topsoil and subsoil was heavily disturbed by tree rooting, however, a clean surface of unmodified natural subsoil was observed in each test pit and checked for features prior to continuing.

No archaeological finds or features were observed during the watching brief, and no archive (aside from the information detailed in full in this report) was produced. Given the excellent conditions in which these observations were made, the potential for significant archaeology surviving on the site is low.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief that was undertaken at the site of a proposed tree house development at High Lodge Forest Park, Santon Downham (TL 8124 8526) (Figure 1). These works were undertaken on behalf of the Forestry Commission (hereafter "the Client") in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI – DigVentures 2015).
- 1.1.2 The WSI specified the strategy, techniques and methods to be employed during fieldwork, and was submitted for approval to Rachael Abraham, Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS/CT) prior to the commencement of fieldwork. All work was carried out in accordance with guidance outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1999), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations* (2001-2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglia Archaeology Occasional Papers 14* (2003).
- 1.1.3 The development involved the installation of a tree house and climbing forest at High Lodge, situated within an area where Iron Age and Roman finds and occupation features were previously detected during a series of ground works (STN 008). As a result there was a high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest throughout this area, and the construction of any associated groundworks was therefore subject to archaeological monitoring. All works were carried out between 17th and 22nd March 2015, under HER number STN 099 and event number ESF22982, and the results of this are detailed in Section 4 below.

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Location and Geology

- 2.1.1 The site lies between grid ref. TL 8061 8532 and TL 8124 8526 at approximately 50m OD. The site's topography is fairly flat, with the overall area sloping gently down to the southeast. The surface geology is blown breckland sand, overlying bedrock formations of Holywell Nodular Chalk and undifferentiated New Pit Chalk (BGS, 2013).

2.2 Previous work

- 2.2.1 Previous archaeological interventions comprise a series of Watching Briefs carried out in 2001, 2008, and 2013. The first of these (STN 068) identified banks and associated ditches, as well as evidence of earlier prehistoric activity (Tester 2002). The second (STN 067) recorded a modern ditch (with potentially earlier origins), and the third (STN 084) recovered evidence for the later prehistoric period included a buried surface, an oven type feature, banks and associated ditches.
- 2.2.2 A series of undated ditches were also identified, presumed to relate to a medieval rabbit warren or 18th century plantations (Rolfe 2008). This previous

work has established the high potential for identifying heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area, supported by a broader landscape presence of Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval and an inter-war labour camp all within a 320m radius (STN 002; STN 008; STN 029). Previous archaeological work had been concentrated to the northwest of the tree house construction site; as the precise archaeological potential of this development was unknown, an archaeological watching brief was proposed to monitor subsurface development.

HER Reference	Description
STN 002	Scatter of Roman pottery sherds.
STN 008	Iron Age and Roman occupation sites
STN 016	Long narrow flint flakes and implements (possibly Mesolithic).
STN 029	Site of 1930s labour camp - High Lodge Hostel, for retraining the unemployed in the 1930's.
STN 059	Undated irregular but roughly circular mound at junction of a series of recent forestry rides.
STN 061	Undated curving earthwork with double bank/s and outer ditches.
STN 062	Undated treble linear N-S banks & ditches.
STN 063	Undated east-west bank earthworks.
STN 064	Site of post-medieval Downham (High) Lodge.
STN 067	Post-medieval bank & ditch
STN 068	Medieval-post-medieval bank & ditch.
STN 084	A prehistoric buried soil layer, three prehistoric ditches, a prehistoric oven/kiln and various undated ditches thought to relate to the medieval rabbit warren.
STN 085	Undated curving bank and outer ditch.
STN 087	Undated large linear earthwork bank, double in places.
STN Misc.	Loose scatter of 6 struck flints - all black, probably post-medieval gunflint production waste.

Table 1 – HER Listings comprising the site's heritage constraints (see Fig 1)

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Watching Brief

3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief was to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record these within the area of the groundworks. This will include:

- To verify the archaeological potential of the site.
- To identify the potential for remains not anticipated by previous research or record.

3.2 Monitoring methodology

- 3.2.1 The watching brief monitored the excavation of 12 test pits in advance of concrete setting for upright posts supporting platforms, walkways and slides for the tree house structure. Test pit excavation was conducted with a 1.5 tonne, 360° tracked machine fitted with a 0.8m wide toothless grading bucket with all works monitored under constant archaeological supervision.
- 3.2.2 The resulting surface was then cleaned to ensure that any potential features would be identified, before excavation continued into the natural subsoil to reach a low enough depth to support the upright posts. Once each test pit had been recorded and signed off by the monitoring archaeologist, upright posts were then set within the test pits, and supported by concrete and gravel.
- 3.2.3 All recording was undertaken using DigVentures *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record illustrating both the detail of the excavated test pits and the Site as a whole.
- 3.2.4 All work was subject to a Health and Safety Risk Assessment DigVentures Ltd will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1996).

4 RESULTS

4.1 Watching Brief Report

- 4.1.1 The following section details the results of the watching brief, with detailed descriptions of the contexts recorded for individual test pits included in Appendix 1. Figure 1 presents the site location, with Figure 2 showing the location of individual test pits, with inset plates providing a representative photographic section of the soil stratigraphy. The overall area of work was enclosed within a 30 x 30m plot, with test pits concentrated within an 8 x 8m area around the central tree house platform. It was bounded to the east by a bank and ditch (possibly modern), and to the north by a modern path, enclosing part of the site before continuing into the woodland beyond.
- 4.1.2 The stratigraphic sequence remained constant across all test pits, comprising mid grey brown sandy topsoil (001) overlying mid orange brown coarse sand (002) overlying a finer pale yellow sand (003). Despite considerable topsoil disturbance due to tree rooting and forestry operations, the natural sand subsoil had not been truncated, and presented a clean surface devoid of intervention.
- 4.1.3 This surface was cleaned by hand, and potential features properly investigated. No archaeological features or deposits were revealed during the monitoring of the development works. No artifactual evidence was recovered from the exposed area or from the excavated spoil. No features

or deposits suitable for environmental sampling were identified during the archaeological investigation.

5 CONCLUSIONS

5.1 Summary of Archaeological Findings

5.1.1 This report constitutes compliance with SCCAS/CT recommendations for a full watching brief on the construction of groundworks associated with the tree house development.

5.1.2 Monitoring of the proposed development at High Lodge Forest Park revealed no archaeologically significant features or deposits. Despite considerable disturbance of topsoil and subsoil through tree rooting and forestry operations, the natural subsoil was not truncated, supporting a high degree of confidence that archaeological features or significant deposits would have been recognised and recorded if present. Lack of archaeological remains in this area of the site maybe due to the relatively small area of investigation, and the distance away from the main High Lodge Visitor centre complex where previous archaeological activity was found to be concentrated.

5.2 Recommendations

5.2.1 No further archaeological work should be required in connection with this development. As no finds or features were observed during the watching brief, no archive (aside from the information detailed in full in this report) was produced. Please note all the recommendations in this report are subject to approval by Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS/CT).

6 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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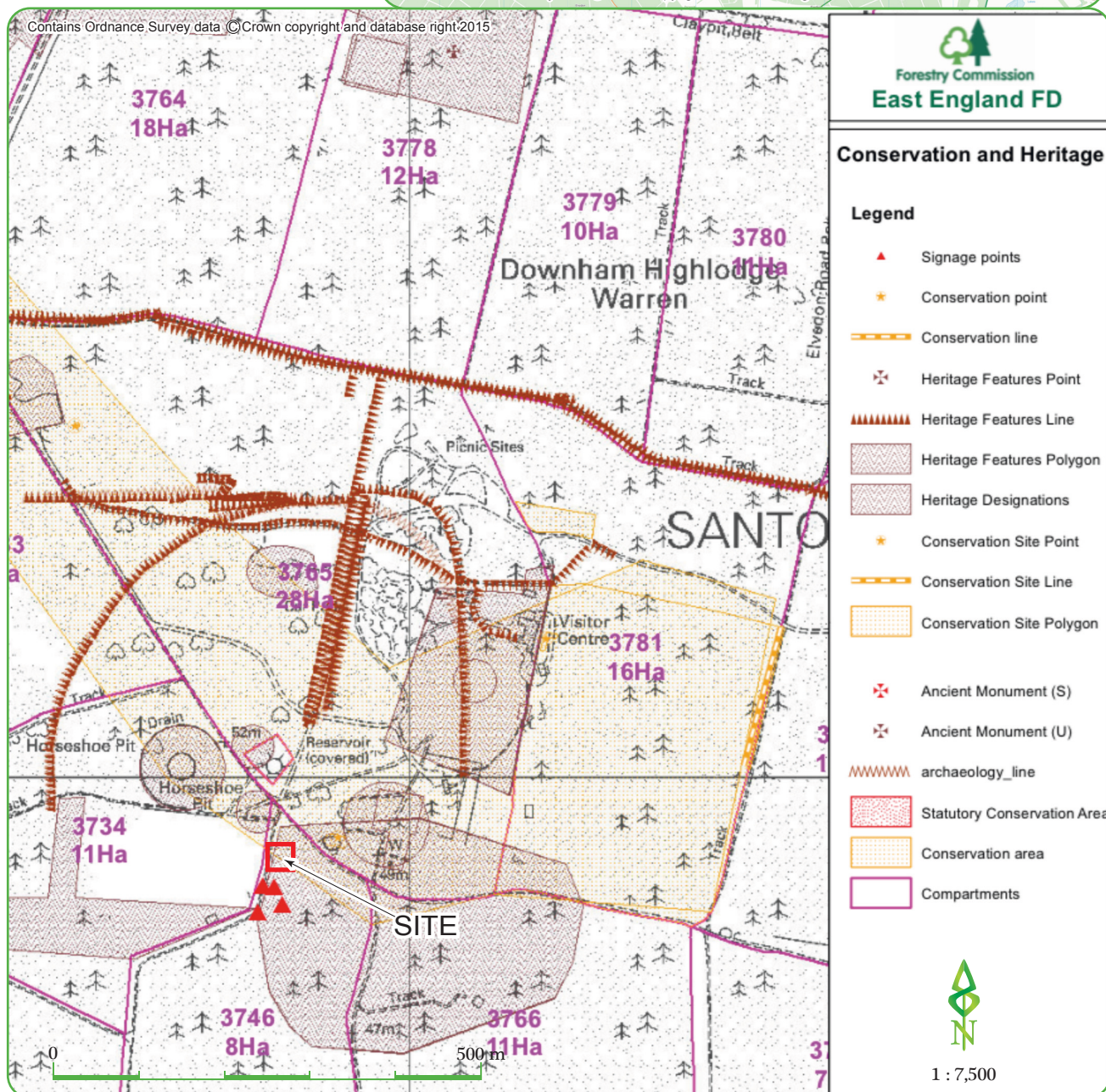
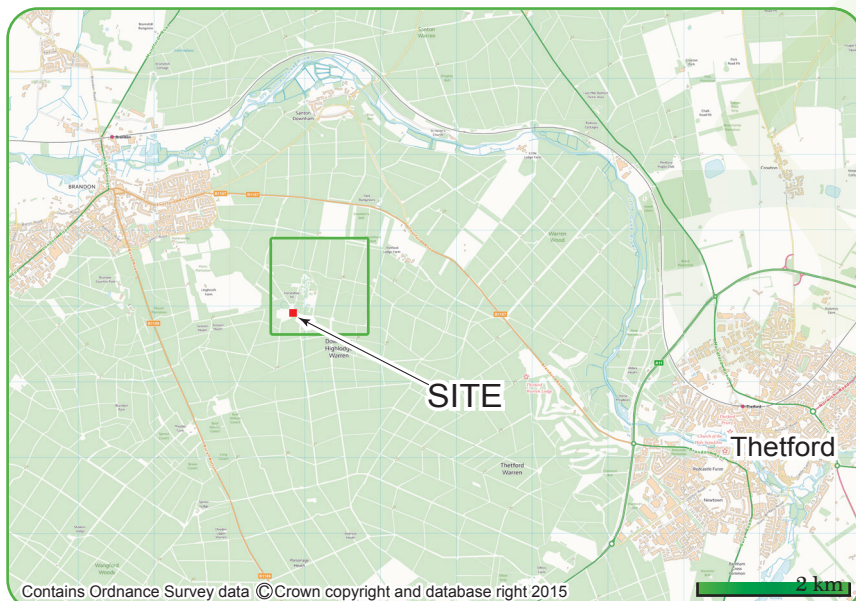


Figure 1 - Figure 1: High Lodge Santon Downham, site location plan shown in relation to conservation and heritage constraints.



Plate 1 - Central Test Pit Pre-Excavation

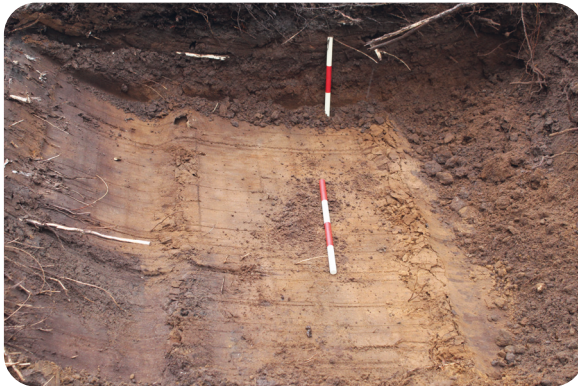


Plate 2 - Central Test Pit Mid Excavation



Plate 3 - Test Pit 10 Post-Excavation

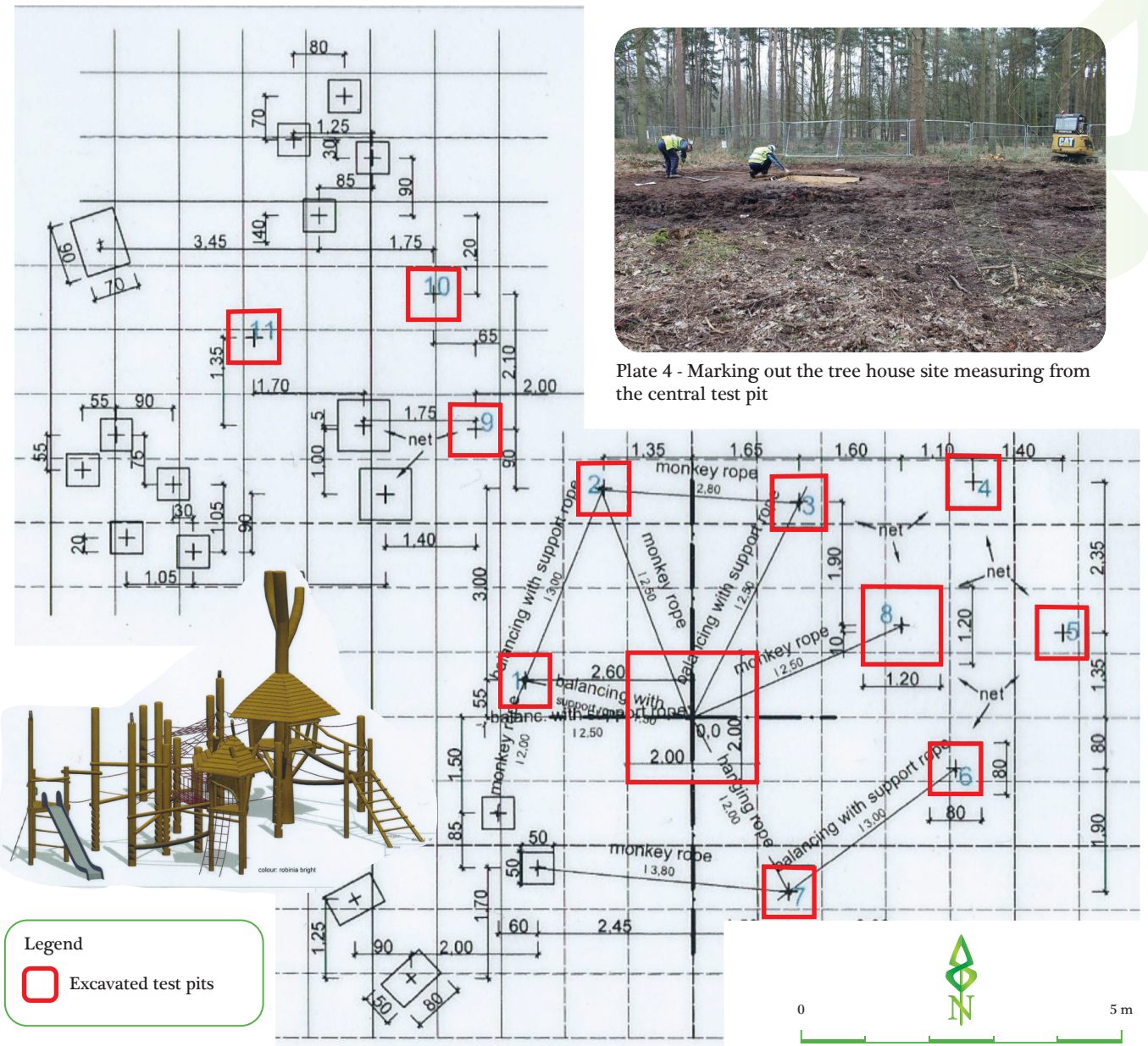


Plate 4 - Marking out the tree house site measuring from the central test pit

Figure 2 - High Lodge, Santon Downham, tree house test pit locations (plan after Sik-Holz).

APPENDIX 1 – CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Test Pits 1 - 11	Dimensions: 2 x 2 m / 0.8 x 0.8 m		
	Reason for Test Pits – to support large upright posts for tree house construction		
Context	Description	Interpretation/ Process of deposition	Depth (m)
1000	Mid grey-brown sandy silt, poorly humified with intrusive root and tree disturbance.	Deposit – Top Soil	Depth: 0.0 - 0.18m
1001	Mid orange brown coarse sand.	Deposit – Subsoil	Depth: 0.18 - 0.40m
1002	Pale yellow fine sand	Deposit – Natural Subsoil	Depth 0.40m+

APPENDIX 2 – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM:

England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: digventu1-206291

Project details

Project name	High Lodge, Santon Downham, Archaeological Watching Brief
Short description of the project	The Client is proposing to install a Tree House and Climbing Forest at High Lodge, situated within an area where Iron Age and Roman finds and occupation features were detected during a series of ground works (STN 008). As a result there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest throughout this area, and the construction of any associated groundworks must therefore be monitored by an archaeologist.
Project dates	Start: 17-03-2015 End: 27-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Woodland 3 - Mixed
Monument type	EARTHWORK Bronze Age
Monument type	EARTHWORK Late Iron Age
Significant Finds	FLINT Iron Age
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH STANTON High Lodge, Santon Downham,
Postcode	IP27 0AF
Study area	1.00 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 581131 285162 51.9321983266 0.300057279023 51 55 55 N 000 18 00 E Point

Height OD / Min: 50.00m Max: 50.00m
Depth

Entered by Brendon Wilkins (brendon@digventures.com)

Entered on 16 March 2015

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APPENDIX 3 – WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION



**High Lodge, Santon Downham,
Written Scheme of Investigation
For an
Archaeological Watching Brief**

Prepared on behalf of:

**Forestry Commission
East England Forest District
High Lodge Forest Centre
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Table of Contents

1	INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE	5
1.1	PROJECT BACKGROUND	5
1.2	SCOPE OF DOCUMENT	5
1.3	SITE LOCATION AND GEOLOGY	5
2	ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND	6
2.1	PREVIOUS WORK	6
3	AIMS	6
3.1	WATCHING BRIEF	6
4	METHODOLOGY	6
4.1	MONITORING OF DEVELOPMENT	6
4.2	FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLES	7
4.3	HUMAN REMAINS	8
4.4	TREASURE	8
5	POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING	8
5.1	WATCHING BRIEF REPORT	8
6	ARCHIVE	10
6.1	PREPARATION AND DEPOSITION	10
7	PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING	10
8	STANDARDS	10
8.1	PERSONNEL	10
9	STANDARDS	11
9.1	PERSONNEL	11
9.2	QUALITY AND CODE OF PRACTICE	11
10	INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY	11
10.1	POLICY AND RISK ASSESSMENT	11
11	BIBLIOGRAPHY	12
12	APPENDICIES	14

Figure 1 – *High Lodge, Santon Downham, Conservation & Heritage Constraints*

Figure 2 – *High Lodge, Stanton Downham, Recreation Points and play structures*

1 INTRODUCTION AND SCOPE

1.1 Project Background

- 1.1.1 DigVentures Ltd has been appointed by the Forestry Commission (hereafter "the Client") to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief to be undertaken at High Lodge, Santon Downham (hereafter "the site").
- 1.1.2 The Client is proposing to install a Tree House and Climbing Forest at High Lodge, situated within an area where Iron Age and Roman finds and occupation features were detected during a series of ground works (STN 008). As a result there is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest throughout this area, and the construction of any associated groundworks must therefore be monitored by an archaeologist.
- 1.1.3 The work will be undertaken under the guidance of Rachael Abraham, Archaeological Officer with Suffolk County Council's Archaeology Service (SCCAS/CT) who has advised on the requirement for an archaeological watching brief in accordance with a WSI.

1.2 Scope of Document

- 1.2.1 This WSI sets out the strategy and methodology by which the archaeological contractor will implement the archaeological watching brief. In format and content it conforms with current best practice and to the guidance outlined in *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1999), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavations* (2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, *East Anglia Archaeology Occasional Papers 14* (2003).
- 1.2.2 This WSI is to be submitted to the SCCAS/CT who provide archaeological planning advice to the Local Planning Authority, for approval prior to the commencement of the archaeological programme.

1.3 Site Location and Geology

- 1.3.1 The site lies between grid ref. TL 8061 8532 and TL 8124 8526 at approximately 50m OD. The site's topography is fairly flat, with the overall area sloping gently down to the southeast. The surface geology is blown breckland sand, overlying bedrock formations of Holywell Nodular Chalk and undifferentiated New Pit Chalk (BGS, 2013).

2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Previous work

- 2.1.1 Previous archaeological interventions comprise a series of Watching Briefs carried out in 2001, 2008, and 2013. The first of these (STN 068) identified banks and associated ditches, as well as evidence of earlier prehistoric activity (Tester 2002). The second (STN 067) recorded a modern ditch (with potentially earlier origins), and the third (STN 084) recovered evidence for the later prehistoric period included a buried surface, an oven type feature, banks and associated ditches. A series of undated ditches were also identified, presumed to relate to a medieval rabbit warren or 18th century plantations (Rolfe 2008). This previous work has established the high potential for identifying heritage assets of archaeological interest in this area, supported by a broader landscape presence of Mesolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Medieval and an inter-war labour camp all within a 320m radius (STN 002; STN 008; STN 029).

3 AIMS

3.1 Watching Brief

- 3.1.1 The principal aim of the watching brief is to provide further information concerning the presence/absence, date, nature and extent of any buried archaeological remains and to investigate and record these within the area of the groundworks. This will include:
- To verify the archaeological potential of the site.
 - To identify the potential for remains not anticipated by previous research or record.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Monitoring of Development

- 4.1.1 It is proposed that the programme for the archaeological watching brief will be carried out, subject to prior and adequate notification being given by the Client, on the commencement of any groundwork that may have an impact on archaeological features and deposits.
- 4.1.2 An archaeological presence will be maintained during all groundwork on the Site. All works will be undertaken in accordance with the standards set out within the WSI provided by DigVentures and the requirements of the SCCAS/CT. The Client will afford reasonable access in order that all archaeological features and deposits revealed during excavations and groundwork can be

investigated and recorded appropriately. A metal detector will be used to scan all spoil to assist with finds collection.

4.1.3 All recording will be undertaken using DigVentures *pro forma* recording system, supported by a photographic record. A sufficient sample of each feature type/deposit will be examined in order to establish the date, nature, extent and condition of the archaeological remains, encompassing the following percentage interventions:

- 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
- 15% of each linear feature's exposed area + all terminals & intersections.
- 50% structural features (beamslots, ring ditches) - actual surviving structural elements (walls, collapse/debris fields) just require exposure, cleaning & preservation for excavation in more appropriate circumstances.
- 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens).

4.1.4 In the event that unexpectedly complex and widespread archaeological remains are revealed, the Client and SCCAS/CT will be informed in order that the provisions of this WSI may be reviewed. Areas under archaeological observation will be surveyed using a Total Station or GPS and tied in to the Ordnance Survey. Variations to the WSI and Method Statement will be agreed in advance with the Client and SCCAS/CT.

4.2 Finds and Environmental Samples

4.2.1 Finds will be treated in accordance with the relevant guidance given in the Institute of Field Archaeologist's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (revised 1999), excepting where they are superseded by statements made below.

4.2.2 All artefacts will be retained from excavated contexts, except features or deposits undoubtedly of modern date. In these circumstances sufficient artefacts will only be retained to elucidate the date and function of the feature or deposit.

4.2.3 All artefacts from the watching brief will, as a minimum, be washed, marked, counted, weighed and identified. Any stratified ironwork will be X-rayed and stored in a stable condition along with other fragile and delicate material. Suitable material, primarily the pottery and non-ferrous metalwork, will be scanned to assess the date range of the assemblage. The results of this scan will be appended to the watching brief report.

- 4.2.4 Bulk environmental soil samples for plant macrofossils, small animal bones and other small artefacts will be taken from appropriate sealed and dateable archaeological contexts (each context will normally be sampled). Samples of between 40-60 litres will be taken or 100 % of smaller contexts. Samples will not be taken from the intersection of features. Bulk environmental soil samples will be processed by flotation and scanned to assess the environmental potential of deposits, but will not be fully analysed. The residues and sieved fractions will be recorded and retained with the project archive. A statement on the environmental potential of excavated deposits will be appended to the watching brief report.

4.3 Human Remains

- 4.3.1 In the event of discovery of any human remains, it is proposed that they will be left *in situ*, covered and protected, until the Client, Coroner and Local Planning Authority Advisor have been informed. Where development will unavoidably disturb them they will be fully recorded, excavated and removed from the site subject to compliance with the relevant Ministry of Justice Licence, which will be obtained by DigVentures.
- 4.3.2 Should human remains be excavated during the watching brief, all excavation and post-excavation will be in accordance with the standards set out in ClfA Technical Paper 13 *Excavation and post-excavation treatment of cremated and inhumed remains*. Appropriate specialist guidance/site visits will be undertaken by specialist staff at DigVentures. The final placing of human remains following analysis will be subject to the requirements of the Ministry of Justice Licence.

4.4 Treasure

- 4.4.1 In the event of discovery of artefacts covered or potentially covered by The Treasure Act 1996, their excavation and removal will be undertaken following notification of the Client, Coroner and the SCCAS/CT.

5 POST-EXCAVATION AND REPORTING

5.1 Watching Brief Report

- 5.1.1 Within four weeks of completion of all fieldwork, a report setting out the results will be produced and forwarded to the Client for approval. The watching brief report will be prepared in accordance with the guidance given in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief* (Revised 1999), except where superseded by statements below.

5.1.2 Emphasis will be given to placing the results into the context of the archaeology of the region, and their significance in the context of the regional research framework (East Anglia Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000). The report will comply with the requirements of SCCAS/CT and in any case may include:

- A non-technical summary
- Plans and sections at an appropriate scale locating the site, the, known and projected archaeological deposits and the extent and nature of colluvial and/or alluvial deposits, including OD heights
- Tabulation of finds data by context and by material type
- A summary by category of the material types recovered during the watching brief
- A summary of the palaeo-environmental evidence
- A consideration of the archaeological evidence from within the Site set in its broader landscape and historic setting

The preparation of the report may involve the following elements:

- The conservation of appropriate material, including the X-raying of ironwork
- The spot dating of all pottery from excavated contexts. Spot dating will be corroborated by scanning of other categories of material
- The preparation of a preliminary phased site matrix with supporting lists of contexts by type (ditch fill, pit fill etc.), by spot-dated phase (Early Bronze Age, Middle Iron Age, Roman etc.), by structural grouping (e.g. contexts by pit, by building etc.), supported by preliminary phase plans.
- A statement on each category of material, including reference to quantity, provenance, range and variety, condition and existence of other primary sources.
- The selection and prioritisation of bulk soil samples taken for environmental and artefactual data in the light of preliminary phasing. Sieving, processing and scanning of selected soil samples will be undertaken and an assessment statement on charred food and plant remains, including references as for the categories of material
- A statement of potential for each material category and for the data collection as a whole will be prepared, including specific questions that can be answered and the potential value of the data to local, regional and national investigation priorities.

5.1.3 Where appropriate and subject to further agreement, further analysis may be undertaken and the results published in a journal appropriate to the significance of finds. An OASIS online record will be initiated at

the start of work, and a copy of the OASIS form included with the final report. Where positive results are drawn for a project, a summary report will also be submitted for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6 ARCHIVE

6.1 Preparation and Deposition

- 6.1.1 The complete project archive will be prepared in accordance with DigVentures' Guidelines for Archive Preparation and in accordance with the guidelines outlined in Appendix 3 of *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991).
- 6.1.2 Following consultation with the Suffolk HER, a unique archaeological 'event number' has been applied for and will be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work. The material archive from the project, including the finds and subject to the wishes of the landowner will be deposited with the SCCAS/CT County Store.
- 6.1.3 Guidelines for preparation and deposition (SCCAS 2014) have been fully reviewed to ensure that the curator's requirements can be fully met. Deposition of the Digital Archive will follow guidelines outlined by The Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and RCAHMS (2012), and a digital version of the project archive will be prepared for uploading to Suffolk County Council's servers.

7 PROJECT MANAGEMENT AND STAFFING

8 STANDARDS

8.1 Personnel

- 8.1.1 The fieldwork will be directed and supervised by an experienced archaeologist from DigVentures core staff (see Appendix 1), who will be on site, having been given prior notification by the Client, as soon as groundworks are being undertaken that could have an impact on potential archaeological features. The overall responsibility for the conduct and management of the project will be held by one of DigVentures' Project Managers, who will visit the fieldwork as appropriate to monitor progress and to ensure that the scope of works is adhered to. The appointed Project Manager and experienced archaeologist will be involved in all phases of the evaluation through to its completion.
- 8.1.2 The analysis of the finds and environmental data will be undertaken by DigVentures' core staff or external specialists, using DigVentures' standard *pro forma* recording system. The work will be carried out

under the supervision of the following departmental managers under the overall direction of the Project Manager. Information on DigVentures' external finds and environmental specialists can be provided on request.

9 STANDARDS

9.1 Personnel

9.2 Quality and Code of Practice

9.2.1 DigVentures is a Registered Organisation with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. All senior managers are MIfA registered. The company endorses the Code of Practice and the Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology of The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

9.2.2 All core staff employed by DigVentures are appropriately qualified CIfA members, and employed in line with The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists Codes of Practice. DigVentures operates a *Project Management System*. All projects are undertaken under the direction of the Project Manager who is responsible to a Section Head, who ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation. The Managing Director has ultimate responsibility for all of the companies work.

10 INSURANCE AND HEALTH AND SAFETY

10.1 Policy and Risk Assessment

10.1.1 Health and safety considerations will be of paramount importance in conducting all fieldwork. Safe working practises will override archaeological considerations at all times. DigVentures Ltd shall undertake the works in accordance with the Forestry Commission's Health and Safety requirements and Health and Safety Plan. This document should take account of any design information pertaining to above ground hazards such as buildings and structures and below ground hazards such as services, utilities and infrastructure. Risk Assessments should also consider below ground contaminants such as unexploded ordnance.

10.1.2 DigVentures Ltd will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with its company Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *The Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974*, and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992*, and in accordance with the SCAUM (Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers) health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (1996). Trench excavation and design shall conform to Health and

Safety legislation, incorporating current best engineering practice where possible.

- 10.1.3 DigVentures has both public liability (£10,000,000) and professional indemnity insurance (£5,000,000).

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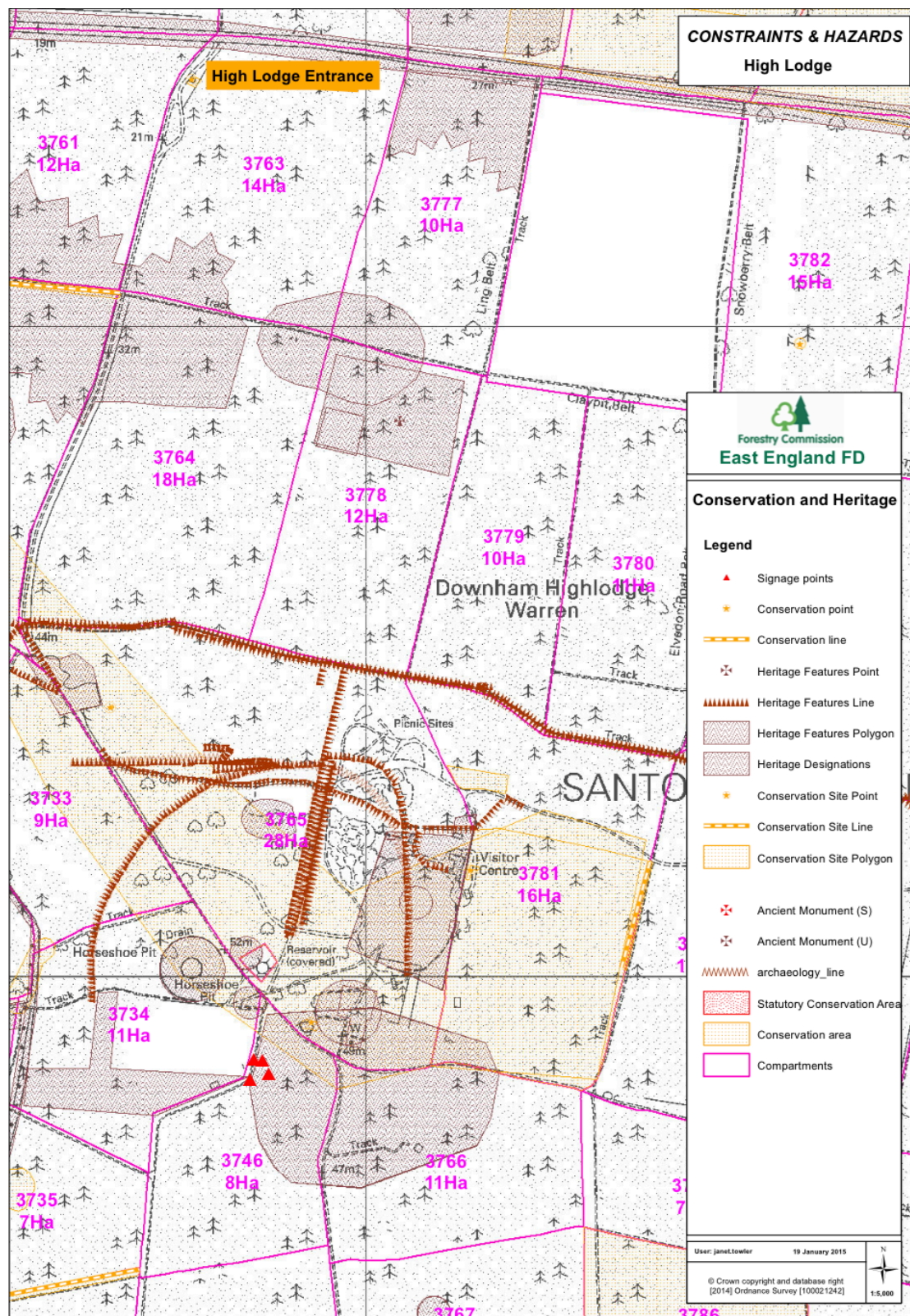


Figure 1: High Lodge, Santon Downham, Conservation & Heritage Constraints

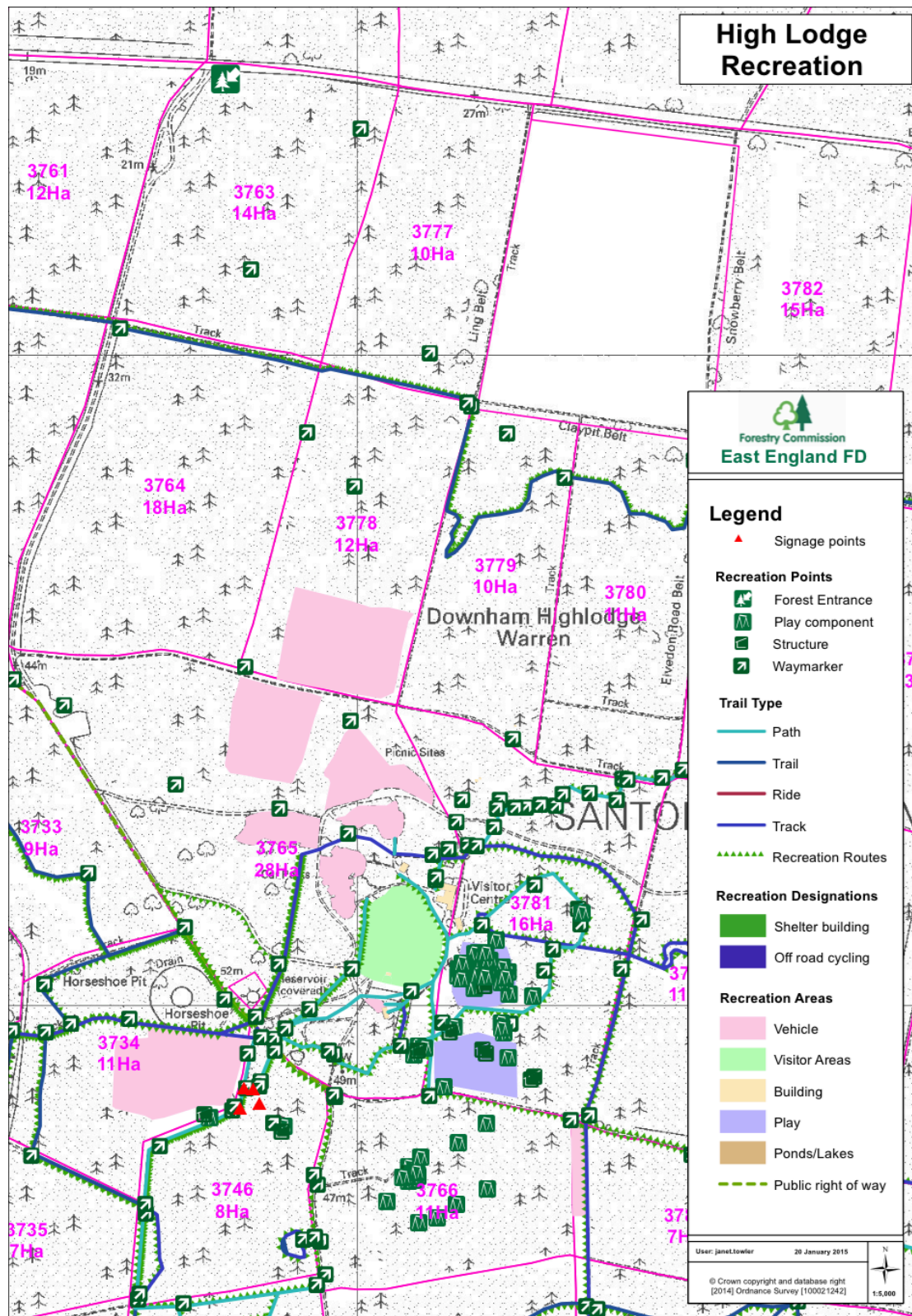


Figure 2: High Lodge, Stanton Downham, Recreation Points and play structures

