An Archaeological Evaluation of Land Adjacent to Arden House, The Street, Fornham All Saints, Suffolk.

Prepared for Matt Stone of
Moore & Stone Carpentry and Building Ltd

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Contents

*1x2m scale

Archaeological Evaluation of land adjacent to Arden House, The Street, Fornham All Saints, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. IP28 6JW.

Location:	Fornham All Saints
Grid Ref:	TL 8383 6763
HES No:	FAS 051
Date of fieldwork:	24th September 2013

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Tom Stebbing of JSA Ltd and Moore & Stone Carpentry and Building Ltd on behalf of the landowner, to undertake an evaluation by trial trench of land adjacent to Arden House, The Street, Fornham All Saints, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

The plot measures c. 345m^2 and is proposed for the development of a single residential home (Planning Ref: SE/12/1235/FUL). The site is situated in the immediate vicinity of the projected line of the Fornham Cursus (FAS 004), parts of which are a Scheduled Monument (SF 114). The cursus, formerly ditches and banks that are now visible as cropmarks, stretches for over a mile between Fornham and Hengrave. It would have been a significant Neolithic landscape feature and is interpreted as a processional way dating to 3500 - 3000BC.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service on behalf of St Edmundsbury Borough Council (Ref: 2013/07/29/SCCAS). The aim of the evaluation work was to assess the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results and the archaeological interpretation of the evaluation.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with the Suffolk County Council archive, following the relevant policy on archiving standards. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database.

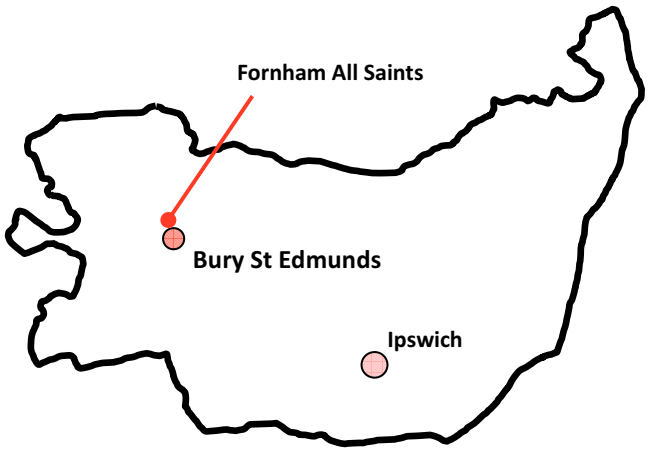
2.0 Summary of Results

The evaluation trench was placed perpendicular to the expected orientation of the Fornham Cursus. No linear features were revealed and only a single anthropogenic feature was recorded in the form of a small post-hole of uncertain date. The general fill and character of this feature suggest that it may be prehistoric in date.

A small number of residual prehistoric flints were collected, including a fresh flake from a natural feature and a weathered bladelet from the subsoil.

The general deposit sequence of soils were recorded, which amount to a thin lower subsoil overlaying the natural sand below a subsoil build-up and a 20th century garden soil.

The results of this evaluation appear to demonstrate that the proposed footprint for the development is not sited upon monumental Neolithic features associated with the expected alignment of the Fornham Cursus.



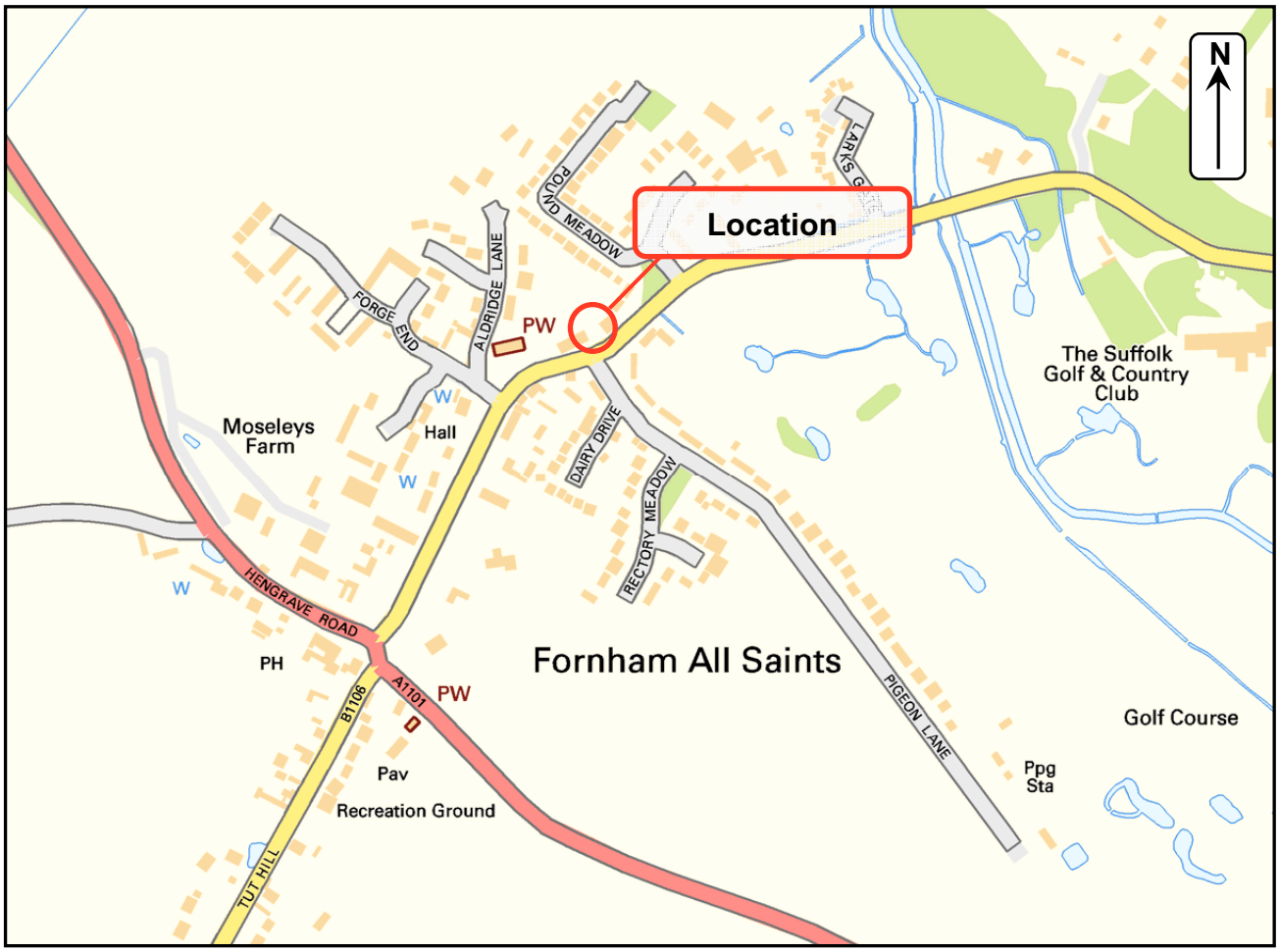


Figure 1. General Location Plan

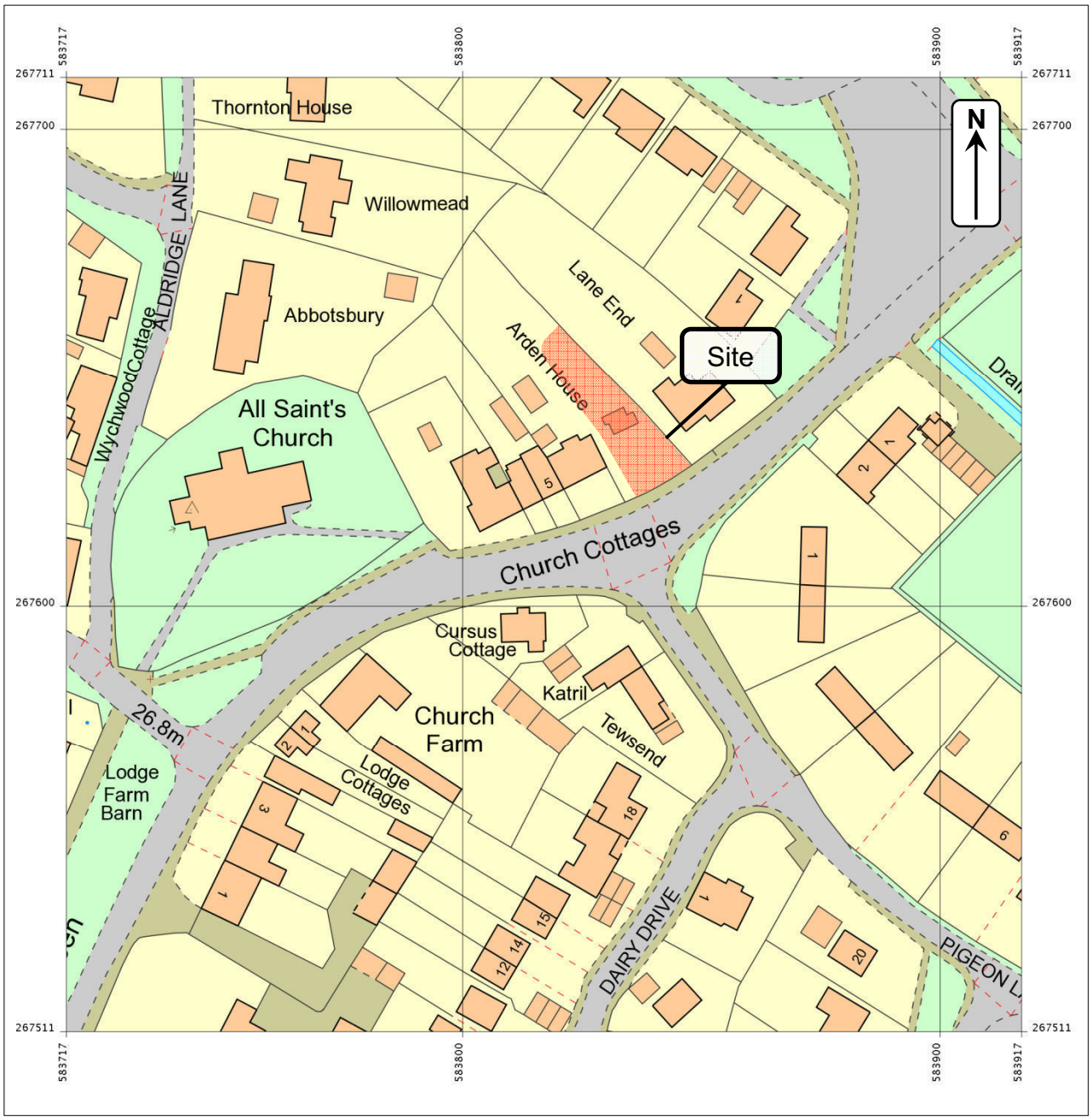


Figure 2: Site Location Plan

Supplied by: Stanfords
Reference: OI624648
Centre coordinates: 583817 267611

3.0 Geology and Topography

Fornham All Saints is situated immediately north-northwest of the town of Bury St Edmunds, c. 500m west of Fornham St Genevieve.

The development site is located on the western slopes of the River Lark valley; c.200m west from the course of the river.

The underlying geology is Upper (Cretaceous) Chalk, overlain by superficial Quaternary period river terrace deposits of sand and gravel - Geology of Britain Viewer (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The sub-surface geology of the site encountered during the fieldwork can be characterised as medium grained pale yellow sands with clasts of frost-fractured flints and iron-oxide rich carrstone.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

The development site is located in the village of Fornham All Saints where significant evidence for a monumental prehistoric landscape has been identified through cropmarks and aerial photography in the form of a Neolithic cursus known as the Fornham All Saints Cursus, parts of which are a Scheduled Monument (SF114). The cursus, formerly ditches and banks that are now visible as cropmarks, stretches for over a mile between Fornham and Hengrave. It would have been a significant landscape feature and is interpreted as a processional way dating to 3500 - 3000BC.

The projected line of the cursus, as recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, is speculative across the area of the village, as the ditches are obscured by modern settlement, but it is believed to run through the village, in the general area of All Saints Church (and therefore in close proximity to the development site), to perhaps terminate in fields beside Pigeon Lane; where a complex of later ring ditches and henge like features has been identified through cropmarks.

The site is also within the area of the historic settlement core, close to the All Saints Church which has its origins recorded in Domesday (FAS 043).

The 1st Edition OS plan of 1884 shows Arden House in clear detail, with the same building and plot layout as is currently present.

Records of sites or archaeological interventions in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the development include:

- **Site/SMR Code FAS017: All Saints Church.** All Saints' church is situated in the north of the parish, within the village centre. A church is recorded here in the Domesday book. It has a Normanesque style south doorway and an early 13th century tower. The nave dates from c. 1300. The site of the church is believed to partially overlay the cursus FAS 004. [c. 75m W of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code SAM114a & 114b/FAS004: Fornham All Saints Cursus.** The site of a nationally significant Neolithic cursus monument c. 1.87km long, from Hengrave to Fornham All Saints, parallel to River Lark with several marked changes of direction along its route. It is identifiable from cropmarks with its eastern end is less clear but is believed to run through Fornham Village, through the area of All Saints Church and ending in a field beside Pigeon Lane (where a complex of ?later ring ditches and henge like features is sited). The western most portion of the monument measures c. 23m wide, with the rest c. 40m wide. There are accounts of tightly packed flints having been encountered along its line.

Evidence for prehistoric activity in the 'middle part' of the cursus in fields to the NW of the site c. 350m include:

- **Site/SMR Code FAS008/SF114b: Ring Ditch.** A series of cropmarks photographed by K J St Joseph adjacent to the central part of the Fornham Cursus cropmark: at least four complete ring ditches, at TL 8350 6777 (circa 22m diameter); at TL 8354 6780 (circa 16m diameter); at TL 8348 6782 (circa 14m in

diameter) & TL 8343 6782 (circa 5m in diameter), also 3 partial ring ditches and various linear ditches on a different line to the cursus within this area NW of Fornham village. [within fields c. 350m NW of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS024/SF114b: Ring Ditch.** A Small ring ditch, under 10m diameter within the Scheduled area and part of the group forming SF14b.

- **Site/SMR Code FAS025/SF114b: Ring Ditch.** A Small ring ditch, under 10m diameter within the Scheduled area and part of the group forming SF14b.

Evidence for prehistoric activity relating to the eastern end of the cursus in fields to the SE of the site include:

- **Site/SMR Code FAS005: Ring Ditches**. A series of cropmarks indicating the presence of four complex ring ditches and other features have been identified at the eastern end of the Fornham Cursus through aerial photography within a large triangular field adjacent to Pigeon Lane, on the opposite side from the Golf Course. [c. 275m SE]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS014/SUFF112: Ring Ditch**. Located within the area recorded by aerial photography as FAS005 is a 39m diameter ring ditch with an inner ditch of 17m diameter. [c. 275m SE]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS014/SUFF113: Ring Ditch**. Located within the area recorded by aerial photography as FAS005 is a 21m diameter ring ditch with an inner ditch of 15m diameter. The ditch as sectioned in two places by A.R.Edwardson during an excavation in 1960. Roman pottery sherds and a roman coin (of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius - 161 to 180) were found in the secondary silting of the ditch. TL8404 6744 [c. 275m SE of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS014/SUFF114: Ring Ditch/Causeway**. Located within the area recorded by aerial photography as FAS005 is a 29m diameter ring ditch with a large causeway on its SW side and a possible pit at each end of the ditch, suggestive of a henge like monument. [c. 275m SE]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS015/SUFF115: Ring Ditch**. Located within the area recorded by aerial photography as FAS005 is a 22m diameter ring ditch containing a 12m diameter circular feature within its centre and four pits on its western side, suggestive of a henge like monument. [c. 275m SE]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS022: Bronze Age Ditch**. In 1997, an evaluation for a sump area for a proposed reservoir at Fornham Golf Club found a single ditch containing Bronze Age pottery. TL 8400 6700 [c. 600m SE]

The following Archaeological interventions within relatively close proximity to the site have all recorded no significant archaeological deposits within the projected line of the Fornham Cursus:

- **Site/SMR Code FAS036: 18 Pigeon Lane.** Monitoring of groundworks for an extension to No.18 Pigeon Lane in 2008 recorded no archaeological features or finds. TL8404 6744 [c. 275m SE of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS032: 45 Pigeon Lane.** Monitoring of groundworks for an extension and new garage at No.45 Pigeon Lane in 2006 recorded no archaeological features or finds. TL8418 6725 [c. 475m SE of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS031: 12 Aldridge Lane.** In 2003 a single trench evaluation for a proposed development at 12 Aldridge Lane recorded a probable early medieval ditch. TL8371 6762 [c. 150m NW of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code FSM017: The Willows.** In 2006 monitoring of groundworks for a conservatory at The Willows recorded not archaeological features or finds, aside from a single sherd of ?Early Saxon pottery. TL8372 6768 [c. 140m W of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS031: 12 Aldridge Lane.** In 2003 a single trench evaluation for a proposed development at 12 Aldridge Lane recorded a probable early medieval ditch. TL8371 6762 [c. 150m NW of the site]

- **Site/SMR Code FAS022: Land at 'Katril', Pigeon Lane.** In 2001 a single trench evaluation for a proposed development recorded no archaeological features or finds. TL8382 6759 [c. 150m SE of the site]

5.0 **Methodology** (Figure 3)

As requested by the Brief, a single evaluation trench measuring 1.8m wide by 6.5m long was excavated under the control of an experienced archaeologist; using a 3-ton mechanical excavator fitted with a ditching bucket.

Plate 2: Evaluation Trench (looking south-west) [2x2m + 1x1m scale]

The trench was orientated specifically to fall perpendicular to the expected alignment of the prehistoric cursus.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and digital images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were taken using a temporary benchmark of 26.13m OD located at the south-west corner of Arden House, tied to an OS Spot Height of 26.8m OD located on the pathway at the entrance to All Saints Church.

6.0 Results *(Figures 4 & 5; Appendix 1)*

- ***'Natural deposits'***

Natural sand (05) was revealed at a depth of between 0.9m and 1m, observed to slope very gently from west to east within the confines of the evaluation trench. The sand was mid-yellow, medium grained and contained clasts of flints and carrstone lumps.

- ***Lower Subsoil***

Above the natural was a mottled lower subsoil which may have been subject to some form of archaic bioturbation (06). This deposit was c.0.10m deep and shared a diffuse horizon with both the subsoil above and the natural sand below.

- ***Upper subsoil***

Above the lower subsoil (06) was mid-grey silty-sand of c.0.4m depth (07) which was fairly homogenised and appears to represent a general soil build-up.

Plate 2: Posthole [01]
(looking NE) [1x0.3m scale]

- ***Garden soil*** *(19th to 20th century)*

The upper most soil comprised of a fairly active dark brownish-grey sandy-loam of c. 0.35m deep sealed below the modern gravel surface.

- ***Posthole***

A single small pit interpreted as a posthole was recorded ([01]) which was well defined and contained a homogenous mid-grey silty-sand (02) with rare flecks of charcoal. Other than a small piece of burnt flint no artefacts were present within its fill.

- ***Natural feature***

An amorphous patch of root or burrow disturbance ([03]) was recorded at the interface of the lower subsoil and the natural sand. A single prehistoric flake in fresh condition was collected from this naturally created feature.

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2)*

- **Pottery**

Introduction

Three sherds of late post-medieval to modern pottery weighing a total of 40g were collected from two contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric:

Context	Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV	Date Range	Comments
07	Transfer-printed earthenwares	TPE	1	7	0.09	1	18th to 20th	L19-E20th type
08	Transfer-printed earthenwares	TPE	1	7	0.03	1	18th to 20th	M19-E20th type
08	Modern refined red earthenwares	MREFR	1	33	0.17	1	L.19th-20th	
	Grand Total		**3**	**47**	**0.29**	**3**		

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Basic quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. Fabric types follow the post-Roman fabric series after Sue Anderson with form terminology following MPRG (1998).

Conclusions

The sherds, all of which are late post-medieval in date, were collected from the subsoil and garden soil. The blue transfer-printed wares are of low quality, a plate sherd from context 08 shows a geometric design of late 19th century type while the piece from context 07 has an English floral design and is of a 20th century type. The other sherd from the garden soil 08 is from a modern vase.

- **Flint**

Three small struck flints were collected (weighing a total of 20g) during the monitoring work along with a small piece of burnt flint. Each piece was examined by eye and with the aid of a hand lens (x6 magnification) before being catalogued according to a basic typology using standard lithic terminology where possible.

This small assemblage is made exclusively from medium grained opaque flint, with occasional interclasts and flaws. The fabric is a mid greyish-yellow honey coloured when viewed through a strong white light. The condition of the assemblage is variable. Examples of cortex are present in the form of a thin chalky skin and the collection source is likely to be local, selected from surface stones or pebbles from along the Lark river valley.

The small bladelet is indicative of Mesolithic industry, it was found as a weathered and abraded piece from the subsoil (07).

A fresh flake collected from a natural feature at the surface of the sand geology is a squat, hard hammer stuck piece with evidence of rotation. This suggests a multiple platform core and is usually indicative of a Neolithic industry. The retention of cortex and the shortness of the flake are more typical of later prehistoric techniques of manufacture. A broad Neolithic to Bronze Age date is therefore given to this piece.

The single small pieces of burnt flint (weighing 4g) was collected from the fill of a possible prehistoric feature ([01]), it has a granulated and reddened appearance.

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
04	Flake	1	6	Fill of a natural feature
A short, squat flake with a thin, chalky cortex. Hard hammer struck, no sign of platform abrasion. Previous opposing strikes show that the material has been rotated. Fresh condition. 6g.				
06	Chunk	1	11	Lower subsoil
Chunk retains a thin, white cortex. Produced by shatter with evidence of a previous strike, possibly produced through decortication of a pebble/nodule. No wear/abrasion. 11g.				
07	Bladelet	1	3	Subsoil
A fairly soft hammer struck flake, 30mm L, <15mm W. No cortex, small platform – struck from a very small core. Unilateral partial micro denticulation and wear. Well patinated and abraded. 3g.				

8.0 Conclusions

The evaluation trench was placed perpendicular to the expected orientation of the Fornham Cursus. No linear features were revealed and only a single anthropogenic feature was recorded in the form of a small post-hole of uncertain date. The general fill and character of this feature suggest that it may be prehistoric in date.

A small number of residual prehistoric flints were collected, including a fresh flake from a natural feature and a weathered bladelet from the subsoil.

The general deposit sequence of the soils were recorded, which amount to a thin lower subsoil overlaying the natural sand sealed below c. 0.4m of subsoil. Above this was c. 0.35m of 19th to 20th century garden soil.

The results of this evaluation appear to demonstrate that the proposed footprint for the development is not sited upon monumental Neolithic features associated with the expected alignment of the Fornham Cursus. It may be concluded that there remains only moderate potential for further evidence of prehistoric activity at the site, preserved below the subsoil, of which the single posthole encountered may be an example.

Any recommendations for further archaeological mitigation ahead of the proposed development will be made by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to Tom Stebbing if JSA Ltd and Matt Stone of Moore & Stone Carpentry and Building Ltd who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work. All stages of the monitoring and post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author.

10.0 Bibliography

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Cut		Oval, concave profiled, 0.4m L, 0.35m W, c.0.20m deep.	Posthole	*Prehistoric*
02	Deposit	[01]	Firm/dense, mid-brownish-grey silty-sand, occ. stones, v.rare charcoal flecks, well homogenised		
03	Feature		Amorphous and irregular in plan and section, irreg, depths of 20mm to 100mm	Natural feature	*Prehistoric*
04	Deposit	[03]	Soft, mid-brownish-grey mottled with greyish-yellow silty-sand, occ. stones		
05	Deposit		Soft, mid-yellow sand (medium grained), occ. flint and carrstone lumps	Natural Geology	
06	Deposit		Firm, mottled mid-brownish-grey and greyish-yellow silty-sand, mod. stones, well mixed.c.100mm deep	Lower subsoil	*Prehistoric*
07	Deposit		Friable, mid-grey silty-sand, oc. chalk and stones, rare cbm (L.P.Med.) + coke lumps, c. 0.4m deep	Subsoil	*Post-medieval*
08	Deposit		Soft, dark-brownish-grey sandy-loam, occ. coal/chalk/stones, rare cbm (L.P.Med) + coke lumps c. 0.35m deep	Garden soil	*Late .Post-Med.*
09	Deposit		Sandy hoggin make-up c. 50mm thick	Hoggin	*Modern*
10	Deposit		Mix of sandy loam and pea gravel , c. 100mm thick	Gravel surface	*Modern*

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Posthole	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
02	Burnt Flint	1	4
04	Flint	1	6
06	Flint	1	11
07	Flint	1	3
07	Pottery	1	7
08	Pottery	2	40

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Burnt Flint	1
	Flint	1
Mesolithic (10000 to 4001BC)	Flint	1
Neolithic (4000 to 2201BC)	Flint	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pottery	2
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pottery	1

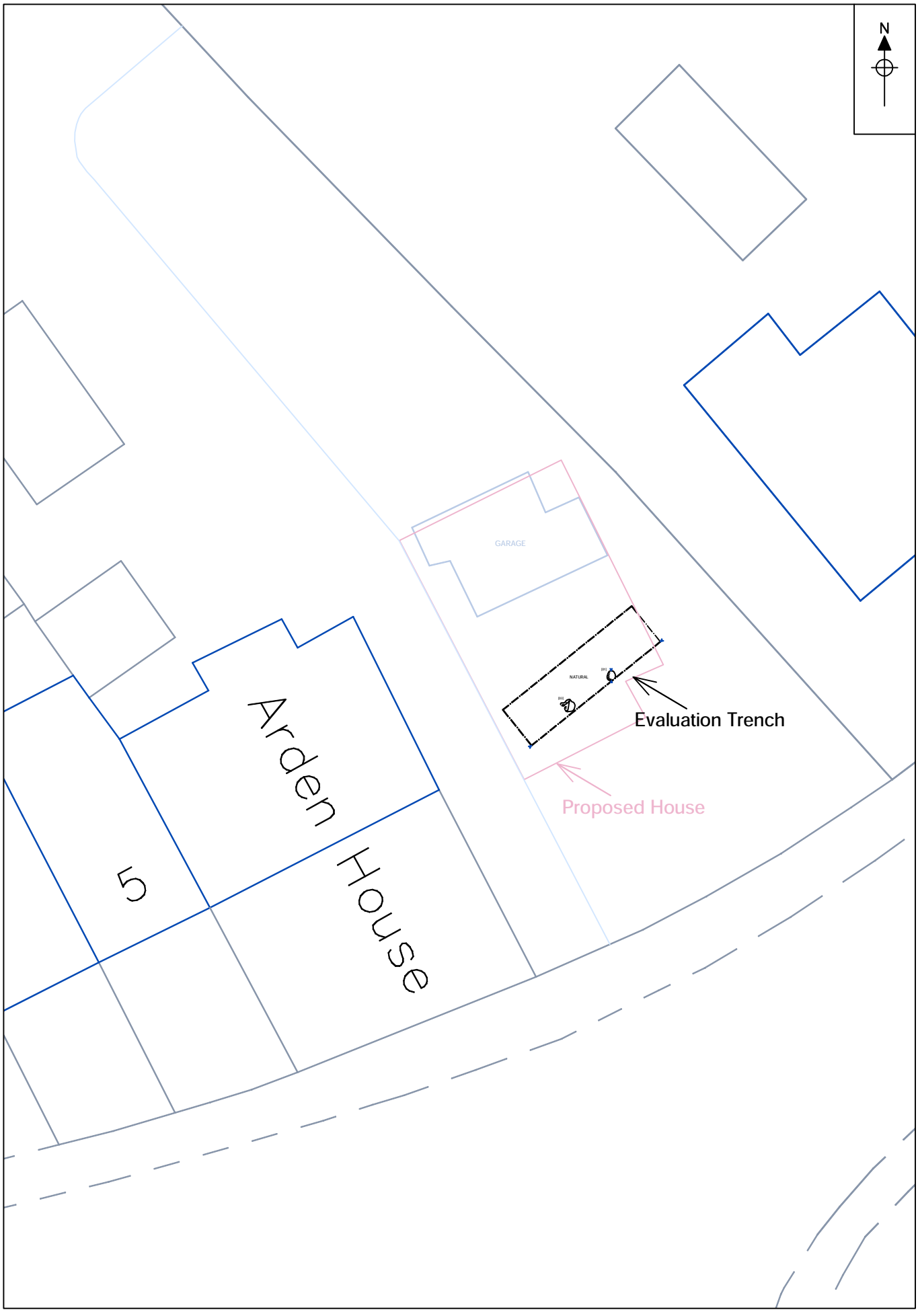

Figure 3. Site plan. Scale 1:200

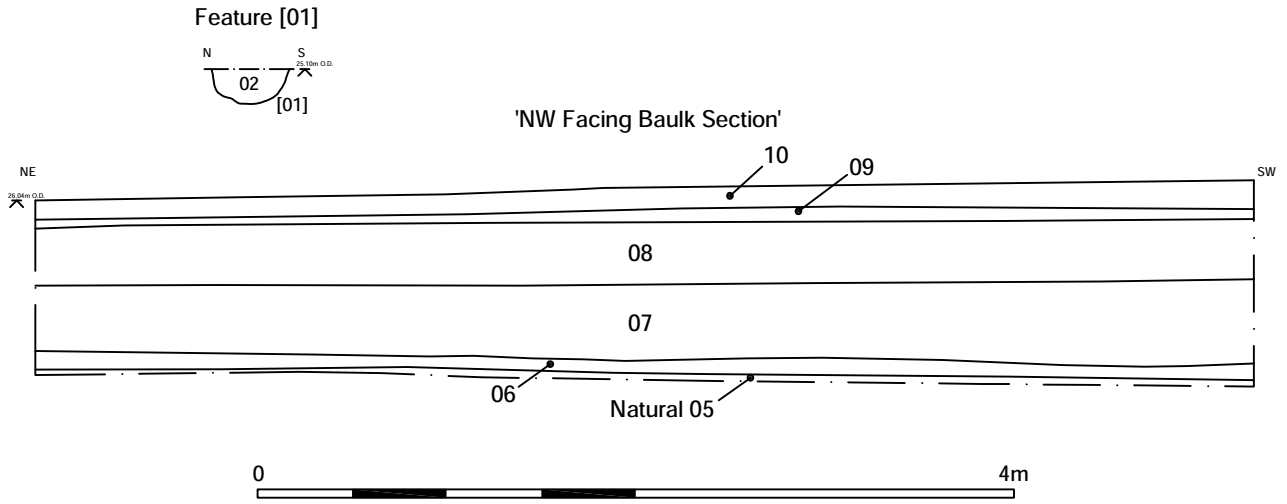

Figure 5. Recorded Sections. Scale 1:40

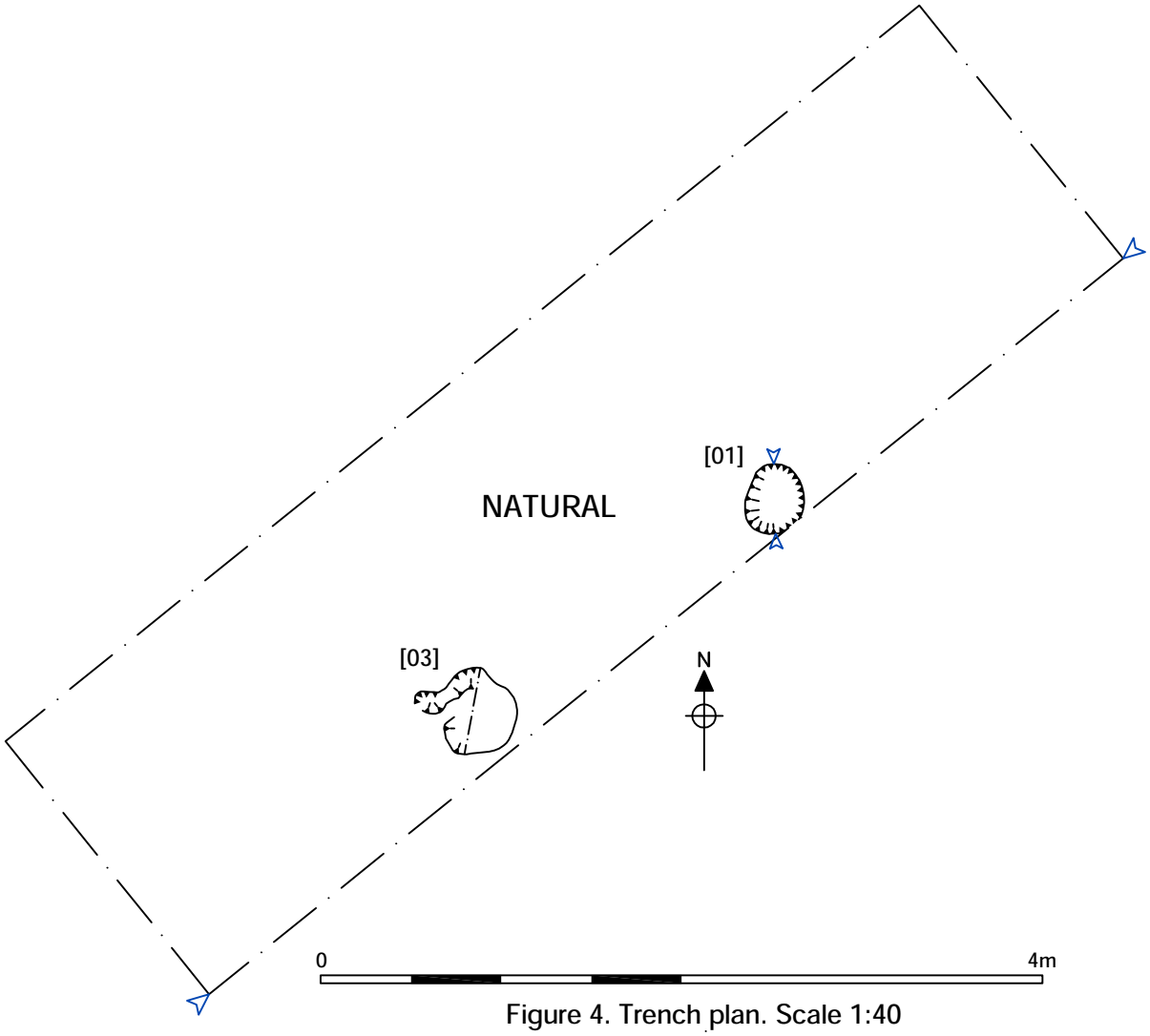

Figure 4. Trench plan. Scale 1:40

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

LAND ADJACENT TO ARDEN HOUSE, FORNHAM ALL SAINTS, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	SE/12/1235/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 838 676
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of a dwelling
AREA:	Small
CURRENT LAND USE:	Garden
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel: 01284 741225 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	30 July 2013

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (Condition **) relating to archaeological investigation:

'No development shall take place until 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.'

1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.

1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

2.1 The proposed construction of a house affects a site in the immediate vicinity of the projected line of the Fornham Cursus (FAS 004), parts of which are a Scheduled Monument (SF 114). The cursus, formerly ditches and banks that are now visible as cropmarks, stretches for over a mile between Fornham and Hengrave. It would have been a significant landscape feature and is interpreted as a processional way dating to 3500 - 3000BC.

2.2 The projected line of the cursus as recorded on the Historic Environment Record is speculative at this point as the ditches are obscured by buildings. The development site is therefore of high archaeological potential, close to the line of the large cursus ditch. There is potential for the remains of earthworks and other associated prehistoric features to be present – other monuments relating to the cursus, including burial monuments FAS 008, FAS 024 and FAS 025, are recorded to the west of the development area. The site is also within the area of the historic settlement core, close to the church (FAS 043), and there may be archaeological remains relating to early settlement on the site.

Planning Background

3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

4.1 A trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

4.2 Trial Trenching is required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.

4.4 A trench should be excavated within the proposed footprint, and it should run perpendicular to the line of the cursus/parallel to the road. A linear trench is thought to be the most appropriate sampling method and it should be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. The trench should be 6.5m long minimum unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.

4.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

5.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

5.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.

6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.

6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this

should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.

6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

6.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.

6.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

6.8 All parts of the OASIS online form http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

6.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

6.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.