



Fornham Farm, Thetford Road, Fornham St Martin, Suffolk

Client:

Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd

Date:

January 2016

FSM 026
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/003
Author: Jez Meredith
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**Fornham Farm, Thetford Road,
Fornham St Martin, Suffolk
FSM 026**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/003

Author: Jezz Meredith

Editor: Rhodri Gardner

Report Date: January 2016



Plate 1. View of the trench looking south-west. The ranging rod in the foreground is 1m.

HER Information

Site Code: FSM 026 (event ESF23300)
Site Name: Fornham Farm, Thetford Road
Report Number 2016/003
Planning Application No: DC/15/1332/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 14th January 2016
Grid Reference: TL 8507 6723
Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-231267
Curatorial Officer: Kate Batt
Project Officer: Jezz Meredith
Client/Funding Body: Balloon Barn Properties
Client Reference: n/a

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Jezz Meredith
Date: 22nd January 2016

Approved By: Dr Rhodri Gardner
Position: Managing Director
Date: 22nd January 2016
Signed:

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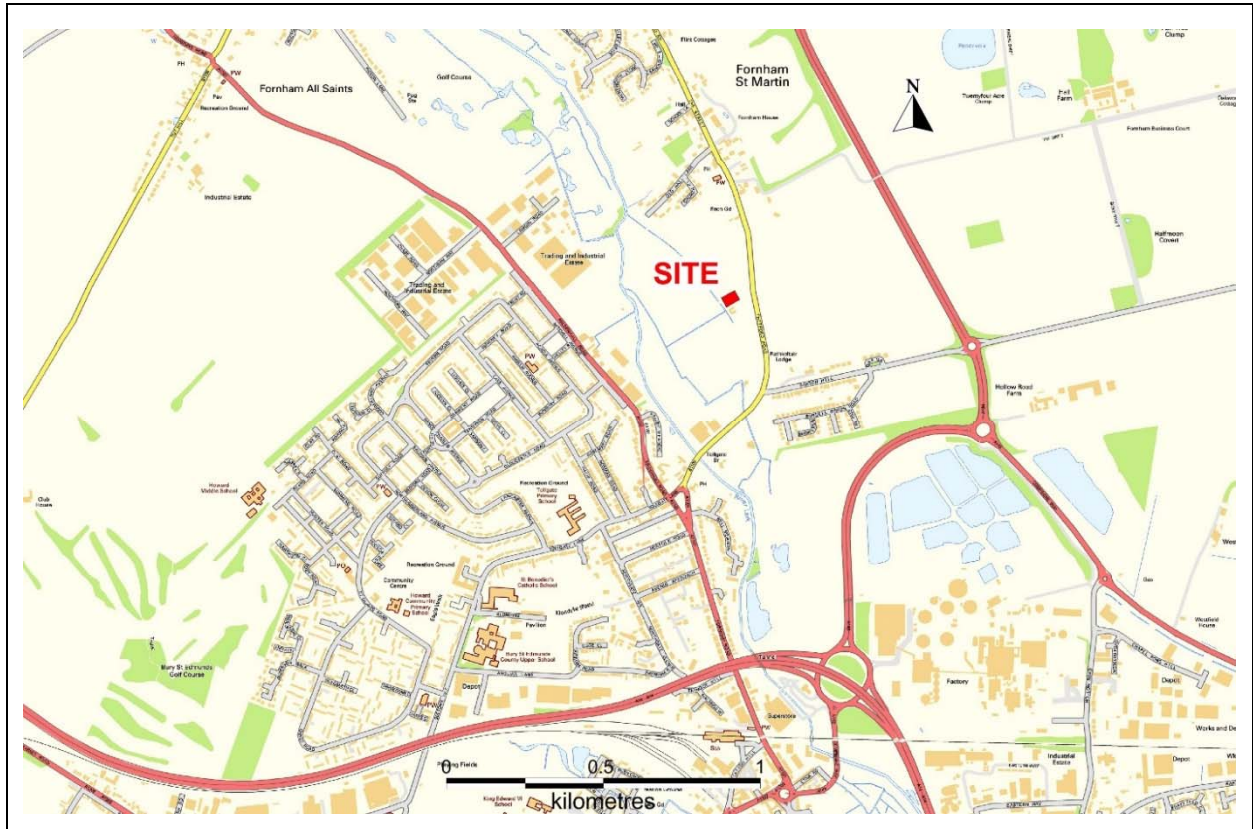
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Summary

A single trench evaluation revealed deep alluvial deposits of c.0.6m depth over highly waterlogged sands but no features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed. No waterlogged organic remains were identified either.



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Figure 1. Site location

1. Introduction

Suffolk Archaeology were commissioned to conduct a trial trench evaluation within the footprint of a proposed barn at Fornham Farm, Thetford Road, Fornham St Martin (Fig.1, grid reference TL 8507 6723). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') is within an area of crushed concrete hard standing. The site area measures c.225sqm.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the archaeological curatorial officer Kate Batt proposed that the site be investigated for its archaeological potential as a condition of planning consent (planning application: DC/15/1332/FUL). The brief asked for a linear trench to investigate the area of the new barn.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment' written by John Craven (Appendix 1) specified how the trenches would be arranged. A single north-east to south-west running trench of 10m was proposed (Fig. 2).

The trial trenching was conducted during the morning of the 14th of January 2016.

The site has been given the Fornham St Martin reference FSM 026 (event reference ESF23300) within the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Suffolk. The national OASIS record for this site is Suffolka1-231267.

2. Geology and topography

The site is situated to the west of the River Lark, on the edge of the floodplain and just on the 30m contour.

The underlying drift geology consists of alluvial and periglacial deposits of silts and sand over chalk bedrock (British Geological Survey).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies close to the River Lark in an area of high archaeological potential from the prehistoric period onwards. According to the Brief by Kate Batt the site is close to the medieval core of the village of Fornham St Martin (FSM 023), medieval or earlier earthworks (FSM 020) and a find of a Roman gold ring (FSM 004). However as this evaluation project yielded only negative results, further examination and comparison of HER entries in the vicinity was not thought to be warranted.

4. Methodology

Trenching was conducted using a 360° tracked mini-digger equipped with a 1m wide toothless ditching bucket. All machining was carried out under direct archaeological observation with the overburden removed by machine to reveal undisturbed natural sand (hereafter the 'natural').

The base of the trench was examined for features and deposits of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds and was also searched by metal detector.

The sides of the trench were too unstable, deep and wet to enter so detailed digital photographs were made and deposits recorded from the safety of the top of the trench. The trench was backfilled immediately after the records were made.

All elements of the site archive have been identified with the HER code FSM 026.



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Figure 2. Plan of trench within proposed development area

5. Results

The single trench (Trench 1) was north-east to south-west running (Fig. 2), was 10m long, 1m wide and c.1.4m deep (Plate 1). Due to the depth of deposits encountered the ends were sloped so that the length of the base of the trench was c.8m.

The deposits encountered can be seen in Plate 2 and a context list is summarised in Table 1 below:

Context	Depth	Description
0001	-	Unstratified finds from spoil or metal detector search (none recovered)
0002	0.5m	Modern hardcore spread consisting of crushed concrete and building rubble
0003	0.3m	Mixed humic loam/topsoil deposit, highly compacted, with lenses and dumps of medium orange brown sand
0004	0.6m	Alluvial silts. Light to mid grey sandy silt with occasional small charcoal flecks but with very few other inclusions
0005	-	Natural. Mid to dark orange silty sand with occasional flint nodules, some quite large (<150mm). Water strike at this level resulting in trench filling with water

Table 1. Context list

No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were found. Modern ceramics, building material, plastics and metal items were identified but discarded as they had come from deposits 0002 or 0003. No remains were encountered within the alluvial deposit 0004.



Plate 2. View of deep deposits in side of trench, looking south-east, 2m scale.



Plate 3. General view of trench looking south with the floodplain of River Lark behind.

6. Conclusions

The site is within the valley of the River Lark (Plate 3), an area with rich archaeological potential. The deposits encountered indicate that the site is on the edge of the floodplain and prior to the build-up of alluvial sediments was probably frequently flooded.

No features, deposits or finds of archaeological significance were identified. Deeper deposits were severely water-logged so there was potential for organic remains to be well preserved, although none were identified during the trial trenching.

7. Archive deposition

Paper and digital archive will be submitted to the county HER, reference FSM 026.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Jez Meredith and Tim Carter (metal detectorist). Graham the landowner / site developer kindly provided the digger and drove it himself. Project management was undertaken by Rhodri Gardner who provided advice during the fieldwork and production of this report.

9. Bibliography

Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Fornham Farm

Thetford Road, Fornham St Martin, Suffolk

Client:

Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd

Date:

November 2015

FSM 026

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation

Author: John Craven

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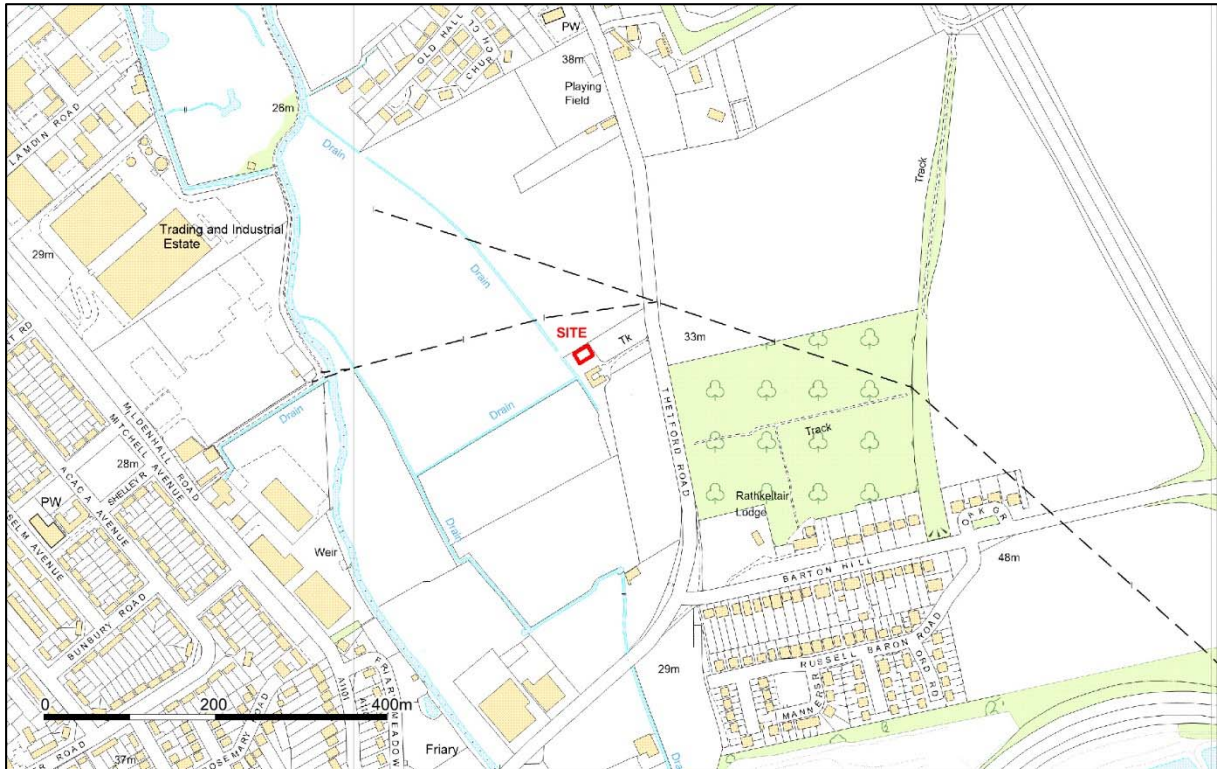
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Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/15/1332/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Kate Batt (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 8507 6723
Area:	c.225sqm
HER Event No/Site Code:	ESF23300 / FSM 026
Oasis Reference:	231267
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c. 1 day
<hr/>	
Client/Funding Body:	Acorus Rural Property Services Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	FSMFFM001

1. Introduction

- 1.1. A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of agricultural development at Fornham Farm, Thetford Road, Fornham St Martin, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC/15/1332/FUL, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- 1.2. The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 01/10/2015), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- 1.3. Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS, as advisors for the LPA, for review prior to submission to the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.



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Figure 1. Location map

2. The Site

- 2.1. The site lies in open farmland on the fringe of modern Bury St Edmunds and c.400m south of the historic core of Fornham St Martin, in the north-west corner of a large field along the eastern side of the River Lark valley. The proposed development is adjacent to a small complex of existing barns, first shown on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey of 1904.
- 2.2. The site lies at a height of c.30m above Ordnance Datum, towards the base of the west facing valley slope of the River Lark, which lies c.300m to the east.
- 2.3. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Head Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk formation (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- 3.1 The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of high archaeological potential, the site's topographic location across the River Lark valley being typically favourable for early occupation from the prehistoric to Anglo-Saxon periods. An Anglo-Saxon brooch has been recovered a short distance to the north (FSM 013) and Bronze Age, Anglo-Saxon and medieval metalwork has been collected in the field to the east of Thetford Road (FSM 016).
- 3.2 From the medieval period it seems likely the site has been open farmland lying between Fornham St Martin and Bury St Edmunds. The site of the medieval Babwell priory (BSE 014) lies 400m to the south-west, on the far side of the River Lark and the Church of St Martin (FSM 005) 350m to the north.

4. Project Objectives

- 4.1 The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- 4.2 The evaluation will:
 - 4.2.1. Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - 4.2.2. Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - 4.2.3. Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - 4.2.4. Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - 4.2.5. Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
 - 4.2.6. Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - 4.2.7. Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - 4.2.8. Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

5.1.1. The project will be managed by SACIC Manager Dr Rhodri Gardner in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).

5.1.2. SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.

5.1.3. Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

5.2.1. An event number and site code have been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (ESF23300 & FSM 026 respectively) and will be included on all future project documentation.

5.2.2. An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

5.2.3. A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

5.3.1. Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.

5.3.2. The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.

5.3.3. The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated by the placement of a 10m long trench (1.8m in width) across the proposed building footprint, and a proposed trench

plan is included above (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

5.3.4. The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.

5.3.5. The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.5m of ploughsoil until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.

5.3.6. Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.

5.3.7. The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.

5.3.8. There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.

5.3.9. Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.

5.3.10. Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.

5.3.11. Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.

- 5.3.12. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- 5.3.13. An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- 5.3.14. All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- 5.3.15. A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- 5.3.16. All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- 5.3.17. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- 5.3.18. Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and

interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

5.3.19. If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

5.3.20. If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

5.3.21. In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.

5.3.22. Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- 5.4.1. The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Rhodri Gardner. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- 5.4.2. All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 5.4.3. All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- 5.4.4. Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 5.4.5. Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- 5.4.6. Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- 5.4.7. All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.

5.4.8. All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.

5.4.9. Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.

5.4.10. All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

5.5.1. A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

5.5.2. The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.

5.5.3. The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.

5.5.4. The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.

5.5.5. The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.

5.5.6. The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

5.5.7. A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.

5.5.8. The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

5.5.9. An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

5.6.1. On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.

5.6.2. The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.

5.6.3. A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.

5.6.4. A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.

5.6.5. The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).

5.6.6. The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

5.6.7. If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and

transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

5.6.8. Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:

5.6.9. Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

5.6.10. Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.

5.6.11. Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

Appendix 2. OASIS summary

OASIS ID: suffolka1-231267

Project details

Project name	FSM 026 Fornham Farm, Thetford Road, Fornham St Martin
Short description of the project	Single trench evaluation revealed deep alluvial deposits of c.0.6m+ depth over highly waterlogged sands but no features, deposits or finds of archaeological interest were observed and no waterlogged organic remains were identified.
Project dates	Start: 14-01-2016 End: 14-01-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/1332/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	FSM 026 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Farm infrastructure (e.g. barns, grain stores, equipment stores, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ST MARTIN FSM 026Fornham Farm, Thetford Road, Fornham St Martin
Study area	225 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8507 6723 52.271567692645 0.712790480028 52 16 17 N 000 42 46 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Kate Batt
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Jezz Meredith
Type of sponsor/funding body	Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material", "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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