



## **Fibre Cable Installation**

High Lodge Visitor Centre,  
Santon Downham, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Forestry Commission

**Date:**  
March 2018

STN 198  
Archaeological Monitoring Report  
SACIC Report No. 2018/026  
Author: J. A. Craven  
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## HER Information

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<b>Site Code:</b>	<b>STN 198</b>
<b>Site Name:</b>	<b>Fibre Cable Installation, High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham, Suffolk</b>
<b>Report Number</b>	<b>2018/026</b>
<b>Planning Application No:</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Date of Fieldwork:</b>	<b>1st, 5th and 7th March 2018</b>
<b>Grid Reference:</b>	<b>TL 80718644 - TL 80618532</b>
<b>OASIS Reference:</b>	<b>309547</b>
<b>HER Search Reference</b>	<b>N/A</b>
<b>Curatorial Officer:</b>	<b>Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)</b>
<b>Project Officer:</b>	<b>John Craven</b>
<b>Client/Funding Body:</b>	<b>Forestry Commission</b>

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.



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## **Summary**

A program of archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the installation of a fibre cable to the High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham, Suffolk did not observe or identify any archaeological features or deposits, apart from two possible prehistoric struck flints. These add to the known evidence for widespread low-level activity seen in previous archaeological works in the general vicinity.

## **1. Introduction**

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A program of archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the installation of a fibre cable to the High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham, Suffolk (Fig. 1), was carried out in a series of site visits during March 2018. The project was funded by the landowner/developer The Forestry Commission.

The archaeological monitoring was requested by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the Forestry Commission in Suffolk, as the groundworks for the cable installation had the potential to damage archaeological deposits.

The project was carried out in accordance with a Suffolk Archaeology CIC Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 1) which was approved in advance by SCCAS. The aim of the monitoring was to record all archaeological deposits which were exposed, damaged or removed by the excavation of the cable trench.

The High Lodge Visitor Centre lies in The Brecks, c.3km to the southeast of the centre of Brandon and within the coniferous/deciduous woodland of Thetford Forest. The route of the c.1.2km cable trench extended south from the High Lodge site entrance off of the B1107 (TL 8071 8644) and along the centre of the broad grass verge bordering the access road to the Visitor Centre, terminating at the access gates (TL 8061 8532) where the cable was to connect to existing services.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk formation, a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 86 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment dominated by warm chalk seas. In the southern half of the trench route this bedrock is recorded as lying below superficial deposits of Cover Sand formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment dominated by windblown deposits. No superficial deposits are recorded in the northern half of the route (British Geological Survey website, 2018).

High Lodge, as the name suggests, occupies an area of high ground within the Brecks and the cable trench descends obliquely across a northwest facing slope, from c.50m to c.20m above Ordnance Datum, which then continues towards the Little Ouse River, 1.1km to the northwest.

### **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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A full Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search, covering the bulk of the cable route, has recently been completed as part of another survey on the High Lodge site (Sommers 2016). Prior to the start of the project the Forestry Commission also supplied a copy of their own mapping of heritage features (derived from the Suffolk HER).

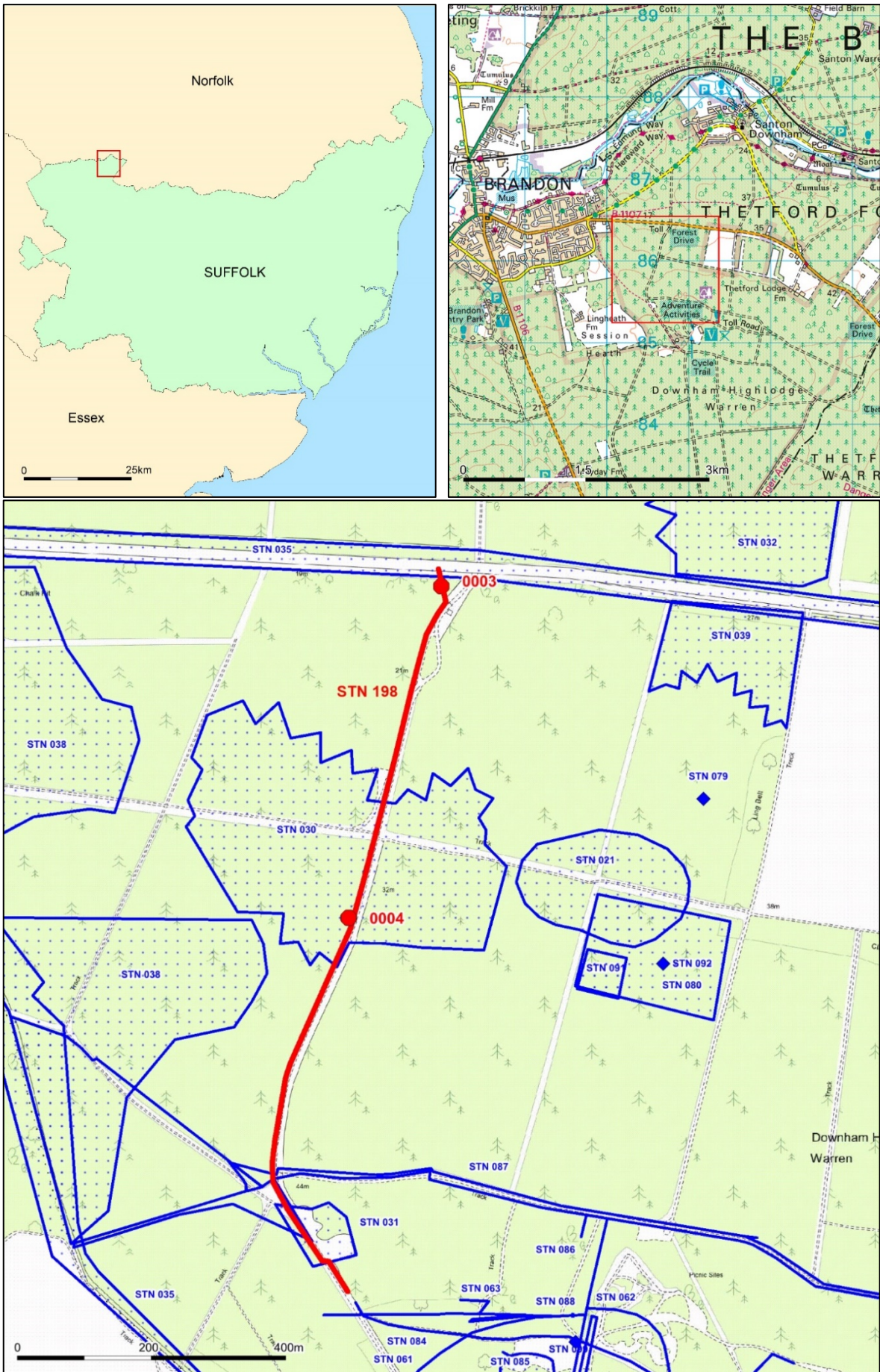
The woodland of the Brecks in the broader region is known to contain widespread evidence for prehistoric and Roman activity. In the immediate surroundings evidence of prehistoric soil layers and features such as ditches and an oven/kiln has previously been recorded in the general vicinity of the Visitor Centre, STN 029 and STN 084, the latter during a similar monitoring of ducting trench. A Roman pottery sherd has previously been recorded during archaeological monitoring (STN 088).

The site lies within the former medieval Downham rabbit warren (STN 035), and various other records are related to medieval/post-medieval earthwork banks associated with former rabbit warrens and the 18th/19th century Cadogan Estate (STN 061, 062, 063, 085, 086, 087 and 088) or undated banks/mounds of uncertain origin (STN 079, 080 and 092). Undated ditches thought to relate to the medieval rabbit warren were identified in the STN 084 ducting trench monitoring.

The access road and cable trench is known to pass through a post-medieval flint-working site (Suffolk Historic Environment Record ref. STN 030) and other areas of post-medieval gun flint industry are recorded at STN 021 and possibly STN 091. The cable trench also runs past/through the site of the post-medieval 'Brick Kiln Cottage'.

Due to a lack of results in the monitoring no updated HER search is thought to be warranted.





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Figure 1. Location map and results plan

## 4. Methodology

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The monitored groundworks consisted of the 0.4m wide cable trench which was excavated by a machine equipped with a toothed bucket under the intermittent observation of an archaeologist. The entire trench was opened in full, prior to installation of the cable and its backfilling, and was observed in its entirety over the course of three site visits from 1st to 7th March 2018. Spoilheaps were visually inspected for finds material.

The trench was recorded by annotating an Ordnance Survey plan and a single context numbering system. Due to an absence of results no plans or sections were recorded. Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the site archive.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-309547) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is to be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Archive Store at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. STN 198.



## 5. Results

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For the majority of its length the cable trench lay c.2-3m west of the tarmac road within a wide grass verge, only crossing to the east in the southernmost 50m. This verge had previously been artificially landscaped, presumably during construction of the slightly raised road, and generally formed a very slight broad ditch along its side. The route of the trench therefore was not seen to cross or affect any extant earthworks and this confirms the picture given by the Forestry Commissions detailed LIDAR survey which, while showing several distinct banks not individually marked on the Suffolk HER in the wider vicinity, shows that no earthworks survive within the footprint of the verge.

The trench averaged 0.5m -0.6m deep and showed a variable topsoil deposit, 0001, which ranged from 0.1m to 0.3m deep. The topsoil overlaid 0.1m to 0.4m of intermittent mixed subsoil, 0002, consisting of mid/dark brown or grey sands. The natural geology of yellow/orange sand/gravels and occasional outcrops of the underlying chalk bedrock was subsequently seen throughout at a depth between 0.1m and 0.5m. Modern disturbance was limited to a c.10m stretch, c.50m from the northern end where the trench cornered as it first met the access road, and consisted of a 0.4m thick clayey/silt soil deposit with pieces of modern brick lying between topsoil and natural geology.

No cut archaeological features or distinct layers/deposits were observed during the monitoring. Two flint flakes, recorded as 0003 and 0004, were collected unstratified from the spoilheaps.



Plate 1. Trench looking southeast from start point on B1107





Plate 2. Trench looking south from  
TL80698635



Plate 3. Trench looking south from  
TL80668626



Plate 4 Trench looking south from  
TL80498572

## 6. The Finds

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Michael Green

### 6.1. Introduction

A total of two struck flints was recovered during the monitoring from the cable trench spoilheaps, with each piece being assigned an individual context number. The struck flint was a blue grey glassy flint. Hard hammer techniques were seen.

### 6.2. Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by *type* with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0003	Flake	None	10	1	8
0004	Flake	None	10	1	9
	<b>Total</b>			<b>2</b>	<b>17</b>

Table 1. Flint summarised by type

### 6.3. Discussion

Overall the flint was in poor condition with moderate edge damage or rolling seen. The knapping techniques used were crude producing irregular angles from un-prepared cores with multiple hinge and step fractures seen.

0003 was a crude large flake. It was struck using hard hammer techniques creating a large bulb with minor bulb splintering. Moderate edge damage was present. This flint is difficult to accurately date but is likely to be later prehistoric due to the crude knapping techniques seen.

0004 was a crude irregular large flake. It was struck using hard hammer techniques creating a large bulb with moderate bulb splintering. It was hinge fractured at the dorsal



edge. Moderate edge damage was present. This flint is difficult to accurately date but is either later prehistoric or modern due to the crude knapping techniques seen.

#### **6.4. Conclusion**

Two flints were recovered from this monitoring. Both flints were crude with moderate edge damage and no patination. They are potentially both accidental modern strikes or maybe later prehistoric in date. Due to the flint being found in up-cast topsoil and subsoil little can be ascertained by this material. It could potentially show a very low level of Bronze Age to Iron Age activity in the near vicinity. This material has been fully described in this report and no further work is recommended.

### **7. Discussion and conclusion**

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The monitoring of the cable trench, while recovering two possible prehistoric struck flints, did not observe or identify any archaeological features or deposits. It should be noted however that the narrow nature of the trench, toothed bucket, variable subsoils and heavy root disturbance throughout meant that observation of soil profiles was severely hampered. As a result it is possible that smaller or indistinct features may have been missed.

While the two flints are possible further evidence for widespread low-level activity in the general area during the prehistoric period, in keeping with results from limited previous archaeological works in the vicinity, they appear to be stray finds and the monitoring has not identified any focus for prehistoric occupation.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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The combined physical, paper and digital project archive for the monitoring is to be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at their stores in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The project was managed and carried out by John Craven. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and the specialist finds report was produced by Michael Green.

## **11. Bibliography**

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### **Websites**

British Geological Survey

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





## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### **Fibre Cable Installation**

High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham,  
Suffolk

**Client:**  
Forestry Commission

**Date:**  
February 2018

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –  
Archaeological Monitoring  
Author: John Craven  
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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	N/A
Grid Reference:	TL 807864 - TL 806853
Site Code / HER Event No:	TBC
OASIS Reference:	309547

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Project Start date	Mid/late February 2018
Project Duration:	c.5 days

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SACIC Job Code:	STNHLC001
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## Contacts

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Curatorial Officer:	Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service)	01284 741232
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Client/Funding Body:	Simon Coombe (Forestry Commission)	0300 0674523
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SACIC Project Manager:	John Craven	01449 900121
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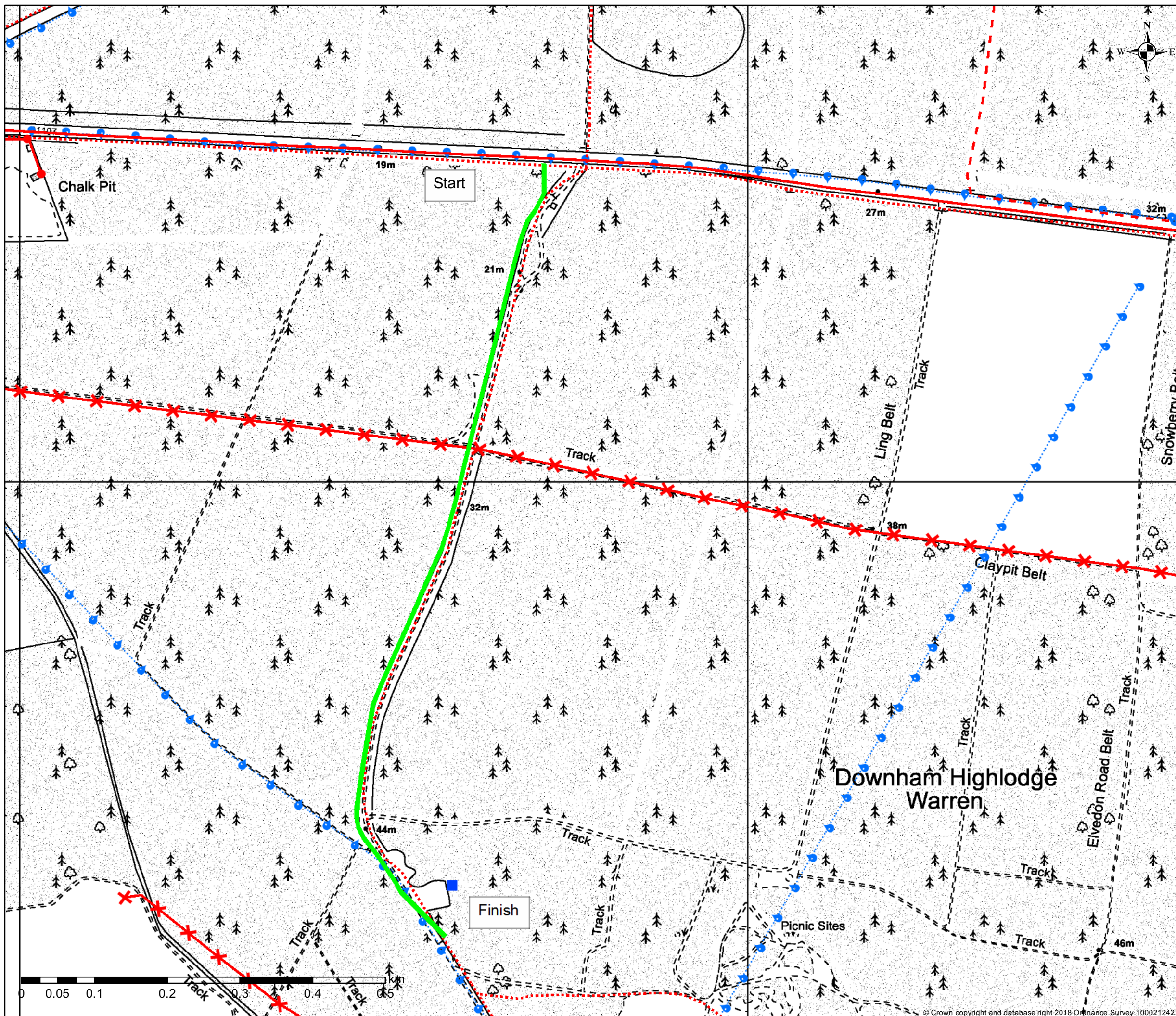
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# 1. Introduction

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- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for the installation of a fibre cable to the High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham, Suffolk (Fig. 1).
- The archaeological monitoring has been requested by Rachael Abraham of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the Forestry Commission (FC) in Suffolk, as the groundworks for the cable installation has the potential to damage archaeological deposits. The aim of the monitoring is to record all such deposits which are damaged or removed.
- A full Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search, covering the bulk of the cable route, has recently been completed as part of another survey on the High Lodge site (Sommers 2016) and will be used to inform monitoring fieldwork and reporting. The FC has also supplied a copy of their own mapping of heritage features (derived from the Suffolk HER) and detailed LIDAR survey for the length of the cable route, the latter highlighting several distinct banks not individually marked on the Suffolk HER.
- The road is known to pass through a post-medieval flint-working site (Suffolk Historic Environment Record ref. STN 030), medieval/post-medieval earthwork banks associated with former rabbit warrens (STN 063 and STN 087) and evidence of prehistoric soil layers and features has previously been recorded in the general vicinity of the Visitor Centre (STN 029 and STN 084).
- Installation of the cable is to involve the excavation of a c.1m wide, 0.7m deep trench extending for c.1.2km south from the High Lodge site entrance off of the B1107 and along the access road to the Visitor Centre. All excavation works are to be in accordance with FC policy and will be fenced either with proprietary HERAS fence panels, pedestrian barriers or mesh site fencing and pins.
- The route of the trench will largely lie within the grass verge of the access road and so is not expected to directly affect any extant earthworks. If FC and/or SACIC identify any earthworks that are likely to be indirectly affected by plant movements etc., the fencing will be altered to exclude them from the working area. Where directly affected the cable route will need to be diverted to avoid earthworks, potentially along the line of the road itself. The need for such diversions will be discussed as required with FC and SCCAS.
- The following archaeological method statement describes how the specified monitoring works will be carried out and is designed to address the requirements of a typical SCCAS Monitoring Brief.
- This WSI concerns the monitoring of the Fibre Cable Installation only. Any other elements of work will require archaeological mitigation will need separate documentation.












-  Overhead telephone or fibreoptic
-  Underground telephone or fibreoptic
-  Overhead powerline
-  Underground powerline
-  Gas Pipelines
-  Water Pipelines
-  Water Supply Points

Figure 1. Plan of cable route, supplied by Forestry Commission



## 2. Archaeological method statement

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### 2.1. Preparation

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Manager John Craven in accordance with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).
- SACIC will be given 5 days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A site code has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.

### 2.2. Fieldwork

- All groundworks in specified areas will be monitored as they progress by an SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' (Gurney 2003) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- Exposed surfaces from soil stripping/trenching etc. will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. If thought appropriate and of archaeological benefit a metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken.
- Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the

SACIC office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.

- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained. Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

### **2.3. Post-excavation reporting**

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (e.g. the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate 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 Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE

(Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. A draft digital copy will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011).

- 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.
- On approval a digital .pdf, and a printed and bound copy of the report, will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.
- 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 on request.

## **2.4. Archive**

- 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 copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The finds from the project will be deposited in the SCCAS archaeological store together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 2017).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS.

## 2.5. Project Staff

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Project Manager:	John Craven
Site monitoring:	SACIC Project Officer/Supervisor (TBC)
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Finds quantification/Small finds:	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Ioannis Smyrniaios
Prehistoric pottery:	Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East)
Prehistoric flint:	Sarah Bates (freelance)
Faunal remains:	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains/Post Roman pottery and CBM:	Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental samples:	Anna West

---

## 2.6. Bibliography

- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
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- SCCAS, 2017, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.



## Appendix 2. OASIS form

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-309547**

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### Project details

Project name	Fibre Cable Installation, High Lodge Visitor Centre,
Short description of the project	A program of archaeological monitoring of groundworks for the installation of a fibre cable to the High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham, Suffolk did not observe or identify any archaeological features or deposits, apart from two possible prehistoric struck flints. These add to the known evidence for widespread low-level activity seen in previous archaeological works.in the general vicinity.
Project dates	Start: 01-03-2018 End: 07-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	STN 198 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Woodland 4 - Coniferous plantation
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Late Prehistoric
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Voluntary/self-interest

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### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK FOREST HEATH SANTON DOWNHAM Fibre Cable Installation, High Lodge Visitor Centre
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 8071 8644 52.445558123092 0.659300334972 52 26 44 N 000 39 33 E Point
Site coordinates	TL 8061 8532 52.435532229802 0.657224800522 52 26 07 N 000 39 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 20m Max: 50m

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### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	John Craven
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Forestry Commission

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER

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Digital Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Report"

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**Project bibliography**

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Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Fibre Cable Installation, High Lodge Visitor Centre, Santon Downham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Craven, J. A.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2018/026
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	SACIC Monitoring report. A4 bound

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Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate  
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk  
01449 900120



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