

Report 3156



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Watching Brief at the
Nacton S101A Sewerage Scheme,
Church Road and The Street, Nacton, Suffolk**

NAC108



Prepared for
Anglian Water Services Limited
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Location:	Nacton S101Aa scheme, Church Road and The Street, Nacton, Suffolk
District:	Suffolk Coastal
Grid Ref.:	TM 2222 4071 (Pumping Station 1) TM 2222 4071 – TM 2233 4055 (Open cut trench) TM 2183 3970 (Pumping Station 2)
Planning Ref.:	n/a
HER No.:	NAC108
OASIS Ref.:	155558
Client:	Anglian Water Services Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	19 September – 22 November 2012

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Anglian Water Services Limited during groundworks associated with the Nacton S101a Sewerage Scheme.

Only one archaeological feature was revealed during monitoring, a 20th-century pit at Pumping Station 2. This feature was probably a quarry pit for the extraction of sand, but had been backfilled with material of a 19th-/early 20th-century date.

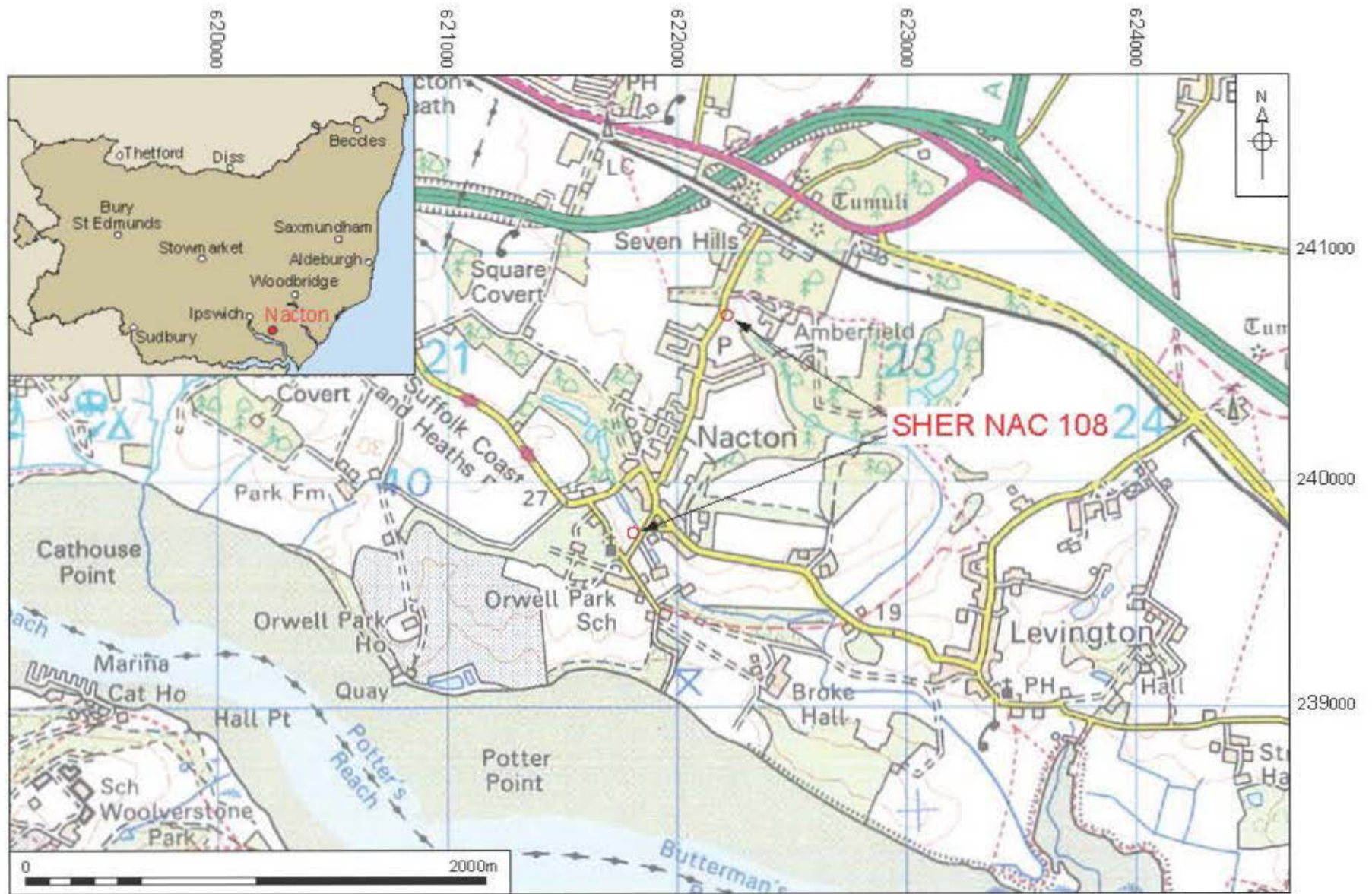
1.0 INTRODUCTION

Works to install two new sewerage pumping stations and a 200m stretch of open cut pipeline as part of the Nacton S101A Sewerage Scheme (Fig. 1) required archaeological monitoring. Pumping Station 1 was located to the south of the village, Pumping Station 2 to the north. The northern most pumping station was located on the site of an undated cropmark complex and the southern one was close to the parish church.

This work was undertaken to fulfil specifications set by Anglian Water Services and the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Poppy 2012). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (NAU/BAU3156/DW). This work was commissioned and funded by Anglian Water Services Limited.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SHER), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:25,000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The underlying geology consists of Quaternary sands and gravels of the Kesgrave Catchment Subgroup above Neogene sands of the Red Crag Formation (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html).

Nacton itself is located on the north bank of the Gipping river

Pumping Station 1 was located in the valley bottom on Church Road between the village of Nacton to the north and Orwell Park to the south at a height of c.13-14m OD (Fig. 2).

Pumping Station 2 was located on The Street, the main road north of the village.

The route of the open-cut pipe trench ran from Pumping Station 2 south-westwards for approximately 200m (Fig. 3).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and historic mapping sources were consulted during the preparation of this section.

Prehistoric

In the northern part of the search area are the Bronze Age burial mounds known as Seven Hills Round Barrows. Three of the barrows (SHER NAC010, NAC011 and NAC013) lie within the search area. In 1764 the barrows were opened and ashes and human bones found.

Two more possible barrows (SHER NAC035 and NAC038) are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Pumping Station 2.

During a watching brief at a water pipeline in 1991 (SHER NAC040) four small pits full of burnt material and burnt flints were found to the north-west of Pumping Station 2

There are cropmarks of two possible barrows (SHER NAC047 and NAC048) within the grounds of Orwell Park School to the south of Pumping Station 1.

Another possible barrow seen in an aerial photograph (SHER NAC074) lies to the east of Pumping Station 1.

Anglo-Saxon

A Saxon supporting arm brooch (SHER NAC050) was found by metal detecting close to Pumping Station 2.

Medieval

The church of St. Martin of Tours (SHER DSF10687) to the south-west of Pumping Station 1, is a Grade II* Listed Building. It is a 13th-century building with a 15th-century tower with major alterations in 1870 and 1908. There is no mention of a church in Nacton in the Domesday Survey.

A narrow-necked medieval, flint-gritted, black ware jar (SHER NAC015) was found very close to Pumping Station 1 in a possible old stream bed in a garden at 'Rockstead'.

Metal detecting within the parish has produced a medieval strap end, a small cross attachment, a 13th-century papal seal, a circular lead alloy brooch and a pilgrim's ampulla (possibly from Walsingham).

Post-medieval

Orwell Park School (SHER NAC042), to the south of Pumping Station 1 is a Grade II Listed Building, originally a country mansion of c.1854 on the site of an 18th-century mansion built by Admiral Vernon in 1725-9 and much enlarged 1873. It became a Preparatory School in 1937. The estate has several important buildings and structures, many of which are listed.

The Orwell Park Water Tower (SHER NAC107) is a Grade II Listed Building, built in c.1873 to supply water for domestic use at Orwell Park. The Clock tower (SHER DSF11528), 40m south of Orwell Park School, was built in 1859 for George Tomline MP and is of red brick with dressings of limestone. The garden wall (SHER DSF10077) attached to and running eastwards from the clock tower is also a listed building. It is a screen wall in the garden of Orwell Park House, dated to c.1859 and with a length of about 75m running eastwards. The gates, piers and flank walling, 80m north of Orwell Park School (SHER DSF11527) are Grade II Listed. The gates are wrought iron with limestone piers and red brick walls dating to the mid 19th century. The gateway, balustrading and steps over the ha-ha (SHER DSF10076), 110m south of Orwell Park House are Grade II Listed and date to c.1873. The Orangery (SHER DSF11245), 70m west of Orwell Park School, is a Grade II Listed Building. It is an early 19th-century classical style building of stuccoed brick with limestone dressings.

An 18th-century deer park (SHER NAC041) now within the grounds of Orwell Park House and Orwell Park School, Nacton, was probably laid out by the Earl of Shipbrook before 1764.

Archaeological monitoring of the all weather pitch, Orwell Park School, Nacton (SHER ESF19860) produced a small quantity of post-medieval (17th/19th-centuries) finds from the machined surface.

The Woodbridge Union Workhouse (SHER NAC050) was constructed in 1756 and was closed in 1900. It later became the Amberfield School for girls and is located to the east of Pumping Station 2.

Post-medieval field boundaries (SHER NAC076) are visible on aerial photographs in fields to the east of Pumping Station 1.

The farm buildings of Home Farm (SHER NAC106) are located in the centre of the modern village. It is a 19th-century planned farm consisting of a range of agricultural buildings including a barn, granary, stables, shelter sheds, feed-store and implement sheds.

Modern

A World War II military camp (SHER NAC041) was located in the grounds of Orwell Park School, to the south of Pumping Station 1.

A World War II anti-aircraft obstructions and bomb craters (SHER NAC081) are visible on aerial photographs to the west of Pumping Station 2.

Undated

Aerial photography has revealed several potentially interesting cropmarks of features of unknown date:

The cropmarks represent three ditches (SHER NAC014) to the west of Pumping Station 2, remnants of undated field systems (SHER NAC077) to the east of Nacton village, two ditches (SHER NAC078) south-east of Pumping Station 1, a probable trackway and field boundaries (SHER NAC099) to the east of Pumping Station 2 and a trackway and field boundaries (SHER NAC100) in the field just to the south of Pumping Station 2.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this watching brief was record archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that all groundworks for Pumping Stations 1 and 2 and the open cut trench for the pipe south-east of Pumping Station 2 be monitored.

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

Due to the absence of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken.

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

Site conditions were generally good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

5.1 Pumping Station 1

The topsoil strip at Pumping Station 1 took place on 25 September 2012 (Plate 1, Fig. 2).

The stripping was done to a depth of 0.15m below ground level (bgl) hence no underlying features were visible below the unstripped topsoil.

A wet well was excavated on 19 November 2012, to a depth of 6.00m bgl. The natural geology here was found to be a grey clay.



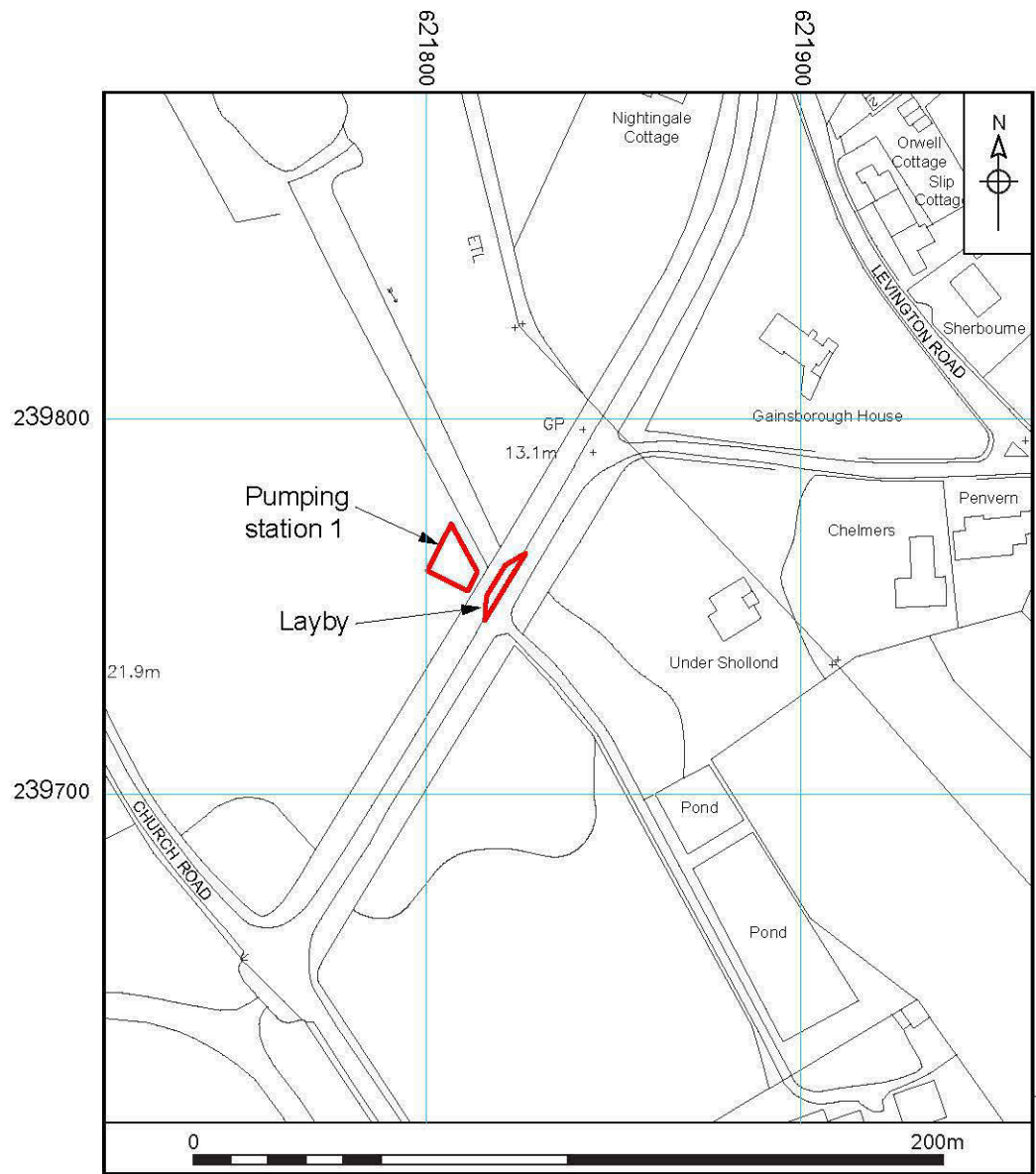
Plate 1. Topsoil strip facing west

5.2 Pumping Station 2

The topsoil strip and excavation of the hedge bank to provide access to Pumping Station 2 took place on 24 September 2012 (Fig. 3). On the following day a water pipe and a test pit were dug where the wet well was to be excavated (Plate 2).

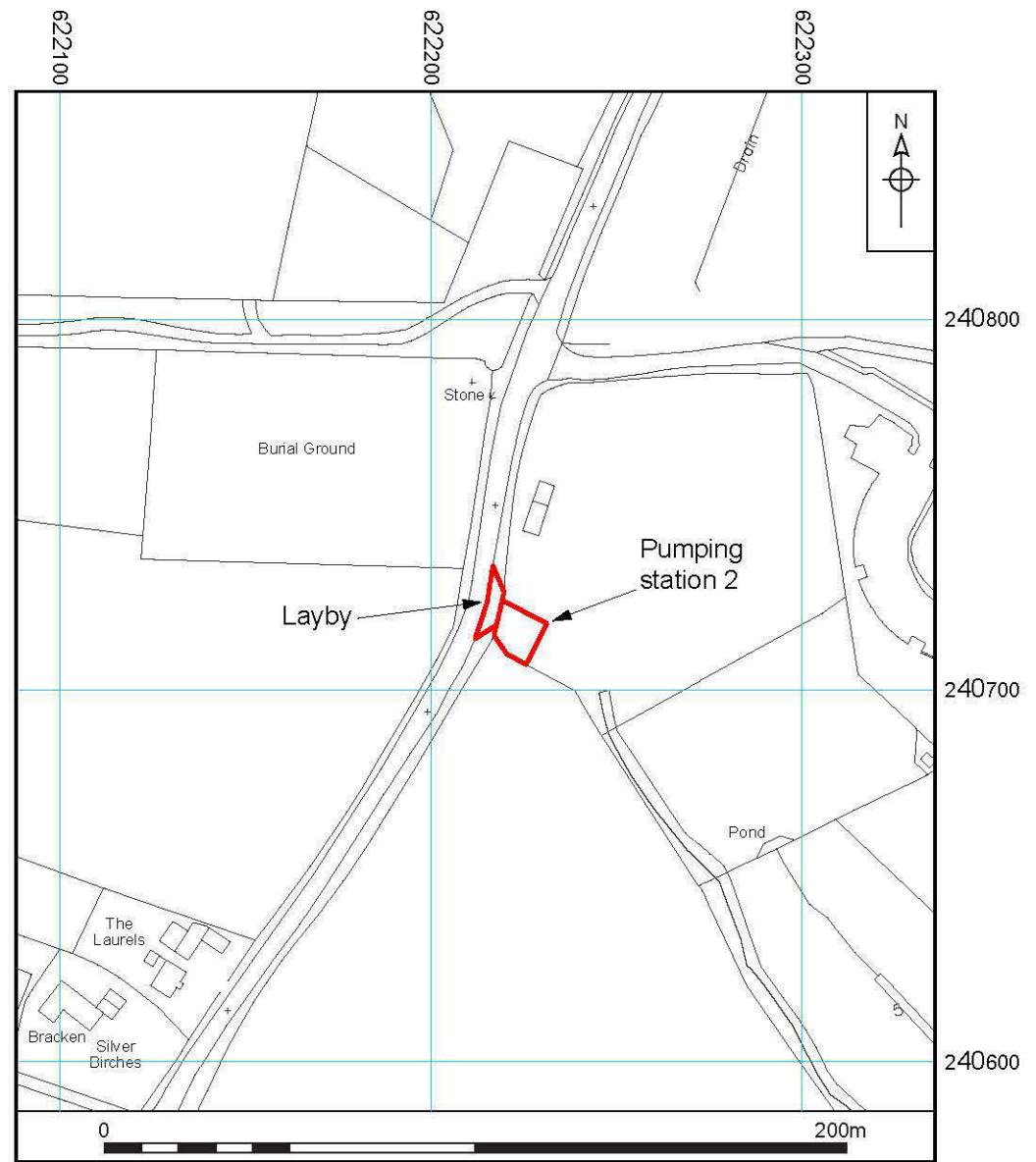


Plate 2. The water pipe trench, facing north-east



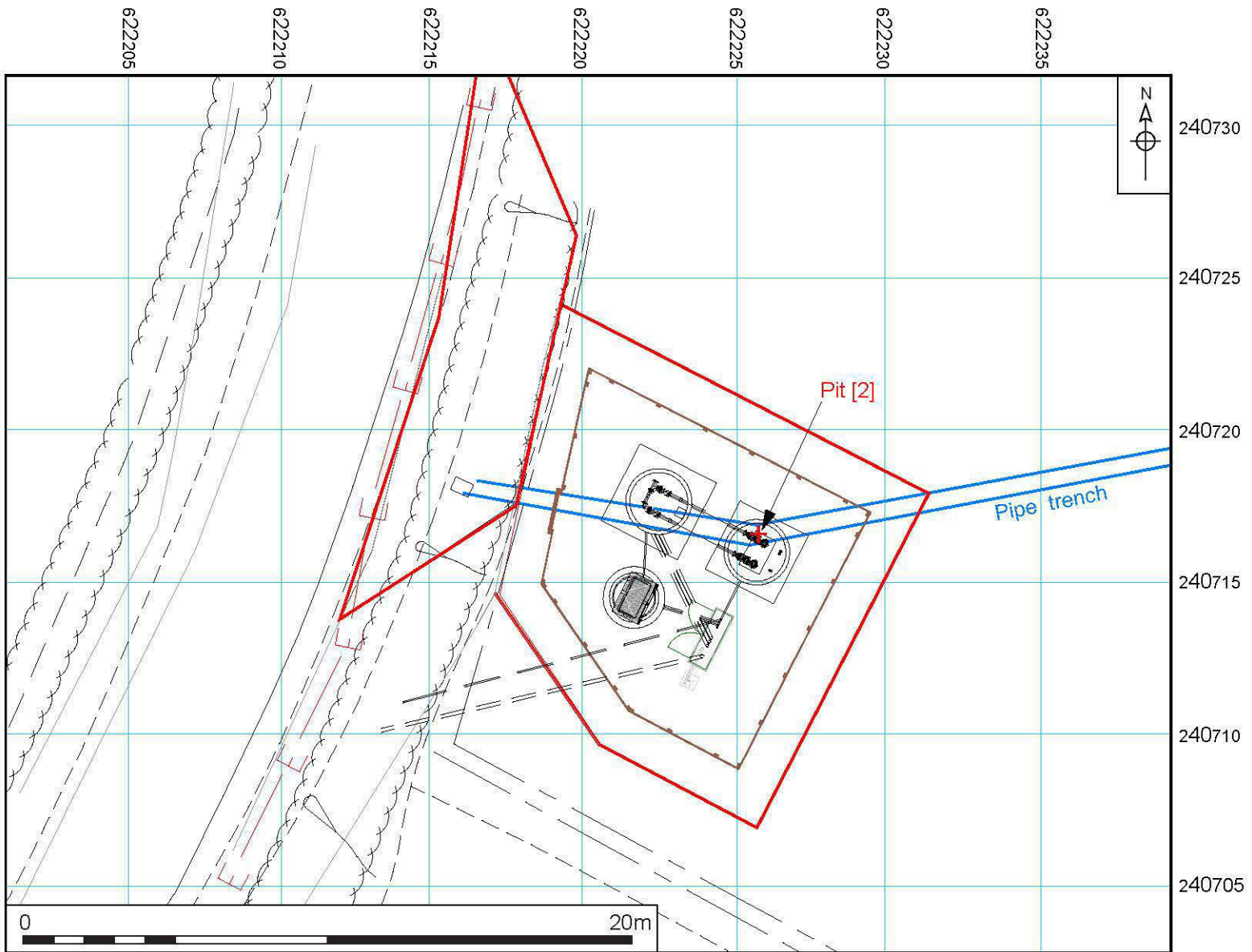
Based on Anglian Water Drawing No. SLW-08012-CLQYST-2A-LAY-160

Figure 2. Location of pumping station 1. Scale 1:2000



Based on Anglian Water Drawing No. SLW-08012-CLQYST-2A-LAY-161

Figure 3. Location of pumping station 2. Scale 1:2000



Based on Anglian Water Drawing No. SLW-08012-CLQYST-2A-LAY-161

Figure 4. Pumping station 2, location of pit [2]. Scale 1:200

The topsoil ([1]) was found to be 0.70m deep here and was a mid brown sandy soil with sparse flint gravel. A single feature, pit [2] was observed (Fig. 4), dug through the topsoil to a depth of 1.50m however its extent could not be determined due to the confines of the trench. Its fill ([3]) was mid brown silty sand containing 18th/20th-century pottery, clay pipe and ceramic building material.

Further groundworks were monitored on 12 October and 22 November when a manhole was installed to the south-east of the pumping station on the route of the open cut pipe trench. No archaeological features were visible

5.3 Open Cut Pipe

The length of pipe from grid reference TM 2222 4071 to TM 2233 4055 was laid by utilising directional drilling rather than an open cut trench.

Despite assurances that we would be informed when directional drill pits were excavated, this did not happen.

6.0 FINDS

by Rebecca Sillwood

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet including broad dating evidence. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

Nineteen fragments of post-medieval to modern pottery were recovered from pit fill [3]. Several vessels are represented, with possibly the earliest being two sherds (body and rim fragments) of a glazed red earthenware jar, covered in thick speckled brown glaze on both the interior and exterior. This pottery dates to the 16th-18th centuries.

The rest of the material seems to post-date this, being of probable 19th- and 20th-century in date. There are several pieces of a blue and white transfer-printed teapot or tureen, decorated with a scene from a stately home. There are also two pieces of a blue and white cup with an image of a castle or abbey ruins. Fragments of a later date include yellowish glazed pottery with a frieze of stylised blue trees and a similar piece with a stylised black pattern. The date of these pieces could be mid 20th century.

The pottery in general is likely to have been deposited during the mid 20th century, as there is a range of material of 18th-/19th-century date, alongside obviously later pieces.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

One fragment of modern ceramic building material (cbm) was recovered from pit fill [3].

The piece consists of a small (5g) fragment of a modern glazed wall tile. The glaze is on one surface and is a deep cobalt blue.

6.3 Clay Pipe

Two clay tobacco pipe bowls were found in pit fill [3]. The pieces are quite distinctive, and are stamped on the reverse facing part of the bowl with a shield containing the name 'Goodwin Ipswich', below which are two crosses. One of bowl has the heel present and is embossed with the maker's' initials of 'EG' either side.

Goodwin was a family of pipe makers who set up on Fore Street in Ipswich, and worked there from 1839 until 1892 (Goodwin, FOIM Newsletter 2011, 19). The name specifically associated with pipes from Nacton is Edwin Goodwin (the initials 'EG' are on the heel of one of the bowls); such pipes are likely to have been made in the earlier part of the date range.

6.4 Finds Conclusions

The pottery, glazed wall tile fragment and clay pipes would appear to date the only pit recorded as modern in date. Although earlier material (16th- to 18th-century) was found within the feature, later material was also present. The pieces are unabraded and sharp, and have not moved far from the place of their original deposition i.e. pit [3].

Perhaps the most interesting finds on this site were the clay pipe bowls, stamped with a maker's' name, enabling reasonably close dating of the pieces.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The results of this project were relatively limited due to a number of reasons

- The topsoil strip did not reach the base of the topsoil
- the installation of the pipe due to be monitored was installed utilising by directional drilling
- failure to notify in advance of excavation of drill pits

The single feature encountered, was a 20th-century pit in Pumping Station 2. This feature post-dates the closure of the adjacent workhouse on whose land the site of the pumping station stood. It is likely that the pit was dug to quarry sand for use in the immediate vicinity and was partially backfilled with rubbish.

Acknowledgements

Anglian Water Services Ltd commissioned and funded the work.

The author would like to thank Mick Hall and the staff of Barhale plc for their help and cooperation.

The fieldwork was conducted by the author.

The finds were processed, recorded and reported on by Rebecca Sillwood.

This report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

Bibliography and Sources

Department for Communities and Local Government 2012 *National Planning Policy Framework*

Goodwin, P. 2011 'More about Goodwin Clay Pipes' in *The Friends of the Ipswich Museums Newsletter*, Autumn 2011

Poppy, S. 2012 Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at Nacton S101A Sewerage Scheme

http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html Accessed 10.09.2012

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil, Strn2	
2	Cut	Pit		Late pit, Strn2	20 th c.
3	Deposit		2	Fill of pit	20 th c.
4	Deposit			Topsoil Strn1	

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Modern	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
3	Ceramic Building Material	1	5g	Modern	Wall tile; glazed blue
3	Clay Pipe	2	19g	Post-medieval	Bowl; stamped with 'Goodwin Ipswich'; one embossed with EG; 19th century
3	Pottery	19	706g	Post-medieval/Modern	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Clay Pipe	2
Post-medieval/Modern	Pottery	19
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	1

Appendix 3: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-155558

Project details

Project name	Nacton S101A scheme
Short description of the project	An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Anglian Water Services Limited during groundworks associated with the Nacton S101a Sewerage Scheme. Only one archaeological feature was revealed during monitoring, a 20th-century pit at Pumping Station 2. This feature was probably a quarry pit for the extraction of sand, but had been backfilled with material of a 19th-/early 20th-century date.
Project dates	Start: 19-09-2012 End: 22-11-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	NAC108 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Modern
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL NACTON Nacton S101A scheme, Church Road and The Street
Study area	300.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2222 4071 52 1 52 01 10 N 001 14 20 E Point
Site coordinates	TM 2222 4071 52 1 52 01 10 N 001 14 20 E Line
Site coordinates	TM 2233 4055 52 1 52 01 05 N 001 14 26 E Line

Site coordinates TM 2183 3970 52 1 52 00 38 N 001 13 58 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation NPS Archaeology

Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services

Project design originator NPS Archaeology

Project director/manager david whitmore

Project supervisor Steve Hickling

Type of sponsor/funding body Utility

Name of sponsor/funding body Anglian Water Services Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology

Digital Contents "Ceramics","other"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council

Paper Contents "Ceramics","other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Appendix 4: Archaeological Specification

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Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

NACTON S101A SEWERAGE SCHEME

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	n/a
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	n/a
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	Various, see below
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Pumping station 1 (TM 2222 4071), 200m open cut pipeline (TM 2222 4071 – TM 2233 4055). Pumping station 2 (TM2183 3970)
AREA:	Small
CURRENT LAND USE:	Arable
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Sarah Poppy Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741226 E-mail: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	29/08/2012

Summary

- 1.1 Anglian Water (AW) has been advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) that this development will require a scheme of archaeological investigation during groundworks.
- 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 to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Districts, and AW, 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 AW that an appropriate scheme of work is in place.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* for the work. 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 development lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). The northern most pumping station and pipeline are located on the site of an undated cropmark complex (HER ref NAC 100). The southern pumping station is located in proximity to the medieval church of St Martin (HER ref NAC 024).

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.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the areas affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks. The areas affected by the development are:
 - Pumping station 1 (TM 2222 4071),
 - 200m open cut pipeline (TM 2222 4071 – TM 2233 4055).
 - Pumping station 2 (TM2183 3970)
- 4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.
- 4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 5.1 All arrangements for the excavation 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.
- 5.2 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 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 any 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 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011).
- 6.7 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.
- 6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy

must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.

- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 6.12 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

Detailed 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 an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute of 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.