

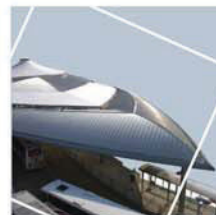
Report 2013/1137



nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk

DAR 027



Prepared for
Skinner-Salter Partnership
Unit 13 Carlton Park Industrial Estate
Main Road
Carlton
Saxmundham
Suffolk

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August 2013



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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Location:	Land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk
District:	Suffolk Coastal
Grid Ref.:	TM 407 697
Planning Ref.:	C/11/0460
HER No.:	DAR 027
OASIS Ref.:	155681
Client:	Skinner-Salter Partnership
Dates of Fieldwork:	26 and 29 July 2013

Summary

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for the Skinner-Salter Partnership ahead of proposals to construct new holiday lodges behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk.

Four trenches were opened of which two contained features of archaeological interest. Trench 1 (the northernmost trench) contained a possible post-hole believed to be of post-medieval to modern date whilst Trench 3 (the southernmost trench) contained a possible small pit which appeared to be an area of softer ground in-filled with post medieval rubble.

All four of the trenches contained land drains.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological trial trench evaluation was required ahead of proposals to construct new holiday lodges on a plantation behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Suffolk Coastal District Council (C/11/0460) and a Brief issued by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-14-2-1137). This work was commissioned and funded by the Skinner-Salter Partnership.

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 Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council, following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

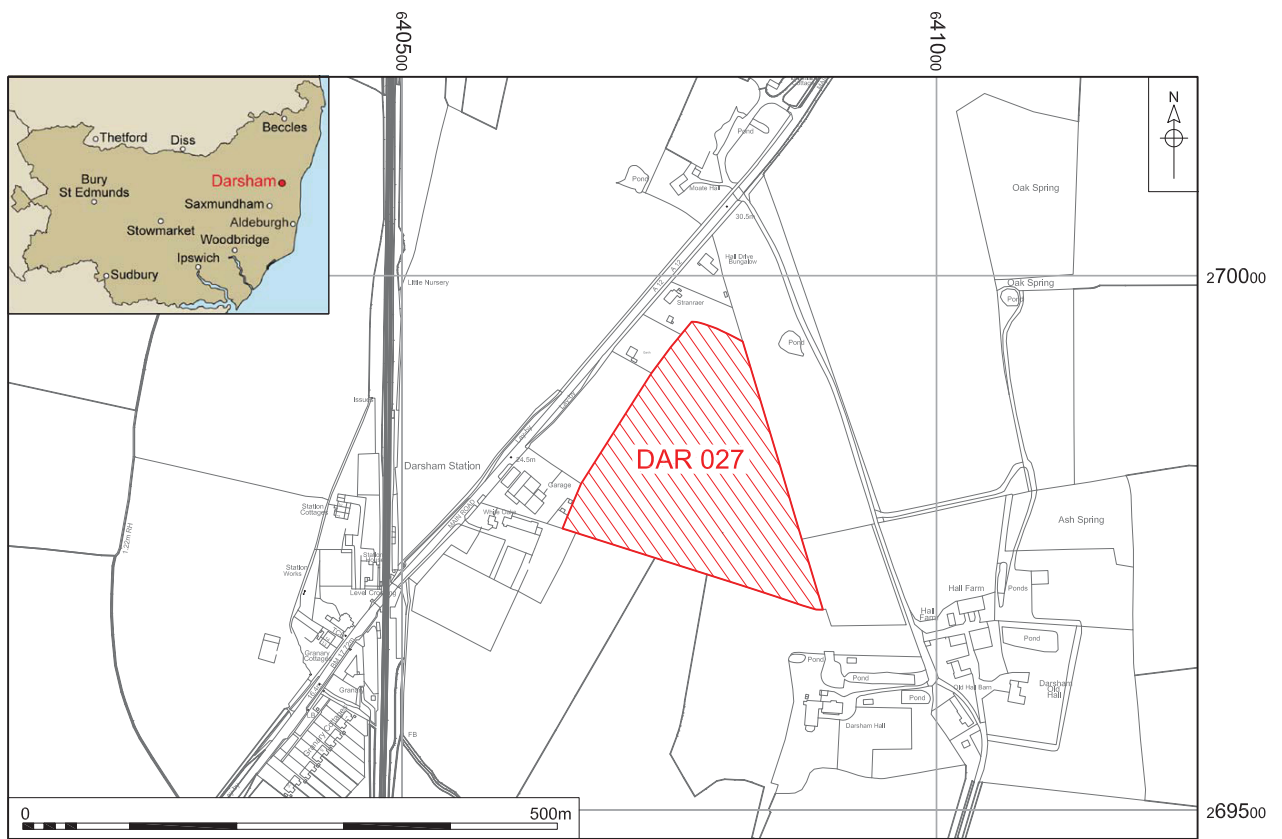


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The bedrock geology across the site consists of deposits of the Crag Group - Sand. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed up to five million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods in a local environment previously dominated by shallow seas. These deposits are overlain by superficial deposits of the Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, which formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period.

The Lowestoft Formation is an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. The till is characterised by its chalk and flint content. The carbonate content of the till matrix is about 30%, and tills within the underlying Happisburgh Formation have less than 20%.

The site is located to the west of the village of Darsham on land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham. At the time of the evaluation the land was a tree plantation.

The topsoil was dry, friable and compact greyish mid-brown clay-silt with occasional flecks, small pieces of brick and tile and occasional flints between 0.34–0.44m deep. Only Trench 4 showed signs of subsoil being present - a pale brown with dirty yellow hue silty clay c.0.10m deep - but this may just be a mixing of topsoil with the natural deposits caused by deep ploughing.

The natural at the site consisted of greyish yellow clay with occasional blue clay patches with occasional chalk, occasional-moderate flint with patches of silty gravels and flint.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Records held in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) were consulted for a radius of 0.5km around the site. A summary of the results is shown below.

Two events were returned in this search.

Trial trench evaluation ESF21639 (DAR 021) was located between the current site and Main Road. During this evaluation a series of medieval ditches were observed mostly on a north-east to south-west alignment in the south-west area of the site. The features were dated to the 12th-14th centuries with some residual prehistoric pottery and flint also recovered. The alignment of these features is similar to that of Main Road. The second event (ESF20646) is for a desk-based assessment (DBA) at Cockfield Hall to the south-west of the site which identified low-medium archaeological potential for that area.

Five records for listed buildings were produced in the search. Behind the site to the south-east is record 285631 - a former manor house of mid-late 16th-century date. Further to the south-east of the site is record 285632 - a listed farmhouse of which the earliest part is reputedly as late 16th- to early 17th-century in date. To the north of the site along Main Road record 285625 states that Oak Hall is dated to the late 16th – early 17th century. Also along Main Road to the south of the site is record 285741, the Grade II listed Cockfield Hall Lodge of early 19th-century date. In close proximity to this is listed building 285742 which is The Gables, a farmhouse which is also Grade II listed and dates to the late 16th – early 17th century, with the north end being potentially earlier.

Fourteen records were returned for monuments within the search area. The proposed development site falls within the area of DAR 012 - Darsham Hall built in the 15th century and its park lands which can be seen on Hodskinson's map of 1783. The evaluation which took place between the current site and Main Road is recorded in the monument list as DAR 021. To the north edge of the site along Main Road DAR 020 records a house constructed from two wooden-bodied railway coaches from the 1890s or earlier; one is marked GE (Great Eastern Railways). Slightly further north of the site, but also on Main Road is DAR 001, a small rectangular moat (probably croft) of medieval date. Further to the north-east of the site in the village of Darsham is DAR 007 a large post mill with two storey roundhouse. To the north of this is DAR 002 the find spot of the butt end of a flint axe of Neolithic date. To the north-east of the site and closer to the village centre of Darsham is site DAR 010 that records a filled-in medieval moat known as Cheney Moat. To the east of the site and south of Darsham village is DAR 005 the site of burnt flints and rubble measuring 9 by 12 feet, potentially the site of a medieval barn. To the south of the site on the western side of the railway line is YOX 002 the find spot of a weaving comb of Iron Age date perhaps made of deer antler. To the south of the site and search area (and extending beyond) was YOX 006 Cockfield Hall, its park and associated features. Further south of this is YOX 023 the historical settlement core of Yoxford with evidence from Late Saxon to post-medieval date. To the west of the site and on the very edge of the search area is YOX 014 - cropmarks of unknown date – showing a potential enclosure, field boundary and trackway.

Within the area are several sites listed as confidential HER records.

Based upon this evidence there is clear potential for archaeological evidence to be present at the site.

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

Four trenches were excavated using a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

No environmental samples were taken because there were no suitable archaeological features or deposits.

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

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in very hot and dry weather.

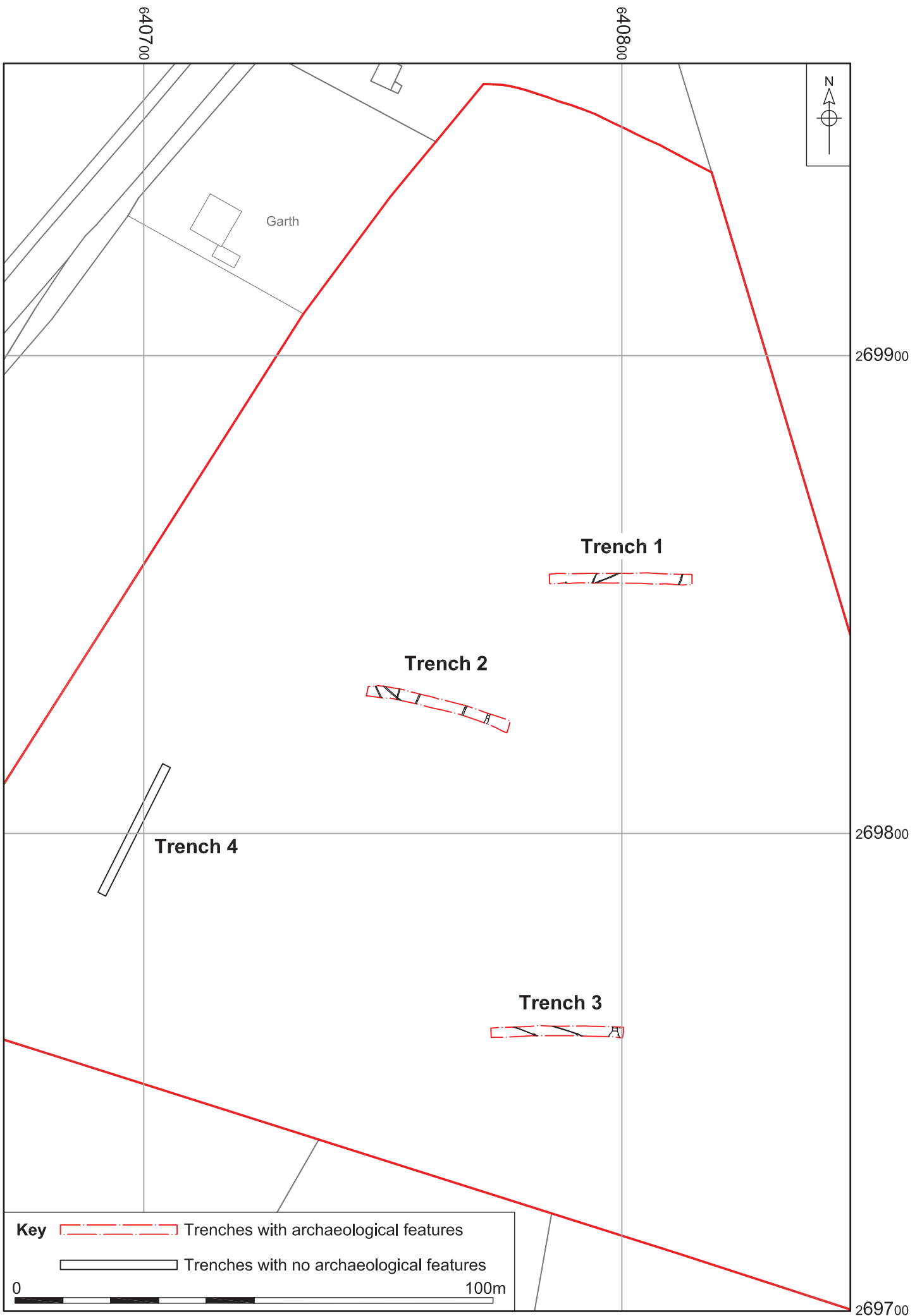



Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:1000

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1				
		Figs 2 (location) and 3; Plate 1		
		Location		
		Orientation	East to west	
		Dimensions		
		Length	29.70m	
Width	1.90m			
Depth	0.40-0.42m			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Cut	Possible post hole/natural feature. Sub-circular in plan with a concave profile with moderate – steeply sloping sides.	0.10m	0.42-0.52m
02	Deposit	Pale grey with mid-brown hue silty clay and very rare flints. Moderate – firm compaction.	0.10m	0.42-0.52m
05	Deposit	Topsoil. Greyish mid-brown clay-silt with occasional flecks-small CBM and occasional-moderate flint. Dry, friable and compact.	0.40-0.42m	0.00-0.42m
--	Deposit	Natural. Greyish yellow clay with occasional blue clay patches with occasional chalk, occasional-moderate flint with patches of silty gravels and flint.	-	0.42m+
Discussion				
<p>A single feature was recorded in Trench 1.</p> <p>Small feature [01] is potentially a small post-hole. This feature contained no dating evidence yet was felt to probably be of a later (post-medieval or modern) date, possibly related to the tree plantation.</p> <p>However it is possible that this feature could be of natural origin, but still associated with the tree plantation.</p>				

Trench 1



Plate 1. Trench 1, post-hole [01]

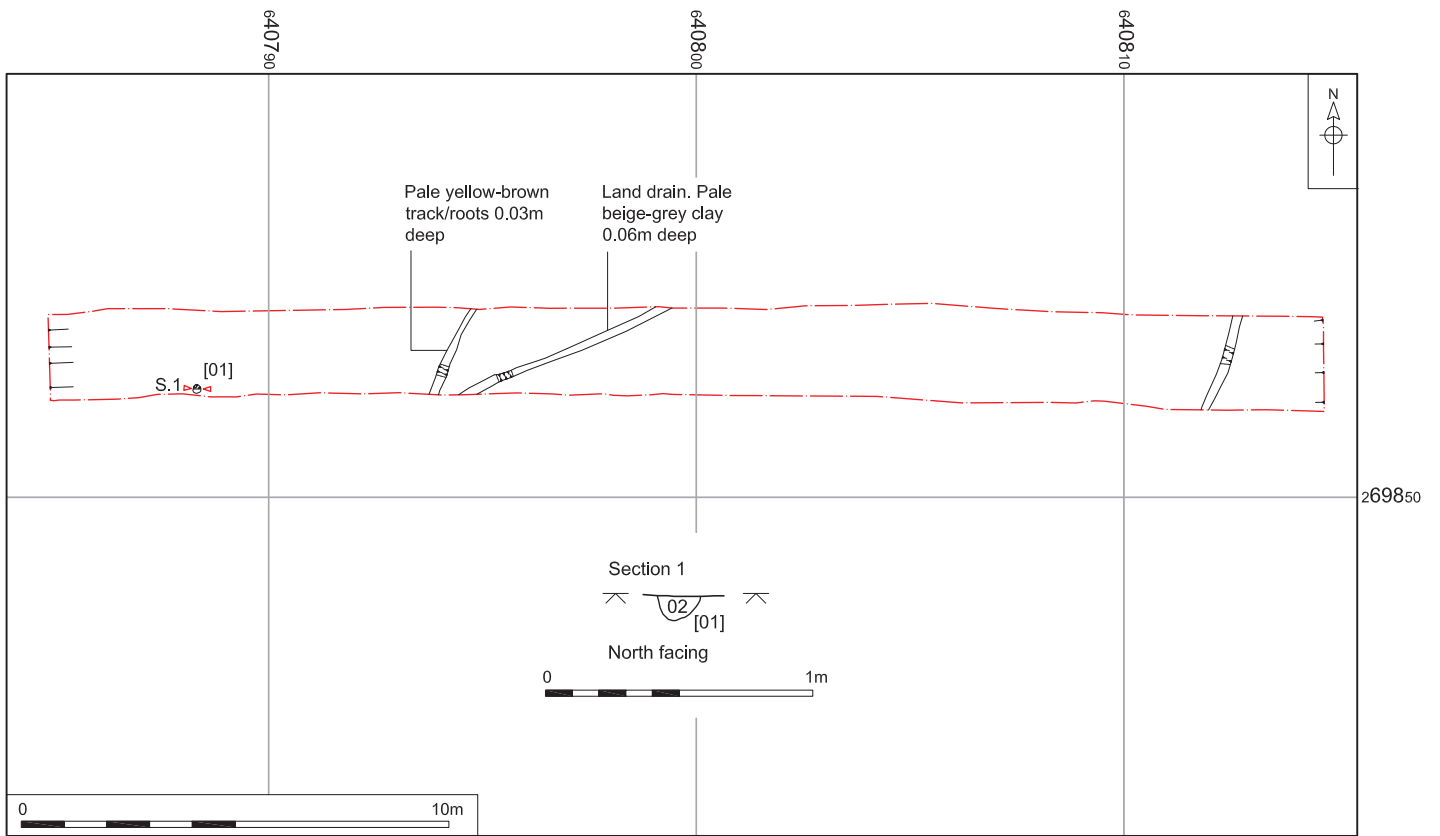


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:20

Trench 2



Figs 2 (location) and 4; Plate 2

Location

Orientation East to west

Dimensions

Length 30.00m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.29-0.40m

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
05	Deposit	Topsoil. Greyish mid-brown clay-silt with occasional flecks-small CBM and occasional-moderate flint. Dry, friable and compact.	0.29-0.40m	0.00-0.40m
-	Deposit	Natural. Greyish yellow clay with occasional blue clay patches with occasional chalk, occasional-moderate flint with patches of silty gravels and flint.	-	0.40m+

Discussion

Four field drains were present in Trench 2, towards the west end.



Plate 2. Trench 2, land drains

Trench 2

Three of the drains contained pale beige grey yellow slightly silty clay with chalk flecks. The fourth drain cuts one of the other drains and contained mid pale brown silty clay with occasional flints. These drains may have been created using a mole plough.

Towards the western end of the trench a shallow linear feature filled with silty soil indicated a possible wheel rut or track of probable modern origin.

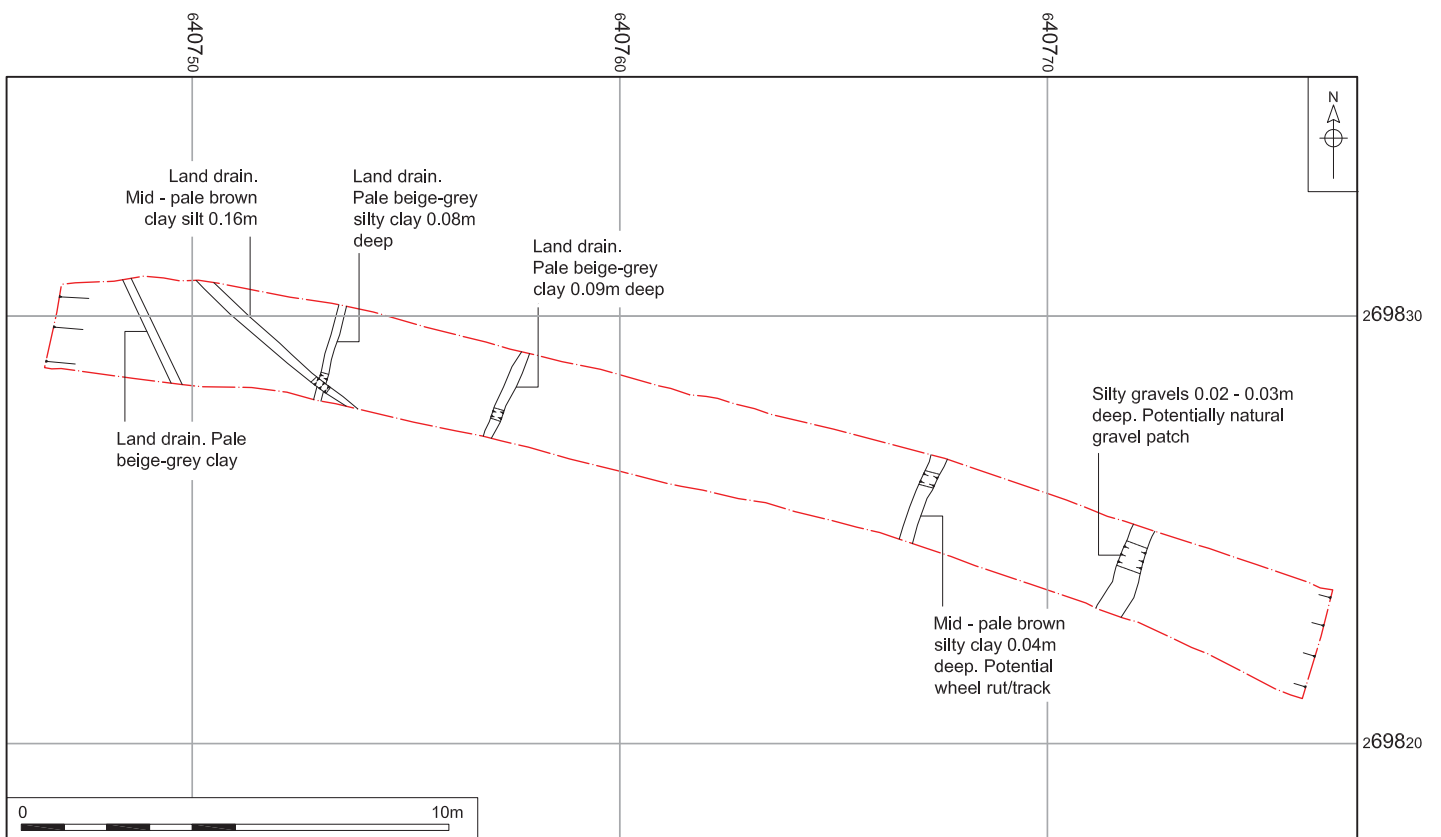


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 3



Figs 2 (location) and 5; Plate 3

Location

Orientation North-east to south-west

Dimensions

Length 27.65m

Width 2.10m

Depth 0.36m

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
03	Cut	Irregular shaped in plan with a U-shaped profile gently sloping sides with imperceptible breaks of slope at top and base. Truncated horizontally by plough.	0.10m	0.36-0.46m
04	Deposit	Very compact mid-greyish brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel, CBM and chalk fragments.	0.10m	0.36-0.46m
05	Deposit	Topsoil. Friable greyish mid-brown clay-silt dry compact with occasional – moderate flint, sparse CBM flecks.	0.36m	0.00-0.36m
-	Deposit	Natural. Greyish pale orange yellow clay with blue clay patches and flint patches and occasional chalk and flint.	-	0.36m+

Discussion

An irregular-shaped feature was present in Trench 3 along with land drains.

Feature [03] has been recorded as a pit but was perhaps just an area of softer ground that had been filled with rubble and waste materials to provide a firmer surface, possibly for farm machinery.

Trench 3



Plate 3. Trench 3, possible small pit [03]

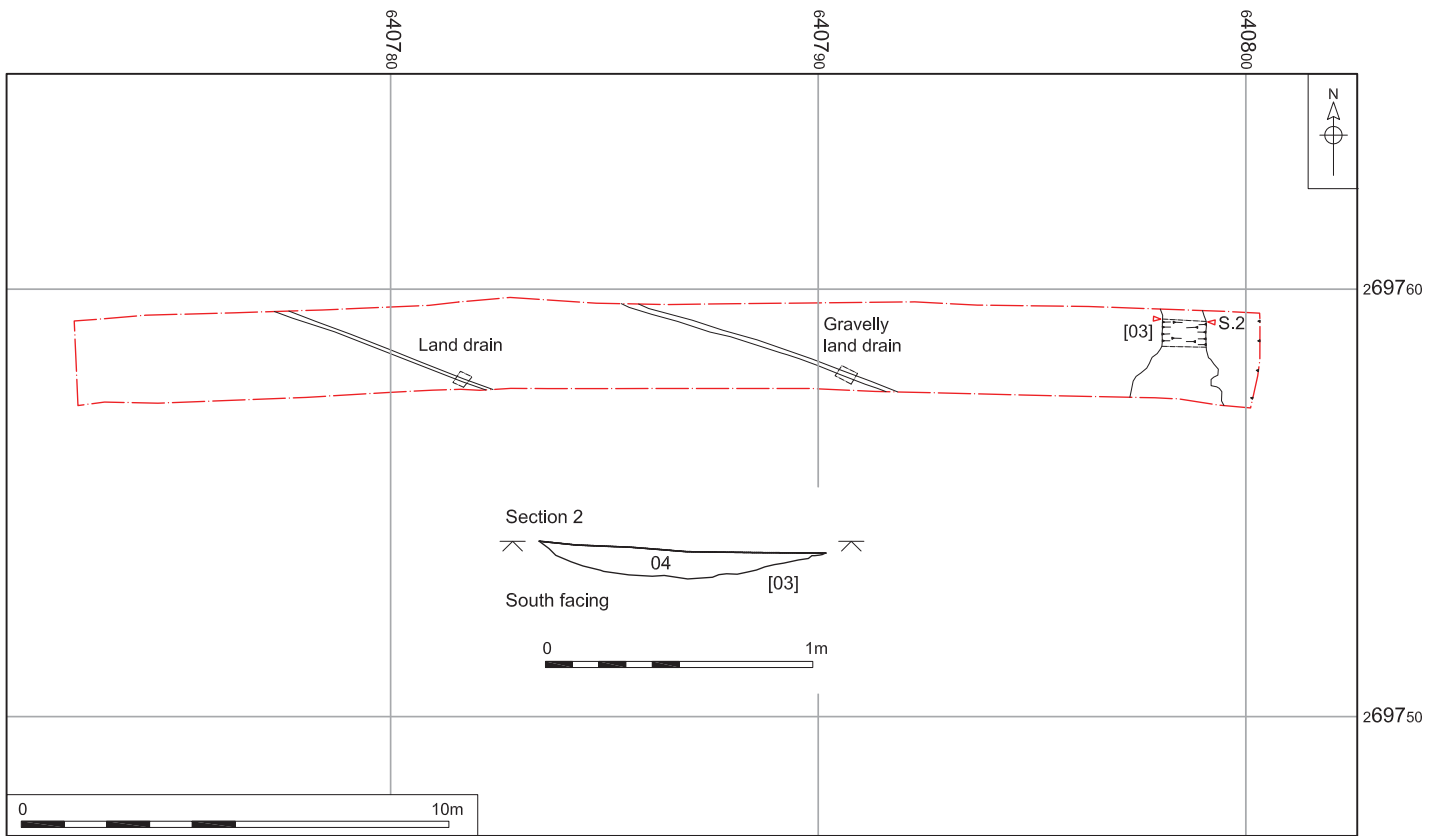


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:20

Trench 4



Fig. 2 (location)

Location

Orientation North-east to south-west

Dimensions

Length 27.80m

Width c.1.80m

Depth 0.36-0.44m

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
05	Deposit	Topsoil. Greyish mid brown clayey silt, friable with occasional flint, compact.	0.34-0.36m	0.00-0.36m
06	Deposit	Subsoil. Pale brown with dirty yellow hue silty clay. Potentially a mix of topsoil and natural. Only present at north-east end.	0.10m	0.36-0.44m
-	Deposit	Natural. Greyish beige yellow with chalk and flint with occasional patches of silty flint gravels. Lots of rooting.	-	0.44m+

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were contained within Trench4.

A possible north-west to south-east aligned land drain/plough scar was recorded.

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

by Rebecca Sillwood

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

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

6.1 Pottery

Three sherds of post-medieval pottery (48g) were recovered from the fill [04] of pit [03].

Two pieces were probably part of the same vessel and consisted of a rim sherd and a body sherd glazed in brown on the interior and sooted on the exterior. The fabric of these pieces is a pale pink with grog and ferrous inclusions.

The third sherd is a more substantial type of earthenware, in bright pinkish-orange fabric with quartz and grog inclusions, and with a speckled brown glaze on the interior surface.

All of the pieces are glazed red earthenwares and date from the 16th through to the 18th century. These types of vessels form the ubiquitous cookware of the period and are thought to have many local variations and sources.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

Six fragments of ceramic building material (cbm) – five brick and one possible tile fragment - were recovered from pit fill [004], weighing 1,729g in total. All of the pieces are post-medieval in date and are incomplete.

Only two of the brick fragments had any measureable dimensions - 49mm and 51mm in thickness respectively. The narrower piece also measures 114mm in width and is yellowish-buff in colour, with occasional large lumps of dark pink grog, and many smaller grog inclusions. The second of these bricks is dark orange-red with frequent ferrous and flint inclusions and a lighter pinkish-red exterior.

Three much-abraded brick fragments were also recovered, two of dark pinkish-red colour with frequent flint inclusions and one paler orange example with grog inclusions.

Another abraded fragment is possibly part of a roof tile. It is pale orange in colour with flint inclusions.

These cbm fragments probably range in date from the 18th to 19th centuries.

6.3 Animal Bone

Three abraded and fragmentary pieces of animal bone were recovered from pit fill [004], weighing a total of 9g. The pieces are too fragmentary to identify species.

6.4 Finds Conclusions

All of the finds recovered from the site came from a single deposit in Trench 3, the fill of pit [003].

All of the finds represent post-medieval activity in the area, with no earlier material present.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

All evidence in the four trenches appears to be post-medieval or modern in date with features that were most-likely land drains evident in all four evaluation trenches.

Trench 1 contained a possible post-hole which despite the absence of dating material has been interpreted as being post medieval or modern.

The small pit in Trench 3 appeared to be in an area of softer ground that had been in-filled with post-medieval rubble in an effort to stabilise the area.

Recommendations for mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank those listed below for their contribution to this project.

The project was funded and commissioned by the Skinner-Salter Partnership.

Excavation was undertaken by, Steve Hickling and the author.

Machining of the trenches was undertaken by Austin Holmes Machine Hire.

The evaluation was monitored on behalf of the Archaeological Service Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council by Jess Tipper.

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

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

Bibliography and Sources

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

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> Accessed 25.07.2013

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	Cut	Post-hole		Post hole or natural feature	Post-medieval/Modern	1
02	Deposit		1	Fill of [01]	Post-medieval/Modern	1
03	Cut	Pit		Amorphous feature (small pit?)	Post-medieval/Modern	3
04	Deposit		3	Fill of [03]	Post-medieval/Modern	3
05	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	1,2,3,4

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Post-medieval/Modern	Pit	
Post-medieval/Modern	Post-hole	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
04	Animal Bone	3	9g	Unknown	
04	Ceramic Building Material	6	1,729g	Post-medieval	Brick and tile fragments
04	Pottery	3	48g	Post-medieval	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	6
	Pottery	3
Unknown	Animal Bone	3

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: norfolka1-155681

Project details

Project name	Land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for the Skinner-Salter Partnership ahead of proposals to construct new holiday lodges behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk. Four trenches were opened of which two contained features of archaeological interest. Trench 1 (the northernmost trench) contained a possible post-hole believed to be of post-medieval to modern date whilst Trench 3 (the southernmost trench) contained a possible small pit which appeared to be an area of softer ground in-filled with post medieval rubble. All four of the trenches contained land drains.
Project dates	Start: 26-07-2013 End: 29-07-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DAR 027 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Woodland 5 - Undetermined
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POST-HOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural holiday amenity
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL DARSHAM Land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk

Study area 30000.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TM 407 697 52 1 52 16 19 N 001 31 42 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 Nigel Page
 Project supervisor Lilly Hodges
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Salter/Skinner Partnership Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient NPS Archaeology
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land behind Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham, Suffolk
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 Other bibliographic details Report 2013/1137
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Entered by Jayne Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on 20 August 2013

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Appendix 4: Archaeological Specification

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

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

Land to rear of Station Garage, Main Road, Darsham

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Suffolk Coastal District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: C/11/0460

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TM 407 697

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Erection of 23 holiday lodges, reception building, cycle store, parking area and access road

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Jess Tipper
County Archaeologist
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741225
E-mail: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 10 April 2013

Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) has been advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 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 a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the 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 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 This application is located in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, with potential to include a medieval green edge and associated archaeological deposits. Trenched evaluation to the west in 2012 defined medieval settlement remains (HER no. DAR 021). There is high potential for encountering medieval occupation deposits at this location.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 3.2 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.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 Linear trial trenches are to be excavated, 200.00m of trenching in total length x 1.80m in width, to cover the area of the new development. These trenches should be excavated after the clearance of current vegetation (felling of trees) from the areas of proposed development but before any de-stumping is undertaken.
- 3.5 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

- 4.1 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.
- 4.2 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.

- 4.3 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

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work before fieldwork commences. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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.
- 5.4 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.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 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.
- 5.9 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*.
- 5.10 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. 1.3.

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.