

**New Stamina Track and Horse Trainer,
Moulton Stud, Moulton
MUN 044**

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/003

Client: Currie and Brown UK Ltd

Author: Simon Cass

February 2012

New Stamina Track and Horse Trainer, Moulton Stud, Moulton MUN 044

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/003

Author: Simon Cass

Illustrator: Simon Cass

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: February 2012

© SCCAS

HER Information

Report Number: 2012/003

Site Name: New Stamina Track and Horse Trainer,
Moulton Stud, Moulton

Planning Application No: Pre-application

Date of Fieldwork: 12th December 2011 – 11th January 2012

Grid Reference: TL 6960 6305

Client/Funding Body: Currie and Brown UK Ltd

Client Reference: -

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Oasis Reference: Suffolkc1-115543

Site Code: MUN 044

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 the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Simon Cass
Date: 3rd February 2012

Approved By: Jo Caruth
Position: Contracts Manager
Date: 6th February
Signed:

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	3
5. Results	3
5.1 Contractor's compound	3
5.2 Stamina track	4
5.3 Horse trainer	5
6. Finds and environmental evidence	6
7. Discussion	6
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	6
9. Archive deposition	7
10. Acknowledgements	7

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	2
------------------------	---

List of Plates

Plate 1. Stamina Track representative section 1, facing north (1m scale)	4
Plate 2. Stamina Track representative section 2, facing west	5
Plate 3. Horse trainer, facing east	5

List of Appendices

Appendix 1. Brief and specification	
-------------------------------------	--

Summary

The construction of a new stamina track and horse trainer on land at Moulton Stud was archaeologically monitored after advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Conservation Team that any planning application would require such a condition. A contractor's compound, related to the construction of the track, was also monitored. No artefacts or deposits of archaeological interest were located during the course of this monitoring and no further archaeological works are recommended in order to complete the project associated with this development. Future developments within the stud may require further works however.

1. Introduction

The construction of a new stamina track and horse trainer on land at Moulton Stud was archaeologically monitored after advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Conservation Team that any planning application would require such a condition. A contractor's compound, related to the construction of the track, was also monitored. Planning permission has yet to be applied for in relation to these works though other applications in relation to the wider stud development have already been passed by Forest Heath District Council.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located on the northern slope of a hill, at a height of between 75-85m OD with the hillcrest a short distance to the south at c. 100m OD. To the north of the site lies the village of Moulton, with Ashley to the south, Gazely and Dalham to the east and Newmarket to the west. The River Kennet lies some 900m to the north-east of the site, further down into the valley (Fig. 1). Prior to the development of a stud on this site, the land was agricultural farmland. The underlying geology is recorded as being part of an outcrop of chalk on the Geological Survey of the area, although this is surrounded by chalky clay till and deep clays of the Melford and Hanslope series respectively. This was observed along the entire length of the stamina track.

3. Archaeology and historical background

Prior archaeological monitoring works elsewhere within the new stud development (along the access road and within building footprints) have revealed a possible posthole structure and an unstratified Early Iron Age pottery assemblage (both recorded in the County Historic Environment Record as MUN 021). The new stamina track and horse trainer lie within the associated area of archaeological interest and have not been previously subject to archaeological investigation.

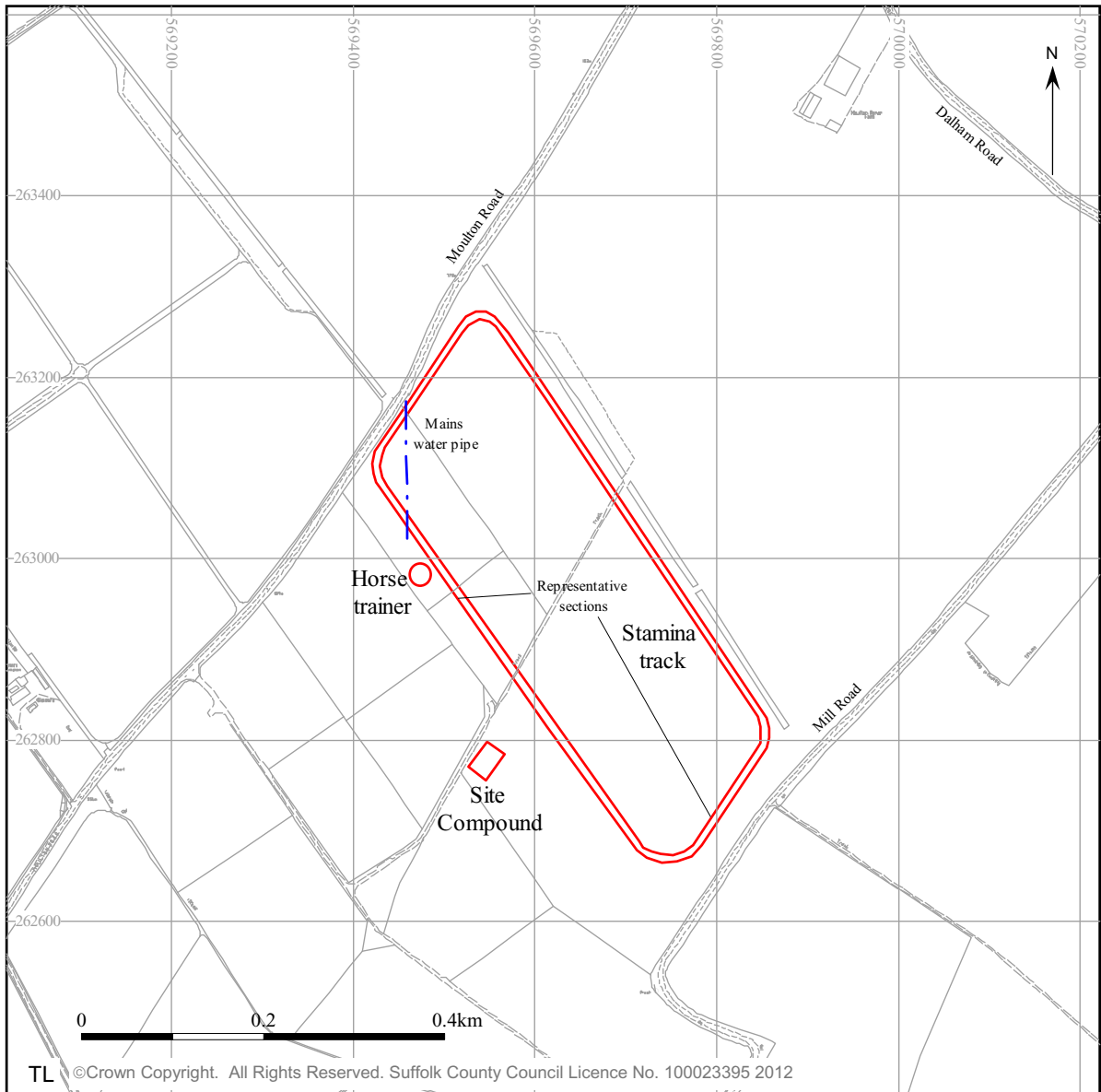
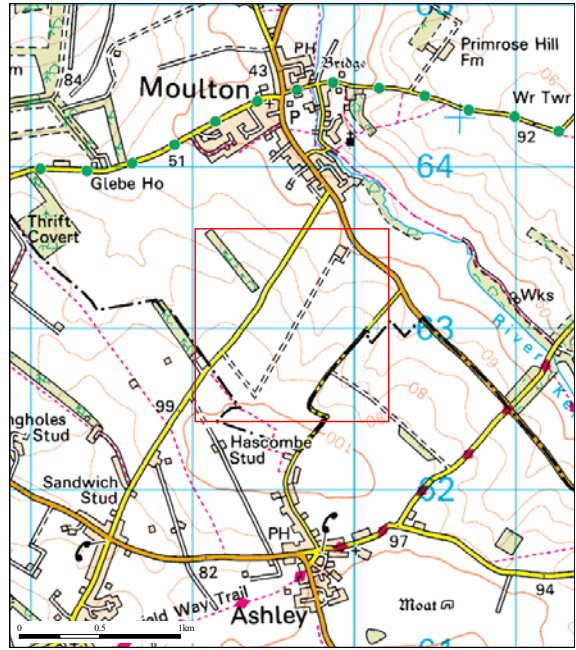


Figure 1. Location map

4. Methodology

The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) required that the development area be subject to archaeological monitoring during the excavation of the stamina track, horse trainer and contractor's compound. The truncation required by these individual elements varied, although all three penetrated the natural chalk geology and the archaeological horizon. The stamina track and trainer were located using the architect's plans of the site and transferred to a GIS-compatible digital plan.

The excavation was carried out by a 30-tonne 360⁰ mechanical tracked excavator using a toothless 'ditching' bucket. All machining was supervised where the archaeological horizon was encountered by an experienced archaeologist and if no archaeological activity was identified, the remainder of the track depth was excavated. The track as excavated was 4m wide and 0.8m deep, with a total length of 1600m.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets and plans and sections were hand-drawn at 1:50 and 1:20 where appropriate. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital SLR camera (6.2 megapixels).

A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project.

5. Results

5.1 Contractor's compound

The topsoil strip for the contractor's compound was carried out in December 2011. The compound was approximately 840 sq m in area and up to c. 0.35m in depth at the south-western corner. It was only alongside the existing access road to the west and in the south-western corner that the topsoil was fully stripped off to reveal the chalk geology below. No archaeological artefacts or deposits were noted during this phase of work.

5.2 Stamina track

The stamina track was to be 4m wide, 0.8m deep and 1600m long (6400 sq m), in an oval shape orientated approximately north-west/south-east towards the eastern boundary of the stud development. The general stratigraphy consisted of between 0.2-0.4m of mid brown clayey silt topsoil over chalk with flints (Pl. 1 and 2); no significant clay deposits were encountered during the excavation of the track. Palaeo channels were noted within a defile running to the north-east across the track, filled with a leached deposit of similar character to the topsoil, which were believed to be natural silting/erosion features, along with various ice-wedges and other signs of geological activity within the chalk. No artefacts or deposits of archaeological relevance were observed during the course of these excavations, and the modern finds encountered during the stripping (such as plastic piping fragments, bricks and geotextile sheeting) were not retained. Modern drainage/services were, for the most part, only shallowly cut through the chalk although a 72" mains water pipe did pass across the northern end of the track at an uncertain depth below the formation level.

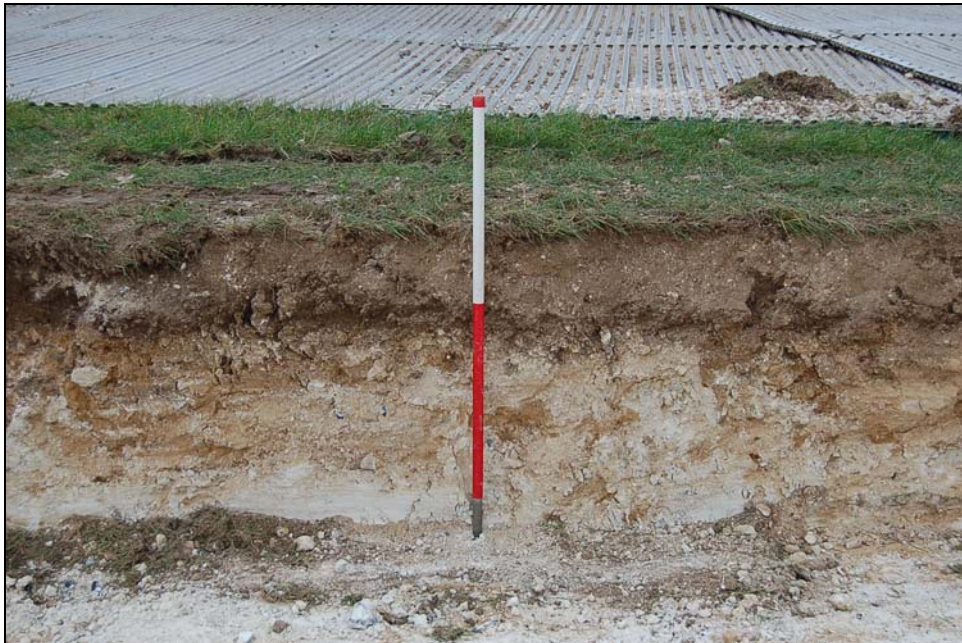


Plate 1. Stamina track, representative section 1, facing north (1m scale)



Plate 2. Stamina track, representative section 2, facing west

5.3 Horse trainer

The horse trainer was 24m in diameter, with a minimum strip of 0.5m on the downslope side of the area (allowing for terracing into the hill slope to form a flat base). The general stratigraphy here was approximately 0.3m of topsoil above chalk, with no visible archaeological features present.



Plate 3. Horse trainer, facing east (1m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No finds of archaeological relevance were observed during the course of this monitoring, modern objects such as plastic, brick and wood were not retained.

7. Discussion

The lack of any archaeologically relevant features within any of the areas observed suggests that either there has never been any activity on this particular part of the new stud grounds, or that the nature of the work (generally a long narrow strip of the archaeological horizon exposed), combined with the state of the natural geology (with numerous masking features of apparent geological origin) would make most features hard to isolate and identify from the background clutter of ice wedges, erosion and palaeochannels. It is worth noting that early prehistoric occupation tends to result in widespread/scattered areas of archaeological activity, with little or no obvious linking features, and it is entirely possible that the stripped areas simply did not expose any features that may lie around them.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

While no evidence of archaeological activity was observed in any of the ground works monitored as part of this project, the likely dispersed nature of the archaeological activity on this site suggests that there could still be further remains that were simply not encountered. Future works within the stud are likely to still require some form of archaeological oversight, despite the negative nature of this phase of work.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\
Moulton\MUN 044 Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HOA-HOZ\HOV 1-26

Finds and environmental archive: None.

10. Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to O.J. Neil Contracting for their invaluable assistance and willingness to incorporate the archaeological monitoring methodology into their development plans.

The project was managed by John Craven and the monitoring was carried out by Simon Cass from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Post-excavation graphics were produced by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Excavation**STAMINA TRACK, COMPOUND AREA AND HORSE TRAINER,
MOULTON STUD, MOULTON, SUFFOLK**

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought from Forest Heath District Council for the construction of a new stamina track, compound area and horse trainer on Land at Moulton Stud, Moulton, TL 696 629 (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the works**).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record (i.e. excavation).
- 1.4 The proposed development lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. However, the proposed stamina track, compound area and horse trainer have not been the subject of previous systematic investigation.
- 1.5 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Archaeological investigation is to be carried out prior to (or immediately before) development:
 - strip, map and excavation of full stripped width of the stamina track, c.1.60km long x 4.00m in wide.
 - strip, map and excavation of the compound area, 35.00 x 24.00m in area.
 - strip, map and excavation of the horse trainer, 24.00m in diameter.

- 2.2 If the archaeological investigation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the developer should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording, if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined. Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence on the road.
- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3*, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs and wildlife sites) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level (or natural subsoil) by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a

toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.

- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).

- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences; the intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 A draft copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 1RX

Tel: 01284 741225
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 17 November 2011

Reference: / Moulton Stud 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 581743 Fax: 01473 288221

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/