

1 Abbot Road
Bury St Edmunds
BSE 448

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/060

Client: Mr Gary Sallows, KBB (EAST Anglia) Ltd

Author: Andrew Tester

May 2014

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1 Abbot Road
Bury St Edmunds
BSE 448

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/060

Author: Andrew Tester

Contributions By:

Illustrator: Ellie Cox

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: May 2014

HER Information

Site Code: BSE 448
Site Name: 1 Abbot Road
Report Number 2014/060
Planning Application No: SE/12/1471/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 14/05/2014
Grid Reference: TL842 635
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-194773
Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus
Project Officer: Andrew Tester
Client/Funding Body: Gary Sallows, KBB (East Anglia) Ltd

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: Andrew Tester

Date: May 2014

Approved By:

Position:

Date:

Signed:

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Summary

Four evaluation trenches with a combined length of c. 75m were excavated at 1 Abbot Road, Bury St Edmunds. The evaluation was carried out on the 14th May 2014 and was conducted as a condition of planning application SE/12/1471/FUL. The work followed a written scheme of investigation written by SCCAS/FT in response to an archaeological Brief issued by Dr. Abby Antrobus (SCCAS/CT).

The evaluation failed to identify any finds or features. The profile of the trenches consisted either of topsoil over a red/brown silty sand with patches of intruding chalk, or topsoil directly onto chalk. Linear marks in the surface of the chalk were identified as frost wedges caused by freeze–thaw action during periglacial conditions.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation consisting of four trial trenches was carried out on land at 1 Abbot Road, Bury St Edmunds (Fig.1) in advance of the construction of new housing. The evaluation took place on the 14th May 2014 and was carried out according to a Brief supplied by Dr. Abby Antrobus, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Curatorial Team (SCCAS/CT) as a condition for planning application SE/1471/FUL.

2. Geology and topography

The proposed development area (PDA) lies on land sloping down to the south within the valley of the River Linnet (a small tributary of the River Lark) at a height of between 44m and 40m. The previous use of the site was as a garden with occasional fruit trees.

The British Geological Survey notes that the natural geology across the site comprises Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver chalk formations (British Geological Survey website). Solid chalk was encountered in all the trenches overlain by a sandy topsoil with a red sandy-silt over and between the chalk.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The PDA lies in an area of archaeological interest on a south facing slope over a minor river. Significant sites in the area (Fig. 1) include Alexander House (BSE 343) where an evaluation uncovered three probable Iron Age ditches c.170m to the east of the site and Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) that lies 140m to the south, on the opposing side of the River Linnet, where there was evidence of Iron Age occupation, with a Late Iron Age brooch; evidence of a Roman presence with five pottery sherds and several burials accompanied by grave goods that were Anglo-Saxon.

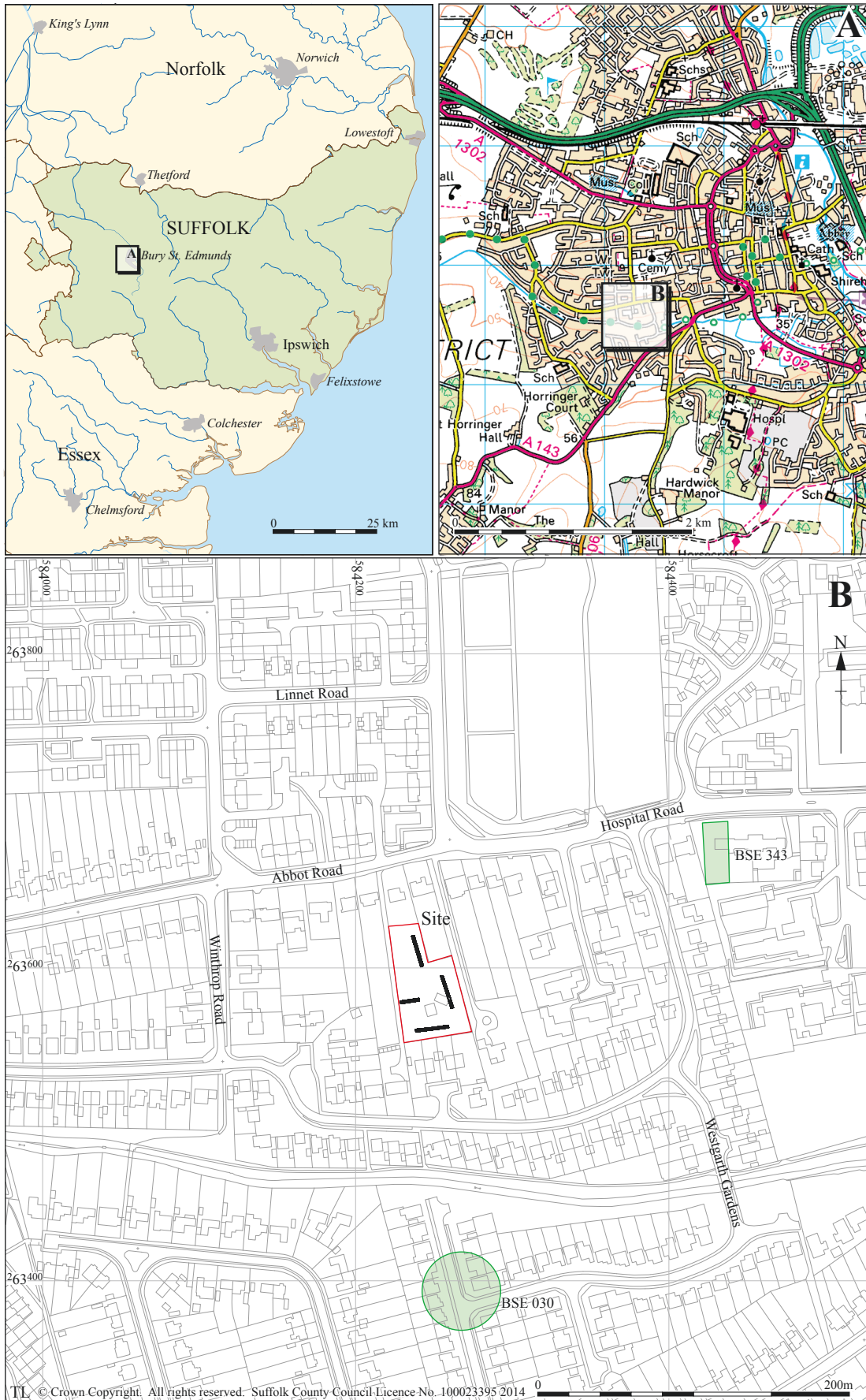


Figure 1. Location plan, showing development area (red), trenches (black) and HER sites mentioned in the text (green)

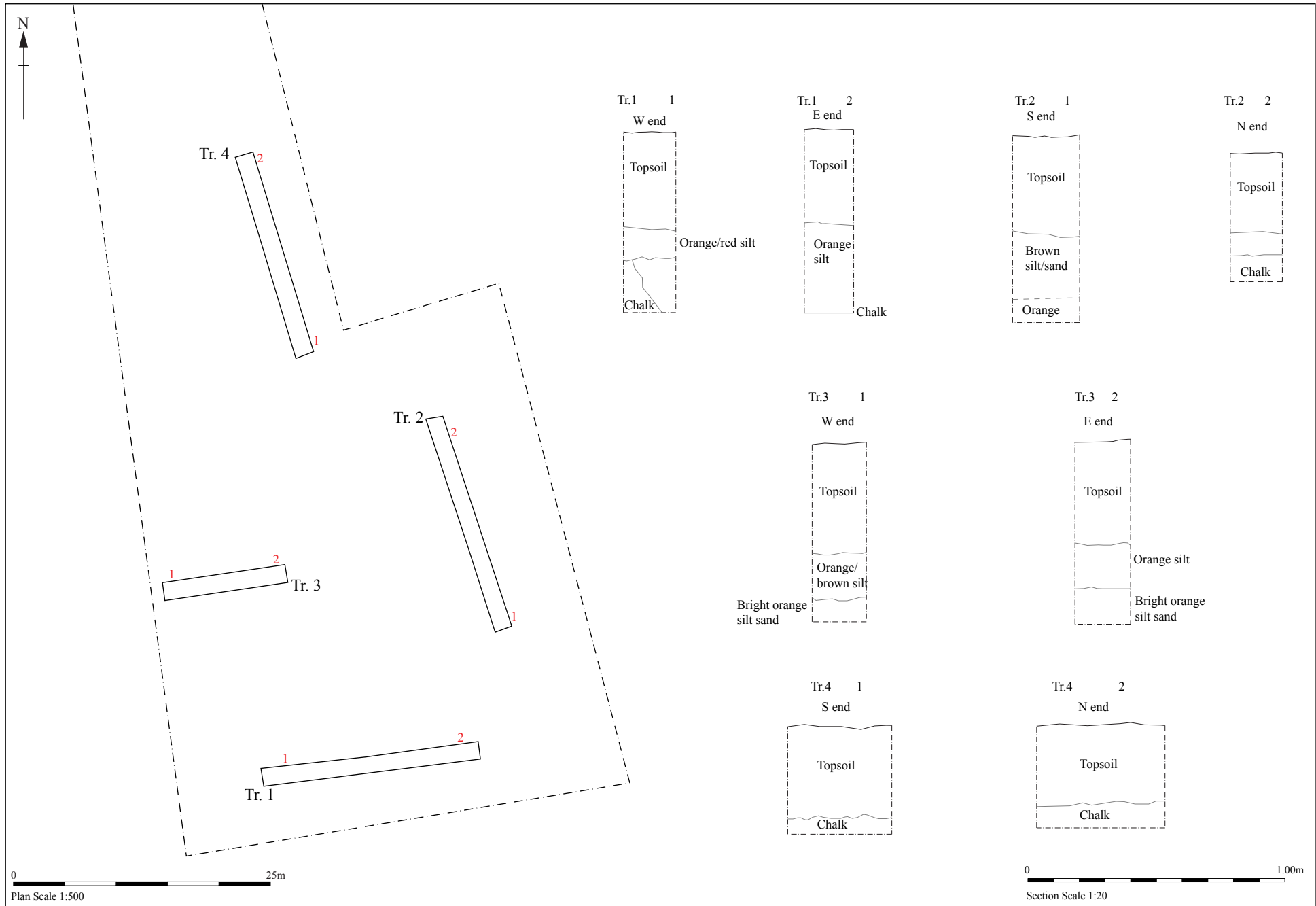


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections

4. Methodology

The trenches were set out by hand and plotted by a Leica System 1200 RTK GPS with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m. Excavation of the trenches was carried out with a back-acting mechanical digger fitted with a 1.5m wide ditching bucket. Trench 3 was shifted slightly from the WSI to avoid demolition debris but was kept close to the original trench plan. Trench profiles were recorded at either end of each trench and a photographic record made of each trench and the drawn profiles.

The base of each trench was recorded in plan with a Leica System 1200 RTK GPS (0.05m error tolerance).

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Four trenches with a total length of 75m were excavated during the project. The trenches were excavated to the top of the natural geology which varied from 0.44m deep (north end of Trench 4) to 43.0m (east end of Trench 1). The trench plans with representative sections appear on Figure 2.

5.2 Trench 1

Trench 1 (Pl. 1) was excavated east-west across the southern portion of the development area and measured 21.6m in length. The trench was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m with a soil profile of 0.4m of topsoil over natural orange sand/silt containing scattered flints with outcrops of chalk indicating the underlying geology. No archaeological features or finds were visible.

5.3 Trench 2

Trench 2 (Pl. 2) was aligned north –south and was c.22m in length. The trench was excavated to a depth of 0.7m at the south end with a soil profile of 0.4m of topsoil over 0.3m of natural orange sand/silt that became lighter and more orange towards the base. At the north end of the trench c.0.4m of topsoil lay directly over natural chalk. Periglacial frost wedges were noted in the surface of the chalk running c. northeast to southwest. No archaeological features or finds were visible.



Plate 1. Trench 1 looking east.



Plate 2. Trench 2 looking south

5.4 Trench 3

Trench 3 (Pl. 3) was aligned east-west across the middle of the development. It was 12.5m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.7m. Approximately 0.4m of topsoil overlay 0.2m of orange/brown sand with bright orange sand below. No features or finds were recovered.

5.5 Trench 4

Trench 4 (Pl. 4) was aligned north-south in the area of the most northerly build. The trench was 20.5m long and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.4m. The soil profile at the north end of the trench consisted of 0.3m of disturbed topsoil over solid chalk. The southern profile was 0.1m deeper with topsoil of red/brown silt with chalk showing intermittently at the base with orange natural silt between. No archaeological features or finds were visible.



Plate 3. Trench 3 looking west



Plate 4. Trench 4 looking north

6. Conclusions and recommendations

The evaluation trenching revealed a variable depth of topsoil above either orange/brown silt coming onto chalk outcrops or topsoil directly over chalk. No archaeological features were observed and no finds were recovered from the site. The ground was not heavily disturbed below the topsoil and there is no reason to suppose that the negative results of the fieldwork do not reflect on the archaeological potential of the site.

It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological work is required.

7. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 448 1 Abbot Road

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

8. Acknowledgements

The management and fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Tester. The site was surveyed by Andrew Beverton and the illustrations were created by Ellie Cox. The report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

9. Bibliography

Websites

British Geological Survey

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

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-194773

Project details

Project name	1 Abbot Road Bury St Edmunds, An Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Four evaluation trenches with a combined length of c. 75m were excavated at 1 Abbot Road, Bury St Edmunds. The evaluation was carried out on the 14th May 2014 and was conducted as a condition of planning application SE/12/1471/FUL. The work followed a written scheme of investigation written by SCCAS/FT in response to an archaeological Brief issued by Dr. Abby Antrobus (SCCAS/CT). The evaluation failed to identify any finds or features. The profile of the trenches consisted either of topsoil over a red/brown silty sand with patches of intruding chalk, or topsoil directly onto chalk. Linear marks in the surface of the chalk were identified as frost wedges caused by freeze-thaw action during periglacial conditions.
Project dates	Start: 14-05-2014 End: 15-05-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 448 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS 1 Abbot Road
Study area	0.25 Hectares

Site coordinates TL 842 638 52.2410551909 0.698181819748 52 14 27 N 000 41 53 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Dr Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager Andrew Tester

Project supervisor Andrew Tester

Type of sponsor/funding body another

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Report"

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

**Land at 1 Abbot Road, Bury St Edmunds
BSE 448**

**Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment
Archaeological Evaluation**

Client: Chapel Developments

Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team

Author: Andrew Tester

may 2014

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Project details

Planning Application No:	SE/12/1471/FUL
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus
Grid Reference:	TL 842 635
Area:	0.25ha
HER Event No/Site Code:	BSE 448
Oasis Reference:	1-194773
Project Start date	14/05/2014
Project Duration:	1-2 days
Client/Funding Body:	Chapel Developments
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Andrew Tester
SCCAS/FT Project Officer:	TBA
SCCAS/FT Job Code:	BURYABR001

1. Introduction

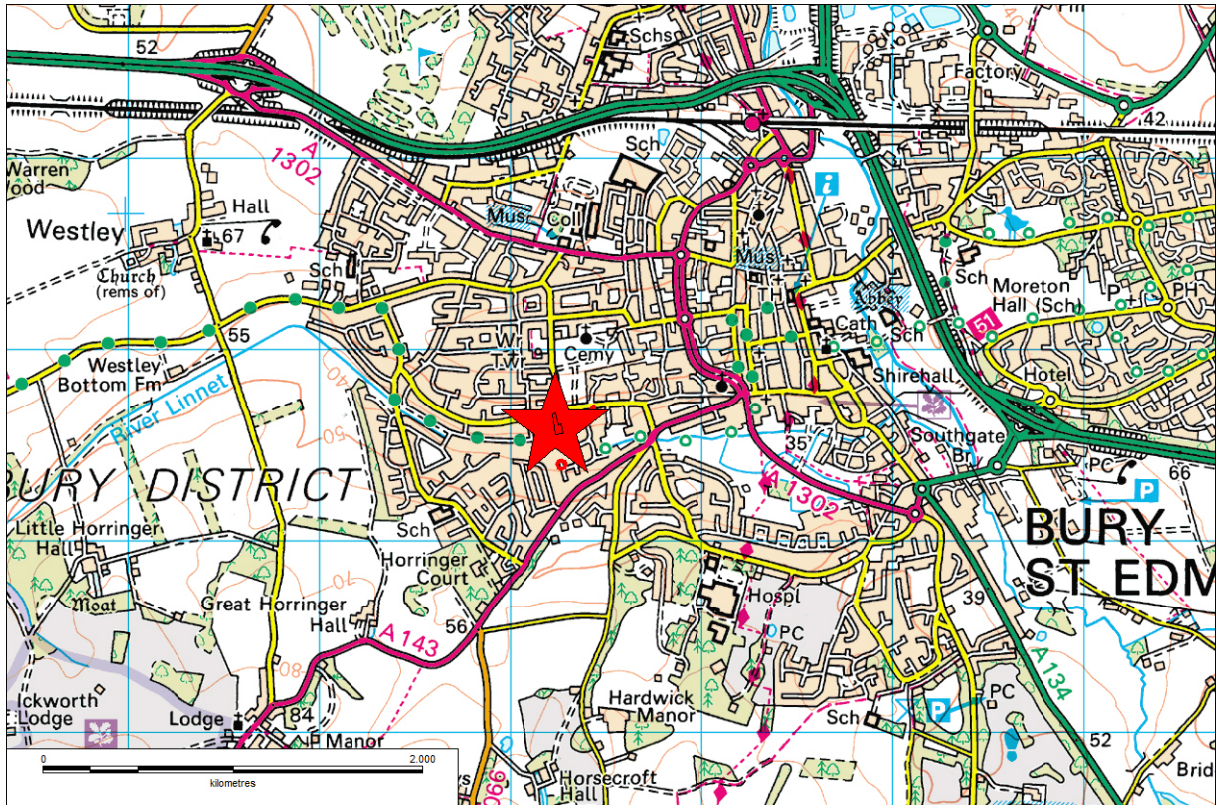
- A program of archaeological evaluation is required, by a condition on planning application SE/12/1471/FUL For residential development on land behind 1 Abbot Road. Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1), to assess the site for heritage assets in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief and Specification (dated 17/12/2013), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Field Team (SCCAS/FT) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS/CT guidelines (SCCAS/CT 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS/CT for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS/CT.

The Site

- The site, an area of c.0.25ha currently consists of a large garden to the rear of the site.
- The site is situated at a height of 40m - 45m above Ordnance Datum, on a south facing slope overlooking the River Linnett, c.90m to the south. The site has been a mature garden with trees that are to be removed..
- The site geology is recorded as well drained calcareous, coarse and fine loamy soils (Ordnance Survey 1983), over superficial Head deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel which in turn overlie chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) (British Geological Survey website).
- The proposed development consists of 5 new build homes with garages.

Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of archaeological interest, on the edge of a minor river course which joins the Lark valley.
- Significant sites in the area are Alexander House, BSE 343, an evaluation, which uncovered three probable Iron Age ditches c. 170m to the east and Westgarth Gardens (BSE 030) 140m to the south. The latter site included evidence of Iron Age occupation (a Late Iron Age brooch), Roman (with five pottery sherds), Anglo-Saxon (consisting of several Early Saxon burials with accompanying finds) and medieval (scattered finds).
- Although 140m from the Westgarth Gardens site it lies facing this site on the opposite side of the Linnet valley and therefore has a high potential for both Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon remains.



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Figure 1. Location map and selected nearby HER entries with trenching plan



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Figure 2. Trenching plan detail

2. Project Objectives

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

3. Archaeological method statement

Management

- The project will be managed by SCCAS/FT Project Officer Andrew Tester in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).
- SCCAS/CT will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS/CT visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Project staff will be selected from the SCCAS /FT. Specialists support will be provided from list which can be supplied.

Project preparation

- An event number has been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (BSE 448) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Institute For Archaeology's (IFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SCCAS/FT led by a Project Officer TBA. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SCCAS/FT and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the application area to be evaluated by the excavation of 70m of 1.8m wide trenching across the areas of proposed development. A proposed trench plan is included below (Fig. 2). If necessary minor modifications

to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

- The trench locations will be marked out by GPS or by hand, and plotted by GPS
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.3m-0.6m of topsoil and modern deposits until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS/CT.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- Metal detector searches of trenches and archaeological deposits will take place throughout the evaluation by an experienced SCCAS/FT metal-detectorist.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil

on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SCCAS/FT registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SCCAS/FT finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for

Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS/CT will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS/CT. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SCCAS/FT Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by Andrew Tester. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SCCAS/FT personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER code and context number) following Institute for Conservation (ICON) guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their

material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SCCAS/FT database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SCCAS/FT's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS/CT and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.

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

Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive (see below).
- Two printed and bound copies of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. A digital .pdf copy will be supplied on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS/CT or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and

analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS/CT and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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SCCAS/CT, 2011, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011, ver 1.2*.

Watkinson, D. and Neal, V., 2001, *First Aid for Finds*. Third Edition, revised. Rescue/UKIC Archaeology Section, London.

4. Project Staffing

Management

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Andrew Testern
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin
SCCAS/FT Graphics Dept	Ellie Cox

Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SCCAS/FT staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Andrew Beverton	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Sims	Supervisor	Yes	
Tim Carter	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist
Felix Reeves-Whymark	Project Assistant		Metal detectorist

Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by Andrew Beverton. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SCCAS/FT specialist staff will contribute to the report as

required.

Graphics	Ellie	Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Olesky
Illustration	Don	na Wreathall
Post Roman pottery and CBM		Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Cathy	Tester, Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing		Anna West
Finds Processing	Jon	athan Van Jennians

SCCAS also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains/medieval pottery	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre

Appendix 1. Health and Safety

1. Introduction

The project will be carried out following Suffolk County Council Health and Safety Policies at all times.

All staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:

- Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who maybe affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
- Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the risk assessment.
- Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
- Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.

A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments for the project are included below.

All SCCAS/FT staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SCCAS Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SCCAS/FT offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments and receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work. All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SCCAS/FT staff, external specialists, SCCAS/CT staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions. Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk County Council insurance policies. SCC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

2. Specific site issues

Welfare facilities

Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SCCAS/FT staff will work from their vehicle and use client welfare facilities if available. If not staff will be able to travel to the nearby SCCAS/FT offices. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SCCAS vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

First Aid

A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

Site access and security

Access to the site is via a private driveway from Friars Lane and has been agreed with the client. The site is private land and fenced and not open to public access.

Deep excavation

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below existing ground level unless the trench is stepped or shored. In practice the trench is likely to be c.0.5m-0.8m deep unless thick modern build up deposits are encountered.

If the trenches are to be left unattended before being backfilled (i.e. overnight) they will be enclosed with high visibility temporary barrier fencing. On completion of the project trenches will be backfilled to ground-level although pre-existing ground surfaces will not be reinstated.

Contaminated ground

Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

Hazardous Substances

No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

Underground services

The client has indicated that there are no known services crossing the site. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

Overhead Powerlines

No overhead powerlines cross the site.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.

- Hard Hat (to EN397).
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
- Gloves (to EN388).
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

Environmental impact/constraints

Suffolk County Council maintains an internal Environmental Management System run in accordance with the ISO14001 standard by a dedicated EMS officer. The council has a publicly available [Environment Policy](#), which commits us to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, preventing pollution, and to continually improving our environmental performance.

All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with the SCC Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

On site the SCCAS Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with Jezz Meredith (SCCAS/FT EMS Officer).

The plant machinery will be well serviced and be as quiet a model as is practicable. It will come equipped with appropriate spill kit and drip trays. It will only refuel in a single designated area, as defined by the SCCAS. All refuelling will be carried out using electrically operated pumps and will only be done when drip trays are deployed.

The client has not informed SCCAS/FT of any environmental constraints upon the development area.

All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SCCAS for disposal.

Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.

Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats. All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level (National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees).

3. Project Contacts

SCCAS/FT

SCCAS/FT Manager Western Office	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01473 581473
SCCAS/FT Project Manager	Andrew Tester	01284 741248
SCCAS/FT Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01284 741233
SCCAS/FT H&S	Stuart Boulter	01473 583290
SCCAS/FT EMS	Jezz Meredith	01473 583288
SCCAS/FT Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01473 583288

Emergency services

Local Police	Raingate Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2AP	101
Local GP	Angel Hill Surgery, 1 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 1LU	01284 753008
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	0845 782 0999
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

Client contacts

Client	Mr gary Sallows, Chapel Developments	gary@chapeldevelopments.co.uk
Client Agent		
Site landowner		

Archaeological contacts

Curator	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Zoe Outram	01223 582707

Sub-contractors

Plant hire	To be supplied by the client	
Misc. Equipment hire		
Toilet/facilities hire		

Other

SCC Press Office	Andrew St Ledger (Chief Press Officer)	01473 264398
SCC Fleet Maintenance		01359 270777
SCC Environment Strategy Manager	Emma Flint	01473 264810
SCC Health and Safety Advisor (ESE)	Mark Ranson	01473 261494
SCC Corporate H&S Manager	Dave Atkinson	01473 260513

4. Risk Assessments

A pre-site inspection and assessment has been made of the site and the following SCCAS/FT Risk Assessments apply to the project and are included below.

SCCAS/FT RA1	Working with plant machinery
SCCAS/FT RA2	Manual excavation and outdoor working
SCCAS/FT RA3	Deep excavations
SCCAS/FT RA4	Use of Hand tools
SCCAS/FT RA5	Damage to services

Risk Assessment 1 Working with plant machinery

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Direction and supervision of wheeled 1800 or tracked 3600 excavator.	Various.	Staff in close proximity to excavation (operation of bucket & manoeuvre of boom).	Accidental contact with boom or bucket or unexpected movement of machine.	Principally SPO/PO, but at times may involve others.	10	<p>Only PO to supervise machinery.</p> <p>No personnel to be within radius of boom.</p> <p>All staff to wear high visibility clothing, hard hats and safety footwear at all times.</p> <p>Fully qualified plant operator with CPCS card.</p>	5	A Tester	02/05/2014	<p>Call emergency services.</p> <p>First Aid if required.</p>

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 2 Manual excavation and outdoor working

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Hand excavations of archaeological features.	Various.	Extremes of heat, cold and wet weather. Trip hazards.	Hypothermia, heat stroke, sunburn. Minor injuries.	All field staff.	9	All staff provided with appropriate clothing for weather conditions. No staff to work alone in extreme conditions. Regular sweep for trip hazards.	2	A Tester	02/5/14	First Aid if required. Call emergency services if necessary.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 3 Deep excavations

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of trial trenches and archaeological features within.	Various.	Trench collapse, falls, and work in confined spaces.	Physical injury (minor to rare major examples), suffocation.	All field staff.	12	No excavation beyond safe depth in any circumstances (not necessary for evaluation stage of works). No excavation of trenches beyond depth of 1.2m (or shallower where there is risk of collapse in the judgement of the PO if deposits are unconsolidated).	2	A Tester	02/5/14	Call emergency services. First Aid if required.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 4 Use of hand tools

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Excavation of archaeological features using shovels, mattocks, forks, wheelbarrows and small tools	Various.	Splinters from poorly maintained equipment, trip hazards from unused equipment, accidental striking of personnel in close proximity, some heavy lifting.	Minor injuries.	All field staff.	8	Ensure all tools in serviceable condition. Careful policing of temporarily unused equipment (e.g. no discarded hand tools near trench edges). Ensure all tools carried appropriately.	4	A Tester	02/5/14	First Aid if required.

	Likelihood				
Severity	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Risk Assessment 5 Damage to services

Activity	Location	Hazard	Risks	Persons affected	Initial risk	Control measures	Residual risk	Name	Date	Rescue procedures
Machine cutting of trial trenches.	Various.	Accidental damage to cables or services (water, electrical etc.).	Electrocution, environmental damage/pollution, cost implications.	Machine operator and PO.	6	Obtain service plans prior to excavation. Carefully observed machine excavation under full supervision. Use of CAT scanner.	2	A Tester	10/04/14	Call emergency services. First Aid if required. Any pollution to be reported to Environmental Manager immediately.

Severity	Likelihood				
	1	2	3	4	5
1	1	2	3	4	5
2	2	4	6	8	10
3	3	6	9	12	15
4	4	8	12	16	20
5	5	10	15	20	25

Initial Risk
Residual Risk

Likelihood	Severity	Risk (likelihood x severity)
1. Highly unlikely	1. Slight inconvenience	1-5 Low
2. May occur but very rarely	2. Minor injury requiring first aid	
3. Does occur but only rarely	3. Medical attention required	6-12 Medium
4. Occurs from time to time	4. Major injury leading to hospitalisation	
5. Likely to occur often	5. Fatality or serious injury leading to disablement	13-25 High

Appendix 2. Project Brief

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 THE REAR OF 1 ABBOT ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

PLANNING AUTHORITY: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: SE/12/1471/FUL

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TL 842 635

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Erection of five dwellings

AREA: 0.25 ha

CURRENT LAND USE: Garden

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Abby Antrobus
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel: 01284 741231
E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 17 December 2013

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (Condition **) relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’
- 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 Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.1), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (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 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 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. 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 proposal to erect 5 bungalows affects a site of archaeological interest, topographically located over the River Lark. This location is favourable for early occupation (particularly prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon), and an Anglo-Saxon funerary landscape extends along the river. This site lies opposite the Westgarth Gardens Anglo-Saxon cemetery (County Historic Environment Record BSE 030), and an inhumation 500m to the west (BSE 072) indicates that there was also burial on the northern bank of the Lark. 200m to the east, Iron Age features were recorded (BSE 343). There is high potential for encountering early archaeological deposits at this location.

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.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority was advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 4.2 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.
- 4.3 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.
- 4.4 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 70m of trenching at 1.80m in width. Trenches should be short enough to give adequate spatial coverage of the site.
- It is expected that existing structures on the site will be demolished to ground level only until evaluation has been undertaken and any further strategy agreed.
- 4.5 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

- 5.1 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.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 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

- 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 all 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 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.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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*.
- 6.10 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 1.1.

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.

Archaeological Service 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 265879

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/business/business-services/archaeological-services

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