

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/007**

# **Cavenham Heath National Nature Reserve restoration trials CAM 047**

**R. Brooks**  
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## List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

|             |                        |
|-------------|------------------------|
| Rob Brooks  | Excavation Supervisor  |
| Gemma Adams | Senior Finds Assistant |

## Acknowledgements

The project was funded by Natural England and was monitored by William Fletcher (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Division).

The project was managed by Jo Caruth and directed by Rob Brooks, who also wrote the report. Production of sections was carried out by Gemma Adams. All are members of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on Cavenham Heath over a 283sq metre area, a 349.2sq metre area and a further 400sq metre area, discovered a single, small pit of unknown date. A roe deer antler and small scatters of heated flint were found in the topsoil, as well as a flint end scraper of probable Neolithic date. Small patches of disturbance were recorded in the topsoil and subsoil, although there was generally a good level of preservation, and no evidence of truncation of the subsoil surface.

## HER information

|                    |                                       |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------|
| HER no.            | CAM 047                               |
| Date of fieldwork: | 15/01/2009, 16/01/2009 and 12/03/2009 |
| Grid Reference:    | TL 7575 7242                          |
| Funding body:      | Natural England                       |
| Oasis reference    | suffolkc1-54172                       |

# 1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at Cavenham Heath in conjunction with a Natural England experiment into Breckland floral restoration. This involved stripping away the grass species over one 20 x 20m area and the removal of the nutrient-rich soils down to the natural subsoil over another 20 x 20m (Fig. 3). A further 20 x 20m area is to be worked over using a rotavator, penetrating to c.0.1m. If any of these strategies prove effective in restoring the heathland then a program of similar soil stripping might be employed over a much larger area of the reserve. As part of this process an archaeological evaluation was required in order to help assess the potential of the surviving archaeology in the area and contribute to the formation of a mitigation strategy. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by William Fletcher, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 2). Natural England funded the work that was carried out on 15th and 16th January and 12th March, 2009.

The areas to be stripped were located at grid reference TL 7575 7242 (Fig. 1) and at between 10m and 20m above the Ordnance Datum. The geology of the site was orange/slightly brown sand, with occasional small stones (Appendix 1). The archaeological potential of the site lies in its location within a prehistoric landscape, as indicated by the presence of Mesolithic blades (CAM 018), Neolithic pottery, flint tools and weapons (CAM 003, 036 and 040), Bronze Age tools (Cam Misc) and Early Bronze Age structures and features (CAM 040) recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Other archaeology located close to the site includes an 18th century military camp (CAM 020 and 042) and a Second World War pill box (CAM 036) and anti-glider ditches (CAM 019), all of which are shown on Figure 2.

The stripping therefore had high potential to uncover archaeological deposits. As such a programme of evaluation was required to assess this risk and to establish any archaeological implications for the further stripping of topsoil from the site.



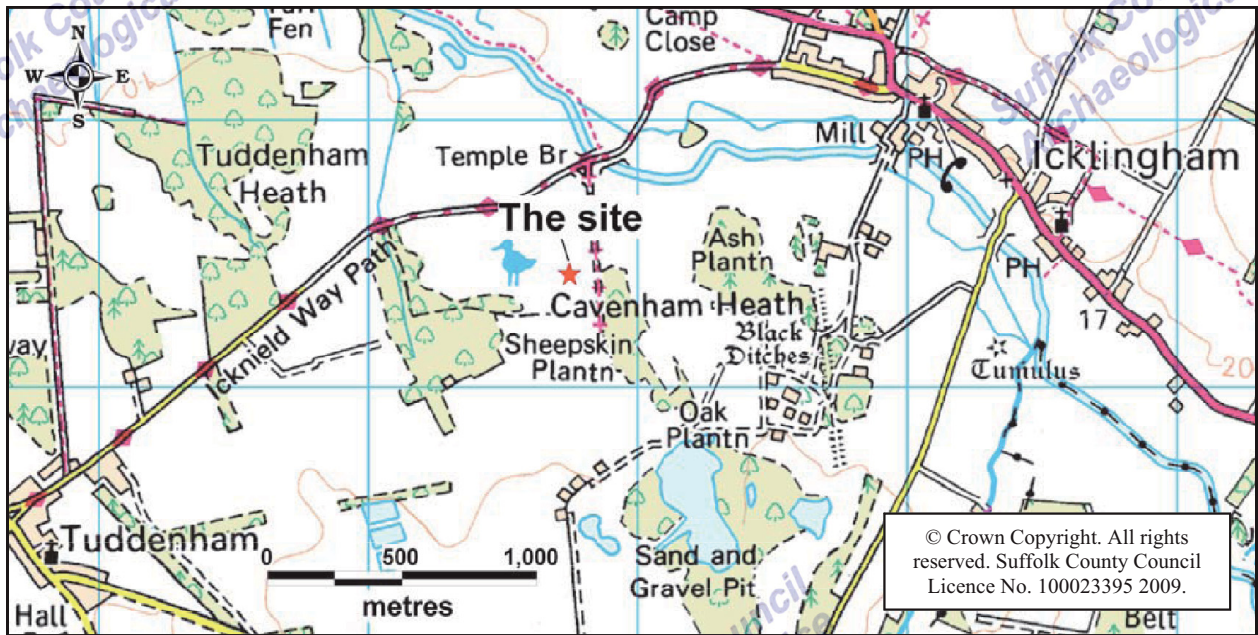


Figure 1. Site location map

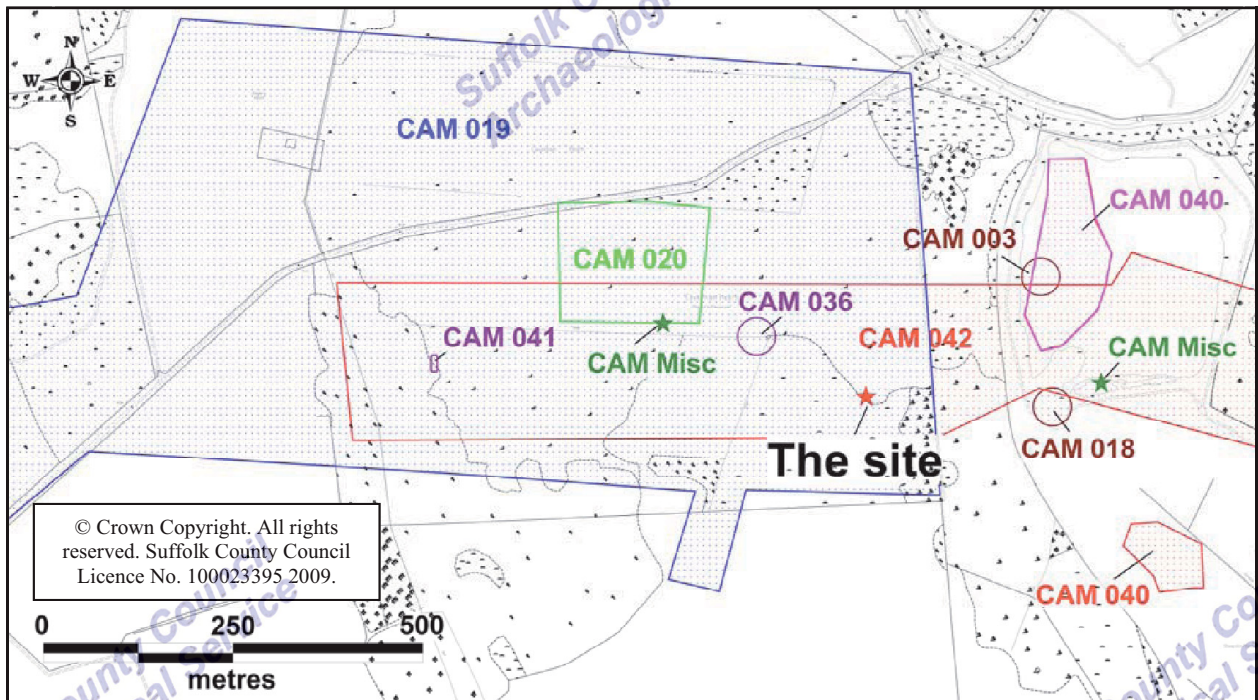


Figure 2. Historic Environment Record listings located close to CAM 047

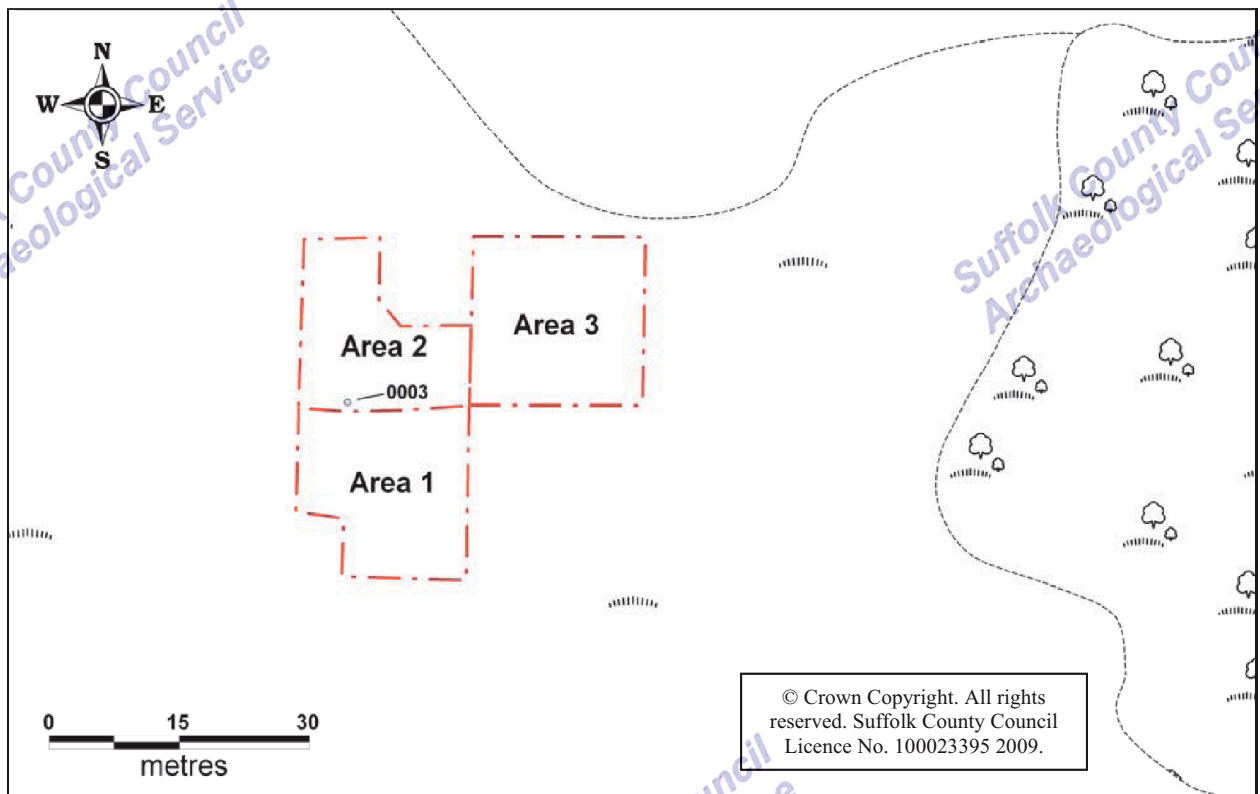


Figure 3. Site plan

## 2. Methodology

Three 20 x 20m areas were planned to be investigated although both 1 and 2 were only partially completed as shown on Figure 3. The first only had the turf removed to reveal the topsoil and this area was monitored for finds. The second area was excavated to the natural subsoil. This stripping was carried out by a mechanical digger fitted with a 1.8m wide ditching bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. The third area was rotavated to a depth of c.0.1m. 349.2sq metres of turf were stripped from the first area, 283sq metres of topsoil were removed from the second and an area of 400sq metres was rotavated in the third (Fig. 3). This was carried out whilst observing for any potential archaeological buried soils or ploughing activity. Much of the natural subsoil showed signs of heavy leaching, but other than this the effects of other disturbance or activities such as ploughing did not appear to have disturbed the subsoil levels. In order to reach the natural subsoil, removal of c.0.35-0.45m of topsoil was required, as well as c.0.05-0.1m of heavily leached subsoil. Upcast soil was regularly examined for finds.

One archaeological feature was recognised and it was sampled by hand excavation to the requirements of the specification (Appendix 2). A section of the stratigraphy of Area

2 and the cut feature were drawn at a scale of 1:20 (Fig. 6) and the area locations and feature were plotted against the national grid using a RTK GPS (Fig. 3). Digital colour JPEG format photographs at 72 x 72 dpi resolution, and monochrome film photographs, were taken of feature 0003 and the trench profile. The site was recorded using a single continuous numbering system (Appendix 1). Inked copies of section drawings have been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-54172) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under Historic Environment Record number CAM 047.

### 3. Results

Area 1 did not reveal any archaeological features, as would be expected with such a shallow stripping exercise. However, occasional heated flints were found over the whole area. An unstratified roe deer antler was also recovered from immediately under the turf, but its colouration and condition indicated that it was modern and it had no wear patterns indicative of human activity. This species is currently found widely within the reserve. The stripping of this area revealed unusual patches of disturbance which were made up of orange/brown sand and measured up to c.1.2m across. However, these patches were sporadic and not witnessed in Area 2. They are thought to be probable animal burrows.

The stripping of Area 2 uncovered pit 0003 along the southern edge. This was 50% excavated and recorded, and then sampled and completely excavated. It produced no finds and was filled with dark brown and black silty sand with occasional charcoal lump inclusions. Its form was irregular and measured c.0.5 x c.0.65m and it was c.0.25m deep.

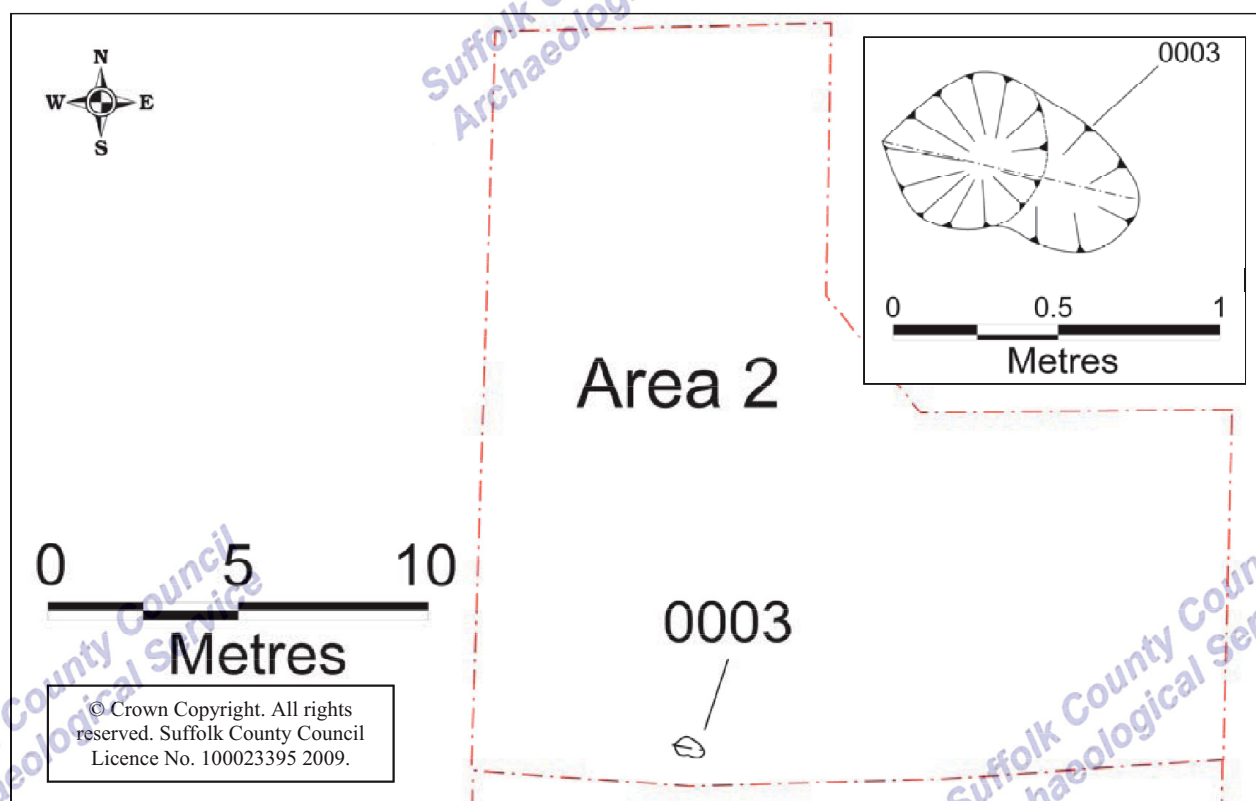
The soil stratigraphy recorded in Area 2 consisted of topsoil 0002, which was a dark grey/brown and black sandy silt mixture that was c.0.35-0.45m deep. Below this was c.0.05-0.1m deep subsoil 0005, which was dark brown/orange sand that was heavily



leached and not clearly defined. It also contained small, very stony lenses. Under 0005 was natural subsoil 0006, which was orange/slightly brown sand with occasional stones. Pit 0003 was cut into this. In many areas this layer seems to have been quite discoloured by leaching. However, pit 0003/fill 0004 could still be clearly identified.

The third area was walked over to look for finds after rotavation and this produced one flint end scraper that is thought to be Neolithic or possibly early Bronze Age. It also revealed a scatter of heated flints as seen in Area 2. The rotavation did not penetrate through the topsoil to the archaeological level.

The first to third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps for the area show very little about its use in the late 19th to the early 20th century. They also do not indicate any older landmarks in the vicinity and show only contemporary track ways, field systems and local quarrying to the north-east (Fig. 5).



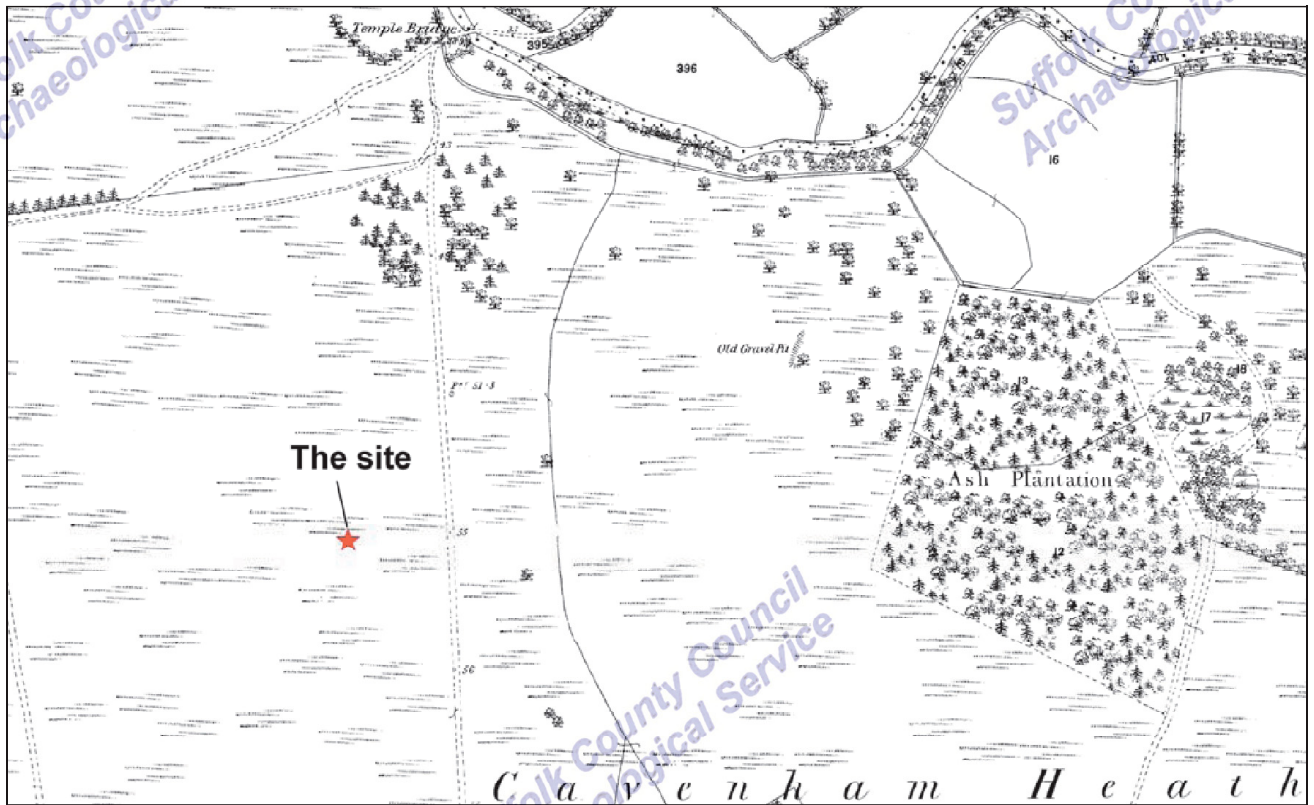


Figure 5. First Edition Ordnance Survey map, 1883

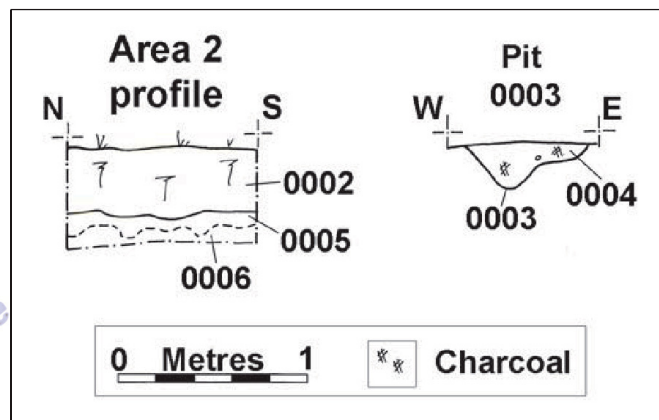


Figure 6. Trench and feature sections

## **4. Finds and environmental evidence**

Colin Pendleton and Val Fryer

### **4.1 Flint**

Colin Pendleton

One unstratified flint was recovered. The piece is an unpatinated simple end scraper or thick flake. It has a prepared striking platform. The dorsal face is mainly covered with cortex. It is Later prehistoric, probably Neolithic.

### **4.2 Environmental evidence**

Val Fryer

#### **Introduction and method statement**

A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from undated fill 0004 of pit 0003.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below on Table 1. All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous and woody roots were present. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. No artefacts/ecofacts were recorded.

#### **Results**

The assemblage was small (less than 0.1 litres in volume) and almost entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, many of which were flaked and in a distinctive 'brittle' condition generally indicative of combustion at a very high temperature. Burnt porous and tarry residues were also noted, with most of the latter occurring along the edges of the charcoal. Small pieces of burnt stone were also recorded.

|                               |             |
|-------------------------------|-------------|
| <b>Sample No.</b>             | <b>1</b>    |
| <b>Context No.</b>            | <b>0004</b> |
| <b>Feature No.</b>            | <b>0003</b> |
| Charcoal <2mm                 | xxxx        |
| Charcoal >2mm                 | xxx         |
| Charcoal >5mm                 | x           |
| Black porous 'cokey' material | xx          |
| Black tarry material          | x           |
| Burnt stone                   | x           |

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key:

x = 1 – 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens, xxxx = 100+ specimens

## Conclusions

In summary, the plant remains within the pit are clearly derived from one or more episodes of very high temperature burning. However, as there is no evidence for *in situ* burning within the pit, it is assumed that the charcoal and the pieces of burnt stone were re-deposited from elsewhere.

No further analysis of this assemblage is necessary, although the material may be suitable for dating if required.

## 5. Discussion

The stripping of Area 2 has shown that the archaeological level lies at a depth of c.0.35-0.45m. Subsoil layer 0005 was seen in Area 2, but this did not contain any material suggestive of a buried cultural soil layer. Layer 0005 was probably a naturally built up accumulation, seemingly made up of wind-blown and alluvial particles, which were then discoloured by leaching. There was a small quantity of bioturbation across natural subsoil 0006, which is the result of grass and occasional tree roots, but this had not really affected the preservation conditions. There was also a high degree of leaching into 0006, but it was still possible to recognise cut features such as pit 0003 within this layer.

No prehistoric features were positively identified on the site, although the end scraper from Area 3 and the unstratified heated flint found in Area 1 is suggestive of nearby



human activity in later prehistory. No evidence of the 18th century military camp or WWII airfield was found and nor was any sign of agricultural management of the heath. Pit 0003 was the only feature. It did not contain any dating material and on its own does not represent a significant phase or focus of archaeology, but could still indicate the presence of prehistoric activity similar to that recognised at the nearby Marston's Pit site (Craven, 2004). As it also showed intense burning that was not *in situ*, it is likely that other activity occurred in close proximity that has not yet been identified.

## 6. Recommendations

It is recognised that the area being investigated has a surviving archaeological level that is well preserved, and located within an important prehistoric landscape. The evaluation has shown that there may be potential to identify more archaeological deposits if stripping of the topsoil was extended. Whilst only one feature was identified, it was only in Area 2 that topsoil was removed to the archaeological level. As well as this, Area 2 only represented a very limited sample of the potential area to be stripped. The recovery of a Neolithic flint scraper from Area 3 and the heated flint from the topsoil in Area 1 is also likely to indicate nearby activity of some type, especially the heated flint, which is potentially associated with the intense burning evidence from pit 0003.

If stripping of topsoil or other heath restoration techniques were to take place over a large area, further evaluation work would be required in order to sample the archaeological potential more effectively, prior to a long-term strategy being determined. This would be important because if work was carried out closer to the known archaeological zones then areas could be targeted and dealt with more effectively (Fig. 2). However, further evaluation work would also serve to identify the risk of undulating archaeological levels, which could be damaged from restoration techniques that only achieve shallow penetration into the soil levels. With this information it would then be more viable to identify whether a program of monitoring or excavation were necessary, or if no further work was required. If the restoration project was limited to a relatively small area however, continuous monitoring with scope for hand excavation could be a suitable course of action.

A further consideration involves the long-term implications for the archaeology if repeated stripping is to take place. If this occurs it could lead to archaeological remains being left exposed to erosion, contamination and bioturbation, as well as resulting in further truncation of the deposits through recurring machine stripping or rotavation. This could require advanced levels of archaeological investigation to be pursued initially so as to minimise the long-term impact of the restoration.

To formulate a more effective recommendation, a refined strategy from Natural England is required. This would need to detail the thickness of the topsoil to be removed, what areas this should cover, when this should take place and what methods this should involve. It would be advisable for archaeological consultation to be sought during this decision making process in order to reach a strategy that meets the requirements of Natural England and the SCCAS/CT.

## 7. References

Craven, J, 2004, *'The Island', Marston's Pit, Cavenham Heath Quarry* CAM 043. SCCAS Report No. 2004/171.

Rob Brooks  
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service  
March 2009

### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

## Appendix 1 - CAM 047 Site Context List

| Context | Feature | Identifier | Type    | Description   | Under | Over |
|---------|---------|------------|---------|---|-------|------|
| 0001    |         |            | Finds   | Unstratified finds. Individual pieces of heated flint were found scattered in the topsoil in Area 1, but not kept. A roe deer antler was also found in the interface between the turf and the topsoil. This was not kept as it was out of context, appeared to be relatively modern, did not have any signs of wear and could be identified. A single flint scraper was found in the rotavated Area 3.                                  |       |      |
| 0002    |         |            | Topsoil | Dark grey/black fine silty sand topsoil. Occasionally interspersed with orange/brown sand patches which was possibly a result of rabbit runs or disturbance relating to the former WWII runway, although the latter seems unlikely as the shape was irregular. Excavated by mechanical digger.  |       | 0005 |
| 0003    | 0003    | Pit        | Cut     | Small pit cut. Slightly irregular oval in plan, aligned roughly west-east. West side slopes at c.60° and is slightly concave. The east side slopes at c.40° and is concave until becoming more shallow at a c.10° angle, before sloping down to a c.45°, slightly concave slope to the base. The base was sharply rounded. Width = 0.5m north-south, length = 0.65m west-east, depth = 0.25m. Monochrome and digital photographs taken. | 0004  |      |
| 0004    | 0003    | Pit        | Fill    | Fill of 0003. Dark brown/black silty sand. Occasional charcoal lumps. Occasional stones of c.0.01-0.02m diameter. A 2 bucket environmental sample was taken, consisting of all the fill and recorded as sample '1'. No cultural material was recovered. There was slight grass root disturbance in the fill. Primarily 50% of the fill was excavated prior to 100% excavation. Trowel excavated.  | 0005  | 0003 |

| Context | Feature | Identifier | Type    | Description   | Under     | Over      |
|---------|---------|------------|---------|---|-----------|-----------|
| 0005    |         |            | Subsoil | Subsoil found below the topsoil and above the natural subsoil. This was orange/brown sand and in places it was dark brown/orange. It was regularly interspersed with patches of stones (c.0.01-0.03m diameter). It had leached in streaks into the natural subsoil. The interfaces between this, the topsoil and the natural subsoil were not very distinct. It was possibly just a heavily leached top layer of the natural topsoil. | 0002      | 0003 0006 |
| 0006    |         |            | Subsoil | The natural subsoil found below 0005. Orange/ slightly brown sand with some stones (c.0.01-0.03m diameter). Small circular patches of brown leached or disturbed material across the surface of much of this layer. These were natural.   | 0003 0005 |           |



## Appendix 2 – Brief and Specification

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**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

***Brief and Specification for a Trenched Evaluation and Excavation***

**CAVENHAM HEATH NNR, CAVENHAM, HEATH RE-CREATION TRIAL AREA**

***The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities,  
see paragraphs 1.8 and 1.9.***

**1. Background**

- 1.1 Natural England (hereafter NE or 'the developer') are proposing to strip off the nutrient rich upper soil layers of an area 20 x 20 m on Cavenham Heath National Nature Reserve (NNR), at TL75757242, as part of a program of heath restoration (ref: Pre-CavenhamNNR). This is to be a trial to judge the efficacy of the procedure. If it is successful, there is a possibility that it could be extended to cover a wider part of the reserve.
- 1.2 In archaeological terms Cavenham Heath is rich in sensitive archaeological remains. As well as an upstanding earthwork (CAM 041) the area is known to have produced considerable prehistoric and later period evidence. There have been finds of Mesolithic (CAM 018), Neolithic (CAM 0003, 036, 040) and Bronze Age date (CAM Misc) and an archaeological evaluation (CAM 040), carried out in advance of quarrying 200 m to the east confirmed that settlement evidence survived in the form of pits and post holes. In addition to the prehistoric finds, we have evidence that the heath was used as a Military camp in the 1770's (CAM 020, 042) and there is also evidence of Second World War activity in the form of a pill box, (CAM 036) and some anti-glider ditches (CAM 019).
- 1.3 The methodology proposed by Natural England has the potential to uncover sensitive archaeological remains. As this is an assessment of methodology it is also advisable to conduct an evaluation of the archaeological potential. The primary aims of this exercise are
  - To evaluate the proposal area under full archaeological supervision
  - To excavate and record any archaeological remains encountered
  - To provide an understanding of the density and depth of archaeological features in order to inform the client and the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS-CT) on the archaeological implications of future proposals.
- 1.4 It is therefore proposed that an evaluation of the application area will be required. This will take the form of a single trench through the middle or along one side of the area, followed by controlled archaeological monitoring of the topsoil stripping. Any archaeological features and finds encountered will be investigated and recorded.
- 1.5 All arrangements for the field evaluation 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.
- 1.6 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.7 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 Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.

- 1.8 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

- 1.9 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, **SSSIs**, wildlife sites &c.) 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.

- 1.10 Any changes to the specifications that the project manager may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT for approval.

## 2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation and Excavation

- 2.1 The overall aim of the work are

- To provide sufficient information to inform future the future conservation management strategy with regards to archaeological remains.
- To construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, orders of cost

- 2.2 The evaluation objective is

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- Identify the depth, date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, 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.

- 2.3 The excavation objective is

- To provide a record of all archaeological deposits, which would otherwise be damaged or removed by the topsoil stripping.

- 2.4 Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation

- 2.5 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

- 2.7 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

- 2.8 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

## 3. Specification: Evaluation and Excavation

- 3.1 The proposed area to be stripped for conservation purposes measures approximately 20 x 20 m and will be located by NE to suit the aims of their exercise.
- 3.2 As part of this work a 20 m long trial trench for archaeology purposes will be required. This is to be excavated through the middle or along one edge of the proposal area. The exact location will be determined by the archaeologist on site. If excavation is to be mechanised then a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trench should be included in the Project Design and must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.
- 3.3 The remaining part of the 20 x 20 m trench is to be excavated to the depth required by the conservation activity (up to 0.3m) under direct archaeological supervision, or to the depth of the first archaeological deposit, whichever is discovered soonest.
- 3.4 All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 In all evaluation/excavation projects of this nature there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation. That means significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes should be preserved intact, even if the fills are sampled.
- 3.7 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.8 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.9 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.10 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 (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.12 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.13 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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.



- 3.14 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high-resolution digital images.
- 3.15 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit are to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations. A decision on the removal of all soil from the trial area will need to be made by NE in consultation with SCCAS-CT once results of the evaluation are known.

#### 4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than ten days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. 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.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

#### 5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the Project Design.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the county SMR.

- 5.8 The project manager must consult the SMR Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.9 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.10 The project manager should consult the County SMR officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.11 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.12 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.13 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Suffolk County Council

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Date: 30<sup>th</sup> November 2007

Reference: / Cavenham\_HeathNNR2007

**This brief and specification remains valid for six 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.**

**Archaeological contractors are strongly advised to forward a detailed Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council for approval before any proposals are submitted to potential clients.**

**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.**