

Archaeological Monitoring

**The Old Rectory
Fornham All Saints
Suffolk, IP28 6JX**

NGR: TL 83719 67487

Planning Ref: DC/15/0504/HH

**ASE Project No: 160414
Site Code: FAS058
Event No: ESF24399**

**ASE Report No: 2016491
OASIS id: 259050**



January 2017

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By Ellen Heppell

With contributions by Susan Chandler and Isa Benedetti-Whitton

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Date of Issue:	January 2017	
Revision:		

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Abstract

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring carried out by Archaeology South-East at the Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, during groundworks for the construction of a new cartlodge adjacent to an extant 16th century Listed Building.

The monitoring was undertaken on the 28-29 September 2016 during the excavation of foundation trenches and pits and general ground reduction (levelling) within the footprint of the new building.

The archaeological monitoring revealed a small, poorly-defined and undated, cut feature overlain by a simple sequence of garden soils and gravel layers associated with a driveway. No evidence of any pre- 16th century activity, i.e. earlier than the extant Old Rectory, was identified during the groundworks.

However, the groundworks across much of the site were of insufficient depth to intrude through the garden soils into the underlying natural deposit and, as such, it is possible that archaeological remains may be present below them. If so, these remains will have been preserved in situ below the floor of the new building.

It is judged that these cartlodge construction works have had a minimal impact upon the heritage resource of this location within Fornham All Saints.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Background

1.1.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL) was commissioned by the property owners Mr and Mrs N Burnett to undertake archaeological monitoring at The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints, Suffolk IP28 6JX. The monitoring was undertaken during the groundworks associated with the construction of a new cartlodge adjacent to the Old Rectory.

1.2 Location, Topography and Geology

1.2.1 The village of Fornham All Saints is situated to the northwest of Bury St Edmunds in the St Edmundsbury area of Suffolk, c.2 miles from Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1). The development site is situated on the eastern side of The Green (B1106), Fornham All Saints, and is enclosed within the curtilage of The Old Rectory (Listed building 1376943). The site is located to the south-west of the Old Rectory, between it and a flint and brick wall which delineates the edge of the gardens (Fig. 2). Prior to development the site was partly a gravelled driveway area, and partly plant beds. There are a number of mature trees in the gardens, including yew trees immediately to the north and south of the cartlodge site which have been retained.

1.2.2 The cartlodge site covers an area of 7m by 9m, and is orientated north-east to south-west, parallel to the adjacent garden wall (Fig. 2). The land on which it is situated is at c.28.3m AOD, with a slight slope down towards the road to the west.

1.2.2 The geology of the site comprises sedimentary bedrock of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Gravel Formation overlain by River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel, overlain by Diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS Online Viewer 2016).

1.3 Planning Background

1.3.1 Planning permission was granted (Application Ref: DC/15/0504/HH) by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for: *Erection of new garage and machine store buildings (following removal of existing car port) and associated realignment of driveway.*

1.3.2 As the development is located in an area identified on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) as of archaeological importance SCCAS/CT, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a programme of continuous archaeological recording be undertaken in connection with development, in order to mitigate any impact that these works may have on the archaeological record. This requirement is in line with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and the archaeological condition that was attached to the grant of consent for the development states:

Condition 4

No development shall take place within the site of the application until the implementation of 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.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions;

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- iii. [There is no point ii] Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- iv. Provision to be made for reporting, publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- vii. The scheme of investigation shall be completed as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*

Reason: To enable any remains of archaeological significance to be investigated and recorded.

- 1.3.3 The continuous archaeological recording (archaeological monitoring) was undertaken in line with a brief of works issued by SCCAS/CT (2016) and a Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016), approved by SCCAS/CT in their role as archaeological advisors to St Edmundsbury Council prior to the commencement of works.

1.4 Aims and Objectives

- 1.4.1 The general aim of the archaeological work was, through continuous monitoring during groundworks, to sufficiently investigate and record any archaeological remains to advance understanding of their significance and to preserve them by record.
- 1.4.2 In addition to the general aims, the following site-specific research objective was identified:
- to investigate, record, and assess any evidence for the origins and development of the site, including any evidence for features pre-dating the 16th-century building on the site.

1.5 Scope of Report

- 1.5.1 This report details the results of the archaeological monitoring carried out on the site on the 28-29 September 2016. This report has been prepared in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (ASE 2016).
- 1.5.2 The site work was carried out by Ellen Heppell, and was managed by Niall Oakey (fieldwork) and Mark Atkinson (post-excavation).

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 Overview

- 2.1.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment was consulted regarding data on the known archaeological remains in the area of Fordham All Saints in order to provide archaeological background to the site (Search Ref. 9190476). The following provides a summary of the most pertinent information.
- 2.1.2 The parish church, situated to the north of the site, partially overlays the projected course of a prehistoric cursus monument which has been traced for 1.87km (SHER FAS 004). Two double ditched enclosures (SHER FAS002) are present at the western end of the causewayed enclosure, and group of cropmarks including ring-ditches at the eastern end (SHER FAS 005, FAS 012-FAS015). These monuments lie partly within a Scheduled Monument which extends both west and east of the village centre (Historic England Ref. No. 1006018; Fig. 1). A possible parallel cursus (SHER FAS 029) has been seen to the west of the village as a cropmark and a third has also been detected (SHER FAS 028). Overall, the archaeological evidence indicates that the area had ritual and other significance in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages.
- 2.1.3 Recent evaluation and excavation in the eastern part of the parish (Fig. 1) has also revealed evidence of Bronze Age activity, including a droveway. Later prehistoric settlement the form of large numbers of Iron Age storage pits has also been recorded as has a Roman field system (<http://suffolkarchaeology.co.uk/excavation-at-fornham-all-saints>).
- 2.1.4 The medieval settlement (SHER FAS 043) was focussed around the extant All Saints parish church situated to the north of the site (Fig. 1; SHER FAS 017), around the village green and the along the roadsides. Medieval remains have been recorded at various locations around the village, such as on land off Aldridge Lane (150m north of the site) where an archaeological evaluation in 2003 found evidence of an early medieval boundary ditch and suggests contemporary activity (SHER FAS 031). The settlement remained small through the medieval and post-medieval periods. The parish is recorded as having 24 houses in 1674 and 70 by the mid-19th century (Beacon Planning 2014). The number of properties, and the size of the village, saw considerable growth in the mid to late 20th century, including the vicinity of the Old Rectory.
- 2.1.5 The Old Rectory is a Grade II listed building which has a 16th century core and later additions (Fig. 1; HE List No. 284068). It may have replaced an earlier building on or near the site. It sits within an area of c.1.3 acres of land which largely comprises gardens. These include lawned areas, flower and shrub beds, a grass tennis court and driveway. Reference to historic Ordnance Survey mapping shows this garden layout has not changed significantly since the late 19th century. Late 20th century alterations to the building included the insertion of a garage area within the building, accessed at the west end of the building by an up-and-over garage door. This is likely to have required some enlargement and levelling of the driveway area

outside it; this is the area in which the new cartlodge has been constructed.

- 2.1.6 The client advised that the area to the west of the house and adjacent to the walls had been partly covered in rubbish and general debris when they had moved into the property. This material had been cleared. Various shrubs and overgrown planting were also cleared across the site (Fig. 3 A and B). The edge of the driveway/gravelled area and garden soils was poorly defined, as they had become mixed over the years.

2.2 Recent Archaeological Investigations

- 2.2.1 A total of 16 recorded archaeological investigations have been undertaken in the village. Most of these have been small scale evaluations, for example a single trench to the east of the site at Mosleys Farm (SHER ESF21430), or monitoring during groundworks, such as the construction of a garage off Pigeon Lane to the north of the site (SHER ESF20202).
- 2.2.2 No previous archaeological works have been undertaken within the site itself or in the immediate vicinity.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL METHODOLOGY

3.1 Fieldwork Methodology

- 3.1.1 A Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) were prepared prior to commencement of the work. A site code (FAS 058) was obtained and was used as the unique site identifier for all records.
- 3.1.2 Archaeological monitoring took place on the excavation of foundation trenches and ground reduction across the cartlodge site.
- 3.1.3 Vegetation (e.g. overgrown scrub) and general garden detritus had been previously cleared. The site was then scanned with a metal detector prior to any excavation and also undertaken regularly throughout the works and on the completion of ground reduction.
- 3.1.4 The location of the foundations was set out by the contractor. This comprised a foundation trench on the north, west and south sides of the building and a series of pits along the east side and internally (Fig. 2). Foundation trenches were between 0.5m and 0.6m wide and the pits 0.8m by 0.8m or 1m by 1m (e.g. Fig. 3C). These trenches and pits were excavated by mechanical excavator provided by the client or their contractor and their excavation continually monitored.
- 3.1.5 Following the excavation of the foundation trenches the ground level within this, and extending c.1m to the east of the building, was reduced to create a level surface (Fig. 3 F). This was undertaken by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless bucket and under continual observation.
- 3.1.6 Excavation depths were determined by the foundation design and the slightly sloping topography; hence the depths of the foundations trenches and pits varied between 0.3m and 0.55m below the present surface level. The ground level was reduced by between 0.05m and 0.3m BPSL, the deeper excavation generally to the east.
- 3.1.7 Where practicable and safe to do so, exposed archaeological remains were excavated by hand. Sections were drawn at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 (as appropriate) on drawing film. Written records were made on *pro forma* watching brief and context record sheets, as appropriate.
- 3.1.8 A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital (JPEG) images.
- 3.1.9 All finds were collected, bagged by context and labelled with the site code and context number.

3.3 Site Archive

- 3.3.1 The site archive is currently held at the offices of ASE and will be deposited at the Suffolk County Archive Store in due course. The contents of the

archive are tabulated below.

Context sheets	6
Section sheets/ Plans sheets	1
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	35
Context register	0
Drawing register	0
Watching brief forms	2
Trench Record forms	0

Table 1: Quantification of site paper archive

Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 bag
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	0
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	0

Table 2: Quantification of artefact and environmental samples

- 3.3.2 The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

4.0 RESULTS

4.1 General

4.1.1 The works monitored included the excavation of the foundation trenches and pits and ground reduction of the new cartlodge area (Fig. 2). This consisted of a rectangular area measuring of 7m (west to east) by 9.77m (north to south). The original ground surface sloped from c.28.3m AOD in the east to c.28.2m AOD to the north and west and c.28.4m AOD to the south.

4.1.2 The following contexts were recorded:

Context	Type	Description	Max. Length m	Max. Width m	Deposit Thickness m
001	Layer	Made-ground	0.7m	0.4m	-
002	Layer	Natural	>9.77m	>1.4m	>0.2m
003	Layer	Garden soils	>9.77m	7.35m	Up to 0.5m
004	Fill	Fill of [005]	0.6m	>0.3m	0.2m
005	Cut	Unknown	0.6m	>0.3m	0.2m
006	Layer	Made-ground	>9.77m	7.5m	>0.25

Table 3: list of recorded contexts

4.2 Monitoring of groundworks

4.2.1 Natural deposits, [002], were only exposed and recorded in the base of the foundation trench running alongside the garden wall on the west of the site, where excavation was at its deepest, at up to 0.5m BPSL. A 'made ground' deposit [001], a small isolated patch of loose friable chalk, was noted to be present above [002] in the footing trench close to the garden wall (Fig. 3 E).

4.2.2 Cut into natural deposit [002] was a single isolated feature, [005]. This feature was only partially exposed within the foundation trench and was roughly square in plan (Fig. 2; Fig. 3 G). Its edges and base were ill-defined, having been disturbed by frequent roots. It was filled with a loose orangish brown sandy deposit that included a large proportion of chalk fragments, [004]. No finds were recovered from it.

4.2.3 The natural deposits were covered by garden soils [003]; a grey brown, very loose and dry, sandy loam with frequent gravel/pea grit inclusions towards the east where it meets the gravelled driveway. Chalky patches, similar in character to [001], were noted within this deposit, at the base of the foundation trench. Given the loose character of the deposit, it had been disturbed and further loosened by a fine matting of tree roots and rootlets and some larger tree roots also crossed the site. Its boundaries with adjacent deposits, such as the underlying natural [002], were therefore merging and ill-defined rather than sharp. The full thickness of this deposit was only noted in the western foundation trench, where it extended to 0.5m BPSL. It thinned to c.0.15m at the eastern edge of the site.

4.2.4 To the east of the site the garden soils [003] became increasingly gravelly and thinned out, but no distinct change in this layer was noted. This material

is probably the result of the mixing of gravels from the driveway and the garden soils on the edge of the turning area. A cleaner 'hoggin' layer [006] was recorded (Fig. 2). This deposit, an orange sand and gravel with frequent fragments of chalk, as well as worn and broken pieces of brick and tile, was exposed at the surface in places along the eastern edge of the site. Metal-detecting, carried out across the site prior to the commencement of groundworks, recovered a single hand-forged nail from this deposit. Representative samples of tile were retrieved during its excavation and retained for specialist analysis. All finds were post-medieval in date.

- 4.2.5 Following the excavation of the foundation trenches, ground reduction took place across the footprint of the building. This did not extend below the garden soils and driveway gravels described above.
- 4.2.6 Metal-detecting carried out during this reduction did not recover any further artefacts.

5.0 FINDS

5.1 Summary

- 5.1.1 A very small assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at The Old Rectory, all from a single recorded context. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 4). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014a-b).

Context	CBM		Iron	
	Ct	Wt	Ct	Wt
006	6	222	1	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>222</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>7</i>

Table 4: Finds quantification (weight in grams)

5.2 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

- 5.2.1 Six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing a total of 220g were recovered from a single context: [006]. Included were two co-joining fragments of brick spall and four pieces of tile. The brick and tile were both made from the same sandy fabric (abundant coarse quartz) that appears similar to MOLA fabric 3065. The tile pieces were fairly thick at 14-15mm, and had multiple surfaces – including one broken surface - covered in hard sandy lime mortar. A post-medieval date c.17th-18th century is tentatively suggested, based principally on the fabric type, but the fragmentary condition of the material limits its dating potential.

5.3 Bulk Metalwork by Susan Chandler

- 5.3.1 A single iron nail, weighing 6g, was recovered during the works on site, from context [006]. It is hand-forged and most likely of post-medieval date.

6.0 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence

7.1.1 The stratigraphic sequence consisted of natural gravels [002], which had been cut by a single feature [004], and sealed by garden soils and deposits associated with the driveway. The latter contained post-medieval artefacts.

6.2 Consideration of research aims

- *The general aim of the archaeological work was, through continuous monitoring during groundworks, to sufficiently investigate and record any archaeological remains to advance understanding of their significance and to preserve them by record.*

6.2.1 Archaeological remains, in the form of a poorly-defined cut feature of undetermined date and a sequence of garden soils and gravelled areas, the latter containing post medieval artefacts, was recorded during the monitoring. These recorded remains are considered to be of low significance and to relate to later post-medieval and modern landscaping of the site associated with the occupation of The Old Rectory.

- *To investigate, record, and assess any evidence for the origins and development of the site, including any evidence for features pre-dating the 16th-century building on the site.*

6.2.2 No demonstrable evidence of pre- 16th century activity on the site was identified. However, it is possible that undated feature [004], cut into the natural deposit, was of such early date. However, lacking any finds and being poorly understood, this feature has little potential to contribute to the understanding of land use, whether early or late.

- *In the event that significant discoveries are made the resulting report will seek to address pertinent research objectives identified in *Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).*

6.2.3 The very limited amount of remains recorded, and their apparent low significance, do not have potential to contribute to any research themes or questions regarding the understanding of the land use and occupation of this site.

6.3 Conclusions

6.3.1 The archaeological monitoring of the groundworks for the new cartlodge revealed only a small, poorly-defined and undated cut feature and a simple overlying sequence of post-medieval garden soils and gravels layers.

6.3.2 No evidence of any pre- 16th century activity, i.e. features, deposits or artefacts earlier than the extant Old Rectory, was identified during the

groundworks. However, the groundworks across much of the site were of insufficient depth to intrude through the garden soils into the underlying natural deposit and, as such, it is possible that archaeological remains may be present below them. If so, these remains will have been preserved *in situ* below the floor of the new building.

- 6.3.3 It is judged that these cartlodge construction works have had a minimal impact upon the heritage resource of this location within Fornham All Saints.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

ASE would like to thank Mr and Mrs Burnett for commissioning the work and for their assistance throughout the project and Karen Lim of Cowper Griffith (architects). The fieldwork was monitored by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. The excavation was directed by Ellen Heppell. Niall Oakey project managed the fieldwork and Mark Atkinson project managed the post-excavation process.

Appendix 1: SHER Summary Sheet

Site name and address: The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints, Suffolk IP28 6JX		
County: Suffolk	District: St Edmundsbury	
Village/Town: Fornham All Saints	Parish: Fornham All Saints	
Planning application reference: DC/15/0504/HH		
HER Enquiry reference: inv. 9190476		
Funding source: Client		
Nature of application: Archaeological Condition on planning consent		
Present land use: Garden and Driveway		
Size of application area:	Size of area investigated: 70sq m	
NGR (to 8 figures minimum): TL 83719 67487		
Site code (if applicable): FAS 058		
Site director/Organization: Ellen Heppell, Archaeology South-East		
Type of work: archaeological watching brief		
Date of work:	Start: 03/10/2016	Finish: 07/10/2016
Location of finds & site archive/Curating museum: Suffolk County Archive Store		
Related HER Nos: 15573	Periods represented: Post-medieval, modern	
Relevant previous summaries/reports None		
Summary of fieldwork results: Monitoring was undertaken during groundworks for the construction of a new cartlodge to the west of the Old Rectory, a 16th century Listed Building. The excavation of foundation trenches and pits and general ground reduction within the footprint of the building were observed. The archaeological monitoring revealed a small, poorly-defined and undated, cut feature overlain by a simple sequence of garden soils and gravel layers associated with a driveway. No evidence of any pre- 16th century activity, i.e. earlier than the extant Old Rectory, was identified during the groundworks. However, the groundworks across much of the site were of insufficient depth to intrude through the garden soils into the underlying natural deposit and, as such, it is possible that archaeological remains may be present below them. If so, these remains will have been preserved in situ below the floor of the new building.		
Author of summary: E. Heppell	Date of summary: Dec 2016	

Appendix 2: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-259050	
Project details	
Project name	The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints
Short description of the project	Watching Brief on groundworks for the construction of a cartlodge alongside a 16 th century listed house.
Project dates	Start: 01-08-2016 End: 31-12-2016
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	CUT Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ALL SAINTS The Old Rectory
Postcode	IP28 6JX
Study area	72 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 83719 67487 52.274330851591 0.693151040864 52 16 27 N 000 41 35 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 28m Max: 29m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Archaeology South-East
Project director/manager	Niall Oakey
Type of sponsor/funding body	private client

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Physical Contents	"Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archive Store
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Report"
Project bibliography	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring at The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints, Suffolk, IP28 6JX
Author(s)	Heppell, E.
Other bibliographic details	ASE rep 2016491
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	ASE
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Entered by	E. Heppell (e.heppell@ucl.ac.uk)
Entered on	21 December 2016

Appendix 3: Written Scheme of Investigation

**Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Monitoring & Recording**

At

**The Old Rectory
Fornham All Saints
Suffolk
IP28 6JX**

NGR: TL 837 674

**Event No: ESF24399
SHER Code: FAS058
OASIS No: archaeol6-259050**

ASE Project no: 160414

August 2016

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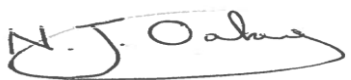

**Written Scheme of Investigation
For Archaeological Monitoring & Recording
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IP28 6JX**

NGR: TL 837 674

Event No: ESF24399

ASE Project no: 160414

August 2016

Prepared by:	Niall Oakey BA MA MCifA	Project Manager	
Reviewed and approved by:	Darryl Palmer BA MCifA	Senior Project Manager	
Date of Issue:	2 nd August 2016		

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) is for a programme of archaeological monitoring during the construction of a new garage and machine store buildings adjacent to the Old Rectory, the Green, Fornham All Saints (Planning Ref: DC/15/0504/HH). The WSI has been prepared by Archaeology South-East (ASE) on behalf of Cowper Griffith Architects LLP acting on behalf of Mr & Mrs N Burnett, in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), in their capacity as archaeological advisors to St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SCCAS/CT 2015b).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Site Description

- 2.1.1 The development site is situated on the eastern side of The Green (B1106), Fornham All Saints and is enclosed within the curtilage of The Old Rectory (Grade II listed, reference 1376943). This development is to the south-west of The Old Rectory and is currently partially covered by an existing car port that will be demolished as part of the scheme (Figure 2).
- 2.1.2 The geology of the site comprises sedimentary bedrock of Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Gravel Formation overlain by River Terrace deposits of sand and gravel, overlain by Diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation (BGS 2016).

2.2 Reasons for Project

- 2.2.1 Planning permission was granted (Appl Ref: DC/15/0504/HH) by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for *Erection of new garage and machine store buildings (following removal of existing car port) and associated realignment of driveway*.
- 2.2.2 As the development is located in an area identified on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) as of archaeological importance SCCAS/CT, in their capacity as archaeological advisors to the local planning authority, recommended that a programme of continuous archaeological recording be

undertaken in connection with the development, in order to mitigate any impact that these works may have on the archaeological record. This requirement is in line with guidance contained in the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) and the archaeological condition that was attached to the grant of consent for the development states:

Condition 4

No development shall take place within the site of the application until the implementation of 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.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions;

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- iii. [There is no point ii] Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- iv. Provision to be made for reporting, publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*
- vii. The scheme of investigation shall be completed as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority*

Reason: To enable any remains of archaeological significance to be investigated and recorded.

2.2.3 This document is designed to address the requirements of the brief (SCCAS/CT 2015b) and to secure the implementation of an appropriate scheme of works.

2.3 Archaeological Background

2.3.1 The Old Rectory is a Grade II listed building of 16th century origin with later additions and may have replaced an earlier building on the site. It is located within the historic core of Fornham All Saints, c. 150m south of the medieval church of All Saints (SHER FAS 017). An archaeological evaluation on land off Aldridge Lane (150m north of the site) in 2003 found evidence of an early medieval boundary ditch and suggests contemporary activity at that period (SHER FAS 031).

2.3.2 The church partially overlays the projected course of a prehistoric cursus monument which has been traced for 1.87km (SHER FAS 004). A possible parallel cursus (SHER FAS 029) has been seen to the west of the village as a cropmark running parallel to FAS 004 and a third has also been detected (SHER FAS 028). Evidence that the area had ritual and other significance in the Neolithic and Bronze Ages is redolent in the number of ring ditches seen as cropmarks to the east and west of the current village. Recent evaluation and excavation in the eastern part of the parish has revealed evidence of Iron Age settlement in the form of large numbers of storage pits.

3 FIELDWORK AIMS AND RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

3.1 Fieldwork Aims

3.1.1 The initial aim of the archaeological work will be, through continuous monitoring, to sufficiently investigate and record any remains exposed during groundworks to advance understanding of their significance before they are damaged or destroyed.

3.2 Research Objectives

3.2.1 Specific research objectives will be to investigate, record, and assess any evidence for:

- the origins and development of the site, including any evidence for features pre-dating the 16th-century building on the site.

3.2.2 In the event that significant discoveries are made appropriate research objectives for the project will be established as part of any post-excavation

assessment and reporting work that is required, in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy* (Brown and Glazebrook 2000) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*. (Medlycott 2011).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Requirements and Methods

4.1.1 Prior to the start of fieldwork, an OASIS online record has been started and key fields on Details, Location and Creators forms completed. An event number and a SHER parish code have been obtained and an HER search has been commissioned.

4.1.2 The required work consists of:

- continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks associated with the development and that have the potential to expose, damage or destroy any archaeological remains that are present.

4.1.3 The location of the area to be monitored is shown on Figure 2.

4.2 Standards

4.2.1 Archaeology South-East (ASE) will adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologist's *Code of Conduct* (2014), the *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (ClfA 2014) and the *ALGAO Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the ClfA.

4.3 Archaeological monitoring

4.3.1 All monitoring will be undertaken by a professional archaeologist.

4.3.2 The removal of overburden, reduction of ground levels and the excavation of the new foundation/ underpinning trench will be undertaken by the building

contractor using a mechanical excavator or hand digging, with close monitoring by the archaeologist in attendance. Where applicable, machine stripping will be carried out to ASE standards.

- 4.3.3 Groundworks and upcast material will be carefully examined and surveyed by metal detector before and after groundworks.
- 4.3.4 Adequate opportunity will be provided for the archaeologist to halt groundworks and excavate by hand and record any archaeological features exposed by the groundworks for the permitted development (including service trenches and landscaping) and liable to damage or destruction.
- 4.3.5 Any changes in location, methodology and circumstances (such as inclement weather) during the period of the groundworks which may lead to unforeseen damage to archaeological deposits will be brought to the attention of the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer immediately, as will any unexpected remains.

4.4 Recording

- 4.4.1 All archaeological features and deposits will be recorded and excavated where possible, with the exception of obviously modern features.
- 4.4.2 Standard ASE methodologies will be employed. All stratigraphy will be recorded using the ASE context recording system.
- 4.4.3 An overall plan, related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid, will be drawn in addition to individual plans showing specific areas of archaeological interest. This will locate the site area and record the positions of any significant remains within it.
- 4.4.4 Any features identified will be hand-excavated and planned using GPS by an ASE Surveyor. The Surveyor will plot excavated features and record levels in close consultation with the archaeologist/s. Where it is deemed necessary (for example in the event of detailed structural features or burials), features will be hand planned at a scale of 1:20 and then digitised.

- 4.4.5 Datum levels will be taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels will be taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon can be extrapolated across the whole of the development area.
- 4.4.6 Archaeological features and deposits will be excavated using hand tools, unless the trench/area cannot be accessed safely.
- 4.4.7 All articulated human remains, graves and cremation vessels/deposits will receive minimal excavation to define their extent and establish whether they are burials or not. Generally all graves and cremation burials will be recorded and their positions noted without full excavation, only surface cleaning. A decision would then be made on future treatment of the human remains in consultation with the client and/or their agent and the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer, and the coroner would be informed. Graves and cremation burials would only be excavated if disturbance is unavoidable and only after obtaining the appropriate permissions.
- 4.4.8 A photographic record will be made, comprising digital images with monochrome prints of significant features/feature groups or in situ artefacts only. The photographic record will aim to provide a representative sample of the trenches where archaeological remains have been uncovered. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections will be taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register will include: shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

4.5 Finds/Environmental Remains

- 4.5.1 In general, all finds from all features will be collected. Where large quantities of 19th-20th century finds are present and the feature is not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage will normally be collected, sufficient to date and characterise the feature.
- 4.5.2 Finds will be identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, a specific area of the site.

- 4.5.3 All finds will be properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, will be marked with the site code and context number.
- 4.5.4 Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified, datable deposits that are deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) will be taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery. Archaeology South-East's in-house environmental specialist is Karine Le Hegarat and, if necessary, the English Heritage regional scientific advisor will be consulted.
- 4.5.5 If samples are taken, a pilot study will be undertaken as an initial stage of environmental processing. This will enable an assessment of which groups of samples are likely to be most productive for complete processing and further study.
- 4.5.6 The results of any palaeoenvironmental investigation or industrial residue analysis will be included in a full report and sent to the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor.
- 4.5.7 See above and Appendix 1 for information regarding specialist consultants.

5.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

5.1 Client/archive Report

- 5.1.1 The report will contain the following information:

SUMMARY: A concise non-technical summary

INTRODUCTION: General introduction to project including reasons for work and funding, planning background.

BACKGROUND: This will include geology, topography, current site usage/description, and what is known of the history and archaeology of the surrounding area.

AIMS AND OBJECTIVES: Summary of aims and objectives of the project

METHOD: Methodology used to carry out the work

FIELDWORK RESULTS: Detailed description of results. In addition to archaeological results, the depth of the archaeological horizon and/or subsoil across the site will be described. The nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological material will be described.

SPECIALIST REPORTS: Summary descriptions of artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered. Brief discussion of intrinsic value of assemblages and their more specific value to the site.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS: Overview of archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation and the expected survival of deposits and structures across the site.

APPENDICES: Context descriptions, finds catalogues, contents of archive and deposition details, EHER summary sheet

FIGURES: These will include a location plan of the archaeological works in relation to the proposed development (at an Ordnance Survey scale), specific plans of areas of archaeological interest (at 1:50), a section drawing to show present ground level and depth of deposits, section drawings of relevant features (at 1:20), and photographic images if appropriate.

- 5.1.2 In addition to copies of the report supplied to the client, digital copies will be supplied to the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer for planning purposes and a hard copy for the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.
- 5.1.3 Copies of the report will also be submitted as part of the project archive.
- 5.1.4 A form will be completed for the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> in accordance with the guidelines provided by English Heritage and the Archaeological Data Service.

5.2 Publication

- 5.2.1 If appropriate, a publication report will be submitted to *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History* within the year of completion of fieldwork. Unless important archaeological remains are found a summary report will be submitted for publication in the annual roundup of fieldwork section.

5.3 Archive

- 5.3.1 A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken.
- 5.3.2 Guidelines contained in the ClfA Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2014d) and by SCCAS/CT (2015a) will be followed for the preparation of the archive for deposition.
- 5.3.3 Finds from the archaeological recording work will be kept with the archival material.
- 5.3.4 Contact will be made with the Archaeological Service to discuss requirements for archive storage. Subject to agreement with the legal landowner Archaeology South-East will make arrangements with the museum for the deposition of the archive and artefact collection. The landowner will be asked to donate the finds to the Archaeological Service.

6. HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 General

- 6.1.1 All work will be undertaken in accordance with the Health and Safety Policy of Archaeology South-East and The Centre for Applied Archaeology (UCL). ASE will adhere to all current Health and Safety legislation.
- 6.1.2 ASE has employer's liability insurance and third party liability insurance in respect of any incident on site involving its staff.

6.2 Risk Assessment

- 6.2.1 ASE's Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) system covers most aspects of excavation work and ensures that for most sites the risks are adequately controlled. Prior to and during fieldwork sites are subject to an ongoing assessment of risk. Site-specific risk assessments are kept under review and amended whenever circumstances change which materially affect the level of risk. Where significant risks have been identified in work to be

carried out by ASE a written generic assessment will be made available to those affected by the work. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site.

6.3 Site risk assessment and safety measures

- 6.3.1 An initial appraisal of risk suggests that adherence to ASE's RAMS system should adequately control identified risk. Assessment of risk is an ongoing process and should circumstances demand additional risk assessments will be carried out prior to and during archaeological work.
- 6.3.2 ASE staff will liaise with the client or their agent and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions that are given/agreed.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Staffing and Equipment

- 7.1.1 The archaeological works will be undertaken by a professional team of archaeologists
- 7.1.2 The team undertaking the work will initially comprise a single archaeologist (to be appointed) and an assistant and surveyor will be deployed if and when required. Further assistants will be allocated to the work should this prove necessary.
- 7.1.3 The project supervisor will be responsible for fieldwork, post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists. The fieldwork and post-excavation will be carried out under the overall direction of the designated project manager (Niall Oakey and Mark Atkinson respectively).
- 7.1.4 Specialists who may be consulted are listed in Appendix 1.
- 7.1.5 Other specialists may be consulted if necessary. These will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation. Similarly, any changes in the specialist list will be made known to the monitoring office for approval prior to consultation.

8 MONITORING

- 8.1 The SCCAS/CT Services monitoring officer will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project.
- 8.2 The SCCAS/CT monitoring officer will be given 5 days' notice of the intended start date for the monitoring works.
- 8.3 Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to being carried out.
- 8.4 The SCCAS/CT monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project, and will be contacted to inspect significant archaeological features.

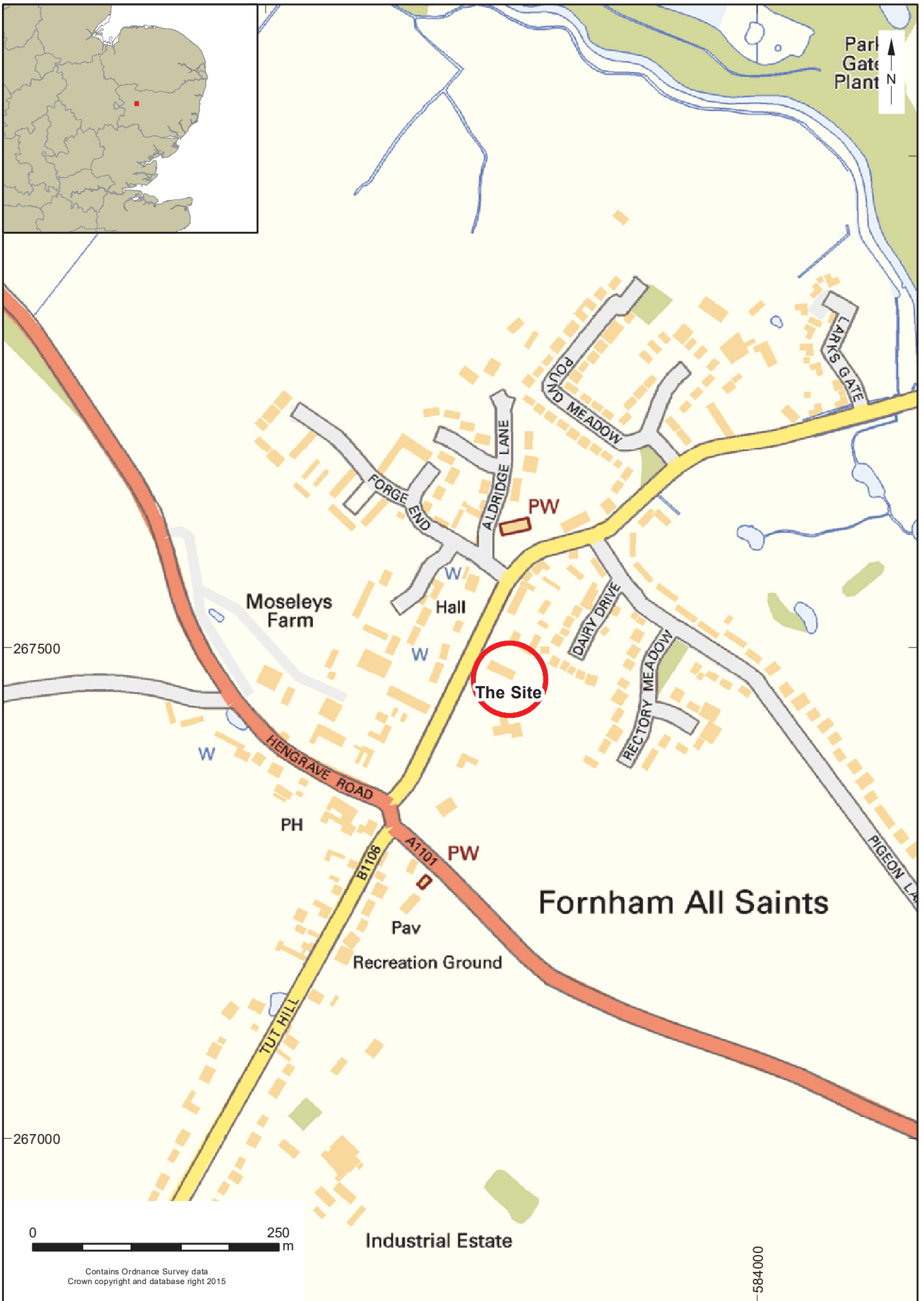
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| SCCAS/CT | 2015b | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints</i> |

APPENDIX 1

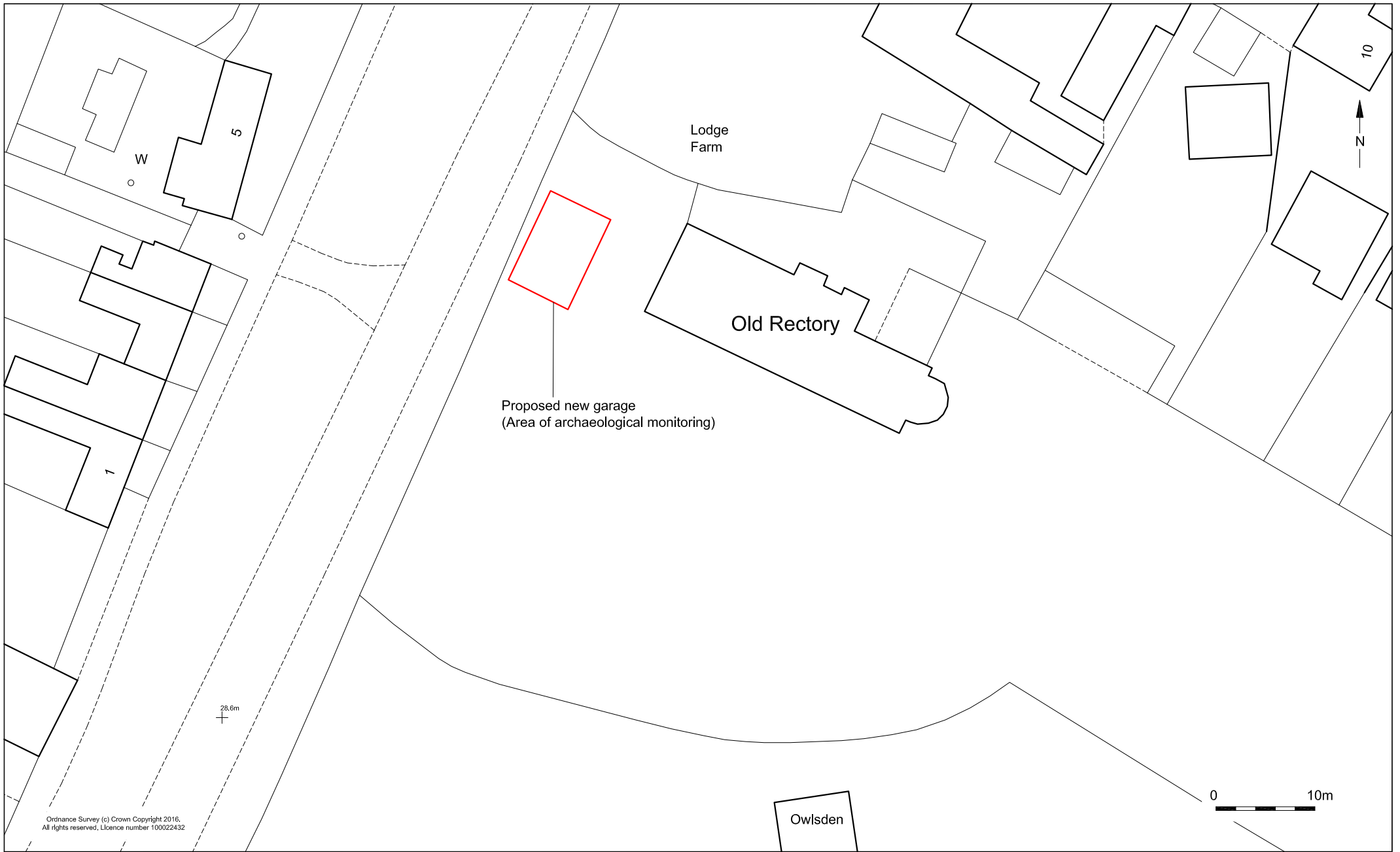
Specialists to be used as necessary:

Prehistoric and Roman pottery	Louise Rayner & Anna Doherty (ASE)
Prehistoric	Nick Lavender (external: Essex region)
Post-Roman pottery	Luke Barber (external: Sussex, Kent and London)
Post-Roman pottery (East Anglia)	Helen Walker (external: Essex)
CBM	Sue Pringle & Luke Barber (external)
Fired Clay	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Glass	Elke Raemen (ASE)
Slag	Luke Barber, Lynne Keyes (external); Trista Clifford (ASE)
Metalwork	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Worked Flint	Karine Le Hégarat (ASE); Hugo Anderson-Whymark (external)
Geological material and worked stone	Luke Barber (external)
Human bone incl cremated bone	Lucy Sibun (ASE)
Animal bone incl fish	Gemma Ayton (ASE)
Marine shell	Elke Raemen (ASE); David Dunkin (external)
Registered Finds	Elke Raemen & Trista Clifford (ASE)
Coins	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Treasure administration	Trista Clifford (ASE)
Conservation and x-ray	Fishbourne Roman Villa or UCL Institute of Archaeology
Geoarchaeology	Dr Matt Pope & Liz Chambers (ASE)
Geoarchaeology (incl wetland environments)	Kristina Krawiec (ASE)
Macro-plant remains	Dr Lucy Allott & Karine Le Hégarat (ASE)
Charcoal & Waterlogged wood	Dr Lucy Allott & Dawn Elise Moony (ASE)



Contains Ordnance Survey data
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© Archaeology South-East		The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160414	Aug 2016	Site location	
Report No: WSI	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160414	Aug 2016	Location of area of archaeological monitoring	
Report Ref: WSI	Drawn by: APL		

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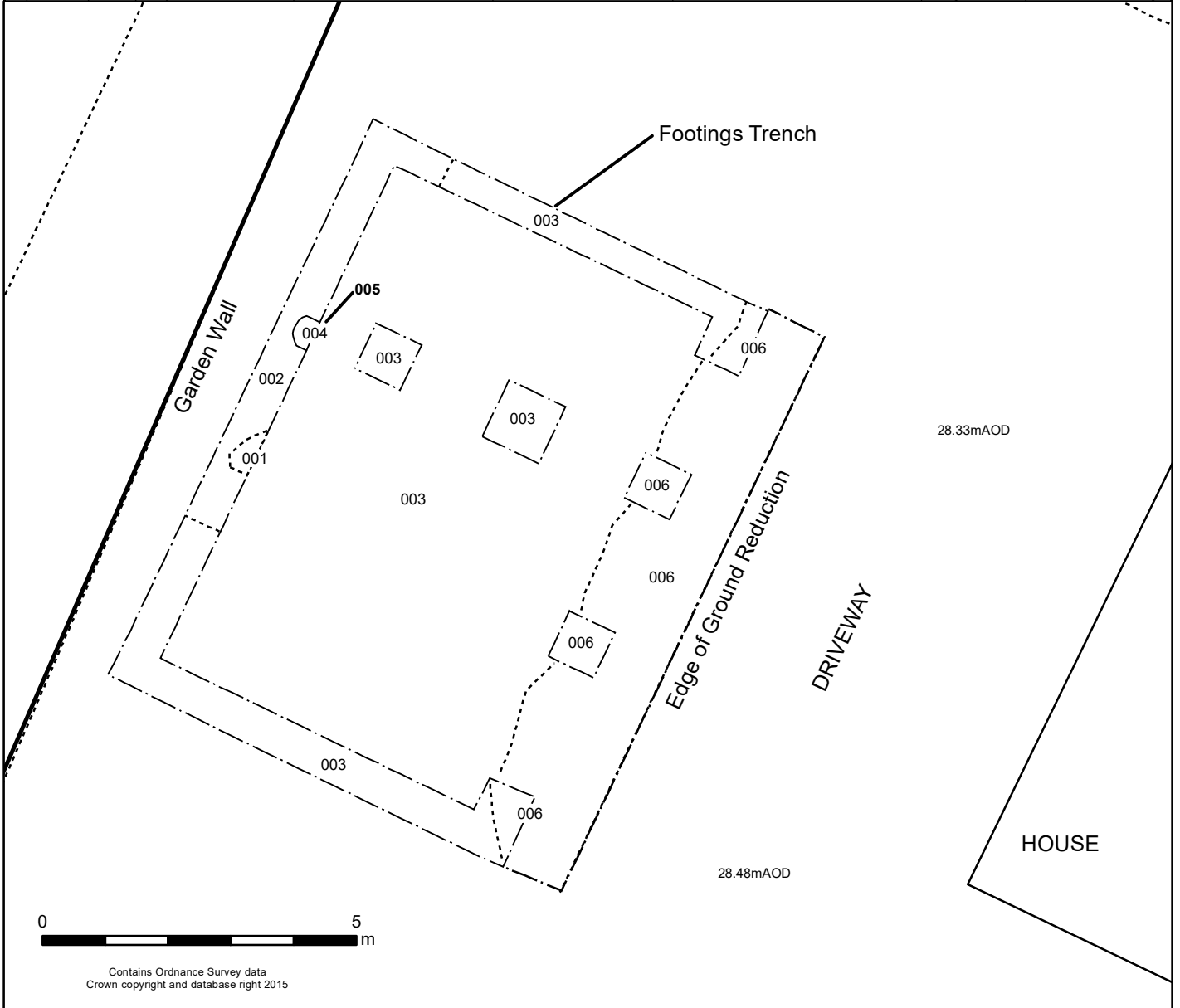
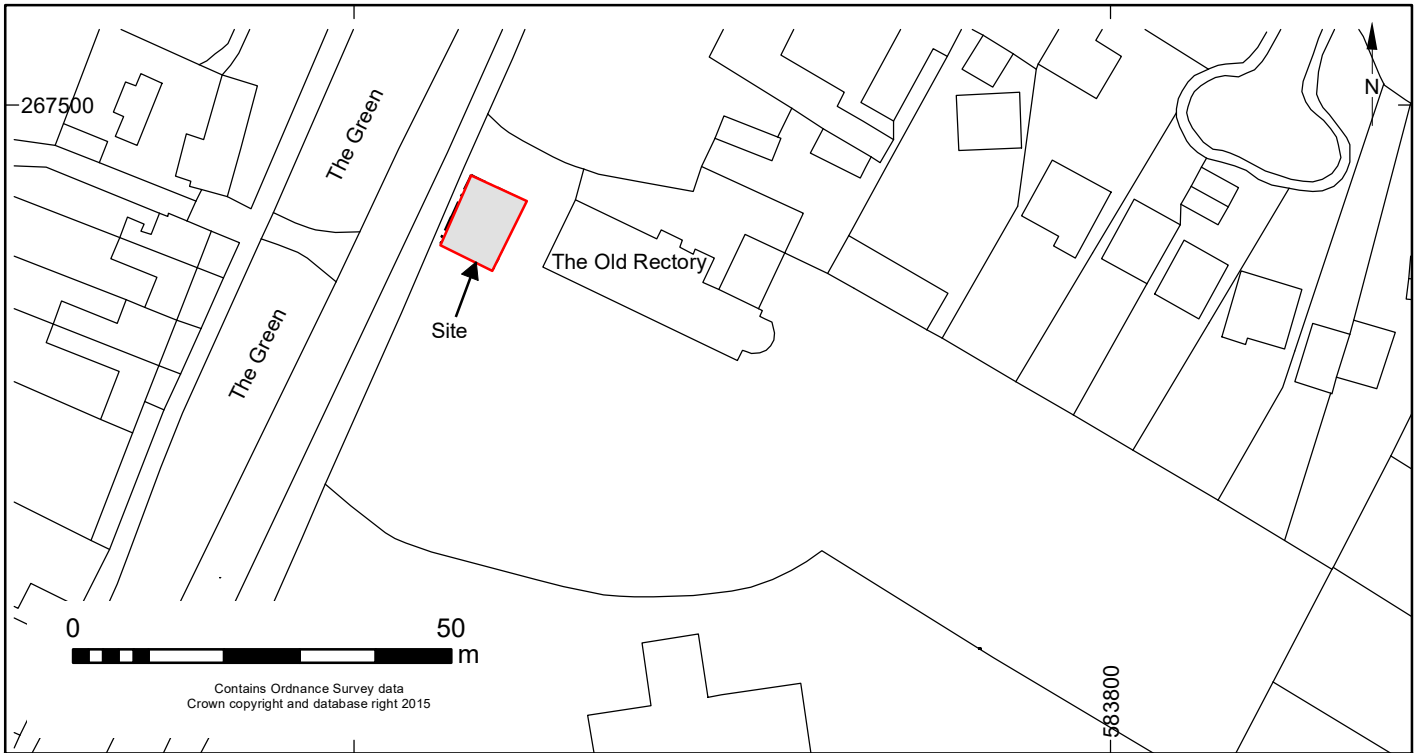
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© Archaeology South-East		The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160414	Aug 2016	Site location	
Report No: 2016491	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		The Old Rectory, Fornham All Saints	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 2016491	Dec 2016	Site Plan	
Report No: 2016491	Drawn by: EMH		



A. Pre excavation view of the site (looking north)



B. Pre excavation view of the site (looking north-west from the house)



C. View of the site following excavation of the footing trenches (looking south-west)



D. Example of a foundation pit, showing root disturbance



E. Section of footing trench by the garden wall



F. View over site following ground reduction (looking south-east)



G. Feature 005 (looking north - 0.5m scale)

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