

Archaeological Watching Brief at

**15 ALDRIDGE LANE
FORNHAM ALL SAINTS**

For Edmunds Homes Ltd

John Duffy PgCert MA MCIfA & Matt Law MSc ACIfA

Archaeological Watching Brief at

15 ALDRIDGE LANE FORNHAM ALL SAINTS

Client: Edmunds Homes Ltd

Local Authority: St Edmundsbury Council

NGR: 583724, 267752

Planning App: DC/14/0015/FUL

Author(s): J. Duffy & M. Law

Doc Ref: LP2177E-WBR-v1.2

Site Code: FAS 057

Date: September 16

A trading name of L – P : Heritage LLP.

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Abstract

A watching brief was carried out on land at 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints. The watching brief was implemented because of a condition attached to the planning consent. The work was carried out by L - P : Archaeology.

This report has been prepared by John Duffy and Matt Law of L – P : Archaeology on behalf of Edmunds Homes Ltd. Site works were carried out in June 2016.

The site is located within a moated area (FAS001) and within the historic settlement core of Fornham All Saints (FAS043). Previous archaeological work on the site included an evaluation which identified a single Post Medieval pit (FAS052).

The objectives of the watching brief were to identify, excavate and record any archaeological deposits within the footing trenches of the new building to be constructed on the site in order to fulfil a condition of planning.

No archaeological deposits were identified during the fieldwork.

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This watching brief report has been prepared by John Duffy and Matt Law of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Edmunds Homes Ltd.
- 1.2. The fieldwork was carried out by Matt Law of L – P : Archaeology on 15th June 2016.
- 1.3. The site is located on the land at 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints (FIGURE 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference 583724, 267752.
- 1.4. The site code allocated by Suffolk Historic Environment Record is FAS 057 and event number ESF24050.
- 1.5. The work was carried out in accordance with the written scheme of investigation prepared by John Duffy of L – P : Archaeology (DUFFY 2016) (APPENDIX 2).
- 1.6. The archive will be deposited in the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for the construction of a new building at 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints. The application reference is DC/14/0015/FUL.
- 2.1.2. A brief for the archaeological work has been prepared by the Conservation Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT). This outlines the requirements for the watching brief.
- 2.1.3. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.
- 2.1.4. St Edmundsbury Borough Council must also consider the policies within the St Edmundsbury Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted 2010), policies CS2 and CS3, and the policies with the Joint Development Management Policies Document (adopted 2015), policy DM20. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment St Edmundsbury Borough Council take advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 2.1.5. The site is within an area of archaeological importance as defined by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as it lies within a Medieval moated site (FAS001).

2.2.GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the superficial (drift) deposits as River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel, and the bedrock as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) - chalk. This data is at relatively low resolution and does not give site specific data (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, 2016).
- 2.2.2. The monitoring work identified the sand/gravel below the topsoil. Identical

results were recorded in the evaluation (CRAVEN 2013).

2.3.TOPOGRAPHY

2.3.1. The site is currently a relatively flat garden associated with 15 Aldridge Lane to the west and is bounded by a drive to the north, and surrounding property boundaries to the south and east. The site lies at approximately 26m OD.

3. Aims

3.1. The aims of the watching brief are:

- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◆ To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.
- ◆ To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.
- ◆ To further identify any Medieval deposits recorded in the previous evaluation (CRAVEN 2013).

4. Archaeological & Historic Background

- 4.1. Examination of data from cartographic records, the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) (invoice 9190757), and various published and unpublished sources have been consulted to construct a brief historic development of the site and structure. This section does not represent a complete account of the history of the site or surrounding area.
- 4.2. The site is within an area of archaeological importance as it is located within a Medieval moat (FAS001) and is located within the area defined as the historic settlement core by SHER (FAS043).
- 4.3. Previous stages of archaeological work have been undertaken on the site in the form of an archaeological evaluation (FAS052). The evaluation identified remains of Medieval activity on the site in the form of a pit and buried soil. The presence of this material has indicated the development may disturb Medieval deposits surviving on the site.
- 4.4. Previous small scale monitoring work has been undertaken on the site after the archaeological evaluation by Suffolk CIC. The monitoring work identified no archaeological deposits (CRAVEN PERS COMM).
- 4.5. The site is also located less than 25m from the defined extent of the Neolithic cursus (FAS004) at Fornham, a Scheduled Monument (List No 1006018) which extends from Hengrave to Fornham All Saints parallel to the River Lark (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016). There was no evidence of the cursus identified during the evaluation on the site.

5. Methodology

- 5.1. For a full description of the archaeological methodology please refer to section 4 of the written scheme of investigation (DUFFY 2016) (APPENDIX 2).
- 5.2. The groundworks were undertaken in a single phase over one day and filled with concrete on the following day (FIGURE 2). The archaeologist monitored the excavation of the footings and recorded the deposits identified. The excavation was undertaken by a mini digger fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

6. Watching Brief Results

6.1. The results of the watching brief are given below by the area monitored each visit. Deposit numbers are given in (parentheses) and cut numbers are given in [square brackets].

6.2. FOOTING TRENCHES

- 6.2.1. The total length of the footing trenches was 110m running NW-SE and 65m NE-SW. They were 0.70m wide and excavated to a depth of 1.00m. As an aid to description of the archaeological results, the sections of footing trenches were lettered in the order they were excavated, A-J (FIGURE 2). Trench sections H and I were narrower than other parts of the footings, at 0.45m wide. Ten centimetres of turf and topsoil had been stripped across the site before the commencement of archaeological monitoring.
- 6.2.2. The topsoil (100) was a dark greyish brown sandy loam. It was generally around 0.70m deep, although it reached a maximum exposed depth of one metre in trench section E. It had an undulating base, and a very abrupt transition to the underlying context, (101), suggesting it was unconformable and filled a number of modern cuts. In some places, small (smaller than 0.2m) and thin (less than 5cm thick) lenses of dumped sand were present.
- 6.2.3. A gravel drain, running NE-SW across the site through trench sections A, I and G, sat at the base of one of these cuts. The fill of this drain contained plastic sheeting. Smaller ceramic field drains were seen in trench sections B, E and F. Truncated electric cables were seen in trench sections F and G, running towards a former electricity pole, the base of which was seen in trench section G.
- 6.2.4. A concrete pad was uncovered running along the SE edge of trench section J at a depth of 0.23m, protruding 0.20m from the NW facing section. This was filling a footing trench excavated by the previous landowner and marks the area previously monitored by Suffolk CIC.
- 6.2.5. Underlying the topsoil was a pale yellowish brown sand/ gravel, (101). This contained no archaeological finds or features and was minerogenic in origin,

comprising quartz grains with no comminuted shell component. The gravel component was made up of small (up to 5cm in their largest dimension), angular, irregular flint stones, which were poorly to moderately sorted. This deposit had more of a gravel component towards the north and east of the site, and took on more of a reddish-yellow colour across the centre of the site. This deposit is likely to have been laid down in an energetic fluvial environment, most likely a braided river system preceding the modern River Lark during a Pleistocene cold stage.

6.2.6. No finds or features of archaeological significance were present within the footing trenches.

7. Analysis & Conclusions

- 7.1. Monitoring of the groundworks covered the footings of the new building (FIGURE 2). No archaeological remains were identified during the archaeological watching brief work.
- 7.2. The upper deposit was identified as a topsoil (100) but this deposit was mixed and likely to represent buried former topsoils and redeposited material within the garden area. This was also identified in the evaluation.
- 7.3. Due to the nature of the topsoil and the lack of surviving subsoils above the undisturbed natural there is limited preservation on the site with only one feature identified in the evaluation (CRAVEN 2013). Later activity on the site appears to have heavily truncated the underlying deposits.

8. Archive

8.1. The paper archive consists of:

- ◆ 1 x Drawing Film
- ◆ 1 x Photographic Register
- ◆ 2 x Context sheets

8.2. No finds were recovered during the site work.

8.3. The archive is to be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store.

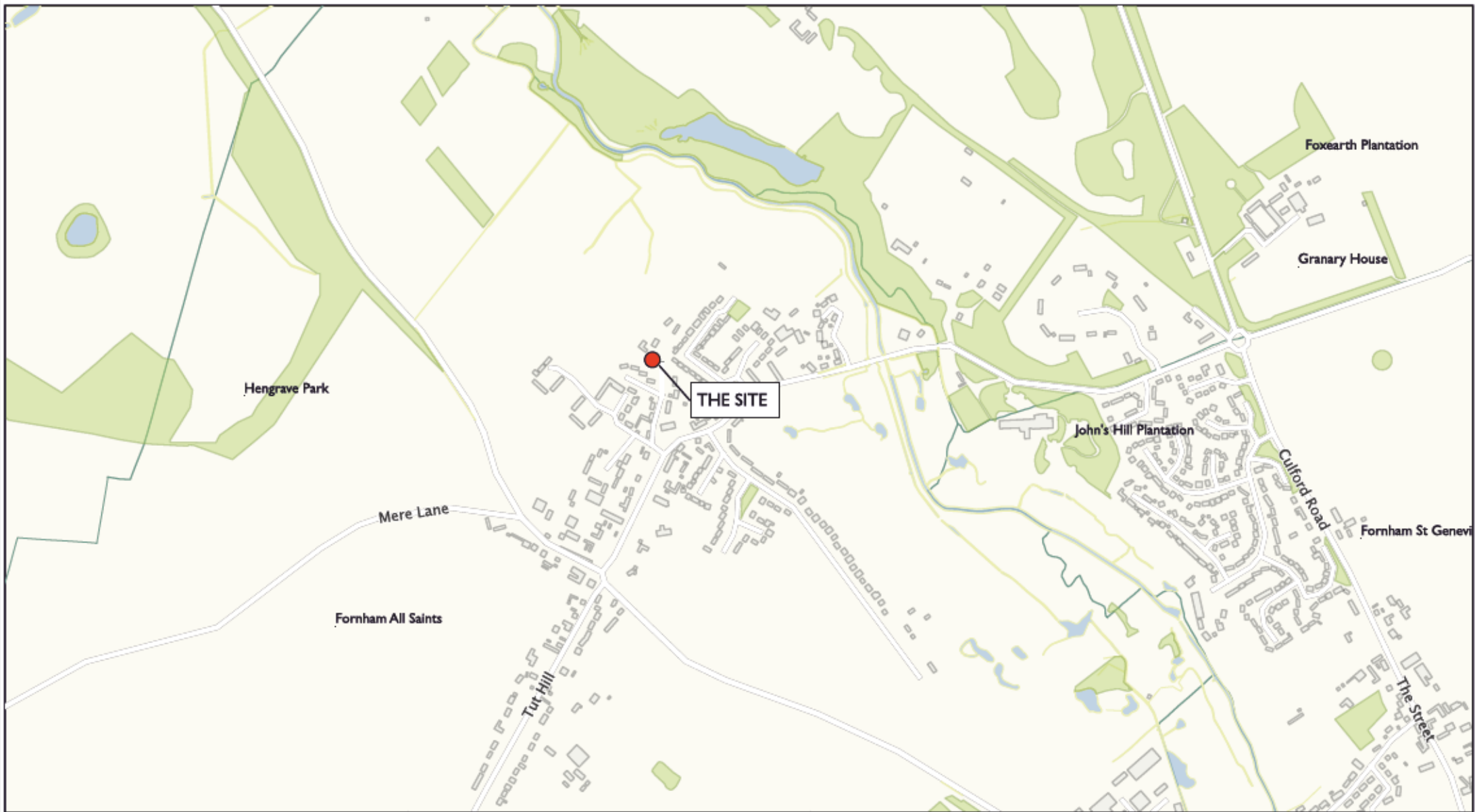
SOURCES CONSULTED

BIBLIOGRAPHIC

- British Geological Survey, 2016. British Geological Survey Geindex [WWW Document]. URL www.bgs.ac.uk/geoindex
- Craven, J., 2013. Land at 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints (No. 2013/123). SCCAS.
- DCLG, 2012. National Planning Policy Framework: Planning for the Historic Environment.
- Duffy, J., 2016. Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints (No. LP2177E-WSI-v1.2).
- Historic England, 2016. Heritage Gateway [WWW Document]. URL www.heritagegateway.org.uk

FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location



0 500 m



PROJECT // 2177E - 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints

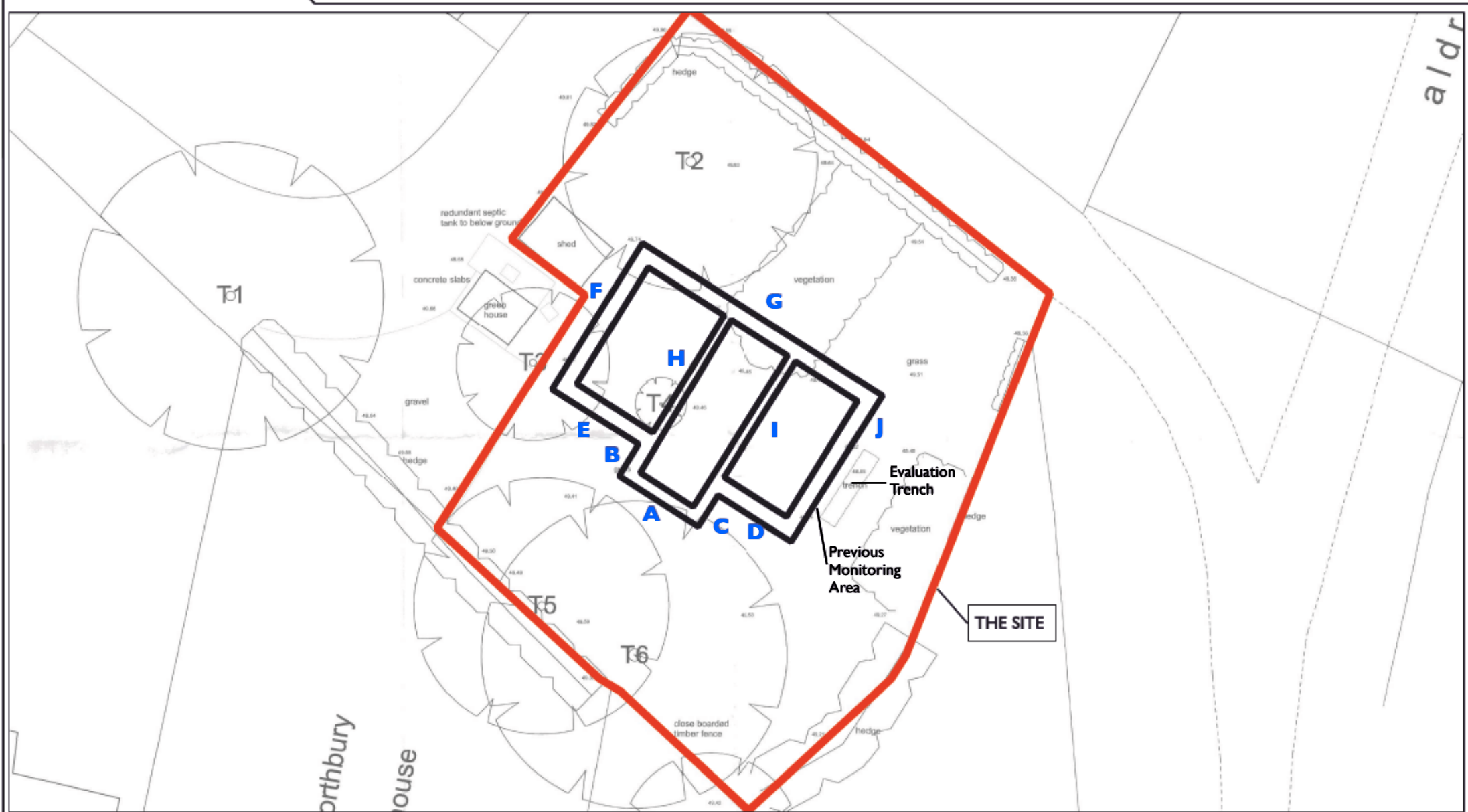
DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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FIGURE 2 // Site Detail



0 10 m



PROJECT // 2177E - 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints

DESCRIPTION // Site Detail

Trench Sections shown in blue

DOC REF: LP2177E-WBR-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

PLATES



Plate 1 - General View, looking northeast



Plate 2 - Profile of Trench Section H



Plate 3 - Profile of Trench Section E

OASIS FORM

APPENDIX I

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: Iparchae1-253335

Project details

Project name	15 Aldridge Lane
Short description of the project	Monitoring of groundworks at 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints
Project dates	Start: 08-06-2016 End: 15-06-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	FAS052 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	FAS001 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	FAS057 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF24050 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY FORNHAM ALL SAINTS 15 Aldridge Lane
Postcode	IP28 6JT
Study area	425 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 83724 87752 52.2787092222639 0.89336862029 52 16 36 N 000 41 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 25m Max: 25.5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	L - P : Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	L - P : Archaeology
Project director/manager	John Duffy
Project supervisor	John Duffy
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Edmunds Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Physical Archive ID	FAS057
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Digital Archive ID	FAS057
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council
Paper Archive ID	FAS057
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Watching Brief at 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Duffy, J.
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Law, M.
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WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

APPENDIX 2

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief

15 ALDRIDGE LANE FORNHAM ALL SAINTS

For Edmunds Homes Ltd

John Duffy PgCert MA MCifA

L-P:ARCHÆOLOGY

Specification for Archaeological Watching Brief

15 ALDRIDGE LANE FORNHAM ALL SAINTS

Client: Edmunds Homes Ltd

Local Authority: St Edmundsbury Council

NGR: 583724, 267752

Planning App: DC/14/0015/FUL

Author(s): J. Duffy

Doc Ref: LP2177E-W5I-v1.2

Site Code: To be allocated

Date: May 16

L-P: ARCHAEOLOGY

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Appendix 2 - Existing Site

Appendix 3 - New Building Layout

1. Introduction

- 1.1. This document has been prepared by John Duffy of L - P : Archaeology on behalf of Edmunds Homes Ltd.
- 1.2. This document has been prepared in response to a planning condition attached to the planning consent granted for the above site by St Edmundsbury Council.
- 1.3. The document sets out the methodology for an archaeological watching brief on the land at 15 Alderidge Lane, Fornham All Saints (FIGURE 1). The site is centred on National Grid Reference 583724, 267752.
- 1.4. The site code and event number will be allocated by Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) prior to any site work commencing.
- 1.5. This document sets out the detailed method to be employed for the archaeological monitoring, reporting and archiving at the above site.

2. Site Background

2.1.PLANNING

- 2.1.1. Planning consent has been granted for the construction of a new building at 15 Alderidge Lane, Fornham All Saints. The application reference is DC/14/0015/FUL.
- 2.1.2. In March 2012 the Department for Communities and Local Government issued the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) (DCLG 2012). Section 12 of this document sets out planning policies on the conservation of the historic environment.
- 2.1.3. In considering any planning application for development the Local Planning Authority, St Edmundsbury Council, must consider the policies within NPPF.
- 2.1.4. St Edmundsbury Borough Council must also consider the policies within the St Edmundsbury Local Development Framework Core Strategy (adopted 2010), policies CS2 and CS3, and the policies with the Joint Development Management Policies Document (adopted 2015), policy DM20. On matters concerning archaeology and the historic environment St Edmundsbury Borough Council take advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).
- 2.1.5. The site is within an area of archaeological importance as defined by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as it lies within a Medieval moated site (FAS001).

2.2.GEOLOGY

- 2.2.1. The British Geological Survey GeoIndex for the site records the superficial (drift) deposits as River Terrace Deposits – sand and gravel, and the bedrock as Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated) - chalk. This data is at relatively low resolution and does not give site specific data (BRITISH GEOLOGICAL SURVEY 2016).

2.3.ARCHAEOLOGY AND HISTORY

- 2.3.1. The site is within an area of archaeological importance as identified by

SCCAS/CT in the Brief prepared for the site (APPENDIX 1). It is located within a Medieval moat (FAS001).

2.3.2. Previous stages of archaeological work has been undertaken on the site in the form of an archaeological evaluation (FAS052). The evaluation identified remains of Medieval activity on the site in the form of a pit and buried soil. The presence of this material has indicated the development may disturb Medieval deposits surviving on the site.

2.3.3. Previous small scale monitoring work has been undertaken on the site after the archaeological evaluation by Suffolk CIC. The results of the monitoring work will be incorporated as appropriate into the report.

2.3.4. The site is also located less than 25m from the defined extent of the Neolithic cursus (FAS004) at Fornham, a Scheduled Monument (List No 1006018) which extends from Hengrave to Fornham All Saints parallel to the River Lark (HISTORIC ENGLAND 2016). There was no evidence of the cursus identified during the evaluation on the site.

2.3.5. A full search of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record and other sources will be undertaken prior to preparation of the report. The search invoice reference will also be included in the report.

2.4.SITE CONDITIONS

2.4.1. The site is currently a relatively flat garden associated with 15 Alderidge Lane to the west and is bounded by a drive to the north, and surrounding property boundaries to the south and east (APPENDIX 2). The site lies at approximately 26m OD.

2.5.PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT

2.5.1. The proposed development consists of the construction of a single dwelling and associated services (APPENDIX 3).

3. Aims

3.1. The general aims of the watching brief are:

- ◆ To determine the presence or absence of archaeological deposits or remains.
- ◆ To record the character, date, location and preservation of any archaeological remains on the site.
- ◆ To record the nature and extent of any previous damage to archaeological remains on the site.

3.2. The specific aims of the monitoring are:

- ◆ To further identify Medieval activity on the site as identified in the previous evaluation.

4. Methodology

4.1. SITEWORKS

- 4.1.1. The groundworks will include the excavation of footings and services for the new building. The work will be undertaken by a tracked 360 machine under constant monitoring by an experienced archaeologist. All groundworks will be archaeologically monitored.
- 4.1.2. All groundworks and upcast material will be surveyed using a metal detector which will not be set to discriminate against iron.
- 4.1.3. Examination and cleaning of all archaeological deposits will be by hand using appropriate hand tools. Any archaeological deposits will be examined and recorded both in plan and section. Features will be usually be fully excavated where possible, or as a minimum:
- ◆ 50% of each intrusive feature (pits, postholes).
 - ◆ 25% of the exposed surface area and all terminals and intersections of linear features.
 - ◆ 50% structural features (beamslots, ring ditches).
 - ◆ 50-100% domestic/industrial working features (hearths, ovens) - unless large and structural, in which case see above.
- 4.1.4. Should significant archaeological deposits be encountered that are worthy of preservation *in situ*, excavation will cease. A site meeting will be held to assess the significance of the deposits and to decide on a strategy for sampling them to provide sufficient data for a useful assessment or subsequent mitigation strategy.
- 4.1.5. All works will be carried out in accordance with the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014A) and the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (GURNEY 2003).

4.2. FINDS

- 4.2.1. All identified finds, artefacts, industrial and faunal remains will be collected and retained. Certain classes of building material can sometimes be discarded after recording if an appropriate sample is retained. No finds will, however, be discarded without the prior approval of the archaeological advisor to the local authority.
- 4.2.2. Excavated material will be examined in order to retrieve artefacts to assist in the analysis of the spatial distribution of artefacts.
- 4.2.3. The finds assemblage will be retained for deposition with the site archive in the Suffolk County Archaeological Store.
- 4.2.4. Marking of finds will follow the requirements of the Suffolk County Archaeological Store. Bulk finds will be bagged in clear self-sealing plastic bags marked with the same details.
- 4.2.5. All finds which constitute Treasure under the 1996 (amended 2003) Treasure Act for England and Wales will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (FLO) immediately upon discovery. The FLO will then inform the coroner within 14 days of discovery.
- 4.2.6. Any human remains will be left *in situ*, covered and protected. If removal is essential it can only take place under appropriate government regulations. Furthermore, if removal is essential, such removal will be in accordance with the *Excavation and Post Excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (MCKINLEY & ROBERTS 1993) and the *Guidelines for the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (BRICKLEY & MCKINLEY 2004) as set out by the Cifa.
- 4.2.7. Should finds that require immediate conservation be encountered, they will be exposed, lifted, cleaned, conserved, marked, bagged and boxed in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation *Conservation Guideline No. 2* (UNITED KINGDOM INSTITUTE FOR CONSERVATION 1983). Appropriate guidance set out in the Museums and Galleries Commissions *Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MUSEUMS AND

GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992) and the current CIFA guidelines (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014B) will also be followed. Packaging of all organic finds and metalwork will follow the UKIC/Rescue guidelines, *First Aid for Finds* (LEIGH 1998). Any necessary conservation and treatment of metalwork will be arranged in conjunction with specialist conservators.

4.3. ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

4.3.1. Environmental sampling during the watching brief will target a representative range of contexts from each phase. Should significant environmental deposits be encountered, they will be taken and processed in line with English Heritage guidelines (CAMPBELL ET AL. 2011). Provision will be made for the requirement of the following samples:

- ◆ Bulk samples of 40-60 litres, or 100% of the context, for process using a floatation tank for the recovery of charred plant remains from the 'flot' and artefacts such as small bones, mineralised plant remains, charcoal and hammer scale from the residues.
- ◆ Samples of 1-5 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of waterlogged plant remains. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Samples of 5-15 litres from waterlogged deposits for analysis of insect remains and other macroscopic artefacts. These may be taken as sub-samples from bulk samples.
- ◆ Bulk samples of 100 litres for coarse sieving on site for specific artefacts such as animal bone.
- ◆ Samples of 2 litres for mollusc analysis, with associated continuous column samples.
- ◆ Monolith samples which may be sub-sampled for diatom, spore or pollen analysis.
- ◆ Monolith samples for soil micromorphology.

4.3.2. All environmental samples will be assessed for potential through summary

analysis by an environmental specialist.

4.3.3. Bulk samples will be processed as soon as possible or discarded with the agreement of the Local Authority Archaeological Advisor. Residues will be treated as part of the finds assemblage.

4.3.4. Further guidance will be used as appropriate and will include *Waterlogged Organic Artefacts* (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2012), *Investigative Conservation* (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2008), and *Waterlogged Wood* (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2010). The regional archaeological science advisor for English Heritage will also be notified of any significant deposits.

4.4.SCIENTIFIC DATING

4.4.1. Where appropriate, samples for scientific dating will be taken. Provision will be made for:

- ◆ Dendrochronological analysis from timbers.
- ◆ C14 dating from organic material, which may be taken as sub-samples from bulk or monolith samples.
- ◆ Archaeomagnetic dating from hearths or other suitable deposits.

4.5.RECORDING SYSTEM

4.5.1. The site code will be allocated by Suffolk Historic Environment Record prior to site work commencing. This code will be used to label all sheets, plans and other drawings; all context and recording sheets; all photographs (but not negatives); all other elements of the documentary archive.

4.5.2. The recording system used will follow the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (SPENCE 1994). Context sheets will include all relevant stratigraphic relationships and for complex stratigraphy a separate matrix diagram will be employed. This matrix will be fully checked during the course of the evaluation. If there is any doubt over recording techniques, the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual will be used as a guide (SPENCE 1994).

4.5.3. A site location plan will be added into the site GIS based on the OS 1:1250

data. This will be made available on paper and digitally. This base data will be used to show the investigation area and development site in relation to the surrounding locality.

- 4.5.4. This base data will be supplemented by GIS shapefiles, which will show the location of the areas investigated in relation to the site and OS grid. The locations of the OS bench marks used and site TBM will also be indicated.
- 4.5.5. Burials will be drawn at 1:10. Other detailed plans will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:50 or 1:20.
- 4.5.6. The extent of any visible archaeological deposits will be recorded in plan. Long sections showing layers and any cut features will be drawn at 1:50. Short sections will be drawn at 1:20.
- 4.5.7. Sections containing significant deposits, including half sections, will be drawn at an appropriate scale, usually 1:10 or 1:20. All sections will be related to the Ordnance Datum using spot heights and registers of sections and plans will be kept.
- 4.5.8. Upon completion of each significant feature at least one sample section will be drawn, including a profile of the top of natural deposits (extrapolated from cut features etc. if it has not been fully excavated). The stratigraphy will be recorded, even if no archaeological deposits have been identified.
- 4.5.9. An adequate photographic record will be made of any significant archaeological remains, including photographs of sections. This will include black and white prints (on 35mm film) and digital images, illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered, as appropriate. The photographic record will also include working shots to illustrate the general nature of the archaeological works. A register of all photographs taken will be kept on standardised forms.

4.6. COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- 4.6.1. On site staff will be allowed to answer questions from members of the public regarding the archaeology of the area and potential archaeology of the site.

- 4.6.2. Detailed inquiries from members of the public regarding the results of the works, or sensitive information, will be directed to the project manager.
- 4.6.3. Given the nature and scale of the works information boards, site tours and other community involvement activities are not considered appropriate.

5. Report

5.1. A formal report on the results of the archaeological monitoring will be prepared on completion of the fieldwork. The report will conform to the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation (CHARTERED INSTITUTE FOR ARCHAEOLOGISTS 2014A) and the Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (GURNEY 2003) will include:

- ◆ A non-technical summary (abstract)
- ◆ Introductory statements and site background
- ◆ The aims and methods adopted in the course of the monitoring.
- ◆ A description of the nature, extent, date, condition and significance of all archaeological deposits recorded during groundworks, with specialist opinions and parallels from other sites if required.
- ◆ Illustrative material including maps, plans, sections, drawings and photographs as necessary.
- ◆ A catalogue of finds, including any specialist reports.
- ◆ A discussion and summary of the results, including a statement of significance.
- ◆ An index of the contents and location of the archive.
- ◆ Sources consulted.
- ◆ A copy of the OASIS record sheet.
- ◆ A copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation will be included as an appendix.

5.2. A draft copy of the report will be submitted as a PDF to SCCAS/CT for comment and approval.

5.3. Following approval, one hard copy and a PDF copy of the report will be sent to the SCCAS/CT within eight weeks of completion of the fieldwork.

5.4. If requested, a copy of any relevant spatial data, including feature distribution and phase plans where appropriate and registered to the National Grid, will also be sent to Suffolk Historic Environment Record in ESRI Shapefile format.

5.5.If the monitoring work provides positive results a summary will be prepared and submitted to the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

5.6.L -P : Archaeology shall retain full copyright of any report under the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988 with all rights reserved; excepting that it hereby provides an exclusive licence to the client in all matters directly relating to the project as described in this document. Any document produced to meet planning requirements can be copied for planning purposes by the Local Planning Authority. Any information deposited in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record can be freely copied without reference to the originator for research or planning purposes.

6. Archive

- 6.1. The site code will be used to mark all plans, drawings, context and recording sheets, photographs and other site material during excavation.
- 6.2. The site archive will be so organised as to be compatible with current requirements of the Suffolk County Archaeological Store (SCCAS/CT 2014). Individual descriptions of all archaeological strata and features excavated or exposed will be entered onto pro-forma recording sheets. Relevant context, sample and photograph registers and environmental sample sheets will also be used.
- 6.3. On completion of finds analysis, the landowner will be asked to sign a Deed of Transfer transferring title of the finds to the Suffolk County Archaeological Store.
- 6.4. The integrity of the site archive will be maintained. All finds and records will properly be curated (subject to the Deed of Transfer) by the Suffolk County Archaeological Store and be available for public consultation. Appropriate guidance set out in the *MGC Standards in the Museum Care of Archaeological Collections* (MUSEUMS AND GALLERIES COMMISSION 1992), and the *Selection, Retention and Disposal of Archaeological Collections* (SOCIETY OF MUSEUM ARCHAEOLOGISTS 1993) will be followed in all circumstances.
- 6.5. The minimum acceptable standard for the archival report is defined in the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (ENGLISH HERITAGE 2009). It will include all materials recovered (or the comprehensive record of such materials) and all written, drawn and photographic records relating directly to the investigations undertaken. It will be quantified, ordered, indexed and internally consistent. It will also contain a site matrix, a site summary and brief written observations on the artefactual and environmental data.
- 6.6. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage (WALKER 1990) will be followed. With consent of the landowner, arrangements for the curation of the site archive will be agreed with the Suffolk County Archaeological Store.
- 6.7. Pursuant to these agreements the archive will be presented to the Suffolk County Archaeological Store within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork (unless

alternative arrangements have been agreed in writing with the Local Planning Authority or SCCAS/CT). In addition, written confirmation from the client will be provided for the transfer of ownership.

6.8. The project will be registered and regularly updated as part of the OASIS project.

6.9. The Suffolk County Archaeological Store shall be granted licence for the use of the archive for educational purposes, including academic research, as long as such use is non-profit making and conforms to the Copyright and Related Rights regulation 2003.

7. Access and Safety

- 7.1. Reasonable access to the site will be arranged for the Local Planning Authority and their archaeological advisor who may wish to make site inspections to ensure that the archaeological investigations are progressing satisfactorily.
- 7.2. The archaeological advisor should be given notice of at least one working week prior to the commencement date of site works.
- 7.3. Before any site work commences, a full Risk Assessment Document will be produced setting out the site specific health and safety policies that will be enforced in order to reduce to an absolute minimum any risks to health and safety. In addition to this risk assessment, the following considerations will also be made.
- 7.4. All relevant health and safety regulations will be followed. Barriers, hoardings and warning notices will be installed as appropriate. Safety helmets and visibility jackets will be used by all personnel as necessary.
- 7.5. No personnel will work in deep unsupported excavations. The installation of temporary support work and other attendance will be provided as required.

8. Staffing and Timetable

- 8.1.1. The project manager is John Duffy of L – P : Archaeology.
- 8.1.2. John Duffy will be responsible for the overall coherency of the team and for the management of the archaeological watching brief. Field officers will be under his direction and will be responsible for particular tasks that he assigns to them.
- 8.1.3. A timetable for the site works has been given by the client with groundworks scheduled to begin on the 8th June 2016.
- 8.1.4. Monitoring the groundworks will occur as required.

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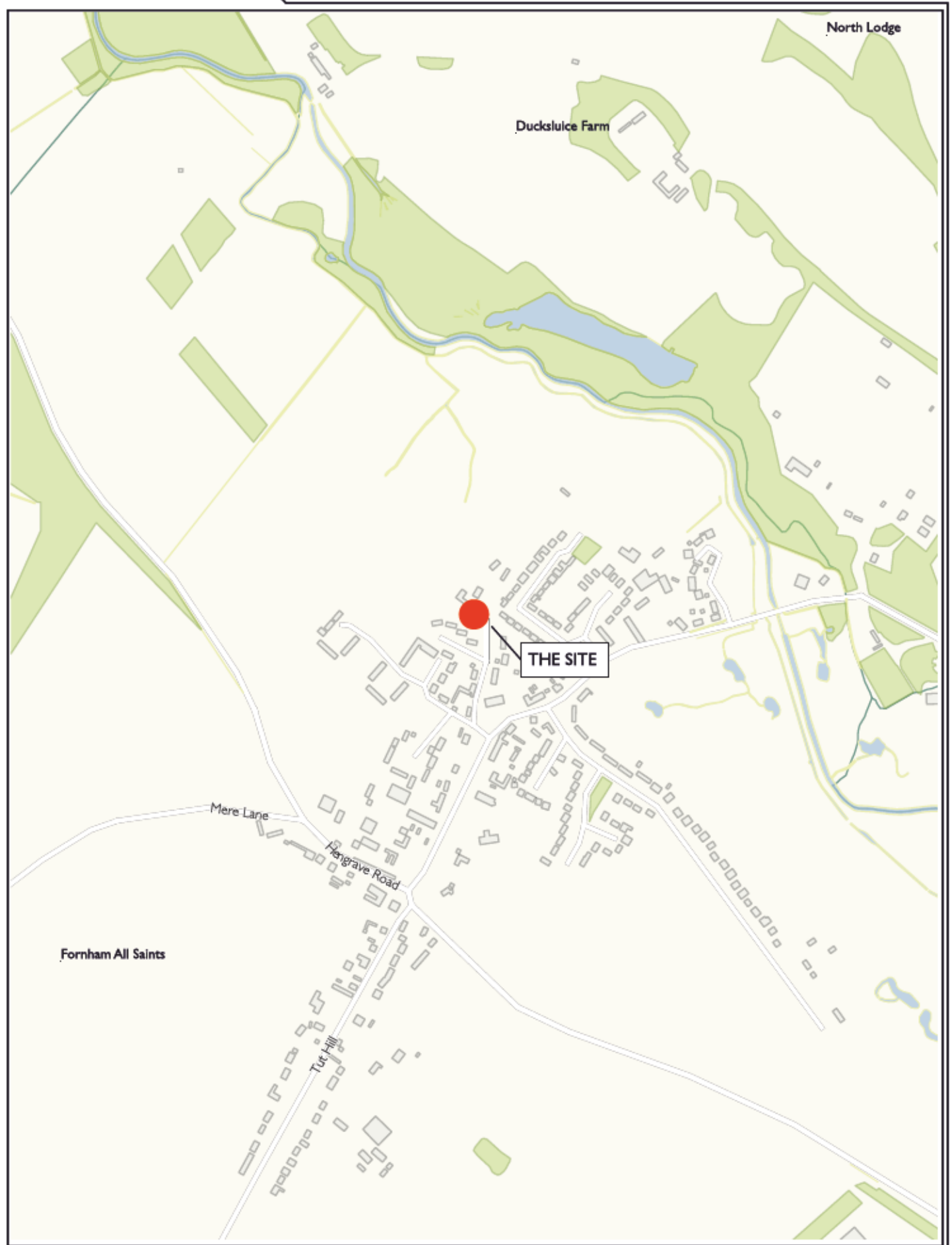
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FIGURES

FIGURE 1 // Site Location



0 500 m



PROJECT // 2177E - 15 Aldridge Lane, Fornham All Saints

DESCRIPTION // Site Location

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DOC REF: LP2177E-WSI-v1

L-P:ARCHAEOLOGY

BRIEF

APPENDIX I

Resource Management
6 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

15 Aldridge Lane,
Fornham all Saints

PLANNING AUTHORITY: St Edmundsbury Borough Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: DC/14/0015/FUL

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TM 427 899

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: House

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Abraham
Senior Archaeological Officer
Tel. : 01284 741232
E-mail: Rachael.abraham@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 27 April 2016

Summary

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

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;

- a. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- b. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- c. Provision to be made for reporting, publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- d. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
- e. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- f. The scheme of investigation shall be completed as agreed 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, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny, before seeking approval from the Local Planning Authority (LPA).
- 1.3 Following acceptance by SCCAS/CT, it is the commissioning body's responsibility to submit the WSI to the LPA for formal approval. No fieldwork should be undertaken on site without the written approval of the LPA. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of a planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that a condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the brief will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (unless a variation is agreed by SCCAS/CT), the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This application lies within an area of archaeological importance, as recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. It is within the area enclosed by a medieval moat (HER number FAS 001), and is less than 25m from the defined extent of a Scheduled Ancient Monument, the Neolithic cursus at Fornham (FAS 004). An archaeological evaluation carried out at the site detected a pit and a buried soil that are likely to relate to medieval activity within the moated enclosure (FAS 052). As a result, there is high potential for further medieval deposits to be encountered at this location. Any groundwork associated with the development has the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains that exist.

Planning Background

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were 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.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.

- 4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor (and subject to metal-detecting survey) in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for cleaning of the archaeological horizon (where encountered), archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.
- 4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based. In the case of inclement weather conditions during groundworks, causing deep rutting which could lead to damage of underlying archaeological remains (otherwise protected and preserved *in situ*), the archaeological strategy may need to be reviewed and revised to full excavation. In this case, SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately.
- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

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, and an HER search should be commissioned. In any instances where it is felt that an HER search is unnecessary, this must be discussed and agreed with the relevant Case Officer. ANY REPORTS WHICH DO NOT INCLUDE AN UP TO DATE HER SEARCH WILL NOT BE APPROVED. ALL REPORTS MUST CLEARLY DISPLAY THE INVOICE NUMBER FOR THE HER SEARCH, OTHERWISE THEY WILL BE RETURNED.
- 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

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.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

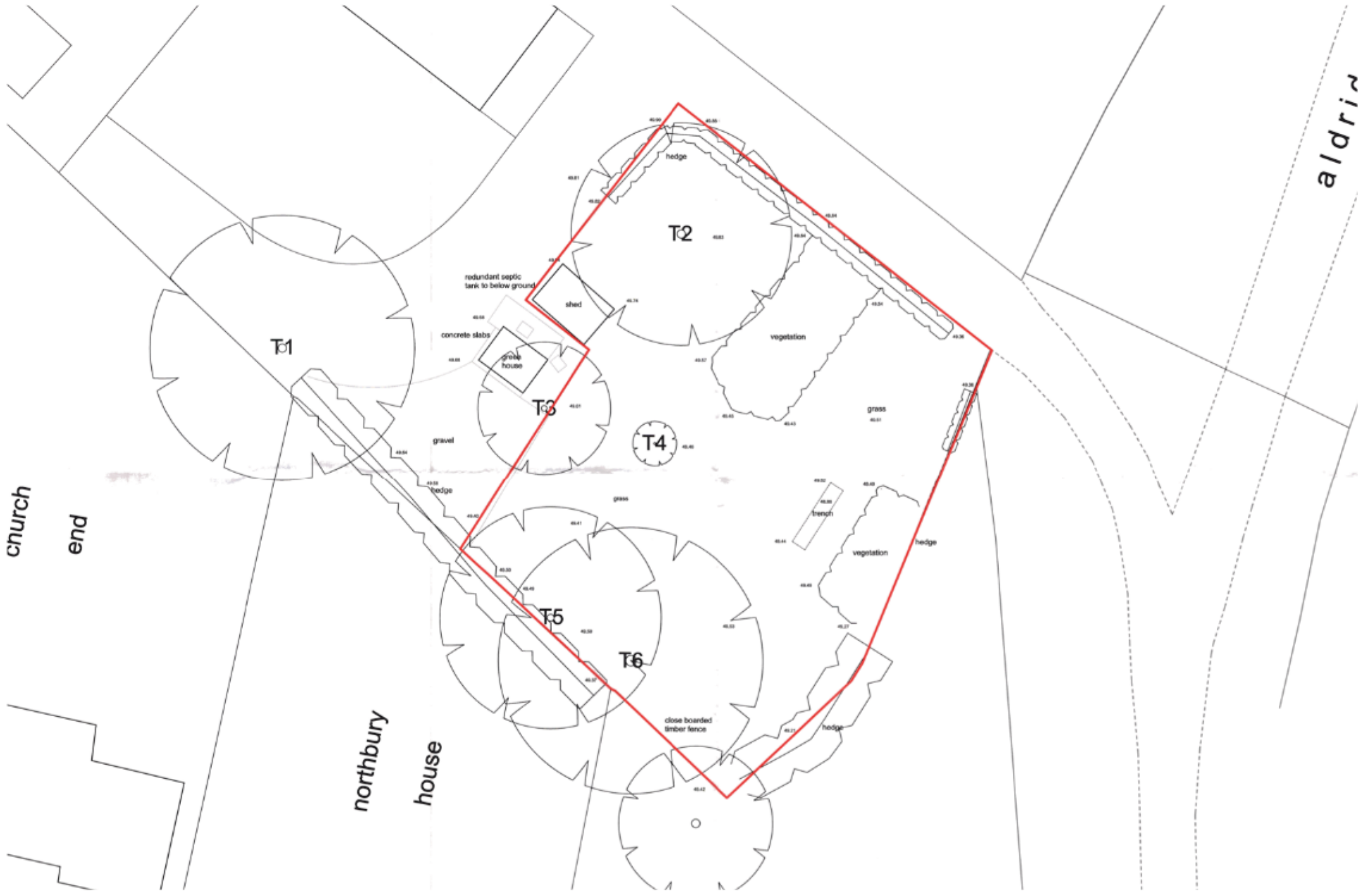
The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological

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.

The Historic Environment Records Data available on the Heritage Gateway and Suffolk Heritage Explorer is not suitable to be used for planning purposes and will not be accepted in lieu of a full HER search.

EXISTING SITE

APPENDIX 2



NEW BUILDING LAYOUT

APPENDIX 3

