

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2011/144

St. Joseph's Primary School, Beaconsfield Road, Sudbury SUY 102

M. Sommers
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HER Information

Planning Application No: pre-determination

Date of Fieldwork: 24th & 25th August 2011

Grid Reference: TL 8707 4165

Funding Body: LSI Architects (for the R.C. Diocese of E. Anglia)

Curatorial Officer: Dr Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Mark Sommers

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-108669

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out within the grounds of St Joseph's Primary School, Beaconsfield Road, Sudbury, in advance of the proposed new school building and games area. Two trenches were excavated across the proposed development site, one of which revealed a large pit/quarry, in excess of 2m deep. Artefacts noted in the fill suggest a late 19th/early 20th century date for its infilling. A single undated ditch, interpreted as an isolated field boundary, was identified in the second trench. The natural subsoil consisted of an orange/yellow silty sand which, in the undisturbed areas, lay at a depth of c. 1m. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for LSI Architects).

1. Introduction

It has been proposed to construct a new school hall and an external games area within the grounds of St Joseph's Primary School, Beaconsfield Road, Sudbury. Planning consent for the development is yet to be sought but the client is aware that the Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological work be in place prior to the commencement of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in the Brief and Specification produced by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (Appendix 1), was the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may then be deemed necessary.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TL 8707 4165. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned by LSI Architects, on behalf of the Roman Catholic Diocese of East Anglia, who funded the work.

2. Geology and topography

The area of the evaluation consisted of a roughly level playground surfaced with tarmac and an adjacent grassed area lying to the west of the main school buildings. The proposed development site is bounded by residential properties to the south-west and north-west, the main school buildings to the north-east, and fronts onto Beaconsfield Road to the south-east. The development site lies at a height of c. 30.0m OD, on an area of high ground overlooking the floodplain of the River Stour, which runs in a channel some 50m to the north-west. It was noted at the time of the evaluation that the property lying immediately to the north-east of the evaluation area was situated c. 4m lower and was separated from the school site by a steep slope.

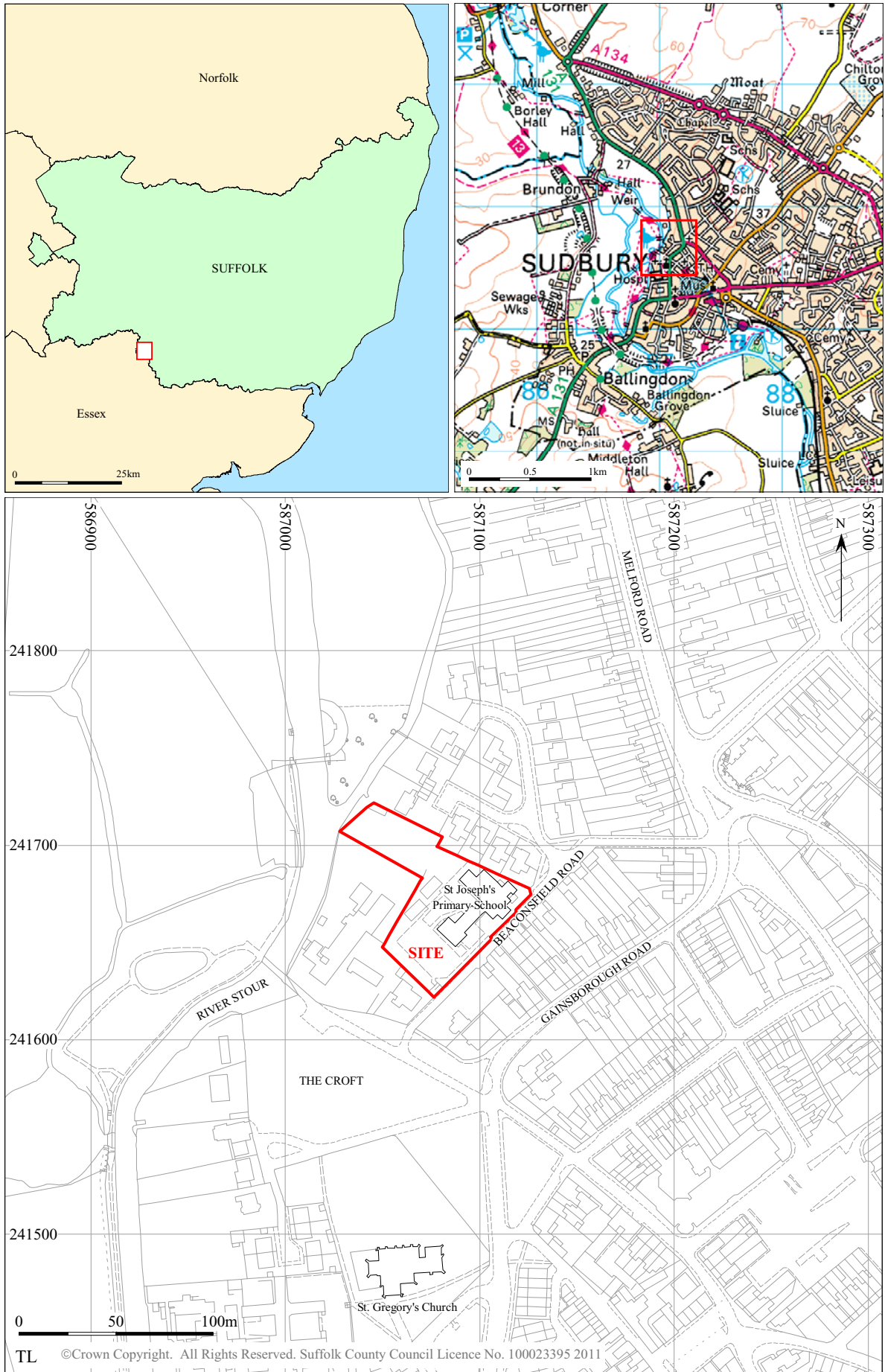


Figure 1. Site location plan

The Stour valley cuts through the thick layer of chalky till deposited by the retreating icesheet of the Anglian Glaciation and chalk underlies the whole area. The valley itself is filled with gravel, sand and silt deposits left by the glacial meltwaters and it is these deposits that make up the local surface geology.

3. Archaeological and historical background

There are no known archaeological sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the proposed development area but it is located just outside the historic settlement core for Sudbury, in particular, the area of the known Anglo-Saxon settlement. The site is also situated within 160m of St Gregory's church and churchyard. The present church is medieval in date but it is likely to lie on the site of an earlier church. The topographical location of the site, on high ground overlooking a river channel, is also favourable for prehistoric activity.

There is therefore a high potential for significant archaeological features and deposits dating from the prehistoric period through to the medieval period be present on this site.

4. Methodology

After cutting, breaking and removing the tarmac surface of the playground, the trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a 5 tonne tracked excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trenches was broadly in accordance with a plan approved by the County Archaeological Service Conservation Team and was designed to sample all areas of the proposed development site.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify any archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until undisturbed natural deposits were encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features. Features or significant deposits identified in the trenches were then sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts.

Following excavation of the trenches, the nature of the overburden was recorded, the trench locations plotted and the depths noted. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 10 megapixel digital camera.

5. Results

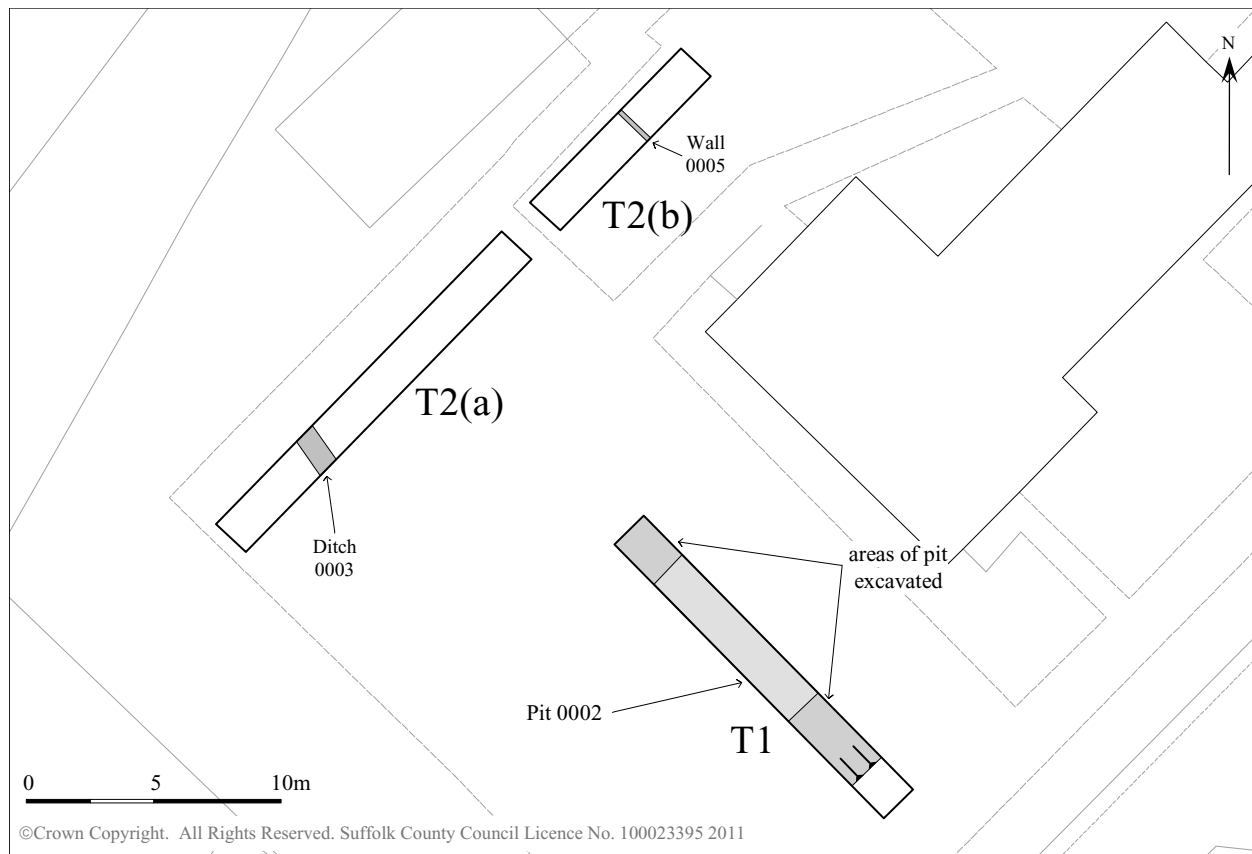


Figure 2. Trench plan

Figure 2 indicates the locations of the excavated trial trenches and of the features identified. A description of each trench follows below:

Trench 1 - ran approximately south-east to north-west and was intended to be 15m in length. Excavation commenced at the south-east end where a natural subsoil of pale yellow silty sand was encountered a depth of c. 0.6m. It lay beneath a buried topsoil which was sealed beneath the tarmac and sub-base layers of the existing playground. As the trench progressed to the north-west a large, steep-sided cut was encountered (context number 0002; see Plate 1). It had a depth in excess of 1.8m and continued for

at least 5.5m along the trench at which point further excavation was abandoned. The fill consisted of dark loam and layers of gravelly sand, the upper layers of which were laid horizontally whilst the lower deposits were tilted down towards the north-west.

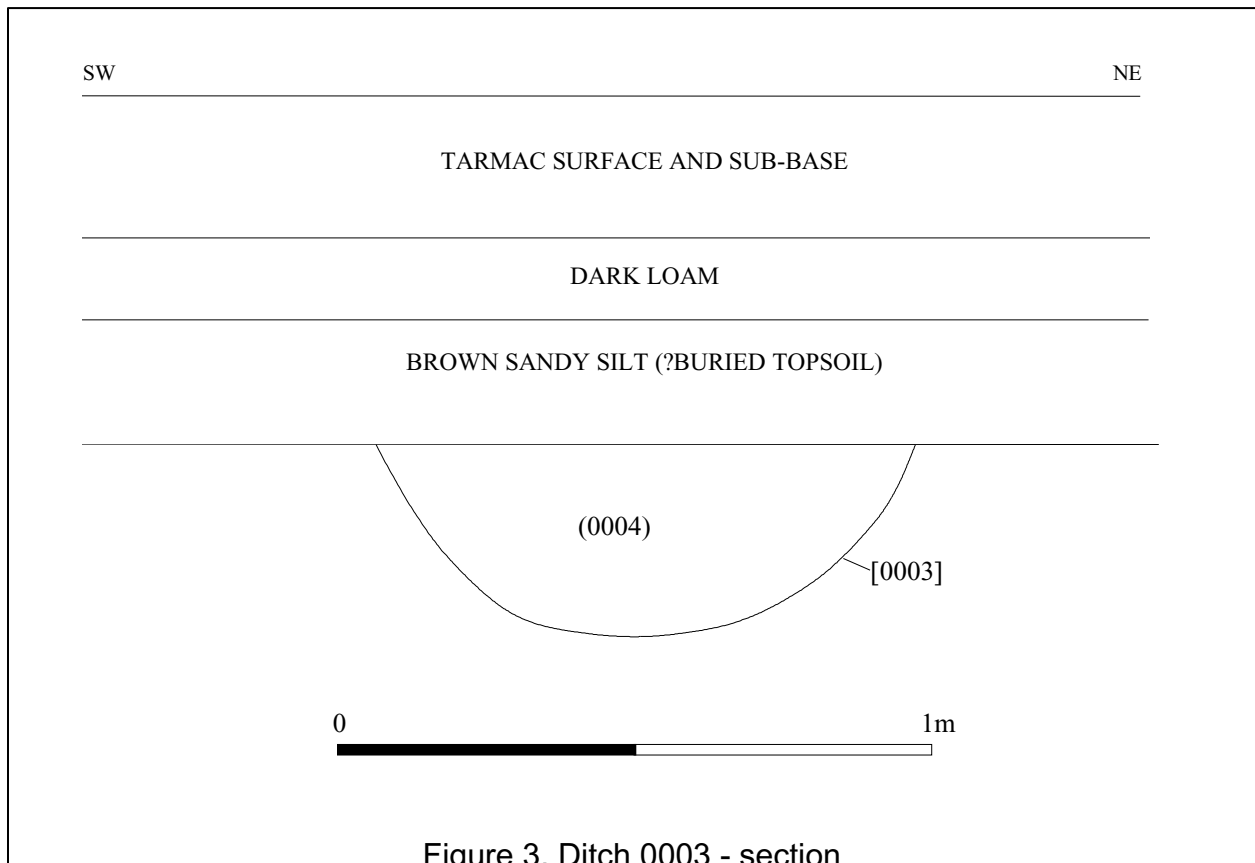
To assess the extent of this disturbance, a test pit, 2m in length, was excavated at the north-west end of the trench. A deep disturbance, similar to that noted in the south-east end of the trench was present. Excavation continued to a depth of c. 2.1m at which point it was abandoned. The fills in this area consisted of layers dark grey loam and a mass of gravelly sand. A single layer of very dark silty sand was present which contained large amounts of household debris in the form of late 19th/early 20th century glazed ceramics and glass bottles (not retained). These deposits clearly sloped down towards the north-west and south-west (Plate 2).

Trench 2 - ran approximately south-west to north-east. It was cut in two separate lengths to avoid disturbing a large planter and the concrete kerbing on the edge of the playground. These two lengths were identified as Trench 2a, which ran across the playground, and 2b, which was cut through an adjacent grassed area. The combined length was 25m.

The stratigraphy revealed in Trench 2a (Plate 3) consisted of 0.4m of tarmac and sub-base for the playground, over 0.1m of dark loam with occasional brick and tile fragments, over a clean brown sandy silt which in turn over the lay a natural subsoil of yellow silty sand and gravel. The stratigraphy revealed in Trench 2b simply consisted of 1m of topsoil over the natural subsoil (Plate 4).

A single cut feature was identified in Trench 2a. It comprised a linear feature interpreted as a ditch on a south-east to north-west alignment (context number 0003; see Fig. 3 and Plate 5). It measured 0.8m in width and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.3m. The fill (0004) consisted of a compact pale brown sandy silt. The entire length of the feature that lay within the trench was excavated but no artefacts were recovered.

The remains of a narrow wall (context 0005), constructed of frog-less soft red bricks and lime mortar, was noted running perpendicular across Trench 2b (visible in section in Plate 4).



6. Finds and environmental evidence

No artefactual evidence was recovered during the evaluation.

7. Discussion

The large disturbances noted in both ends of Trench 1 are probably related to a single large pit or quarry. It was initially thought that this had been cut into the west facing slope but its absence in Trench 2 would indicate that it is restricted to the south east part of the proposed development site. Only the south-east edge was identified and its north-eastern and south-western extent was not determined. It did not appear in Trench 2 indicating the north-west edge must lie between the two trenches. The lower ground levels of the property to the north-west, which appears to be an extension of an earlier building, is probably the result of terracing into a natural slope to preserve levels throughout the extended building.

The debris noted in the pit/quarry fill consisted of glazed ceramics and glass bottles, suggesting a late 19th century/early 20th century date for its backfilling. There are no large pits or quarries marked on the 1st, 2nd or 3rd edition Ordnance Survey maps of the area (dated c. 1880, 1900 and 1925 respectively) which all show the site to be an open area. This could indicate the pit was backfilled prior to the 1st edition survey, that it was excavated and filled between two of the surveys, or that its presence was simply missed by the surveyors.

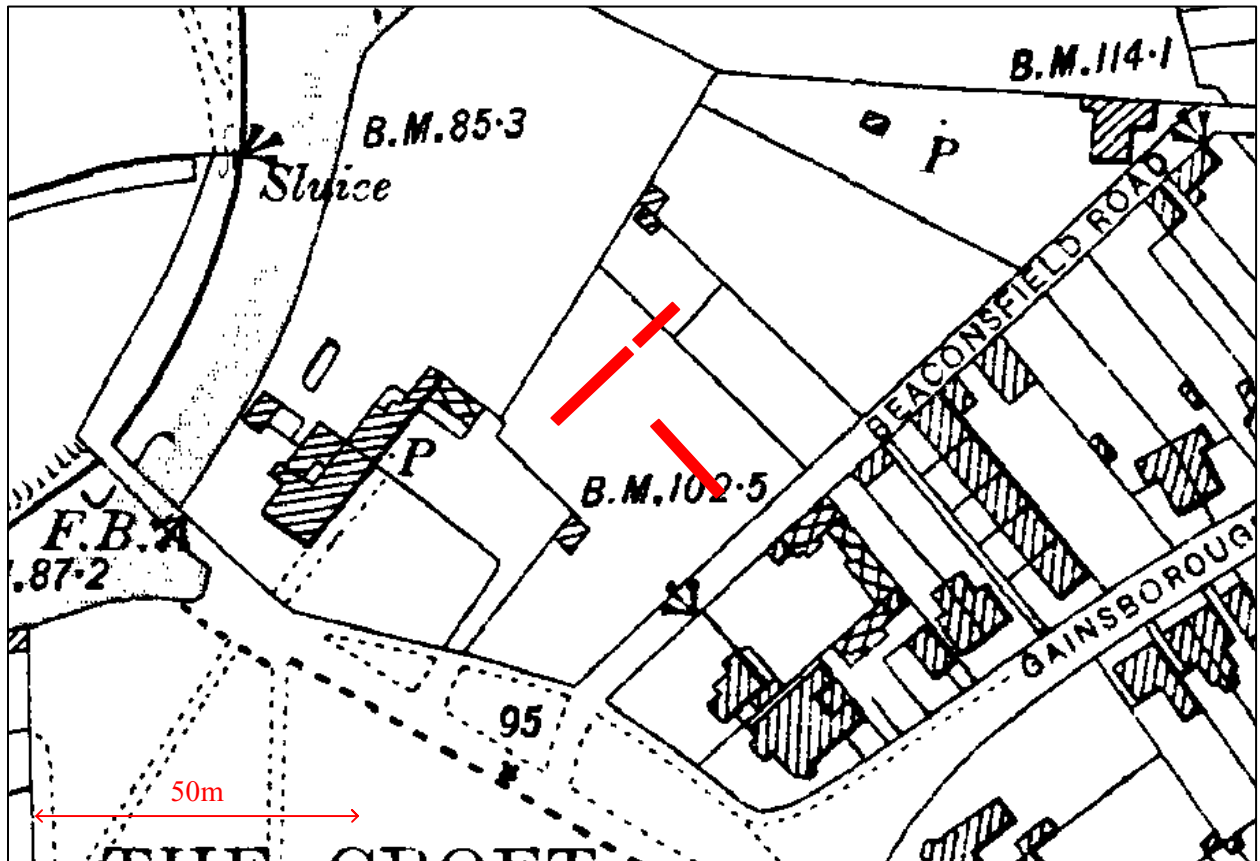


Figure 4. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of c. 1900 (rescaled extract)

the evaluation trenches are marked in red

The ditch (0003) is of an unknown date but is clearly sealed beneath the buried topsoil layer. It is not coincidental with any details marked on the early Ordnance Survey maps and it is likely that it predates these surveys. The lack of finds from the fill indicate that it is unlikely to be located close to any areas of habitation suggesting it is probably an isolated field boundary.

The wall (0005) noted in Trench 2b is probable a garden wall and is coincidental with a boundary shown on all three of the early Ordnance Survey maps.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation did not identify any significant archaeological deposits or features that could be under threat from the proposed development. Consequently, no further work is recommended.

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: HAD 124.

Digital archive:

R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Sudbury\SUY 102 Evaluation (St Joseph's Primary Sch)

Digital photographs are held under the references HLE46 to HLE57

A summary has also been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-108669

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Roy Damant and Mark Sommers from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Mark Sommers and managed by Rhodri Gardner, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The plant machinery (cutting equipment, breaker and excavator) was hired from Holmes Plant Hire Limited and driven by Nick Anderson from Holmes.

Plates (scales are divided into 0.5m sections)



Plate 1. Trench 1, SE end, showing large pit/quarry, camera facing south (photo ref. HLE47)



Plate 2. Trench 1, NW end, showing fill of pit/quarry, camera facing south-west (photo ref. HLE51)



Plate 3. Trench 2a, stratigraphy, camera facing north-west (photo ref. HLE53)



Plate 4. Trench 2b, camera facing south-east (photo ref. HLE56)



Plate 5. Trench 2a, Ditch 0003, camera facing north-west (photo ref. HLE55)

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

APPENDIX 1: Brief and Specification

9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

**ST JOSEPH'S PRIMARY SCHOOL, BEACONSFIELD ROAD,
SUDBURY**

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 A planning application will be made for the construction of a new building and games area at St Joseph's Roman Catholic Primary School, Beaconsfield Road, Sudbury CO10 1JP (TL 870 416). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The development site is located immediately above the floodplain of the River Stour on land to the west of Beaconsfield Road at c.30.00m AOD. The geology is deep loam and sandy soil derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift.
- 1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, on the edge of the historic settlement core. There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest at this location.
- 1.5 The following archaeological evaluation work is required across the application area:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any further archaeological investigation (full excavation prior to development and/or monitoring during development), should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR) for

approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the Local Planning Authority that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Two linear trial trenches are to be excavated to cover the new development: a single 15.00m long x 1.80m wide trench across the footprint of the new building, and a single 25.00m long x 1.80m wide trench across the new games area.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.

- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, a single hard copy of the report should be submitted to the HER officer of SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.17 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.18 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 741225
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 11 July 2011

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

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