

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land off Fengate Drove, Brandon BRD 189

**(being partly in the parish of Weeting, Norfolk. HER No. 42776
WWB)**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2005
(Planning app. no. F/2004/0800/RMA & Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716)

J. A. Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© December 2005

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Contents

List of Figures
List of Tables
List of Contributors
Acknowledgements
Summary
SMR information

1. Introduction
2. Methodology
3. Results
4. The Finds
 - 4.1. Introduction
 - 4.2. Ceramic Building Material
 - 4.3. Flint
 - 4.4. Burnt Flint
5. Discussion
6. Conclusion and Recommendations

Appendix 1: Brief and specification

List of Figures

1. Site location plan
2. Site located on the 1880 OS
3. Trench plan
4. Trenches 01-03
5. Trenches 04-07
6. Sections

List of Tables

1. Trench list
2. Finds list

List of Contributors

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

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by PFP Developments and was monitored by R.D. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Tim Browne, John Craven, Roy Damant, and James Rolfe) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by Andrew Tester, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds identifications were provided by Richenda Goffin and Colin Pendleton.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation of land off Fengate Drove, Brandon, identified only limited evidence of post-medieval activity prior to its use as a timber yard in the 19th and 20th centuries, indicating that the site in the past has generally been undeveloped open land.

A substantial ditch was seen marking the county boundary, together with two other ditches running alongside the course of Fengate Drove and a large dump of flint waste from the local 19th/20th gunflint or building industries. An earlier but undated ditch, on a different alignment to the post-medieval features was also identified.

SMR information

Planning application no.	F/2004/0800/RMA & Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716
Date of fieldwork:	7 th -9 th December 2005
Grid Reference:	TL 78198724
Funding body:	PfP Developments
Norfolk HER No.	42776 WWB
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-11780

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of housing development on land adjacent to Fengate Drive, Brandon. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application F/2004/0800/RMA & Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716. This was in order to assess the archaeological potential of the development area, and to establish any possible archaeological implications for the sites development. The work was funded by the developer, PfP Development.

The site, an area of 1.47ha, was a former timberyard, lying between Fengate Drive and the railway, at TL 78198724. Situated at a height of 5-6m OD, on the northern edge of the Little Ouse floodplain, the river lay 280m to the south (Fig. 1). At this point the county boundary, which generally follows the course of the river, encloses a small area on the north bank, a bridgehead of occupation extending northwards from Brandon via the river crossing. The majority of the site lies within Suffolk but the county boundary roughly follows the line of Fengate Drive before cutting south across the western part of the site, resulting in c.30% of the site being in Weeting, Norfolk.

The site was of interest due to its location within 300m of the lowest known early medieval crossing across the river and its high potential for showing evidence of settlement from the Saxon or medieval periods. Trenching would also cross the county boundary, shown as a wooded border on the 1880 OS (Fig. 2) and could establish whether any other marker, such as a ditch or bank had previously existed.

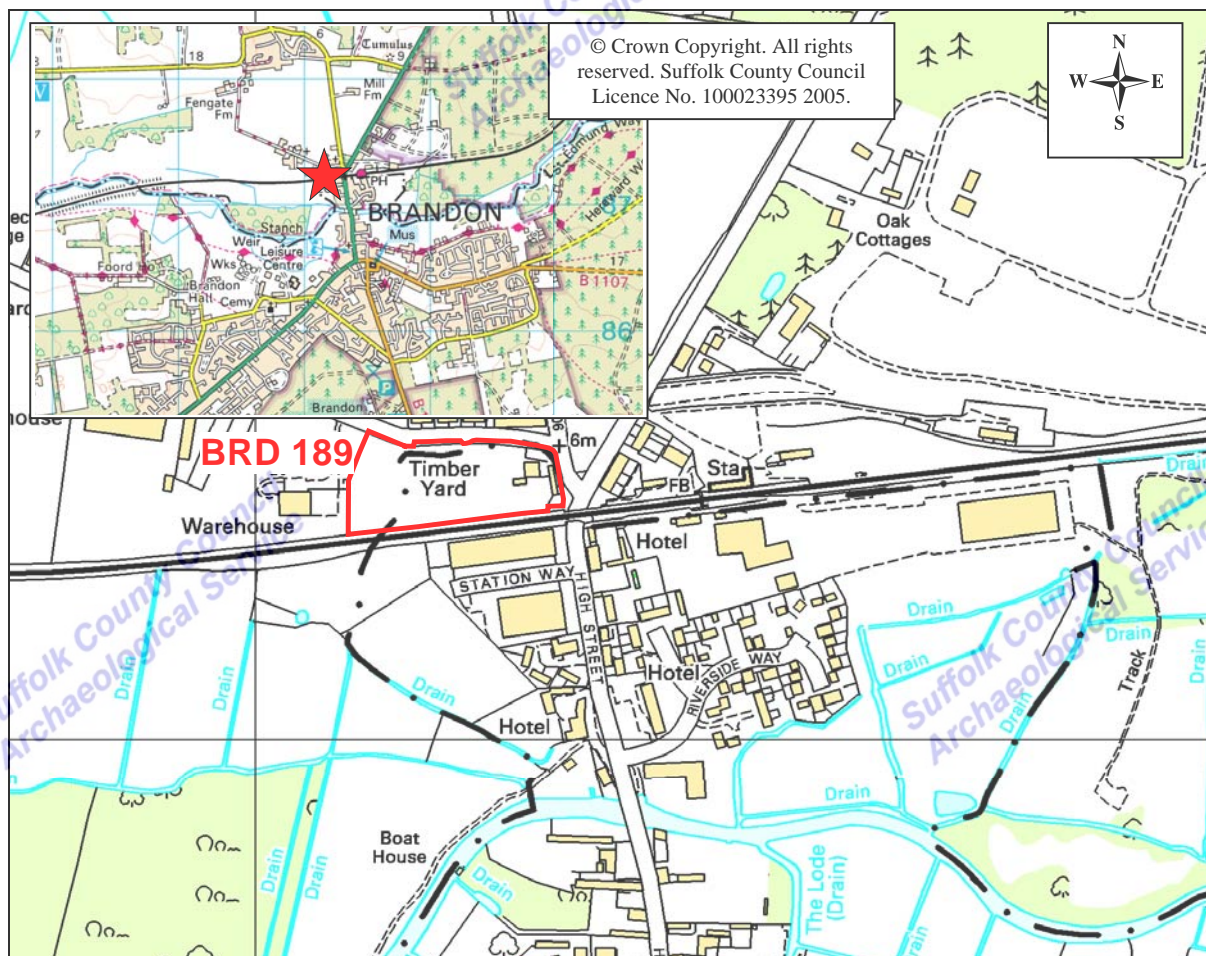


Figure 1. Site location plan

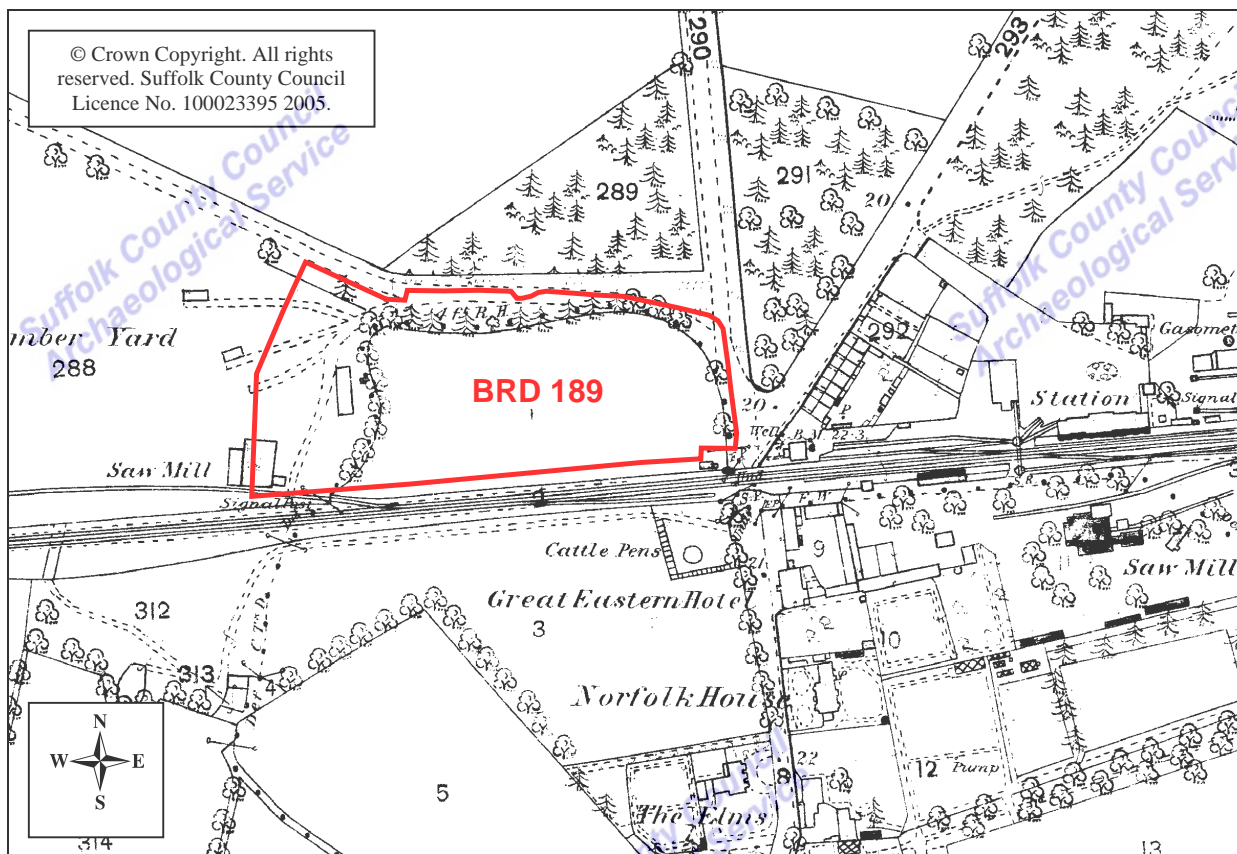


Figure 2. Site located on the 1880 OS.

2. Methodology

At the time of evaluation the site had been cleared and levelled. This had involved the demolition of various buildings, the removal of footings and yard surfaces and a subsequent levelling of the topsoil surface across the whole site. Several areas of the site, due to the presence of contaminated ground, buried live services and a rubble spoilheap created during the demolition phase, were unavailable for trenching.

As a result only 8700sqm of the site was available for evaluation. Seven trenches, with a total length of 246m, were excavated by a mechanical digger with a 1.8m ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. This gave a total excavated area of 442.8sqm, or 5.08% of the total available area.

Trenches were excavated to the top of the archaeological layers or the natural subsoil surface with excavated soil being examined for unstratified finds. Areas of the trenches and soil profiles were then cleaned by hand and sections of possible features excavated.

Feature sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and digital photographs are included in the digital archive. Site plans and levels were recorded by TST, the latter relating to an OS benchmark at TL 78358695.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-11780).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. BRD 189.

3. Results

(Figs 3-6)

The groundlevel of the site, post-demolition, was somewhat artificial with some areas being lowered considerably by the removal of topsoil. The seven trenches (Table 1 and Figs. 3-5), which were excavated to a depth between 0.4m and 1.3m, showed that, in general, up to 0.5m of topsoil remained in situ across the site, with occasional areas of deeper modern disturbance.

The topsoil overlaid a relatively uniform layer of natural mid grey or brown sands, up to a metre thick, overlying the natural subsoil. The subsoil itself had an undulating surface and was a mix of orange, yellow and brown sands and occasional areas of gravel, with heavy mottling caused by iron panning and water percolation as a result of being on the edge of the Little Ouse floodplain.

Trench No	Length	Depth	Description	Features
01	53m	0.7m-1.3m	Subsoil gradually slopes down to south, under an increasingly thick layer of mid grey sand, resulting in break in trench when the subsoil went below 1.3m. Three soil profiles recorded.	Spread 0001. Modern? ditch 0017.
02	42m	0.7m-1m	Subsoil gradually sloping to south, under 0.5-0.6m of mid grey sand. Occasional scattered gunflints found throughout trench. Two soil profiles recorded.	Modern? ditch 0019.
03	60m	0.6m-1.3m	North end of trench is relatively deep due to a natural hollow. Subsoil then gradually ascends to the south. Two soil profiles recorded.	Ditch 0002
04	34m	0.8m-1.5m	Subsoil fairly flat, rising very slightly to the north under 0.5m of mid grey sands. One soil profile recorded.	Ditches 0004 and 0007.
05	26m	0.6m-1m	Subsoil fairly level. Heavy modern disturbance at southern end of trench. Two soil profiles recorded.	Ditches 0009 and 0010.
06	28m	0.4m	Topsoil largely truncated, leaving 0.2m-0.25m of mid grey sand overlying the natural subsoil, which rose to the SE. Modern disturbances near centre and south end of trench. Two soil profiles recorded.	No features.
07	8m	0.7m-0.8m	Subsoil, rising slightly to SE, under 0.35m-0.4m of mid grey/brown sand. One soil profile recorded.	No features.

Table 1. Trench list

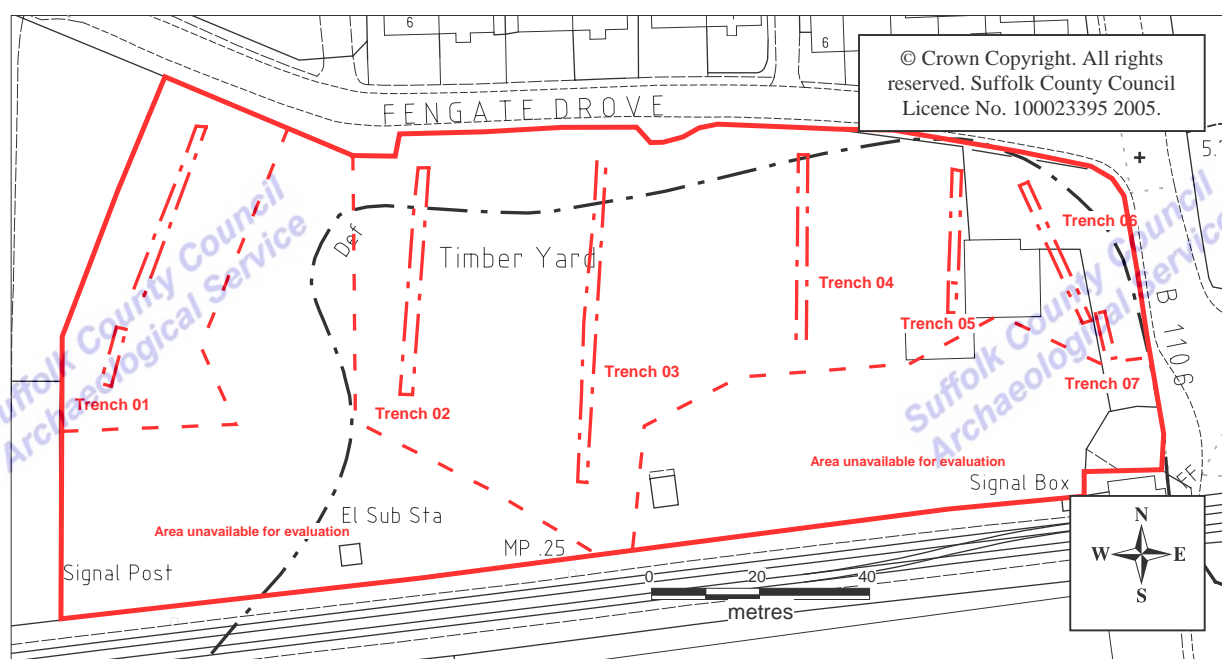


Figure 3. Trench plan

0001 was a large pit, up to 1.1m deep and 5m+ wide, cut into the thick grey sand layer in Trench 01. It was infilled with a dark grey sand and topsoil which contained a fairly dense scatter of flint waste flakes throughout. A small sample was collected.

0002 was a linear ditch, aligned north-west to south-east at the northern end of Trench 03, sealed beneath the grey sand layer. Measuring 0.7m wide and 0.26m deep it had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0003, was a heavily mottled light brown/grey/orange silty/sand.

0004 was a linear ditch, aligned east-west, crossing the north end of Trench 04 parallel and adjacent to ditch 0007. It was 0.65m wide and 0.35m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0005, was a light grey/brown silty sand which, towards the top of the feature, merged with 0006, the upper fill of 0007.

0007 was a substantial east-west aligned ditch, measuring c.5m wide and 1.5m+ deep. Lying beneath the topsoil it clearly cut the mid grey sand layer on its south side while to the north its edge was unclear as it merged with ditch 0004. Due to the depth of the trench the ditch could not be excavated, apart from a slot placed against the site baulk, and the base of the feature was not seen. Tip lines, indicating a series of early fills were visible on the north side of the cut, lying below fill 0008, a mid grey sand with orange mottling. Above 0008, covering the entire cut and slumping into the centre, was fill 0006, a grey sand containing two sherds of flint and a piece of tile. The final fill, 0021, was a mid orange/brown sand and again slumped into the centre of the ditch.

0009 was another section of ditch, aligned east-west with only its southern edge visible at the north end of Trench 05. It measured at least 1.8m wide and 1.1m deep with a steep side and flat base, and clearly cut the natural mid grey/brown sand layers. Its basal fill, 0016, was a mix of light grey/brown mottled sands with a thin lens of gravel. Above this was fill 0015, a light brown silty sand.

0010 was a linear ditch, aligned east-west, in Trench 05. It measured 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep, with steep sides and a concave base, and lay below the topsoil, cutting the layer of grey sands. The basal fill, 0014, was a pale grey sand with darker patches. This lay below 0012, a light grey sand with orange mottling and 0013, a light brown sand with dark orange mottling. Above these two was the final fill, 0011, a light grey sand.

0017 was a modern east-west ditch seen at the north end of Trench 01. It was 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep with a fill, 0018, of mid grey sand mixed with topsoil. The section was not recorded.

0019 was another modern east-west ditch, possibly the same as 0017, at the north end of Trench 02. It measured 0.7m wide and it was filled with 0020, a mid grey sand mixed with topsoil. No section was excavated or recorded.

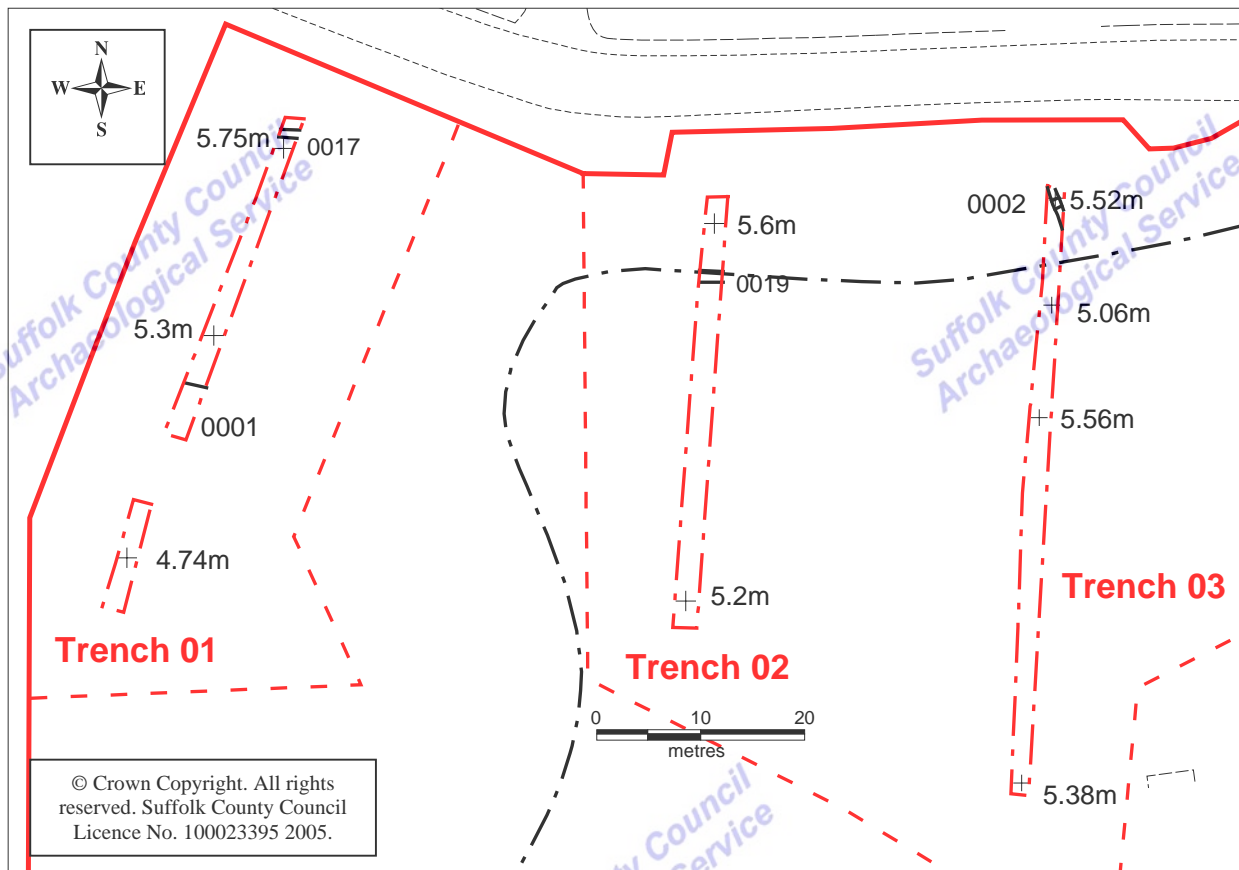


Figure 4. Trenches 01-03

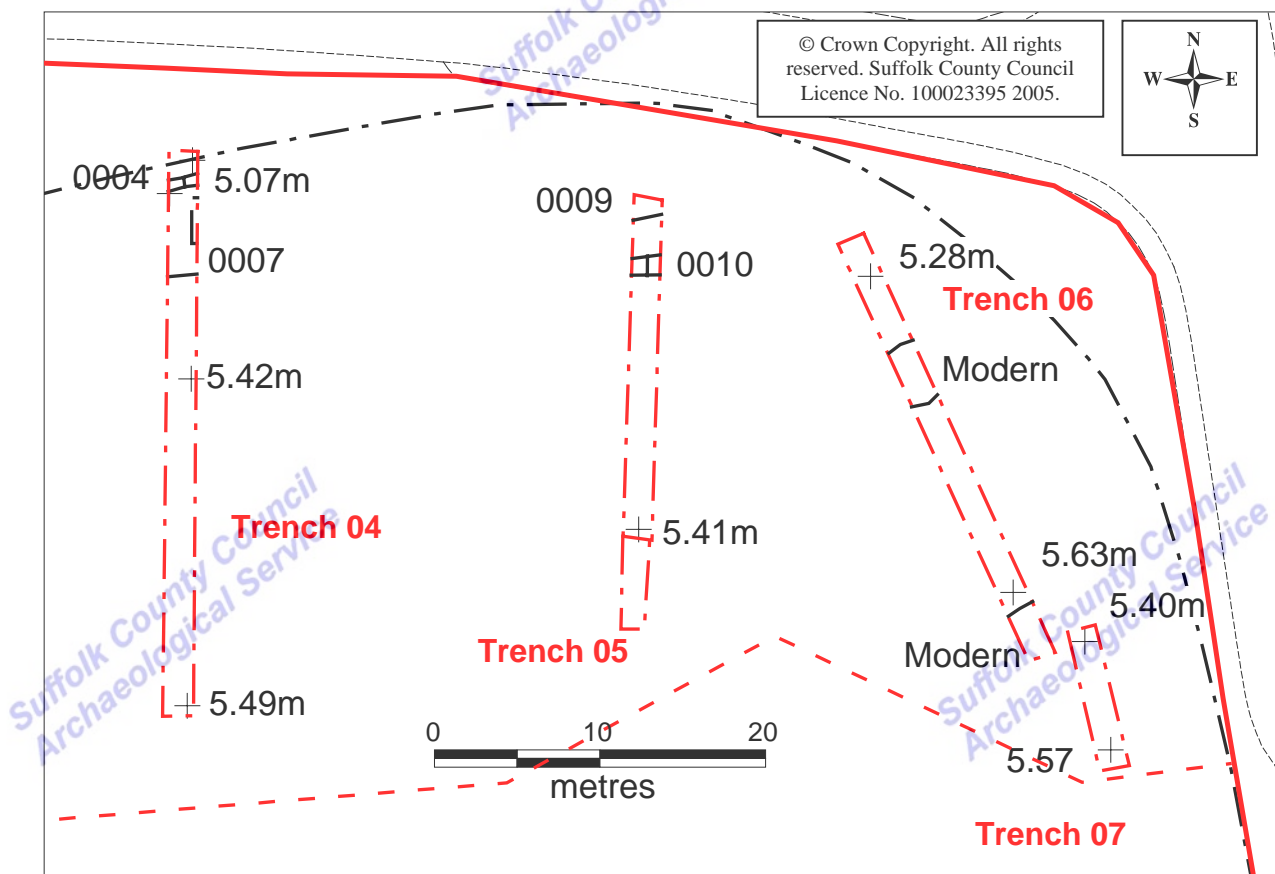


Figure 5. Trenches 04-07

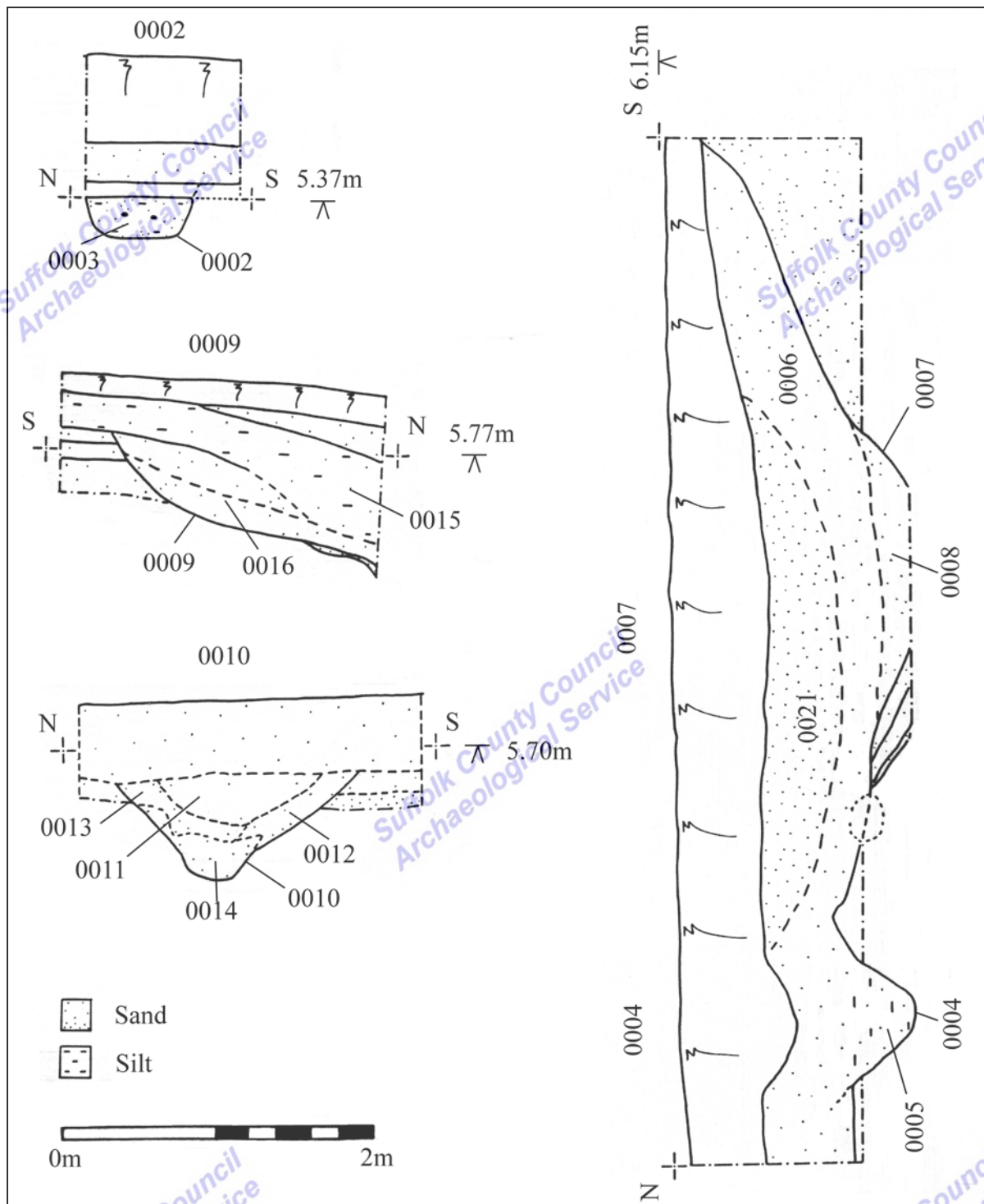


Figure 6. Sections

4. The Finds

(Richenda Goffin)

4.1. Introduction

Finds were collected from three contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	CBM		Flint		Burnt flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001			19	768			P-med
0006	1	79	1	18	1	57	P-med
0014					1	17	
Total	1	79	20	786	2	74	

Table 2. Finds quantities

4.2. Ceramic Building Material

A single fragment of ceramic roof tile was recovered from the upper fill 0006 of the ditch 0007 in Trench 4. The tile has an oxidised medium sandy fabric containing sparse ferrous inclusions and is post-medieval in date.

4.3. Flint (comments provided by Colin Pendleton)

A sample of 19 flint fragments was recovered from the fill of the large pit 0001 in Trench 1. The assemblage includes some large waste fragments, but only one piece which is typical of the gunflint debris commonly found in the area. In view of the size of the flints, it is possible that the waste is related to an ancillary flint industry such as the preparation of flints for inclusion in wall construction, which developed mainly after the decline of the gunflint industry in the nineteenth century or later.

4.4. Burnt Flint

A fragment of burnt flint was present in the ditch fill 0006 in Trench 4, and a second piece was found in the basal fill 0014 of ditch 0010 in Trench 5. No other finds were recovered from these features.

5. Discussion

The trenches demonstrated that the entire site was covered by a substantial build up of modern debris and topsoil, which overlaid thick deposits of grey/brown sands. Beneath this, at a depth of up to 1.3m lay the well-preserved natural subsoil.

The majority of the trenching was devoid of any archaeological evidence, indicating a complete lack of activity in the medieval or earlier periods. In particular trenches 06 and 07, situated near the road and along any possible area of occupation frontage, were completely empty.

The features that were identified all lie along the northern edge of the site near to the line of the county boundary and generally appear to be of a post-medieval date. The exception is ditch 0002, which lies on a different alignment from the other identified ditches and is clearly of an earlier date as it is sealed beneath the grey sand deposits. However no finds were recovered and it is undated.

The large pit 0001 was of a post-medieval date and was an apparent rubbish pit containing flint debris from the local 19th/20th century gunflint or building industries.

The county boundary itself appears to have been marked by a substantial ditch, which has been identified in Trench 4 as 0007 and probably in Trench 05 as 0009. Like the other later features it cuts the grey sand layers and appears to have largely been backfilled, after some initial silting, in three phases, the main central fill containing a single piece of post-medieval roof tile.

Ditches 0004 and 0010, which cut the grey sand layers, may be parts of a single east-west aligned ditch, perhaps marking the county boundary either before or after 0007. Alternatively they may simply represent field boundaries or a drainage ditch alongside Fengate Drove.

Ditches 0017 and 0019 may also be parts of a single east-west aligned ditch, thought to be of a relatively modern date as it cuts the grey sand layers and had a topsoil like fill. This ditch runs alongside Fengate Drove, heading to meet the county boundary and, as with 0004/0010, may be a previous field boundary or a drainage ditch alongside the road.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The site, prior to its use as a timber yard in the 19th and 20th centuries appears to have been undeveloped, probably being used as pasture or arable land on the edge of the rivers floodplain. There was no indication of any medieval or earlier activity to indicate the presence of a bridgehead of occupation extending northwards across the river from Brandon.

The lack of any firm archaeological evidence in the trenches earlier than a post-medieval date indicates that the site is of limited interest. In addition the considerable depth of the natural subsoil means that any development, in the form of house footings etc, is only going to have a limited impact upon it, and any archaeological deposits are at limited risk. In general no further archaeological work is thought necessary in advance of the development, although monitoring of the footings for those plots situated above the county boundary will be required to help establish the nature and size of the ditch and the date of its infilling and abandonment.

J.A. Craven
19th December 2005

Disclaimer

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

Appendix 1:

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

LAND OFF FENGATE DROVE, BRANDON

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent [F/2004/0800/RMA and Appeal APP/H3510/A02/1090716] has been given to build dwellings on land at Fengate Drove.
- 1.2 The planning consent contains a condition (No.5) requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the consent area is required as the first part of that programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 This application area is within 300m of the lowest recognised early medieval crossing point of the River Ouse, and 180m from the medieval bridge chapel (BRD 094 on the County Sites and Monuments Record). In my opinion there is high potential for this area to have been within a significant bridgehead on the Norfolk side of the river, which is likely to have had settlement use from the earliest times. The nationally important Middle Saxon settlement (BRD 018) excavated is within 600m to the south-west.

I have seen a contamination investigation study with a remediation strategy by Tamdown – note that the area has some soil contamination which may restrict the area available for evaluation. Note that there is a requirement to retain test bore hole locations for future test results, this may restrict the area available for evaluation.

- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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.

- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 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 this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
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* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 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 natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (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.
- 2.9 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.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 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.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 The contractor shall 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 P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for

Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

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 the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. **Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 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. 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 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 7 March 2005

Reference: Brandon-FengateDrove03

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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.