

Land adjacent The Marvens, Chapel Lane
Copdock, Suffolk
COP 016

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/102

Client: DCH Construction Ltd.

Author: M. Sommers

July 2012

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HER Information

Report Number: 2012/102

Site Name: Land adjacent The Marvens, Copdock, Suffolk

Planning Application No: B/11/01465

Date of Fieldwork: 3rd July 2012

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Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus

Project Officer: M. Sommers

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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.

Prepared By: M. Sommers
Date: 4th July 2012

Approved By: Dr R. Gardner
Position: Acting Contracts Manager
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent The Marvens, Copdock, Suffolk, in advance of the construction of the first phase of a housing development. A single trench was excavated but no archaeological features or artefacts were identified. It was intended to excavate a second trench but it was not possible to gain access to part of the evaluation area due to the presence of existing brick walls. At least one of these walls originally formed part of a 19th agricultural building. The natural subsoil consisted of a pale brown silty clay and was encountered at a depth of 1.1m. (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for DCH Construction Ltd.).

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of ten dwellings (application number B/11/01465) on a parcel of land adjacent The Marvens, close to Chapel Lane, Copdock. A condition was attached to the consent requiring an agreed programme of archaeological work be carried out in association with this development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in a Brief produced by Dr Abby Antrobus 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 development will be undertaken in stages, the first of which will be the construction of a single block containing four flats, to be located in the south-western portion of the application site. This report details the evaluation of this area only.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1205 4233. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the evaluation area and the application site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned by DCH Construction Ltd., on behalf of their client.

2. Geology and topography

The evaluation area consists of a plot of rough land situated on a south facing slope, just above the edge of the Belstead Brook floodplain. The watercourse of Belstead Brook itself runs in a north-south channel approximately 80m to the west of the site.

The local topography is mainly formed by sloping valley sides, usually gentle, but sometimes with surprisingly complex and relatively steep slopes. The soils are mainly well-drained deep loams which overlie a surface geology of glaciofluvial drift. The underlying geology consists of chalk.

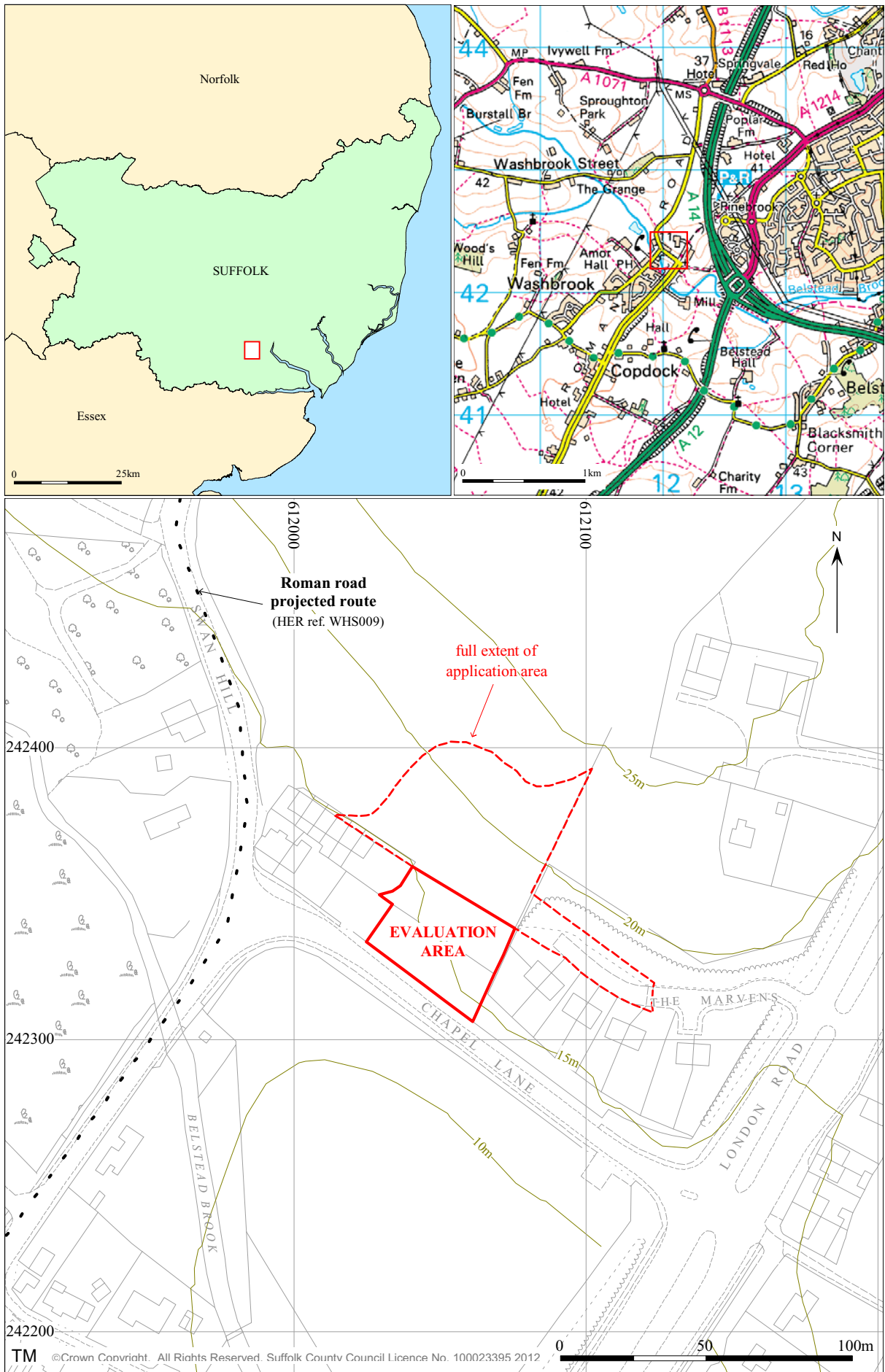


Figure 1. Location map

The evaluation area fronts onto Chapel Lane to the south-west and is bounded by brick walls on the remaining three sides. A brick wall runs north-west to south-east across the site dividing it into two roughly equal parts.

It was noted that immediate topography of the evaluation area consisted of series of terraces decreasing in height towards Belstead Brook. The edge of the field to the northeast of the evaluation area lies approximately 2m higher and is retained by the wall on the evaluation area's north-east boundary. The area to the south-west of the dividing wall within the evaluation area is 1m lower and Chapel Lane is a further 1m lower. The land on the south-west of roadway comprised a level field that forms part of the brook's floodplain and was notably lower than Chapel Lane.

3. Archaeology and historical background

No archaeological sites or findspots are recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER) within the development area itself. Archaeological interest is due to its proximity to a projected section of a Roman road (HER ref. WSH 009). It is also close to Washbrook Bridge, an early crossing point of the Belstead Brook.

The 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of the area (1:2500 scale sheet, published 1904: fig. 2) shows a group of buildings and enclosures that together comprised Swan Farm. The evaluation area comprises a set of enclosed areas to the south-east and an elongated, L-shaped building sited on the north-east boundary.

Although the site is situated outside the core of the adjacent village of Washbrook, a small green and a well is marked to the south-east of the evaluation area on both the 1st and 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey maps, which could be suggestive of earlier settlement activity on the north side of Chapel Lane.

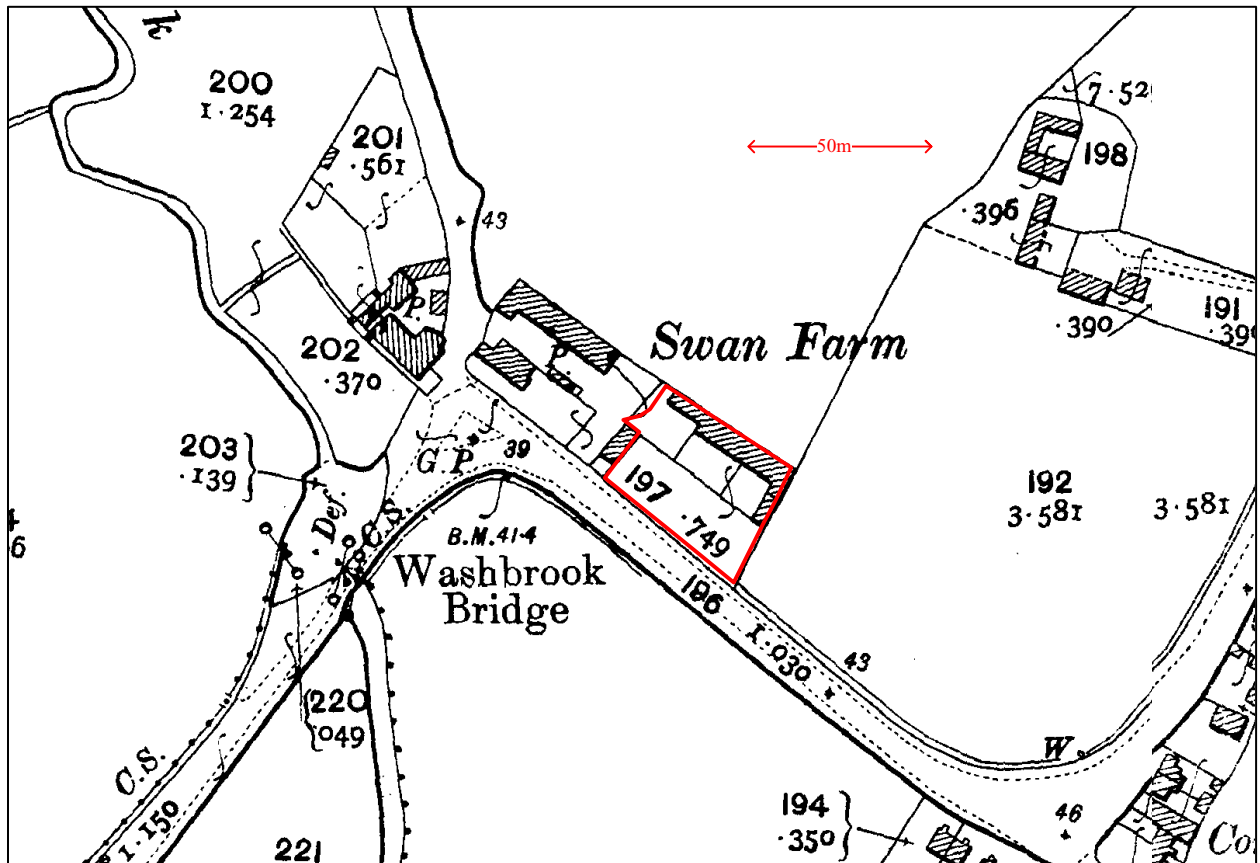


Figure 2. 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904 (rescaled extract)
evaluation area outlined in red

4. Methodology

The trial trench was machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using a wheeled excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The location of the trench was in accordance with the trench plan approved by the County Conservation Team.

The machining of the trench 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. Had any features or significant deposits been identified they would have been sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts.

Following excavation of the trench, the nature of the overburden was recorded, the trench location plotted and the depth noted. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 14 megapixel digital camera.

5. Results

A single evaluation trench was excavated (fig. 3 and plate 1) across the south-western half of the evaluation area. The natural subsoil, as exposed in the trench, consisted of a pale brown silty clay with occasionally areas of clay with chalk flecks and occurred at a depth of 1.0m (plate 2). It was overlain by a layer of pale brown sandy silt within which were very occasional fragments of red brick and tile, becoming more frequent towards the base of this layer. The interface between the overburden and the natural subsoil was slightly blurred and there was no positive indication that the natural ground levels had been significantly truncated. No archaeological features were identified and no artefacts were recovered from the excavated spoil.



Figure 3. Trench location plan

It was intended to excavate a second trench in the north-eastern half of the evaluation but it was not possible to gain access with a machine due to the presence of the existing brick walls and the significant height difference between the site and the land to the north-east. Additionally, this area was heavily overgrown and a number of relatively substantial trees were present.

The brick walls in this area were briefly examined and photographed. It was noted that the wall forming the north-western boundary was originally part of an agricultural building, as indicated by the presence of a rainwater down pipe on the north-western face (plate 3). What was interpreted as a feeding trough for cattle ran along the entire length of the south-west side of the wall (plate 4). It was constructed of brick and cement and was separated into sections by further brickwork (plate 5).

The wall dividing the evaluation area was only briefly inspected. The only feature noted being the site of bonded junction with a now demolished wall (plate 6) although much of this wall was partially hidden by vegetation.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No artefacts of any period were recovered during the evaluation.

7. Discussion

The results of evaluation suggest that no significant archaeological features or deposits are present within the site. The surface of the exposed natural subsoil was cleanly cut and had any buried remains been present it is highly likely they would have been identified.

The land to the north-east of the evaluation area rapidly rises whilst the two sections of the evaluation area were level indicating they were probably on terraces that may have been artificially cut into the slope. In the area of the evaluation trench there was no evidence that the natural subsoil had been truncated suggesting a natural terrace may have existed along the edge of the flood plain although it is possible truncation may have occurred further to the north-east.

The wall forming the north-east boundary of the evaluation area is undoubtedly the north-east wall of the L-shaped building as show on the 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (fig. 2). It now acts as a retaining wall between the evaluation area and the higher land to the north-west. This may not have always been the case as the rain water down

pipe would have probably run to a now hidden drain suggesting there may have been a significant build up of material on the outer face.

The junction noted on the dividing wall corresponds with the north-western of the two south-west to north-east boundaries marked on the 2nd Edition Ordnance Survey map (fig. 2).

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation of the southern section of the application did not identify any archaeological deposits or features that could be under threat from the proposed development.

The brick walls noted during the evaluation are of some local history interest, being associated with the former Swan Farm, and are possibly worthy of recording. This said, an adequate record may already exist in the form of one of the site plans, submitted as part of the application (drawing no. 09, Rev. C: see fig. 4) and the limited photographs taken during the evaluation. The plan indicates that a large proportion of both walls will be retained within the development.

No further work is recommended for this phase of the development although this does not rule out the need for further work in relation to the remainder of the application site. Any further works that may be required will be at the discretion of the County Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: COP 016.

Digital archive:

*R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Copdock\
COP 016 Evaluation (Marvens, Chapel Lane)*

Digital photographs are held under the references HLW 65 to HLW 75

A summary has also been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-129705

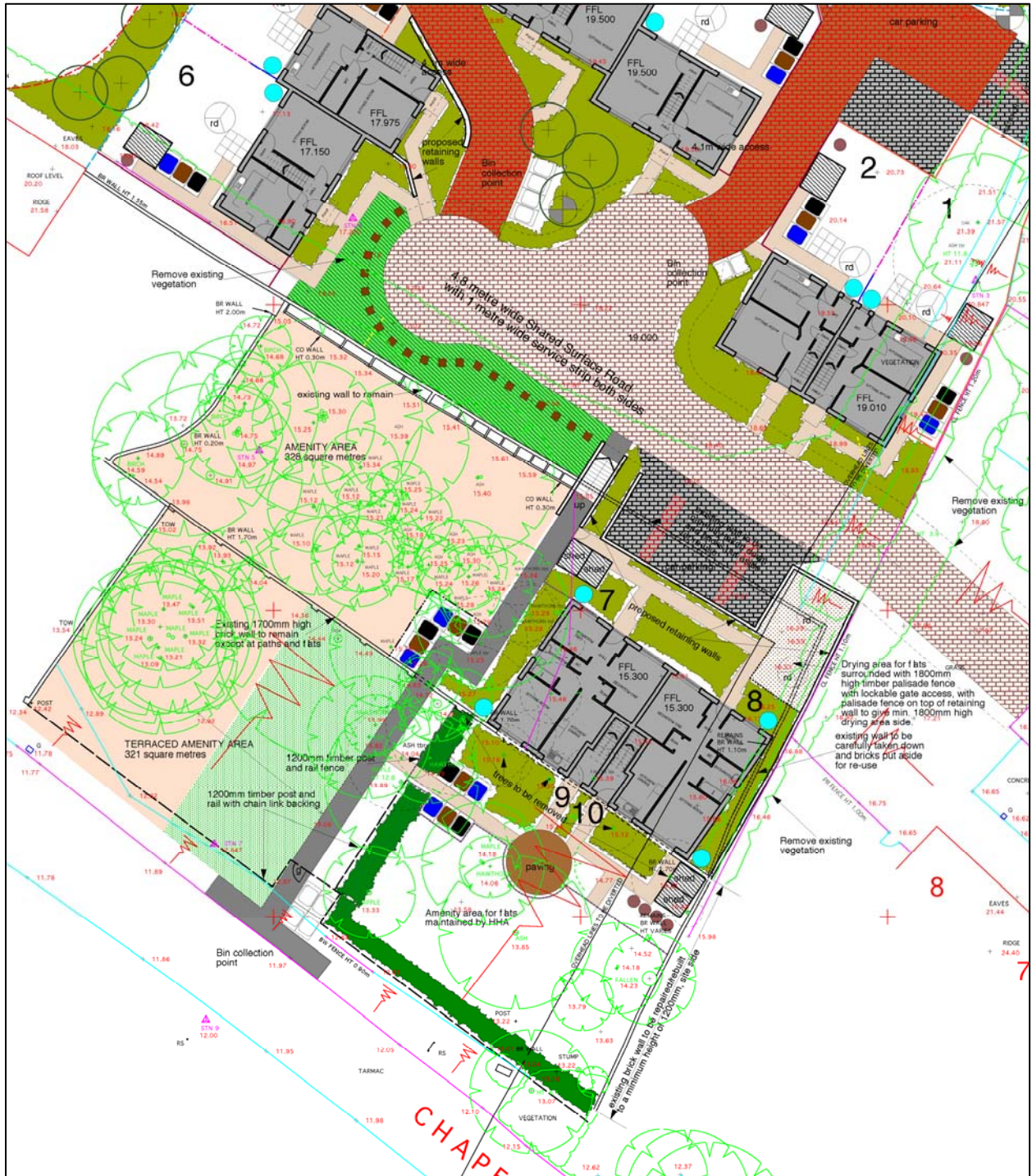


Figure 4. plan of the proposed development (extract of drawing no. 09, rev. C; no scale)

10. Acknowledgements

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

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

10. Plates

(scales used are 1m or 2m in length divided into 0.5m sections; SCCAS photo refs. are in brackets)



Plate 1. general view of the evaluation trench, camera facing east (ref. HLW 66)



Plate 2 soil profile (ref. HLW 65)



Plate 3 rainwater down pipe (ref. HLW 67)



Plate 4 feeding troughs on north-eastern wall (ref. HLW 72)



Plate 5 feeding trough on north-eastern wall (ref. HLW 75)



Plate 6 junction of walls noted on the dividing wall (ref. HLW 68)

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

PROPOSED AFFORDABLE HOUSING SITE AT THE MARVENS, CHAPEL LANE, COPDOCK (B/11/01465)

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

1. **The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by Babergh District Council for the construction of ten houses (0.3ha) on Chapel Lane, Copdock (TM 120 423). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been 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 site is located on the east side of Chapel Lane, at c.17m OD overlooking Washbrook Bridge. The soils and geology of the site are characterised as deep loam over glaciofluvial drift
- 1.4 The proposed affordable housing development is in an area that is topographically favourable for early occupation. It is close to an early crossing point of the river, where the projected line of Roman road WSH 009 crosses at Washbrook Bridge. To the southeast there is a small green with a well at Whight's Corner shown on the 1880s OS map, and there is potential for early settlement to have existed along Chapel Lane between the Bridge and Whight's Corner. There is potential for archaeological remains to exist on the road frontage part of the site, up to the boundary shown on the 1880s map, which may be destroyed or damaged by the proposal.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the part of the development area (see below).
- 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 mitigation measures, 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 Babergh District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 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 *MoRPHE* (2006), 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 Linear trial trenches 1.80m wide are to be excavated to sample archaeological deposits in the street frontage part of the site, on the sites of terracing and proposed flats 9 and 10 (0.14 ha). The total length of trenching should be such that 5% minimum of the area is evaluated (c 35m of trenching).
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.50m wide minimum must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench 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 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 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 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 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.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 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, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 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.

5.20 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 Abby Antrobus

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Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
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Date: 13 June 2012

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.

Appendix 2. OASIS data collection form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-129705

Project details

Project name	COP016 - land adjacent the Marvens, Chapel Lane, Copdock
Short description of the project	trenched evaluation - negative result. 19th century, brick built agricultural building remains noted within evaluation area
Project dates	Start: 03-07-2012 End: 05-07-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	COP016 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/11/01465 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	COW SHED Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH COPDOCK AND WASHBROOK COP016 - land adjacent The Marvens, Chapel Lane
Study area	1400.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 1205 4233 52 1 52 02 17 N 001 05 31 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
----------------------	-----------------------------------------------

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Mark Sommers
Type of sponsor/funding body	Contractor

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	COP016
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	COP016
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land adjacent The Marvens, Chapel Lane, Copdock
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