

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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## **Base Civil Engineering Complex, RAF Mildenhall, The Sports Field MNL 564**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006  
(Planning app. no. F/2005/0905/GOV)

A Tester  
Field Team  
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© May 2006

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## List of Contributors

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

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## Acknowledgements

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

The Evaluation was carried out by Nick Taylor, Mike Green and Andrew Tester all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

Finds processing was carried out by Gemma Adams and Cathy Tester prepared the specialist finds report. Gemma Adams prepared the site plans and sections.

## Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a Base Civil Engineering Complex at RAF Mildenhall which produced fragmentary evidence of occupation from the Early Bronze Age to Roman periods. A shallow pit containing Iron Age pottery was the only feature with an undisturbed fill; the base of a disturbed ditch contained a single sherd of Roman pottery. Monitoring of the site during construction was recommended.

## SMR information

Planning application no.    F/2005/0905/GOV  
Date of fieldwork:         3-6 April 2006  
Grid Reference:            TL 6889/7757  
Funding body:             Defence Estates USAF  
Oasis reference             14804

# 1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a base engineering complex. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Judith Plouviez (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfill a planning condition on application F/2005/0905/GOV. This was in order to assess the archaeological potential of the development area. It was not practical to assess the entire area as standing buildings, and carpark covered the northern half of the plot. This area is not to be built on during the present works and will require a separate evaluation prior to further work. The work was funded by Defence Estates USAF.

The evaluated area consisted of c. 2.75 ha and lies on the north side of RAF Mildenhall Airfield and to the south of the A1101 (The Street) within the base complex. The site is flat and lies at approximately 6m OD.

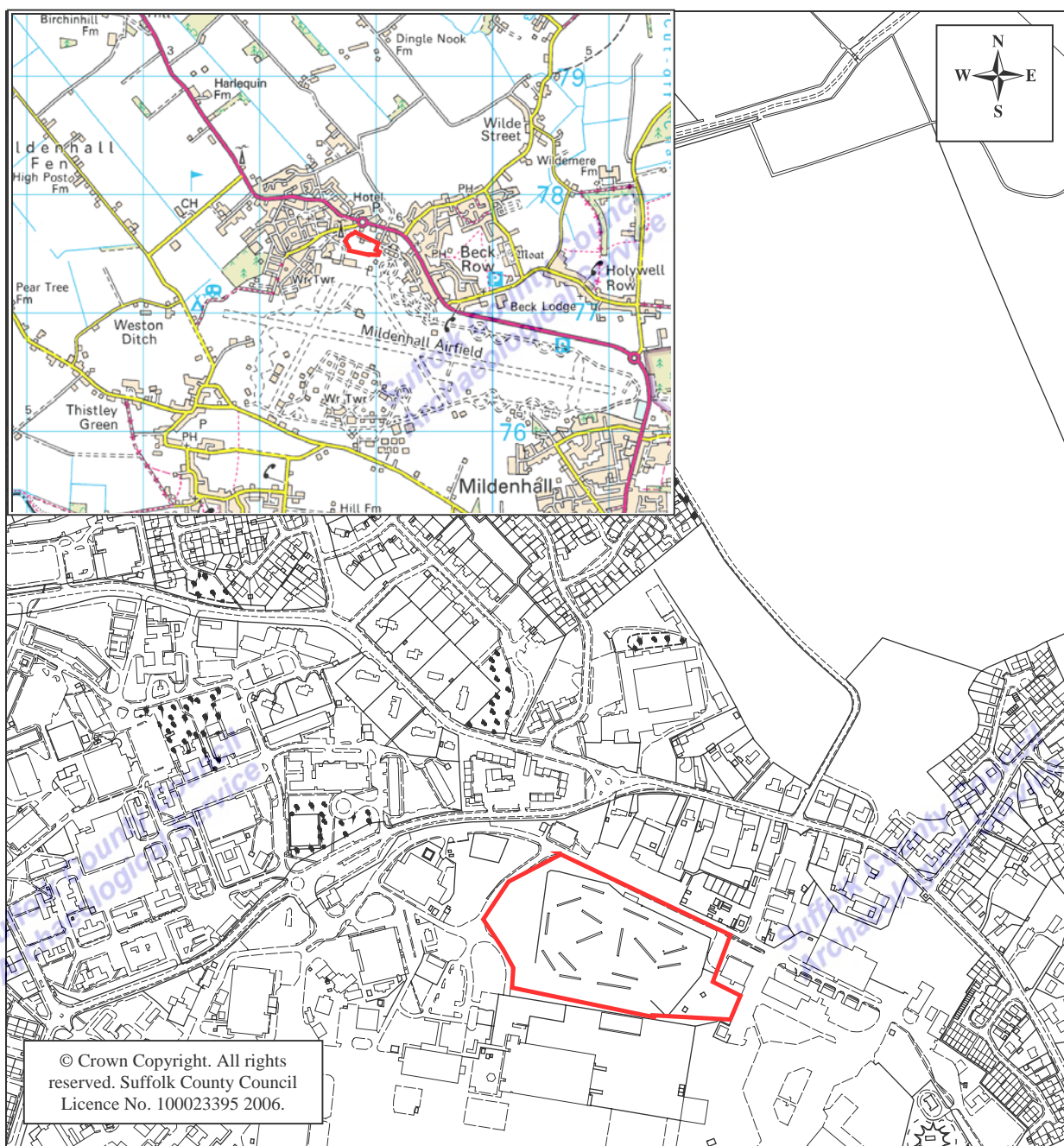


Figure 1. Site location plan

Interest in the site is primarily based on its location on the fen edge in a belt of land with a long history of settlement from Prehistoric to Early Medieval times. The precise extent of settlement in this immediate area is unknown, as is the degree of disturbance due to ploughing during medieval and later periods. A programme of trenching was agreed to investigate those parts of the site affected by the present development.

## 2. Methodology

A programme of trenching was agreed in order to give a wide coverage of the site but to avoid the extensive range of services which are known from records and survey to criss-cross the site. They were also set-out so as not to interfere with roadlines, trees, the children's play area, two softball pitches and an area recently landscaped at the west end of the site which is known to overlay a pond and is buried beneath several metres of spoil. As a result 550m of trenching was excavated using a 1.8m wide flat bucket on a large tracked vehicle. 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. Sections and soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20. Plans were drawn at 1:50 and 1:100 where necessary and a plan was made using a TST. Absolute levels OD were not recorded but the site is known to be almost flat and is at 6mOD. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-14804).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. MNL 564.

## 3. Results

(Figs 2-4)

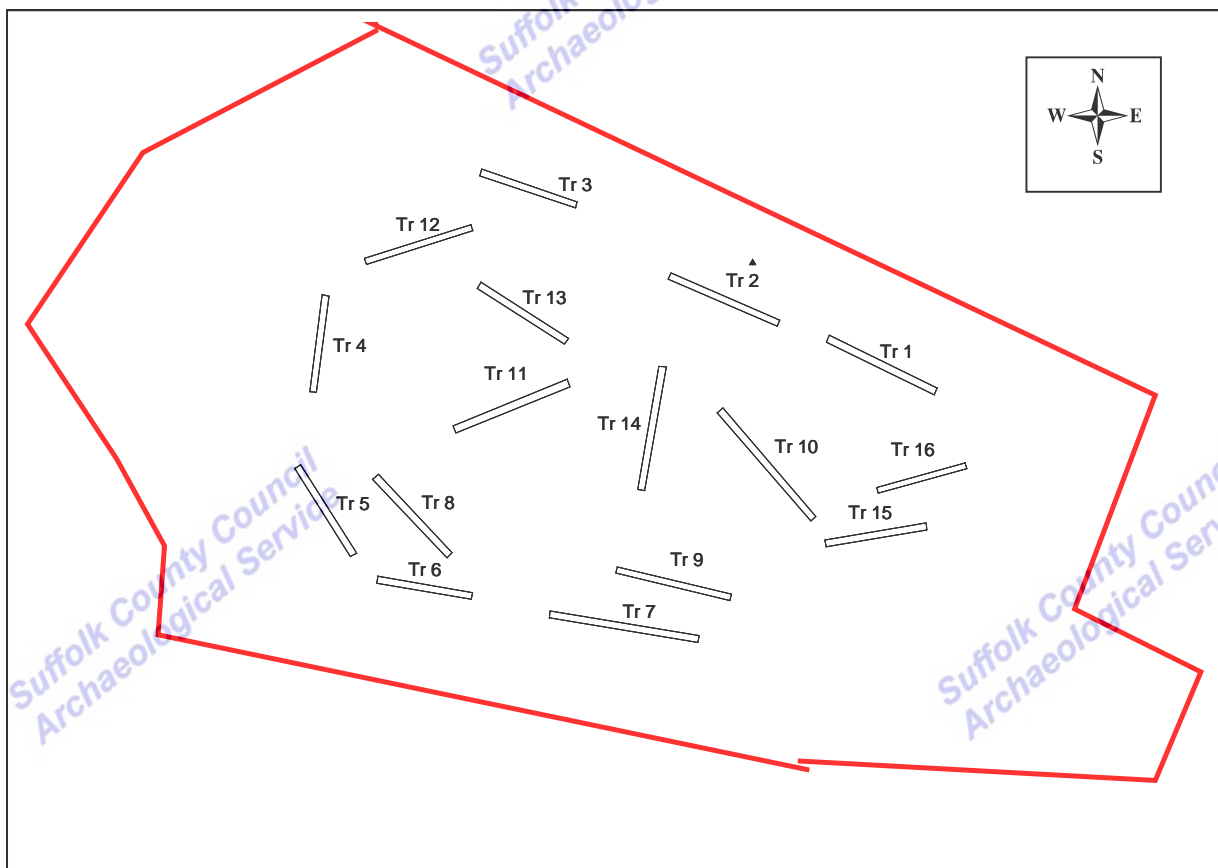


Figure 2. Trench location plan



Trench descriptions are presented in table form below. A selection of trenches are drawn (Fig. 3) with sample sections (Fig. 4). The trenching exposed natural chalk close to the surface with pockets of red/brown silt in between. The silt layer was homogenous and appeared to have been mixed. This layer overlay a grey silt/clay layer over the natural chalk. In trench two a mixed group of finds were recovered from the base of layer 0004 ranging in date from the Early Bronze Age to Late Roman period. Elsewhere there were pockets of sand and grey/silt mixed with chalk. Several trenches, most notably 10 and 16, displayed mechanically made striations particularly where the chalk came close to the surface. This may represent ploughing, possibly carried out when the site was levelled during the construction of the airfield complex in the 1930's. There were few archaeological features. A small pit in the base of Trench 1 [0002] contained 11 sherds of Iron Age pottery from a single vessel and 17 fragments of animal bone. In Trench 5 there was a shallow ditch, cut 0005, that ran north south which produced two sherds of Roman pottery. The fill of 0005 was indistinguishable from the overlying layer of red/brown silt. A post medieval jug handle was found in the topsoil in Trench 10. There were two shallow ditches in Trench 12, 0015 and 0017, the former containing grey sand, 0016, the latter red silt/sand with chalk 0018. These may have been recent, based on their appearance although neither could be dated. Feature 0020 in Trench 14 was found to be a natural feature.

Trench No	Length	Depth	Description	Features
1	31m	1.6m-0.5m	SE-NW aligned. Topsoil 0.3m deep overlaid a mixed chalky band. Mixed red/brown soil (0.6m) over grey silty clay (0.7m). Natural chalk at 1.6m. Trench rises steeply to west. Possible feature at west-end.	Pit 0002.
2	30m	0.6m-0.8m	SE-NW aligned. Topsoil 0.3m deep overlaid a mixed chalky band which sealed a thin topsoil. At the east end of the trench grey silt/chalk overlay chalk at 0.55m. At the west -end a natural depression was filled with mid orange/brown silt.	Natural depression 0004
3	25m	1m	SE-NW aligned, with topsoil, 0.3m deep, overlying a mixed chalky band. Beneath this was 0.3-4m of orange/brown silt that overlaid 0.2m of mid brown silt subsoil on top of degraded chalk.	.
4	25m	1.1m-0.8m	N-S aligned, with topsoil (0.3m) over yellow/brown silt/sand (0.3m) over orange brown sandy silt, 0.5m north, 0.1m south overlying chalk.	
5	26m	0.8m-	SE-NW aligned, c. 0.5m of topsoil and disturbed layer below. 0.2m-0.3m of red/brown silt.	Ditch 0005 and Ditch 0010
6	24m	0.45m	E-W aligned, topsoil over natural chalk quite degraded.	.
7	38m	0.6m	E-W aligned trench. Depth 0.6m topsoil above mid brown sandy soil. Base degraded chalk and red brown silt.	
8	28.5m	0.8m	SE-NW aligned, topsoil over mid brown sandy soil above degraded chalk base.	
9	30m	0.5m	E-W aligned, topsoil over 0.2m of mid brown/yellow sand. Degraded chalk base.	
10	37m	0.3m	SE-NW aligned, depth 0.3m. Topsoil over degraded chalk natural with pockets of orange silt/sand. Plough(?) marks visible.	
11	32m	0.3m	NE-SW aligned, 0.3m of topsoil over degraded natural chalk.	
12	28m	0.4m	NE-SW aligned, 0.3m of topsoil over thin layer of mid brown sand over yellow sand. Mid brown sand at SW end.	Ditch 0015 Ditch 0017

13	26m	0.65 SE 0.35 NW	SE-NW aligned, 0.35M-0.35m of topsoil over silt and chalk base.	
14	32m	0.25- 0.4m	N-S aligned, topsoil over layers of grey silt and red brown sand.c. 0.1m. Natural chalk and red/brown silt in bands.	Feature 0020 brown silt, natural
15	26m	E 0.4m W 1.1m	E-W aligned, 0.4m of topsoil above mid brown silty sand.	
16	24m	NE 0.4m SW 0.8m	NE-SW aligned, 0.35m of topsoil over degraded chalk west end mid brown silt east above chalky natural. Plough marks.	

Table 1. Trench descriptions

Context	Trench	Description
0001		Unstratified finds
0002	1	Cut, Irregular pit
0003	1	Fill of 0002, red/brown silt with chalk fragments
0004	2	Layer red/brown silt overlaying chalk. Mixed soil layer, plough soil?
0005	5	Cut of ditch, shallow flat bottom
0006	5	Segment of ditch 0005
0007	5	Natural gully cut by ditch 0005
0008	5	Segment of ditch 0005
0009	5	Segment of ditch 0005
0010	5	Fill of ditch 0005 in segment 0006 Red/brown silt, indistinguishable from overlying layer, similar in all segments
0011	5	Fill of 0005 in segment 0008
0012	5	Fill of 0005 in segment 0009
0013	10	Soil within plough lines
0014	12	Segment of ditch 0015
0015	12	Ditch cut 12
0016	12	Fill of 0015 light grey sand
0017	12	Ditch cut
0018	12	Fill of ditch 0017, mid brown sand with chalk flecks
0019	12	Segment of ditch 0017
0020	12	Layer of compacted grey silty/sand with charcoal flecks
0021	2	Pottery fragment from surface of weathered chalk

Table 2. Context list



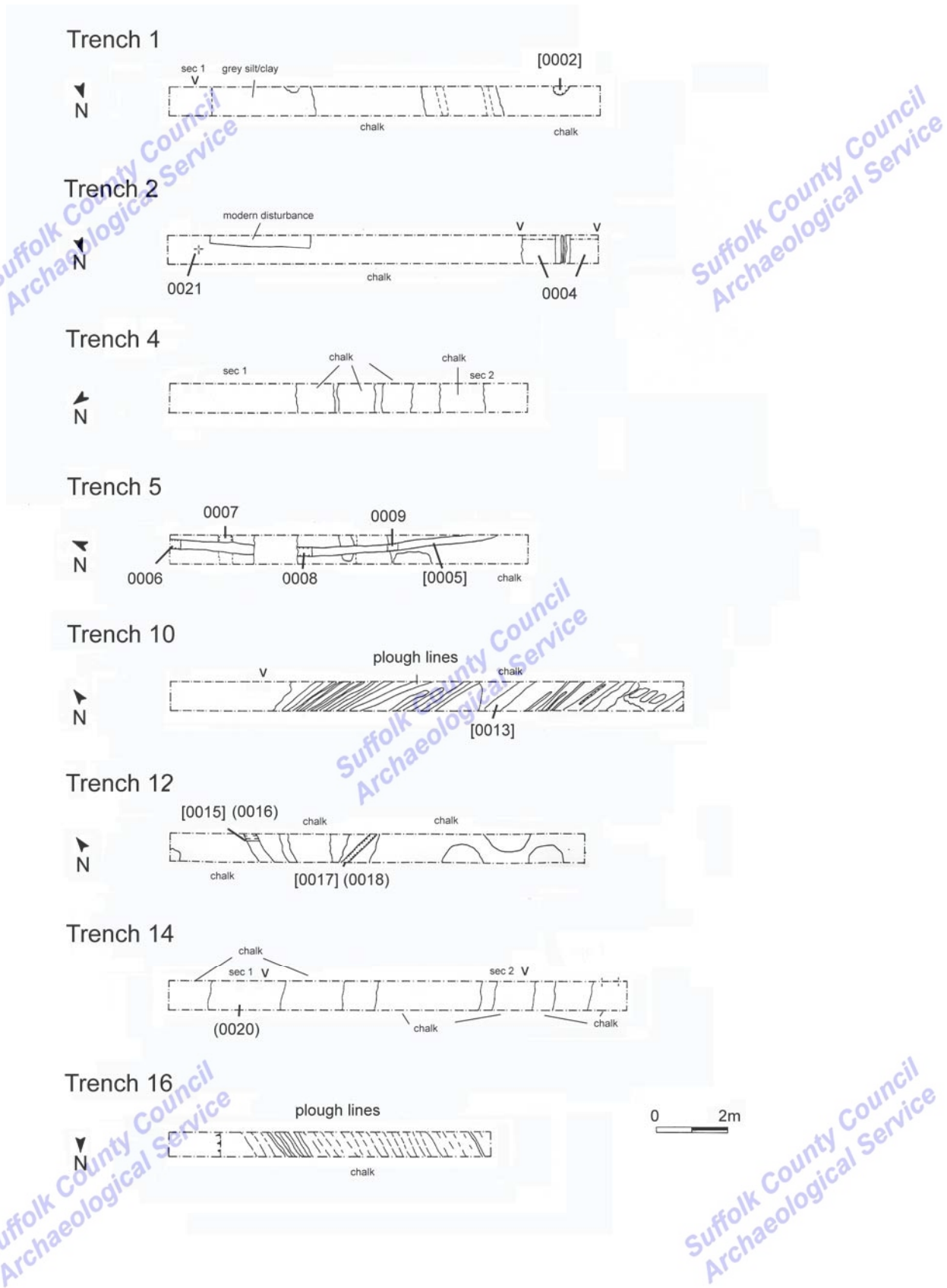


Figure 3. Trench plans

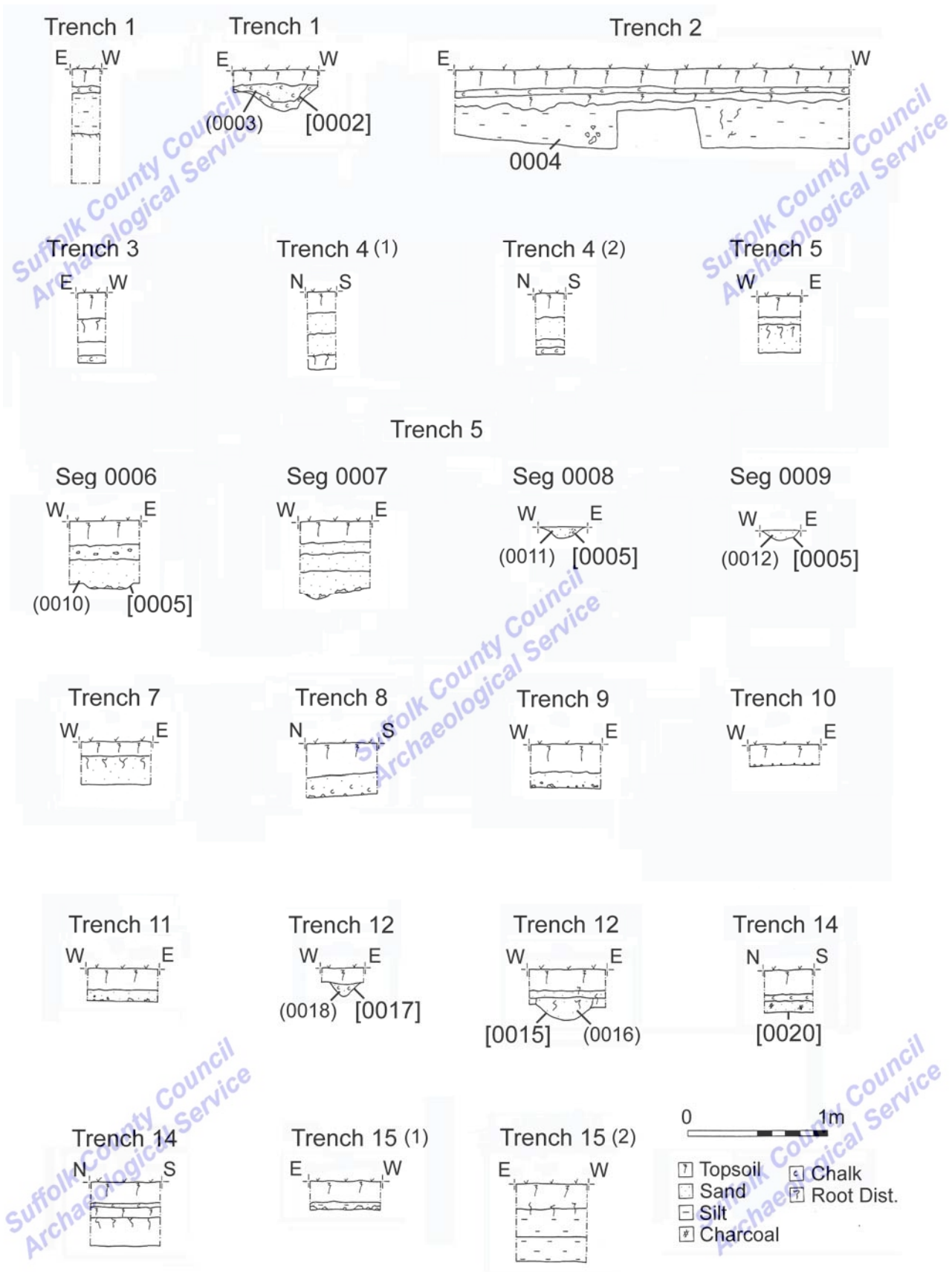


Figure 4. Sections

## 4. The Finds

Cathy Tester

### Introduction

Finds were collected from four contexts in four evaluation trenches. The quantities are shown in the table below.

Tr No	OP	Pottery		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
1	0003	11	28	17	19	1 snail shell	IA
2	0004	5	23	2	27		LC3/4, BA/IA, EBA
5	0011	1	4	1	1		Rom
10	0013	3	19				16-18th c
Total		20	74	20	47		

Table 3. Finds quantities.

### Pottery

Twenty sherds of prehistoric, Roman and post-medieval pottery were collected from four contexts.

All prehistoric pottery is hand-made and comes from layer 0004 in Trench 2 unless otherwise stated. The earliest is a fragment of Early Bronze Age Beaker that is grog, flint and sand tempered with buff surfaces and decorated with a horizontal comb-impressed 'broken chevron' band. Another Bronze Age coarseware sherd is also grog and sand tempered with orange surfaces but is undecorated, abraded and undiagnostic form. A flint-tempered internally-bevelled bowl rim is Bronze Age or Early Iron Age. A single but fragmented flint-tempered bodysherd of probable Iron Age date was collected from pit 0002 (fill 0003) in Trench 1.

Roman pottery included a greyware bodysherd from ditch 0005 (fill 0011) in Trench 5 which was not closely datable. A single sherd of Much Hadham redware, decorated with a band of oval impressions and belonging to the late 3rd or 4th century was found in Trench 2, layer 0004.

Post-medieval glazed red earthenwares of 16th to 18th century date were found in plough lines in Trench 10 (0013).

### Animal bone and shell

Animal bone was found in three contexts and included unidentified burnt fragments from 0003, a sheep tibia from layer 0004 and a tiny unidentified fragment from 0011.

A single snail shell (*Cepea nemoralis*) was collected from pit 0002 (0003).

### Finds Discussion

The evaluation finds assemblage is limited but indicates activity on this site or in the vicinity during the Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval periods. Layer 0004 in Trench 2 contains pottery from both prehistoric and Roman periods. The latest pottery, from the plough lines of Trench 10, is probably the result of low level activity such as post medieval manuring.

## 5. Discussion

The Trenching was all carried out over a flat playing field area. The topsoil cover varied across the site but there was a fairly consistent band of disturbance at c.0.3m which is interpreted as the interface between imported, or relayed topsoil and the levelled surface of the sports field.

Beneath this was an uneven surface which comprised chalk, or red/brown silt which was above the chalk. The 'plough' marks recorded in several trenches may show the levelling of the site for the airfield/sportsfield. Two features are thought to be of archaeological interest: shallow pit 0002 in Trench 1, and ditch 0005 in Trench 5. Only the base of both features survived and the fill of 0005 was indistinguishable from the overlying red/brown sandy silt. Pit 0002 is similar to many found on site MNL 532 approximately 1,000m to the East and dating from the Iron Age to Early Roman periods. These features suggest occupation levels were severely truncated, mostly to the point of destruction over the area evaluated. It appears likely that much of the red/brown silt was a mixed soil. This could have been caused by a number of processes; ploughing during the medieval or post-medieval periods may have contributed and also natural, wind erosion following the loss of vegetation cover. The intensity of earlier settlement suggested by the few finds is hard to gauge in these circumstances, however, the overlying silt sand produced no finds which tends to suggest it was not very dense.

## 6. Conclusions and Recommendations

The evaluation showed only limited evidence for features of archaeological interest surviving within the surveyed area. This was due in part to later human impact, probably the reworking of soil through ploughing and levelling related to the airfield construction. The paucity of finds in the mixed soils may reflect a low level of settlement generally but this is uncertain. In the circumstances a close monitoring of the site strip following the removal of topsoil with sufficient time to record any discrete features should provide a sufficient opportunity to record the low level of evidence which has survived.

The evaluation was restricted to the area of the sports field and it should be stressed that a further evaluation will be required prior to any development of the site to the north of the existing road which bisects the site.

### **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*

#### BASE CIVIL ENGINEER COMPLEX, RAF MILDENHALL

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

*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/2005/0905/GOV] [has been given for a large building complex with parking areas and associated works.](#)

1.2 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of this application the planning authority has been advised that an archaeological evaluation of the application area should be required of the applicant.

The planning consent contains a condition (no.3) requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). **An archaeological evaluation of the application area is required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs..**

1.3 The development area lies at TL 688 775 just above 5m OD on the eastern edge of the Fens. There is a near continuous band of prehistoric and Roman activity along the Fen margin. Within 500m of the development area there is an extensive Iron Age and Roman settlement (MNL 502) and possible burials (MNL 243) to the north, further Roman activity (MNL 094 & 505) to the west and features of unknown date (sf18654) were recorded in a watching brief on an adjacent area. There is, therefore, a high probability that the development will affect archaeological deposits of prehistoric and Roman date.

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.
- 2.8 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: Field Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the **development area** 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 J Heathcote, 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: Judith Plouviez

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

Tel: 01284 352448

Date: 3 February 2006

Reference: /RAFMilden-CivilEngineer02

**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.**