

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

HALL FARM, BURY ROAD, CHEDBURGH

CHB 010

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008

Rhodri Gardner
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© June 2008

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List of Contributors

All Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS hereafter) unless otherwise stated.

Rhodri Gardner Senior Project Officer

Acknowledgements

This project was funded by M C L Transport Ltd., and was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team.

Thanks are also due to the client's agent and architect Mr A Theobald for his help and clear communication throughout.

The project was directed by Rhodri Gardner and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report. Rhodri Gardner carried out the evaluation.

Summary

Chedburgh, Hall Farm, Bury Road (TL 7945 5743; CHB 010)

A trial trench evaluation was carried out at the above site in advance of a proposal to construct a grain store. The site had seen some ground reduction in the past, as much of it was oddly devoid of any deposit that could be described as conventional topsoil. As little as 0.1m of overburden was observed directly overlying the natural Till. No pre-modern finds or features were encountered. The only observations recorded were a substantial modern pond, some field drains and two areas of compacted chalk surface that were also of 20th century date. No further work was recommended.
(Rhodri Gardner, SCCAS for M C L Transport Ltd., report no: 2008/172)

SMR information

Planning application no. SE/08/0049
Date of fieldwork: 9th to 12th of June 2008
Grid Reference: TL 7945 5743
Funding body: M C L Transport Ltd.

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1 Introduction

A Planning Application was made seeking consent for the construction of a grain store at the site of Hall Farm, Bury Road, Chedburgh. The site is centred on approximately NGR TL 7945 5743) and comprises approximately 0.8 hectares (c. 8100m²).

It lies on land that slopes quite substantially from c 120m AOD in the south-western corner to c 115m AOD in the north-eastern corner. The site is bounded to the north by the roadside ditch immediately to the south of the A143 Bury Road; to the east by a large hedge that marks the property boundary of Chedburgh Hall; and to the south and west by yards associated with the light industrial use of the adjacent property to the west.

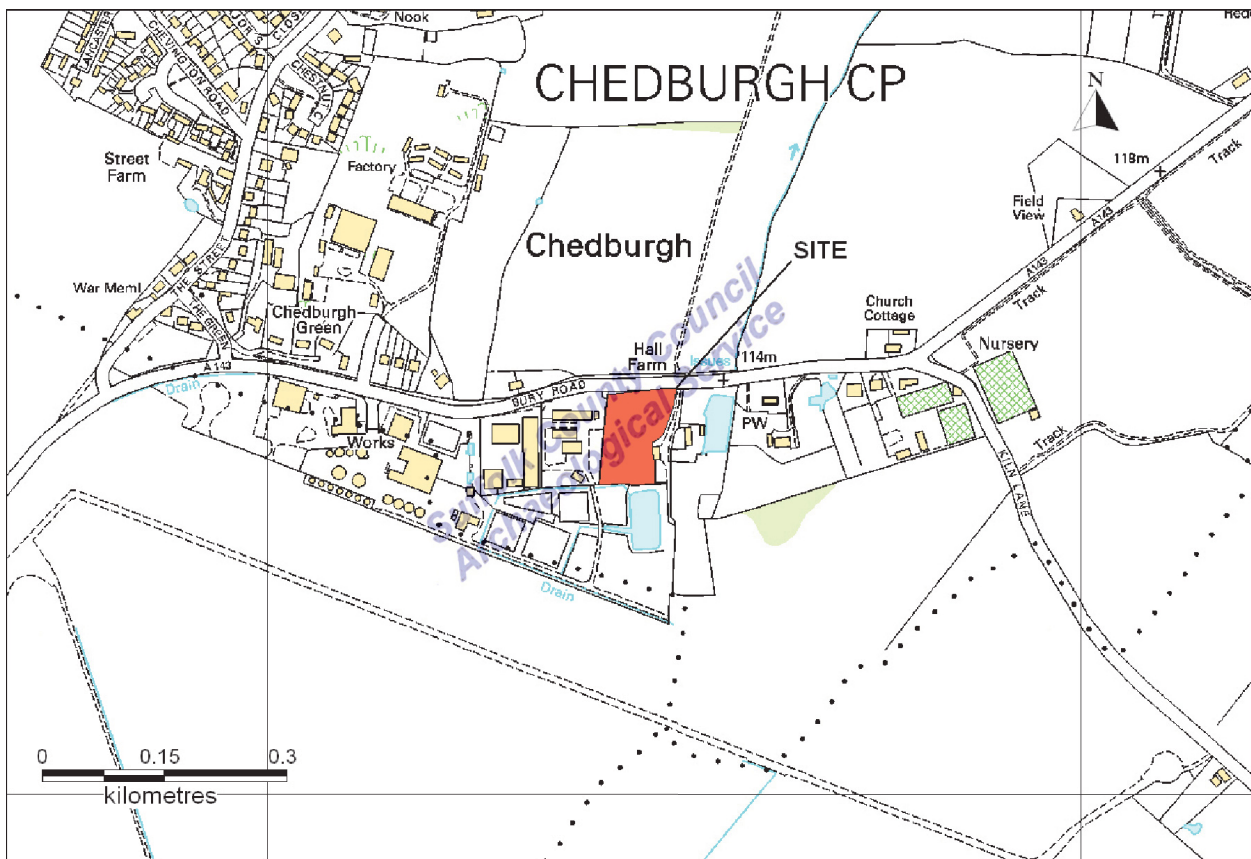


Figure 1. Site location

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The site lies in an area of Archaeological Importance, as defined in the County Historic Environment Record. It was thought (see Brief and Specification, Appendix 1) that there was high potential for the preservation of medieval occupation deposits within the site.

The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to destroy these deposits, were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Dr Jess Tipper of the SCCAS Conservation Team (dated 12/05/08). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work by the client's agent Mr A Theobald, on behalf of the client M C L Transport Ltd.

2 Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out between the 9th and 12th of June 2008. The trenches were excavated using a 360^o tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close mechanical supervision until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the upstanding sections and base of the trench was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify incised features. The trenches were located using a Total Station Theodolite (TST).

The site covers approximately 8200m² and the Specification required that some 5% of the area be evaluated by trenching (410m²). In practice, the total area of trenching was 426m².

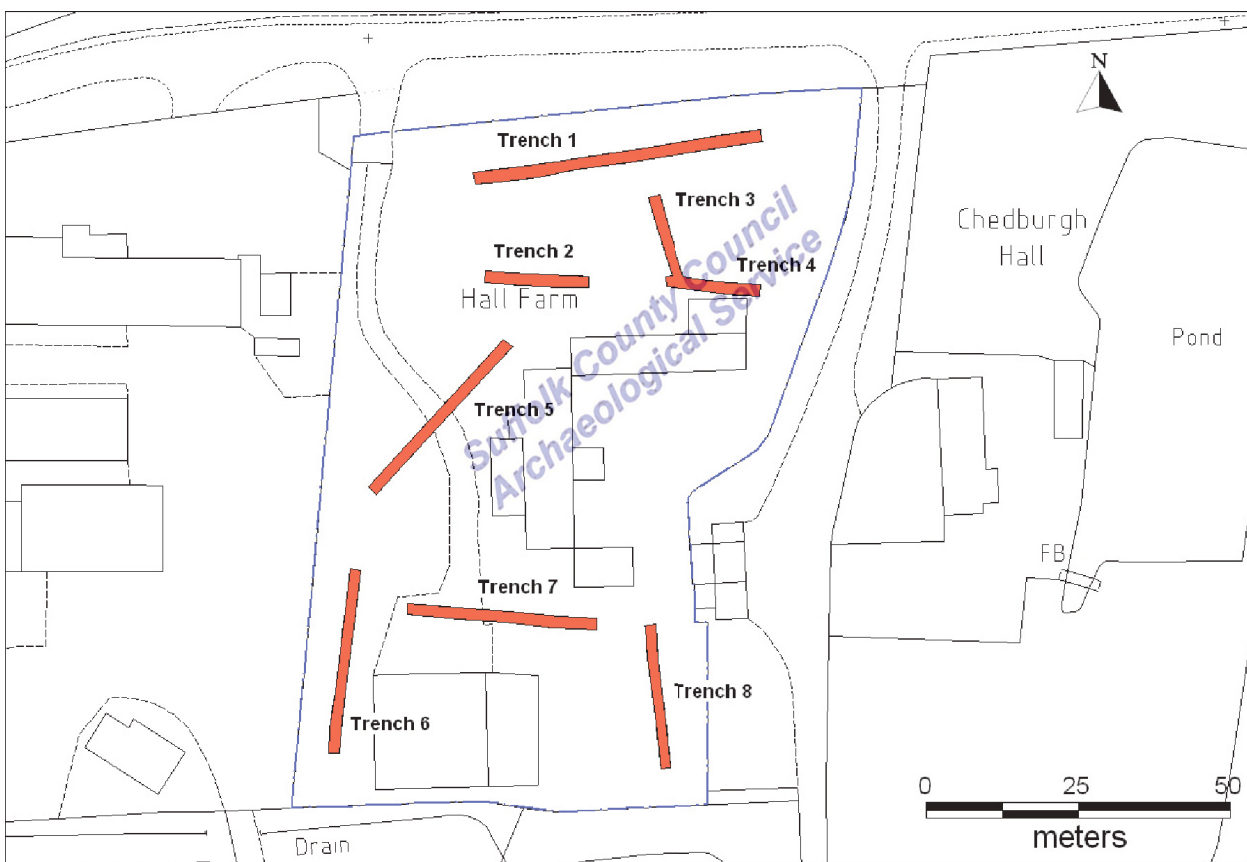


Figure 2. Site detail and trial trench locations.

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The site was allocated the HER number CHB 010. All observed deposits were allocated unique context numbers and recorded on *pro forma* recording sheets. All drawn recording was carried out in a series of 1:50 or 1:20 scale plans and 1:20 or 1:10 scale section drawings. The findings were of such a low magnitude in this case that illustrations of individual trenches were rendered simply using MapInfo mapping software.

3 Results

The basic trench dimensions were as follows:

	Length (m)	Area (m ²)
Trench 1	48	96
Trench 2	17	34
Trench 3/4	29	58
Trench 5	33	66
Trench 6	31	62
Trench 7	31	62
Trench 8	24	48
Totals	213m	426m ²

Table 1. Trench dimensions

3.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located to try and identify any evidence for occupation along the road frontage. No such evidence was found, and a single large feature was recorded. Figure 3 shows the principal features and location of the sample sections described below in all of the trenches in this northern part of the site.

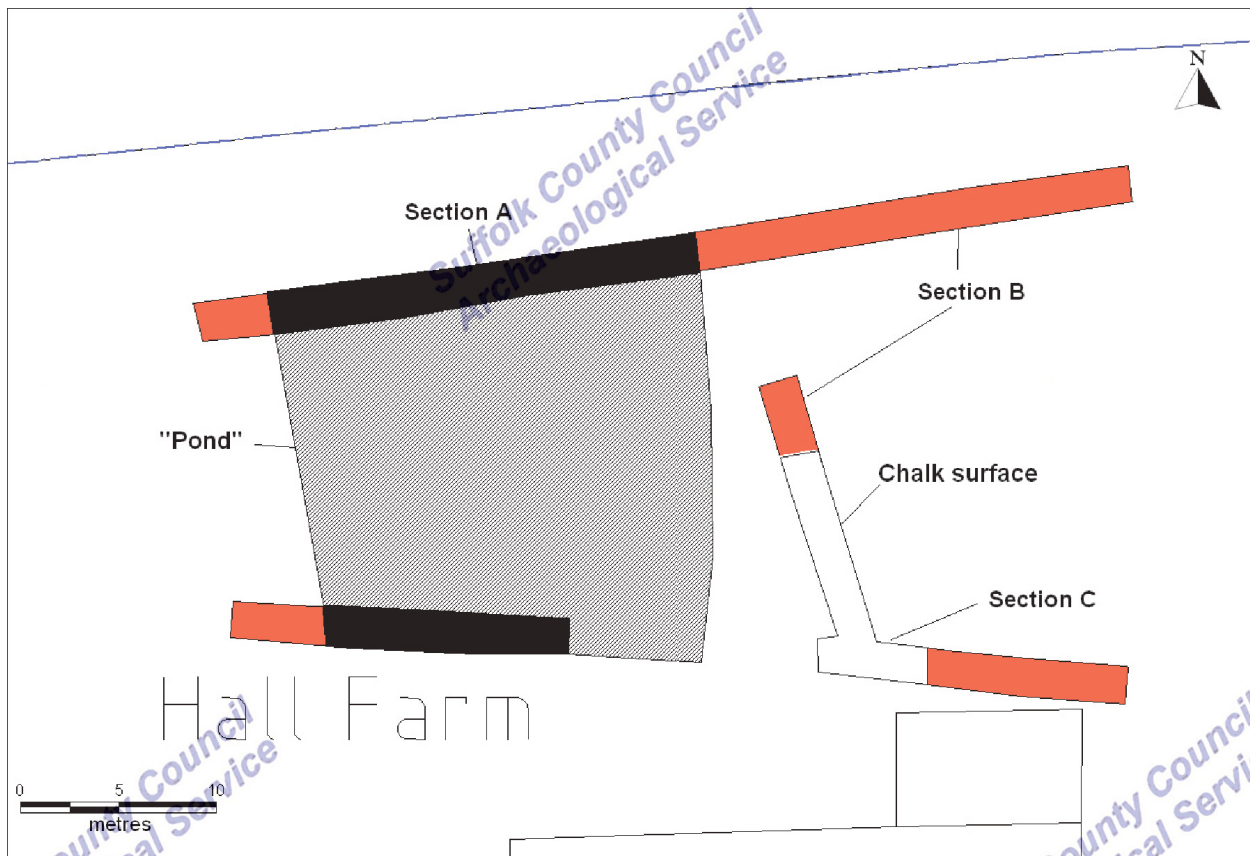


Figure 3. Trenches 1 to 4: features and sample sections

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The large feature has been interpreted as a pond (0009), and although interesting waterlain deposits were present they were not sampled due to the late date of the feature's infilling, as evidenced by a number of oil cans dating from the 1950s-60s found in the primary silting layer (0006). Its full extent remains unknown but the shaded area in Figure 3 hypothesises its minimum area. The sequence of deposits through the feature as recorded at Section A (its deepest point) was as follows:

Context	Depth	Description
0001	0 - 0.25m	Poor quality topsoil. Soft dark brownish grey silty loam with many modern inclusions.
0004	0.25 – 0.35m	Attempted consolidation. Thin layer of crushed chalk, quite clean with few inclusions.
0007	0.35 – 0.85m	Attempted consolidation. Very mixed layer comprising larger crushed chalk inclusions in a dark grey silty matrix with numerous modern inclusions – corroded ironwork, modern CBM lumps (some still bonded) etc.
0006	0.85 – 1.20m	Primary silting. Soft black silty clay with occasional modern inclusions (20 th century date – see text above).
0003	1.20m+	Natural drift. Glacial Till (Lowestoft type). Stiff pale yellowish brown clay with rare small to medium flint and very rare chalk fleck erratics.

The sequence recorded at Section B was representative of all the northern trenches (Nos. 1 to 4) where no other features were observed, and was as follows:

Context	Depth	Description
0001	0 - 0.25m	Poor quality topsoil. Soft dark brownish grey silty loam with many modern inclusions.
0003	0.25m+	Natural drift. Glacial Till (Lowestoft type). Stiff pale yellowish brown clay with rare small to medium flint and very rare chalk fleck erratics.

No other finds or features were recorded.

3.2 Trench 2

This was 17m long and situated to assess the nature of the deposits in an area immediately behind any potential ribbon development along the road line.

The same pond-like feature that was recorded in Trench 1 also appeared here (see Figure 3). In this case the following profile was recorded at its deepest point:

Context	Depth	Description
0002	0 - 0.10m	Very poor quality remnant topsoil. Thin deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with very frequent modern inclusions. Not good enough to be described as topsoil.
0004	0.10 – 0.45m	Attempted consolidation. Thin layer of crushed chalk, quite clean with few inclusions.
0005	0.45 – 0.75m	Pond fill. Mid slightly orangey brown redeposited clay. Firm with very rare CBM flecks and moderate chalk flecks/small pieces.
0006	0.75 – 1.15m	Primary silting. Soft black silty clay with occasional modern inclusions (20 th century date – see text above).
0003	1.15m+	Natural drift. Glacial Till (Lowestoft type). Stiff pale yellowish brown clay with rare small to medium flint and very rare chalk fleck erratics. Slightly more bluish 'gleyed' appearance than in Trench 1.

No other finds or features were recorded.

3.3 Trench 3/4

This had a total length of 29m and was an *ad hoc* amalgamation of the proposed Trenches 3 and 4 (which were originally intended to be more widely spaced and orientated as Trench 2) used to attempt to establish the extent of the pond like feature that had been encountered during the excavation of Trenches 1 and 2.

No evidence of the pond type feature was observed. The only significant finding was an area of very well compacted chalk surface/floor. No associated structural evidence was seen and it has been interpreted as modern consolidation/dumping activity (see Figure 3). The stratigraphy recorded at Section C (Figure 3) was as follows:

Context	Depth	Description
0002	0 - 0.20m	Very poor quality remnant topsoil. Thin deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with very frequent modern inclusions. Not good enough to be described as topsoil.
0008	0.20 – 0.40m	Chalk 'surface'. Compact very light grey/white crushed chalk with no notable inclusions.
0003	0.40m+	Natural drift. Glacial Till (Lowestoft type). Stiff pale yellowish brown clay with rare small to medium flint and very rare chalk fleck erratics.

No other finds or features were recorded.

3.4 Trench 5

This was 33m long and was positioned to examine part of the site's central area that had not been occupied by the recent buildings.

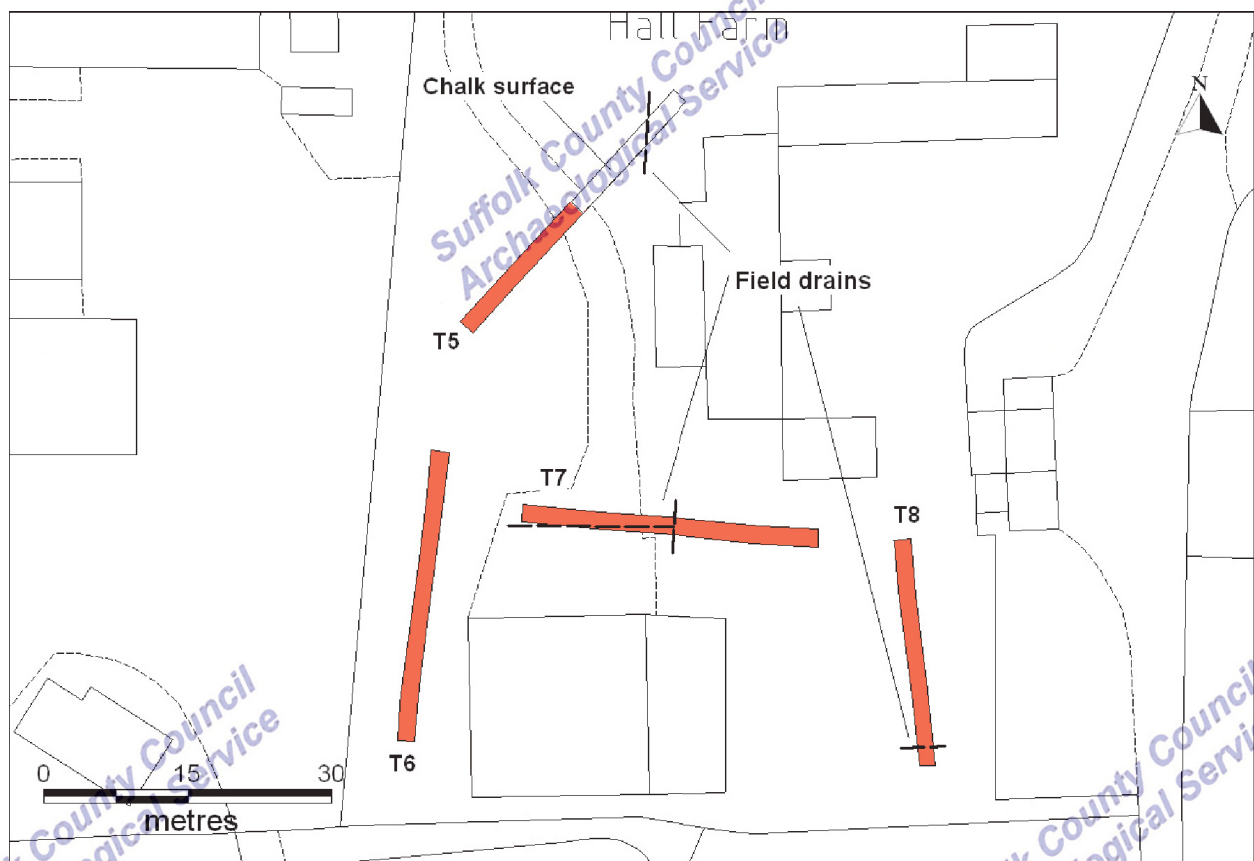


Figure 4. Trenches 5 to 8

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Its north-eastern half was occupied by a further chalk 'surface' which extended for some 16m from the north-eastern end, again indicating modern consolidation and dumping. A single north to south orientated field drain (see Figure 4) was recorded beneath the chalk deposit toward the north-eastern end of the trench. The sequence of deposits recorded at the north-eastern end (Section D) was as follows:

Context	Depth	Description
0002	0 - 0.10m	Very poor quality remnant topsoil. Thin deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay with very frequent modern inclusions. Not good enough to be described as topsoil.
0008	0.20 – 0.45m	Chalk 'surface'. Compact very light grey/white crushed chalk with no notable inclusions.
0003	0.45m+	Natural drift. Glacial Till (Lowestoft type). Stiff pale yellowish brown clay with rare small to medium flint and very rare chalk fleck erratics.

No other finds or features were recorded. In the rest of the trench the simple sequence was 0.0.2m of the remnant topsoil (0002) overlying the natural deposits.

3.5 Trench 6

This trench was completely featureless, with a stratigraphy comprising just 0.25m of the remnant topsoil (0002) overlying natural deposits.

3.6 Trench 7

Again this trench was empty, apart from two field drains (see Figure 4). The stratigraphy was again very sparse with just 0.2m of deposit 0002 overlying natural deposits.

3.7 Trench 8

This trench also produced no archaeological finds or features, with only a single field drain recorded (see Figure 4). The topsoil in this part of the site was rather less disturbed and was more similar to 0001 as seen in Trench 1. It was 0.3m deep and directly overlay natural deposits (0003).

4 Discussion and Conclusions

No pre-modern archaeological finds or features were recorded.

The majority of the site had very thin very poor quality surface deposits which were not typical of 'normal' topsoil. The site would seem to have seen quite heavy stripping and removal of topsoil at some stage. The date of this disturbance is unclear as is the depth of material removed. The prevailing ground levels around the perimeter of the site suggest that any terracing had not been too aggressive – probably just the removal of the former topsoil itself without any significant vertical truncation of the natural subsoil.

The pond-like feature recorded in Trenches 1 and 2 was filled comparatively recently, but no dating evidence relating to its original excavation could be recovered.

There was little surviving of the recently demolished buildings, though the small quantity of building materials on site (sandstone? and flint) suggested that they may have merited recording, but this opportunity was unfortunately missed.

The lack of pre-modern deposits and the evident damage/truncation means that no further work is recommended.

Report No. **2008/172**
OASIS ID No. suffolkc1-45589
Rhodri Gardner, for SCCAS, July 2008

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 a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

HALL FARM, BURY ROAD, CHEDURGH, SUFFOLK

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 for the construction of a bulk grain store with access and associated landscaping works at Hall Farm, Bury Road, Chedburgh, Suffolk IP29 4UQ (TL 7945 5743), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application SE/08/0049).
 - 1.2 The proposed development has a total area of *c.* 0.80ha and located at *c.* 120.00m AOD. The underlying geology of the site comprises chalky till with calcareous clayey soil.
 - 1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core. There is high potential for medieval occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
 - 1.4 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, before any groundworks take place. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work 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 brief.
 - 1.5 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.
 - 1.6 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.
 - 1.7 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 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 (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 WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 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* [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 the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a 5% by area, which is 400m² of the development plot. These 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; this will result in a minimum of 222m of trenching at 1.8m in width.
- 3.2 The existing buildings may be mechanically removed to ground level, and any concrete slabs broken up by the building contractor, prior to archaeological evaluation, using an appropriate machine. However, no ground disturbance should be caused by this work and no foundations should be removed until the evaluation has taken place. Where necessary, this work may be monitored by an archaeologist to ensure that no potential archaeological deposits are disturbed.
- 3.3 Material sealed below the slab should be removed by machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. All material below the modern disturbance should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the Written Scheme of Investigation and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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.

- 3.7 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).

- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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 J. Heathcote, 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.
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.12 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.13 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.
- 3.14 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.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.16 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

- 3.17 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

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.
- 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 of Field 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 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 an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. 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, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.13 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.16 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.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team

Environment and Transport Department
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Suffolk IP33 2AR
352197
Email: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Tel: 01284

Date: 12 May 2008
Chedburgh2008

Reference: / HallFarm-

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.