ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Land off Stevenson Approach, Broom Street, Great Cornard
COG 027

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008
(Planning app. no. B/07/00885/FUL)

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SCCAS Report No. 2008/187

Contents

List of Figures

List of Tables

List of Contributors

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Whymark Moulton Ltd and the archaeological work was specified by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The evaluation was carried out by Sabre Henessey, Liz Muldowney and Andrew Tester, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Cathy Tester and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation took place on land off Stevenson Approach, Great Cornard on the 29th July 2008 during the construction of five dwellings on land previously forming part of the garden of Number 3 Broom Street. Two linear trenches and a small open area were investigated and the concrete footings of one of the properties were inspected. Five features were encountered; an undated pit, two ditch segments believed to form part of a post medieval field boundary, as well as a possible garden feature and a large sub-square pit, both modern in date.

HER information

Planning application no.	B/07/00885/FUL
Date of fieldwork:	29th July 2008
Grid Reference:	TL 8857 4042
Funding body:	Whymark Moulton Ltd
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-47615

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land off Stevenson Approach, Broom Street, Great Cornard which was previously part of the back garden of Number 3 Broom Street. The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included as Appendix 1. The evaluation was intended to be carried out in advance of the construction of five new dwellings and associated garages (Planning application B/07/00885/FUL), however, when the work was carried out one of the dwellings had been completed, two others were partially constructed and the footings for a fourth structure were in place. The work was funded by the developer Whymark Moulton.

The site lies at TL 8857 4042 on the north side of Stevenson Approach, north-west of the recreation ground (Fig.1). The development area was surrounded on three sides by pre existing dwellings and is accessed from Stevenson Approach. The site was on a slight north-west to south-east slope becoming more pronounced to the south-east, it was at approximately 30m OD. The geology comprised yellowish orange sands and gravels.

The evaluation was instigated because the development area was likely to be within the historic core of the settlement and a Roman inhumation was recorded to the north-west of the development area (COG 023). Therefore the probability of encountering archaeological remains was deemed to be high.

The aim of the evaluation was to determine the nature and extent of any archaeological remains located within the development area in order to mitigate the impact of the ongoing development.

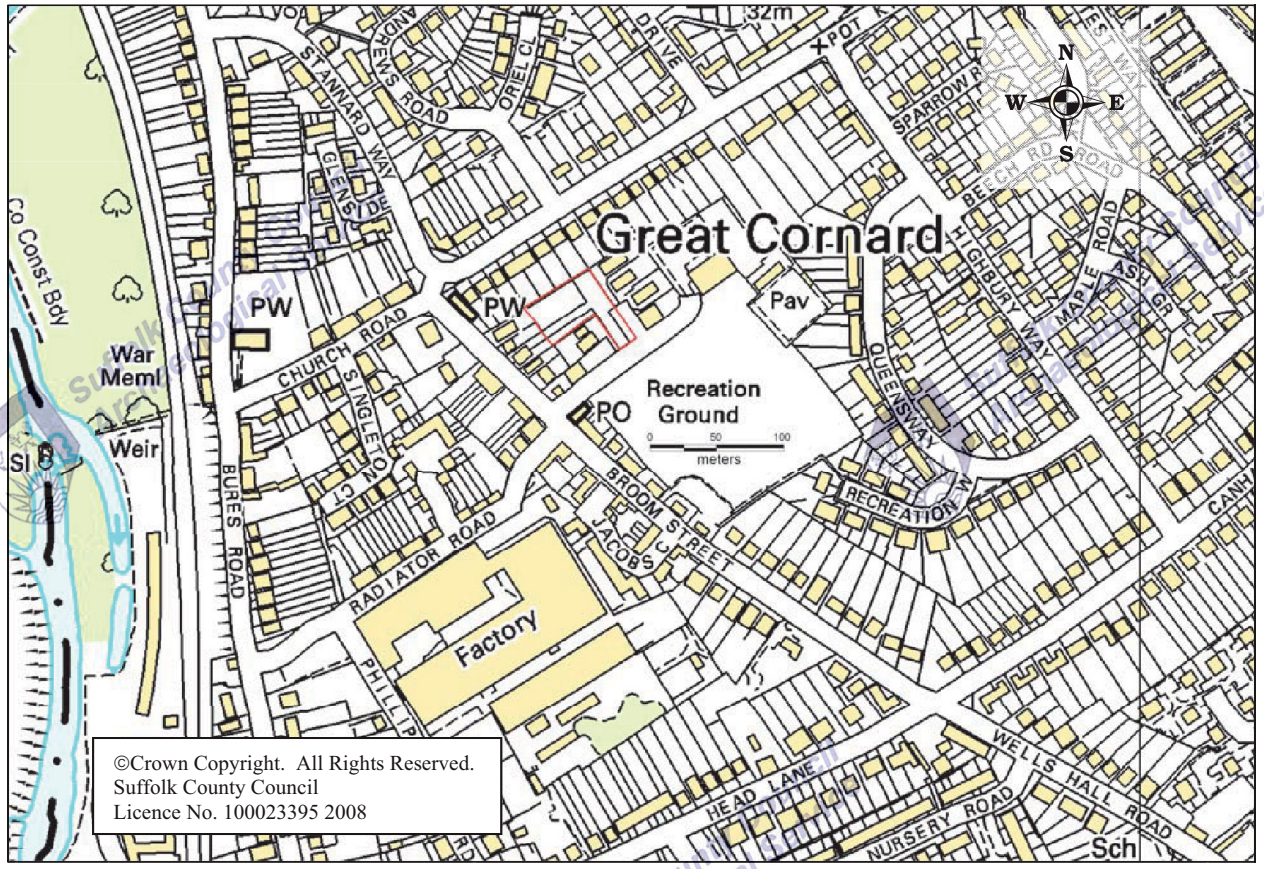

Figure 1. Site location (development area outlined in red)

2. Methodology

The original specification for the archaeological condition within the planning application specified archaeological monitoring of the foundation trenches, however, as this did not take place for the structures and foundations already present a scheme of evaluation was proposed.

The objective of the evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence /absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The brief required that 5% of the development area was subject to trial trenching/investigation. Due to conditions on site two trial trenches and a small open area were investigated (Fig. 2). The two trenches were located in areas adjacent to the houses under construction, although their location and extent were constrained by the presence of large quantities of building materials which were being stored in these areas. An 'L' shaped area was excavated in the north-west corner of the site and the footings of building plot 5 were cleared of the scrub that had been stored there and re-cleaned by machine. The work was carried out using a tracked 360 degree excavator fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. In total an area of approximately 225m^2 (9.4%) of the available 0.24 ha development area was investigated.

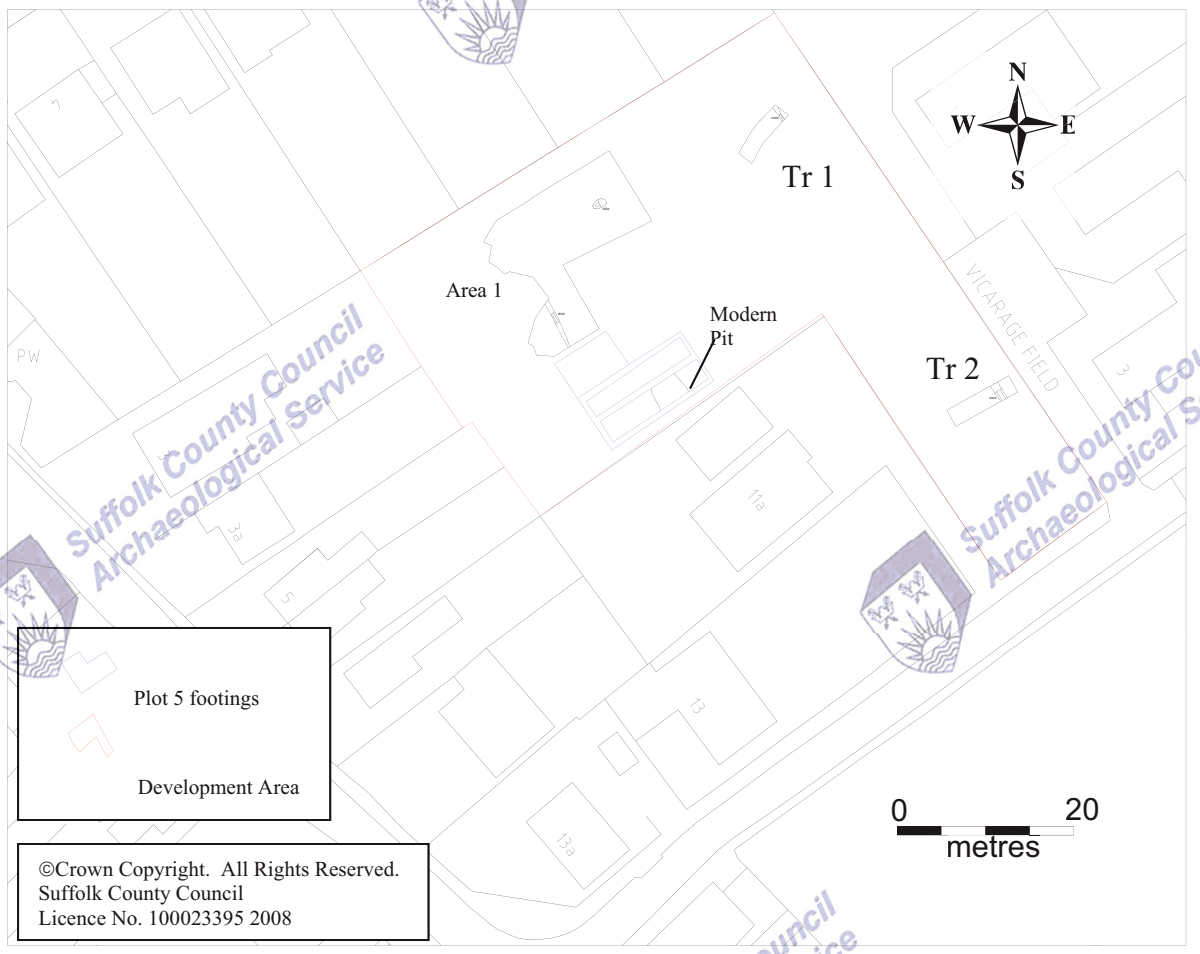

Figure 2. Location of interventions

The excavation and recording was carried out in accordance with the requirements of the Specification (Appendix 1). Plans and sections were produced at an appropriate scale and the

trenches and open area were located onto OS mapping using tapes. High resolution digital photographs were taken of all significant features and deposits.

No environmental samples were taken.

3. Results

Archaeological features were recorded in both the trenches and the open area and consisted of ditches, a pit and a garden feature. The results will be discussed below by Area and Trench.

Full context descriptions are included in Appendix 2; soil descriptions are only included in the text where appropriate.

Trench/Area	Dimensions/Total area	Topsoil	Subsoil	Depth to archaeology	Total depth
Area 1	195.75m^2	0.22m	0.16m	0.38m	0.38m
Trench 1	7.6m x 2m / 15.2m^2	0.29m	0.22m	0.29m	0.51m
Trench 2	7m x 2m / 14m^2	0.34m	0.15m	0.34m	0.49m

Table 1. Trench/Area dimensions and soil depths across the site

3.1 Area 1 (Fig. 3)

Area 1 was roughly 'L' shaped in plan and oriented south-west to north-east; it was situated in Plot 4 at the north-west part of the site. A single pit and a possible garden feature were encountered. The features were only recognized at the natural horizon, although it is considered likely that the garden feature was cut from within the topsoil.

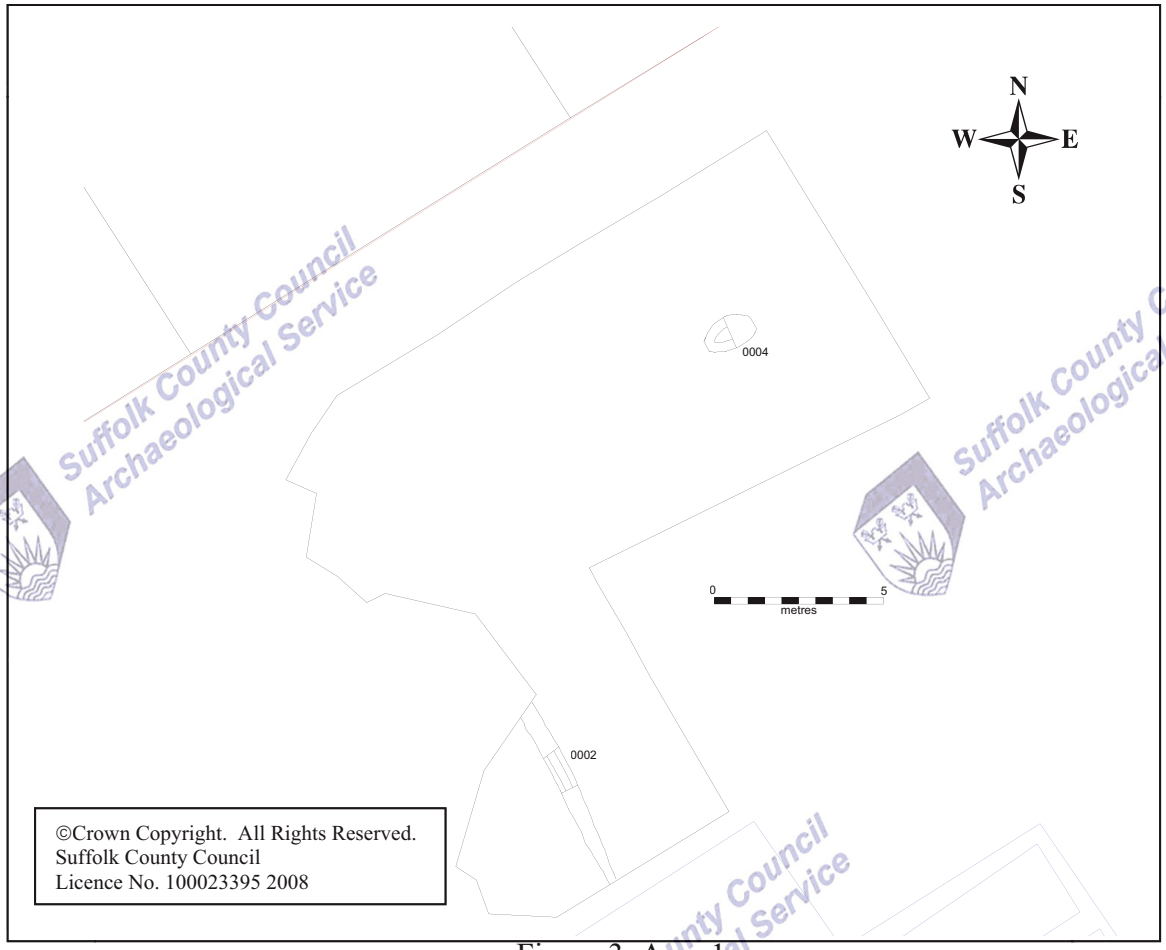

Figure 3. Area 1

At the northern end of the area was an oval pit 0004, measuring 1.6m in length, 0.84m in width and 0.38m in depth. It was steep-sided with a concave base and contained a single undated silty fill 0005. 13m to the south of the pit was a narrow linear feature 0002 oriented north-west to south-east. It measured 5.7m in length (becoming indistinct to the south-east), 0.32m in width and 0.14m in depth. It was irregular in profile with gradual sides and a concave base, its single relatively unmodified fill 0003 contained a fragment of a late post-medieval glass vessel, coal, clinker fragments, two post-medieval tile fragments, two pieces of bird bone and a decayed sweet wrapper. Although interpreted on site as a possible truncated ditch, the finds assemblage suggests that this is a late 20th century feature and probably related to the use of the garden. The previous owners of the property indicated that this area of the garden had been a vegetable patch and it seems likely that this feature related to that usage.

3.2 Trench 1 (Fig. 4)

Trench 1 was oriented north-east to south-west and was located in the north-east part of the site close to the north side of the partially constructed building in Plot 3. It contained a single ditch.

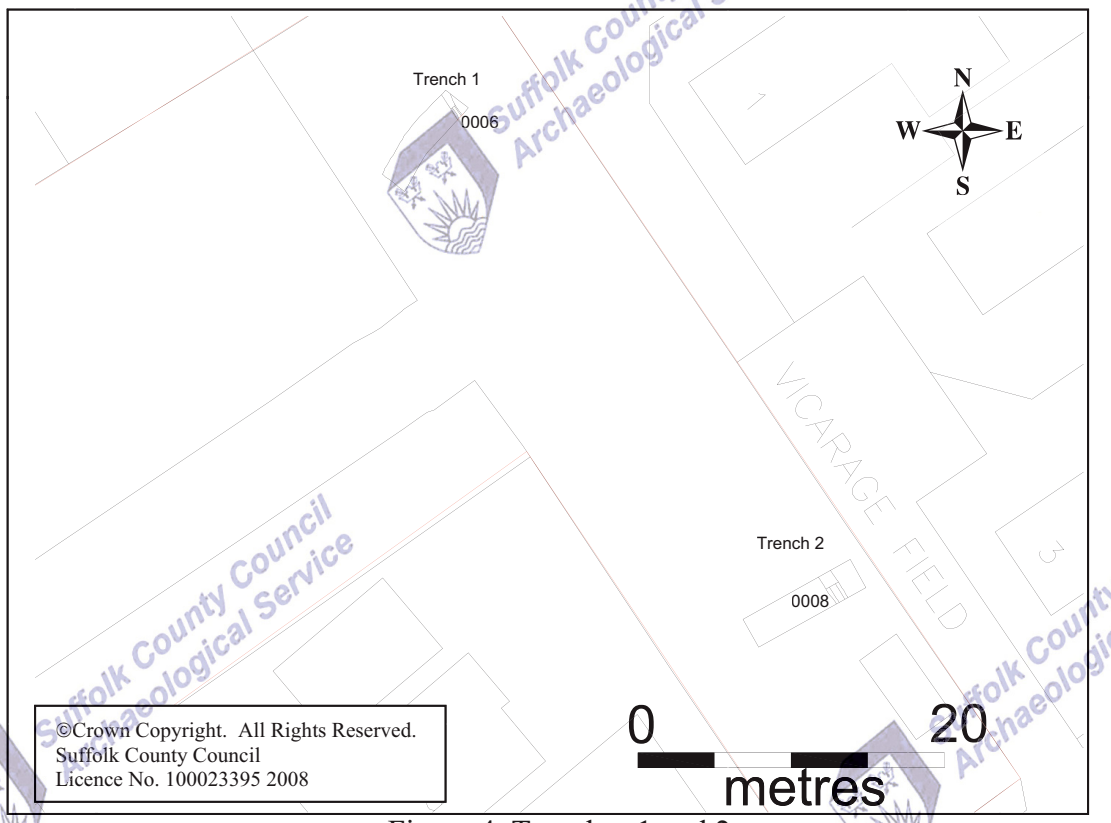

Figure 4. Trenches 1 and 2

Ditch 0006 (Fig. 5, Section 1) was oriented north-north-west to south-south-east and located at the north-east end of the trench. It cut through the subsoil 0011 and was sealed by topsoil 0010. It was a steep-sided, flat based, u-shaped ditch measuring 0.96m in width and 0.62m in depth. A single homogenous fill was identified 0007 which contained two fragments of hard-fired post-medieval abraded rooftile.

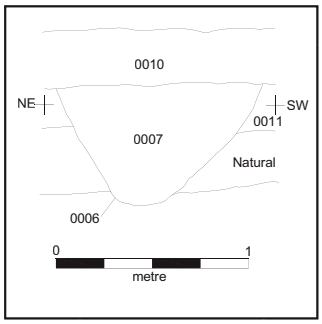

Figure 5. Section 1

3.3 Trench 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 2 was located immediately to the north of the house in Plot 1 and was also oriented south-west to north-east, it contained a single ditch believed to be the continuation of the ditch seen in Trench 1.

Ditch 0008 was oriented north-north-west to south-south-east and located at the north-east end of the trench. It cut through the subsoil 0011 and was sealed by the topsoil 0010. It measured 0.80m in width and 0.45m in depth, the single homogenous fill 0009 contained a fragment of bovine ulna, five fragments of rooftile (three of which were post-medieval in date, one was likely to be medieval and the fifth could not be assigned to period being either of Romano-British or post-medieval origin), two iron nails and one small sherd of transfer printed willow pattern pottery dating to the 19th century or later.

3.4 Plot 5 foundations (Fig. 2)

The concrete foundations for the house in Plot 5 had already been inserted; the area had subsequently been left open and used to store vegetation. This was cleared and the weed growth and mould was removed by machine to reveal the natural gravel horizon. A single large sub-square pit was encountered. It measured 2.2m by 2m in area and was truncated on the north-west and south-east sides by the house foundations. This feature was not assigned contexts nor investigated further because it contained tin cans, glass bottles and ashy material indicative of relatively recent backfill.

4. Finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

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

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Glass		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003			2	31	2	2	1	8	2 stone @ 3g	Post-medieval
0007			2	11						Post-medieval
0009	1	8	5	192	1	106			2 iron @ 10g	19th Century +
Total	1	8	9	234	3	108	1	8		

Table 2. Finds quantification and spot dates by context

Pottery
A single fragment of Transfer Printed Refined white earthenware in a blue and white willow pattern type decoration was recovered from ditch fill 0009 dating to the 19th century or later.

Ceramic building material
A total of 9 fragments of ceramic building material was collected (0.234kg). Two fragments of post-medieval rooftile were present in 0003 in Area 1. Two further fragmentary and laminated slivers of tile made in a dense hard fabric of probable post-medieval date were recovered from ditch fill 0007 in Trench 1. Three fragments of rooftile from ditch fill 0009 (Trench 2) are made in red-firing post-medieval fabrics, but a fourth with a reduced core may be earlier (medieval/late medieval), although very hard-fired and more post-medieval in appearance. A small sliver of tile made in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions is also probably post-medieval.

Glass
A single fragment of late post-medieval clear vessel glass was found in fill 0003 in Area 1.

Metalwork
Two iron nails were found in ditch fill 0009.

Miscellaneous
Two small fragments of burnt, clinkery stone were identified in 0003.

Animal bone
A fragment of a bovine ulna was present in ditch fill 0009. Two pieces of bird metapodial were recovered from 0003.

Discussion
In spite of the relative proximity of Roman activity there was no evidence of any material of this date recovered from the evaluation. A single fragment of late post-medieval pottery was collected, and nine fragments of building material. Most of these are post- medieval but a small sliver from ditch fill 0009 is made from a fabric which could be post-medieval or Roman.

5. Discussion

The evaluation at Stevenson Approach revealed little archaeological activity and none that could be conclusively ascribed to a period predating the post-medieval era.

The ditch seen in Trench 1 (0006) is likely to have been the continuation of the similarly aligned post-medieval ditch lying 40m to the south-east in Trench 2 (0008). This feature is thought to be a field boundary ditch recorded on the 1st edition OS map from 1880 (Fig. 6). The historic map is misaligned to the west when superimposed on the current mapping, but if this error is taken into consideration the ditch in the two trenches would match well with the old map data. It does not appear on the later maps and the boundary is likely to have been removed sometime between 1880 and 1890.

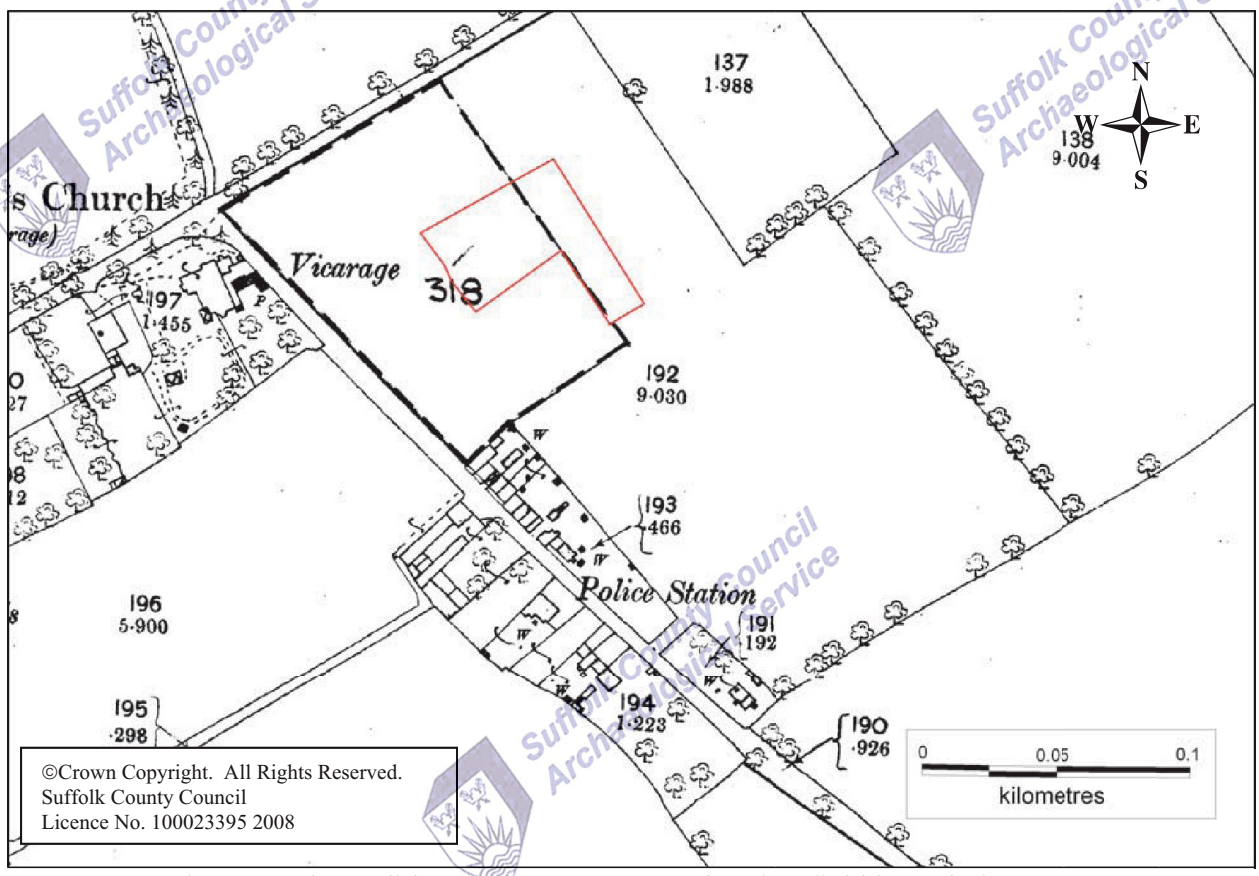

Figure 6. First Edition Ordnance Survey showing field boundaries, 1880

Of the other features encountered the pit in Area 1 (0004) was undated and contained nothing that could indicate its original function. The linear feature 0002 in Area 1 and the square pit seen within the foundations in Plot 5 were both modern in date, probably late 20th century and were as such associated with the use of the garden that predated the development site. The linear feature was probably part of the vegetable plot and the pit had been filled with domestic refuse.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The results of the evaluation indicate that this area contained no definite evidence for occupation and or land use prior to the creation of the ditched fields in the post-medieval period. The evidence from the 1st edition OS map shows that the development area lay mostly within a small rectangular field at the corner of Broom Street and Church Road. From the ?mid twentieth century the development area formed part of a large rear garden belonging to Number 3 Broom Street.

On the basis of this evaluation no further mitigation would be recommended.

Liz Muldowney
August 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 - Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

LAND OFF STEVENSON APPROACH, BROOM STREET, GREAT CORNARD, 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 erection of 2 single-storey dwellings, 1 detached two-storey dwelling and 2 semi-detached single-storey dwellings with attached and detached garaging, on Land off Stevenson Approach, Broom Street, Great Comard, Suffolk (TL 8857 4042), has been granted by Babergh District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application B/07/00885/FUL).

1.2 Work has started on the development without a programme of archaeological work in place, failing to comply with the planning condition. The foundations of House plots 1, 2 and 3 have been erected without any archaeological investigation, while the area of House plot 5 has been topsoil/subsoil stripped. Groundworks for House plot 4 has not yet commenced.

1.3 The proposed development area, on the eastern side of the valley of the River Stour, is located at *c*. 30.00m AOD. The underlying glaciofluvial drift geology of the site comprises loamy and sandy soil, locally flinty and in places of gravel.

1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, in an area likely to be historic settlement core. In addition, a Roman inhumation burial is recorded to the north-west of the proposed development (COG 023). There is high potential for early occupation deposits to be disturbed by development in this location. This proposal will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area (c. 0.24ha. in total extent), before any further groundworks take place. The following parts of the site are still accessible and require evaluation:

The land between House plots 1 and 2 (*c*. 17.50 x 20.00m);
The land to the north of House plot 3 (*c*. 16.50 x 15.00m);
The entirety of the area of plot 4, (*c*. 40.00 x 20.00m).
The area of House plot 5, which has already been topsoil stripped (*c*. 14.00 x 11.50m) – in this case the plot must be hand-cleaned and any archaeological features recorded.

1.6 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.

1.7 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 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.

1.10 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.11 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.

1.12 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 120m^2 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 67m of trenching at 1.8m in width.

3.2 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.

3.3 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).

3.7 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.

3.8 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.

3.9 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.

3.10 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.11 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.12 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.

3.13 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.

3.14 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.15 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.16 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 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

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Date: 27 March 2008 Reference: / StevensonApproach-GreatCornard2008

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 – Context Information

Context	Feature	Trench/Area	Identifier	Type	Function	Spot date
0001			finds	N/A		
0002	0002	Area 1	feature	cut	Garden feature	
0003	0002	Area 1	feature	fill		20th Century
0004	0004	Area 1	pit	cut		Undated
0005	0004	Area 1	pit	fill		Undated
0006	0006	Trench 1	ditch	cut	Boundary ditch	
0007	0006	Trench 1	ditch	fill		Post Medieval
0008	0008	Trench 2	ditch	cut	Boundary ditch	
0009	0008	Trench 2	ditch	fill		Post Medieval
0010	0010		layer	deposit	Topsoil	
0011	0011		layer	deposit	Subsoil	

Table 3. Context location and type

Context	Feature	Identifier	Type	Soil type/colour	Compaction	Inclusions	Depth in m
0003	0002	feature	fill	light to mid brown sandy silt	firm	frequent sub-angular small stones	0.13
0005	0004	pit	fill	mid reddish brown silty sand	firm to stiff	occasional small sub-angular stones	0.38
0007	0006	ditch	fill	mid browny grey sandy silt	loose to friable	moderate small angular flint fragments	0.62
0009	0008	ditch	fill	mid brown silty sand	soft	frequent sub-angular small to medium stones	0.46
0010	0010	layer	deposit	mid grey brown sandy silt	friable	frequent angular flint fragments	
0011	0011	layer	deposit	light orangey brown sandy silt	friable	occasional flint gravel	

Table 4. Deposit descriptions