

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley YAX 019

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2008
(Planning app. no. Mid Suffolk 1083/06)



R. Brooks
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© October 2008

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SCCAS Report No. 2008/211





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List of Contributors

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

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Acknowledgements

The project was funded by Drinkstone Homes Ltd and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Division).

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff (Rob Brooks, Jonathan Van Jennians and Fiona Gamble), all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by Rhodri Gardner and directed by Rob Brooks, who also wrote the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin and Gemma Adams. Richenda Goffin wrote the specialist finds report. Production of sections was carried out by Gemma Adams.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation identified a single, large, post-medieval possible ditch. Trenches 1-3 contained unstratified medieval and post-medieval material.

HER information

Planning application no.	Mid Suffolk 1083/06
Date of fieldwork:	15/09/2008
Grid Reference:	TM 120 743
Funding body:	Nick Jenner, Drinkstone Homes Limited
Oasis reference	suffolkc1-48436



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Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the building of three houses and an extension to an existing property at the address of Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to fulfil a planning condition on application Mid Suffolk 1083/06. The developer, Mr Nick Jenner of Drinkstone Homes Ltd, funded the work that was carried out on 15th September, 2008.

The proposed development area lies at grid reference TM 120 743 (Fig. 1) and at c.48.0m above the OD. The geology of the site was orange sandy clay, with occasional chalk inclusions and stones. The site was of potential interest as the edge of the medieval green ran along the street frontage, and a medieval moated enclosure is recorded directly to the south-west (YAX 001). Further to this, a Bronze Age axe fragment (YAX 012), and a Roman bronze sestertius coin (YAX 005) have been found in close proximity to the site (Fig. 2).

The development therefore had the potential to disturb archaeological deposits, particularly medieval remains. As such a programme of archaeological evaluation was required to assess this and to establish any archaeological implications for the development of the site.

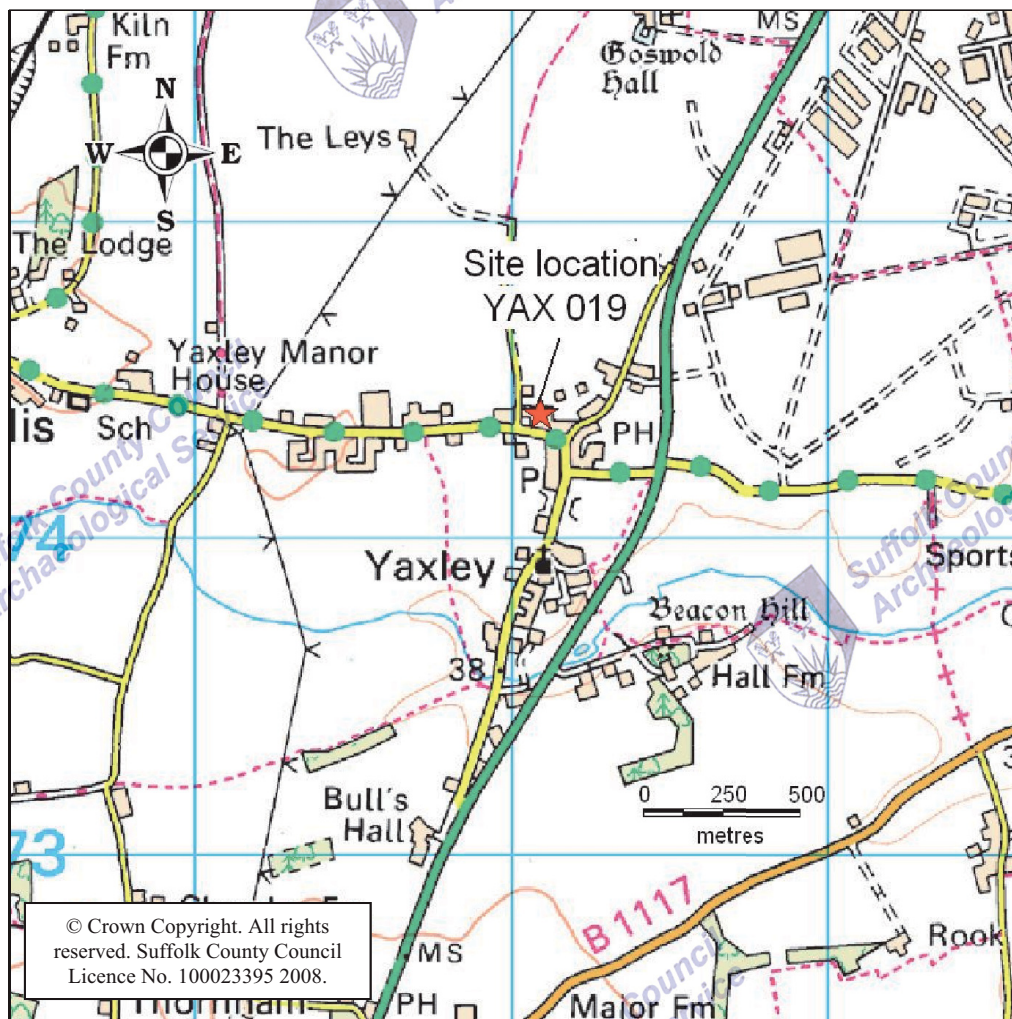


Figure 1. Site location map

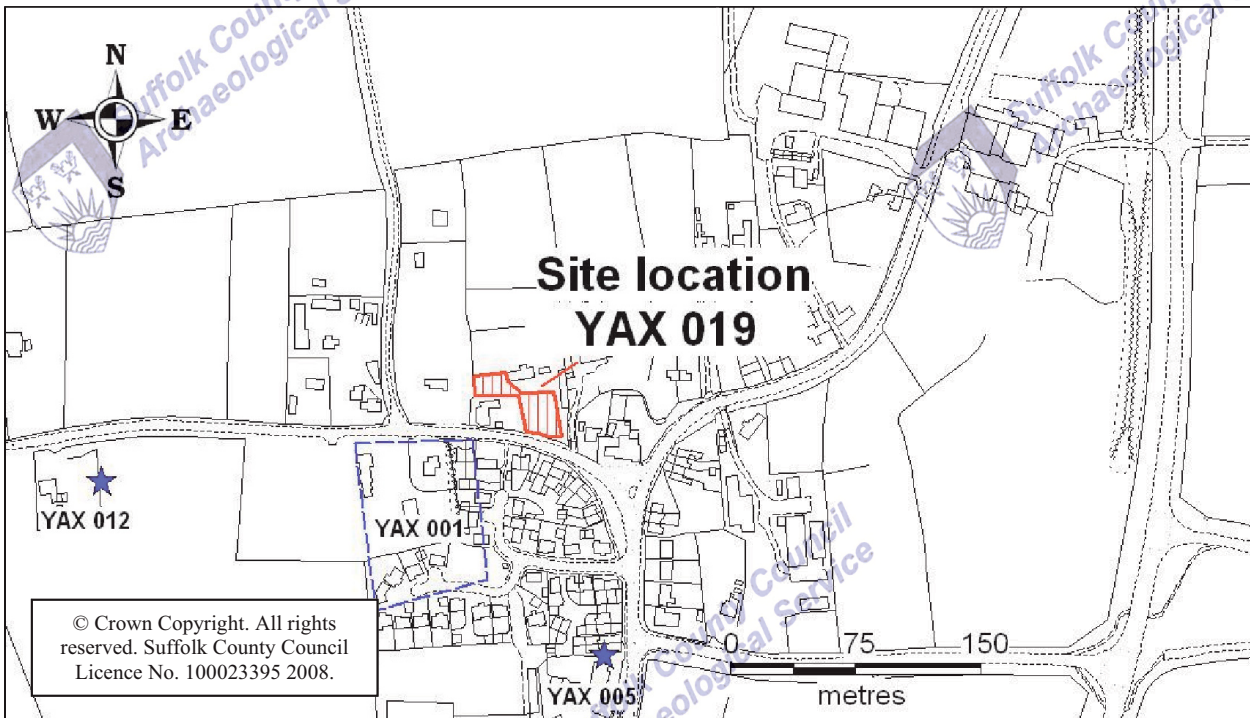


Figure 2. Map showing listings from the Historic Environment Record in relation to YAX 019

Methodology

Five linear trenches were excavated using a mechanical digger fitted with a 1m toothless bucket under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. 70sq metres were excavated at 1m wide, partly focussing along the road frontage (Fig. 3). This amounted to 5% of the total area of 1400sq metres.

Each trench was excavated as closely as possible to the top of the natural subsoil, although often the top of this layer was disturbed. In order to reach the natural subsoil removal of c.0.3-5.m thick topsoil was required. In Trench 4 the topsoil varied in depth from c.0.4-0.6m. The subsoil consisted of orange-grey sandy clay. Upcast soil was regularly examined for finds.

All possible archaeological features were sampled by hand excavation to at least the minimum requirements of the specification (Appendix 1), or until the point where hand excavation became unsafe, as with feature 0002, the fill of which was extremely soft and unstable. Sections were recorded of the trench stratigraphy and of any features at a scale of 1:20 (Fig. 4) and the trench locations and features were plotted against the national grid using a Total Station Theodolite (Fig. 3). Digital colour JPEG format photographs at 72 x 72 dpi resolution, and monochrome film photographs, were taken of trench profiles and feature 0002. The site was recorded using a single continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). Bulk finds have been washed and quantified, and inked copies of section drawings have been made.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-48436) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under Historic Environment Record number YAX 019.

Results

The evaluation trenches were almost completely devoid of any archaeological deposits, with only a single feature, 0002, being seen in Trench 2 and possibly Trench 3 (Figs. 3 & 4). This was most probably a linear cut and seemed to be aligned west-east. It was partially excavated by hand to a depth of c.1m below ground level in Trench 2, before requiring machine excavation to c.1.3m as a safety precaution due to the unstable fill. At this depth the water table was reached, which also hindered further excavation. Finds from the main fill, 0003, indicated a post-medieval date, with Glazed red earthenware from the 16th-18th century, and iron artefacts thought to be from a similar period. It was also not visible on the first to third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps (from the late 19th to early 20th centuries), suggesting the feature to be earlier than this. It is approximately in line with a west-east boundary seen in the 1880s (Fig. 5), surrounding the property now known as 'Vine Cottage', but does not match entirely with the existing boundary (Fig. 3). A possible continuation of 0002 was also partially hand excavated in Trench 3, but was only visible in c.0.5m of the northern end of the trench and was less clearly distinguished from the natural subsoil than in Trench 2. In Trench 3 it may have only been the natural clay subsoil disturbed by roots, which was an effect observed elsewhere on the site. Trenches 2 and 3 were not extended to find the northern edge of 0002, because of the close proximity to the existing house drive way.

The first to third editions of the Ordnance Survey maps for the area show a farmyard complex. The first edition also shows that the site was more heavily wooded than at present (Fig. 5), which may explain the disturbance witnessed in some of the soil stratigraphy. This was noticed in Trenches 2, 4 and 5, where a subsoil/topsoil mixed layer, 0005, appeared in sporadic lenses. This was mid grey sandy clay that was root disturbed and did not contain any finds other than occasional CBM flecks, which were extremely fragile and thus not sampled. It was recorded in the section for Trench 4. Further trench details are recorded in Table 1 below.

The only medieval material was a single pottery sherd, found in 0001, which was an unstratified assemblage collected from Trenches 1, 2 & 3.

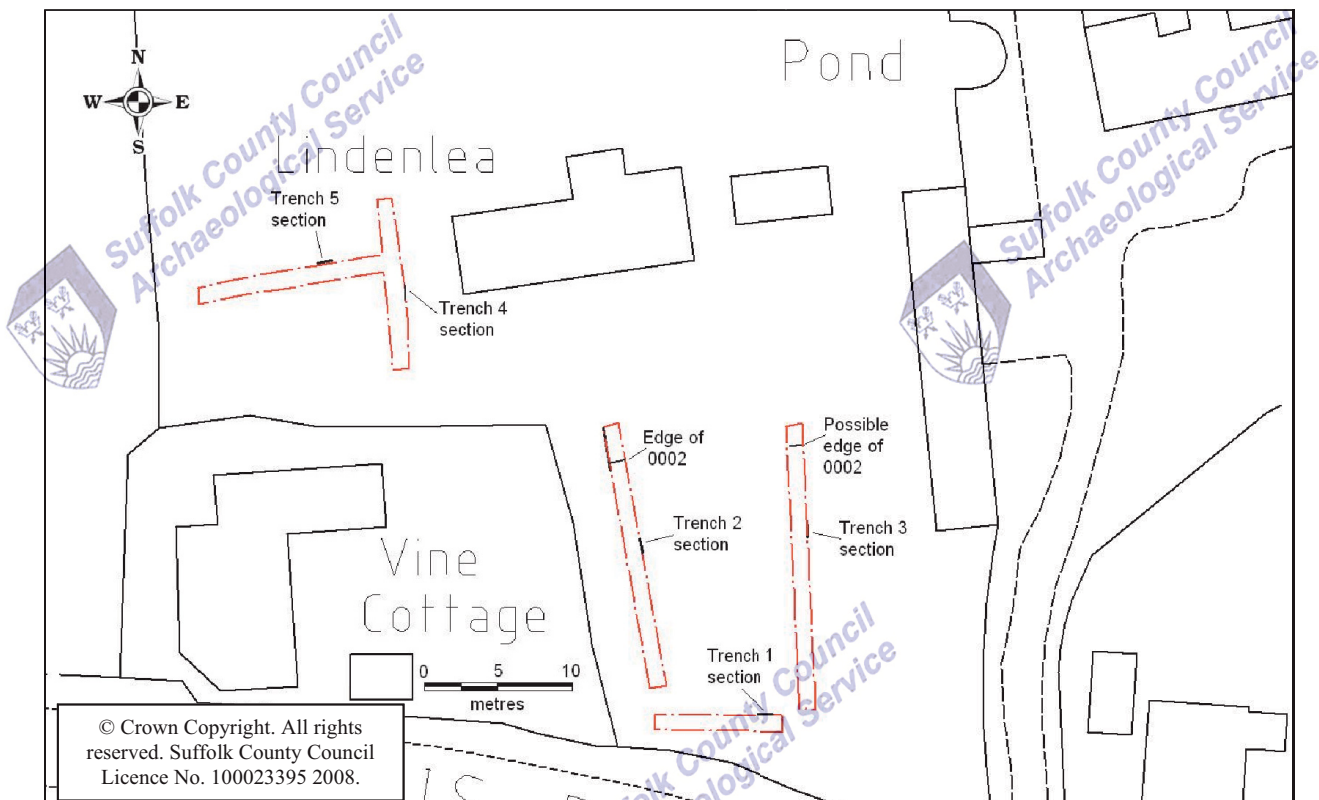


Figure 3. Trench and feature location plan

Trench	Length	Description	Contexts
1	8m	Topsoil over an undulating mid orange/brown compact orange sandy-clay natural subsoil. Root disturbance and chalk inclusions, as well as medium sub-angular stones in the subsoil. East-west aligned close to the street frontage. Depth to natural = c.0.4m	
2	19m	Dark brown topsoil on top of undulating mid orange/brown compacted clay natural subsoil. Root disturbance and chalk inclusions present in subsoil. Sporadic thin lenses of 0005, a light grey redeposited clay mixed with orange clay natural, were visible. The trench was north-south aligned, running from close to Trench 1 and west of Trench 3. Depth to natural = c.0.36m. The northern half of the trench fell outside of the development area and contained 0002, the dimensions of which were >2.1m south-north by >1m deep.	0002 with fills 0003 and 0004. Layer 0005.
3	19.5m	Dark brown topsoil over undulating mid orange/brown natural subsoil clay. North-south aligned, running from close to Trench 1 and east of Trench 2. The northern half of the trench fell outside of the development area. Depth to natural = c.0.53m	Possibly the edge of 0002
4	11.5m	Topsoil over a mid grey/brown clay subsoil over undulating orange sandy clay natural subsoil. The grey subsoil, 0005, was only apparent in places as a thin layer up to c.0.1m thick. Trench ran perpendicular to Trench 5 on a north-south alignment to the west of the existing house. Depth to natural = c.0.4-0.6m	Layer 0005
5	12m	Topsoil above undulating orange sandy clay natural, with patches of grey subsoil 0005 in places. The trench was aligned east-west to the west side of the existing house and ran perpendicular to Trench 4. Depth to natural = c.0.3-0.4m	Layer 0005

Table 1. Trench description

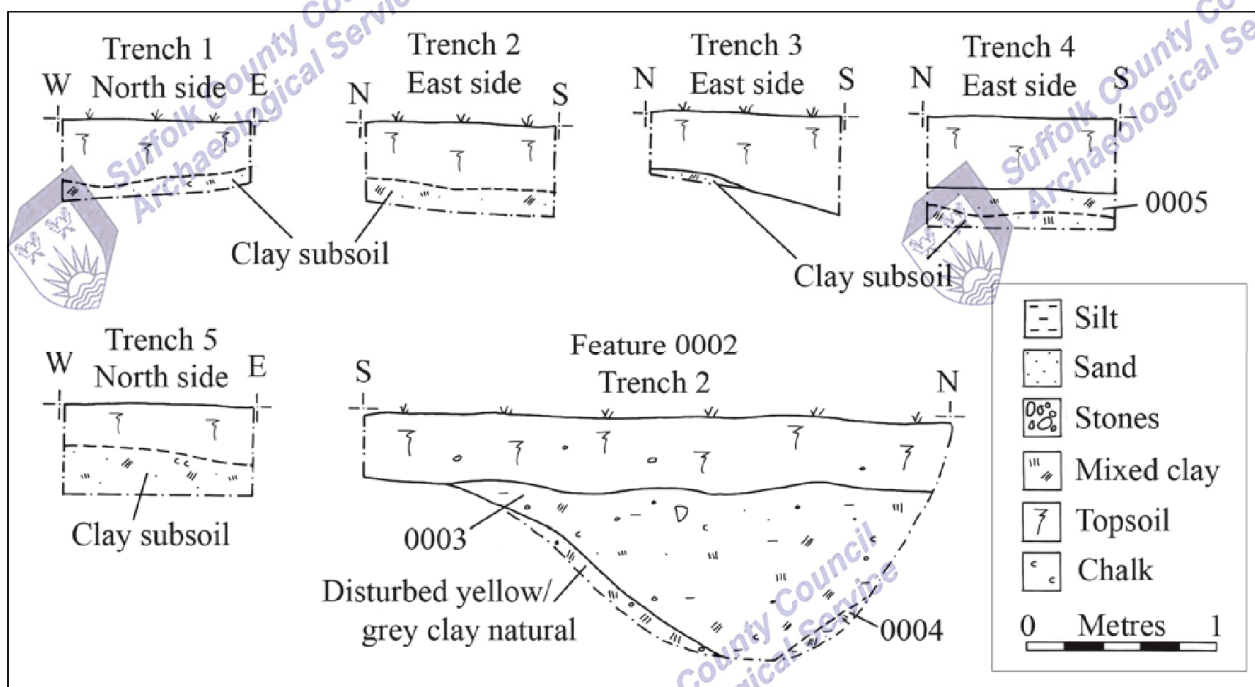


Figure 4. Trench and features sections



Figure 5. 1880s, first edition Ordnance Survey map, with approximate site location marked

The Finds

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Finds were collected from 2 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	4	30					1 iron horseshoe	19th C+
0003	4	85	4	210	1	22	3 iron objects	19th C +
Total	8	115	4	210	1	22		

Table 2. Finds quantities

Pottery

Eight fragments of pottery were collected from the evaluation in total (0.115kg). The earliest sherd which is unstratified is an abraded small strap handle. It is made in a medium sandy fabric with occasional carbonised voids, and is oxidised externally with a light grey core. The fragment is from a medieval coarseware vessel dating to the 11th-13th century. Further pieces of Glazed red earthenware were collected as unstratified finds, together with a Refined white earthenware sherd decorated in blue and white.

Four sherds from fill 0003 include three Glazed red earthenwares (16th-18th C), and a blue and white decorated rim sherd of a Refined white earthenware, which dates to the nineteenth century or later.

Ceramic building material

Four fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from 0003. These were all abraded and no full dimensions were measurable. A dark red/maroon brick made in a medium coarse sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions and three smaller pieces of orange sandy brick fabric are all post-medieval.

Metalwork

Two nails were collected from 0003, together with the remains of an iron implement. This measures 98mm in length, and is spatulate in shape, with sloping shoulders narrowing to a socket or a tang. The tool resembles a small trowel. A small iron animal shoe (L73mm) recovered as an unstratified find still has two *in-situ* nails and no calkins. Its shape before radiography indicates that it is post-medieval.

Animal bone

A single fragment of the distal end of a tibia, probably a pig, was present in 0003.

Discussion

Only a single medieval artefact was recovered as an unstratified find. This is the only evidence of the proximity of the site to the moated enclosure and the medieval green. The remainder of the finds are later in date, with fragments of late post-medieval pottery in both contexts.

Discussion

The evaluation trenches have shown that the natural subsoil and any potential archaeological levels lay at a depth of c.0.3-0.6m. A subsoil layer, 0005, was seen in Trenches 2, 4 and 5, towards the northern and eastern areas of the site. This layer was only sporadically visible, suggesting there had been high levels of bioturbation, which may be a result of the site's potential use as a garden/orchard, or alternatively for agricultural purposes relating to its possible use as a farm (Fig. 5).

There were no features on the site that could be attributed to the medieval period and only one artefact, which was unstratified, was medieval. One archaeological cut feature was recognised, which was the post-medieval feature 0002 in Trench 2, which fell outside of the development footprint. The nature of this feature was not clearly identified from the limited area that was visible in section, but it appears to have been an approximately west-east aligned ditch, which was possibly related to an earlier west-east boundary associated with Vine Cottage.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The evaluation has shown that whilst there is potential in the archaeology to better understand the post-medieval occupation of the site, the proposed development does not impact on this and does not appear to affect any medieval deposits. The trenches already excavated have effectively sampled the footprint of the proposed buildings, particularly along the street frontage, where medieval remains were thought most likely to be encountered. As such, it is not recognised that further archaeological works are required if the current development proposals are adhered to.

Rob Brooks
Excavation Supervisor
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
October 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.



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Appendix 1 – Brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for a Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

LINDEN LEA, MELLIS ROAD, YAXLEY, 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 consent (application 1083/06) has been granted by Mid Suffolk District Council for residential development at Linden Lea, Mellis Road, Yaxley, Suffolk (TM 120 743) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (see accompanying plan).
- 1.2 The proposed development area measures c. 0.14 ha., on the northern side of Mellis Road. The site is located at c. 48.00m AOD. The underlying geology comprises chalky till (loam to clay).
- 1.3 The proposal lies within an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the historic settlement core and with frontage on the probable medieval green. The site of a medieval moated enclosure is recorded immediately to the south-west (YAX 001).
- 1.4 There is high potential for important medieval occupation deposits to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant change ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 A trenched evaluation is required of the development area. 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.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 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.
- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.

- 1.10 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.
- 1.11 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 70m² of the total application area. 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 c. 39m 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.

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from 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.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

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

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

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

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

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

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

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 Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 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 event 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 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 Historic Environment Record 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
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Email: jess.tipper@et.suffolkcc.gov.uk

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 3 March 2008

Reference: /LindenLea-Yaxley2008(revised)

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.



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Appendix 2 - YAX 019 database

Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Over	Under	Excavator	Recorded by	Date
0001				Finds	Unstratified finds collected from Trenches 1, 2 and 3.				RB	15/09/2008
0002	0002	2	Feature	Cut	Feature cut seen at the north end of Trench 2 and possibly also in the north end of Trench 3. Steep-sided at approximately 45-50°. Base not reached because reached water table and for safety reasons. Only seen in final 3 metres of trench, but appeared to extend north beyond this. Possibly east-west aligned. Hand excavated to c.1m below ground level and then machine excavated. Colour digital and monochrome film photographs taken.			RB	RB	15/09/2008
0003	0002	2		Fill	Top fill of 0002 in Trench 2. Grey/brown sandy clay. Regular small stones and chalk flecks (5-20mm diameter). Occasional large (80mm diameter) sub-angular flints. Water-logged in base 0.1-0.2m. Hand and machine excavated. Contained pottery, bone, ceramic building material and Fe objects. Root disturbance prevalent through top half of fill.	0004		RB	RB	15/09/2008
0004	0002	2		Fill	Lowest known fill of 0002 in Trench 2. Mid-dark grey silty-sandy clay. Occasional small stone inclusions (10mm diameter). Heavily water-logged. Machine excavated. The top of this fill was recorded at c.1.0m below ground level.		0003	RB	RB	15/09/2008



Context	Feature	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Over	Under	Excavator	Recorded by	Date
0005		2 4 5		Layer	A subsoil/topsoil mixed layer found in sporadic lenses in Trenches 2, 4 & 5. A mid grey sandy clay that was root disturbed and did not contain any finds beyond CBM flecks, which were not sampled.			RB	RB FG	15/09/2008

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