

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/180

St Clements Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich IPS 610

R. Gardner
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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.

HER Information

Planning Application No: IP/08/00573/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: 05/05/2009

Grid Reference: TM 1916 4393

Funding Body: Kier Eastern

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Rhodri Gardner

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-61012

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial trench was carried out on land at St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich. The site was centred on NGR TM 1916 4393 and the work was a condition of planning application IP//08/00573/FUL.

A previous desk-based assessment had identified moderate potential for the preservation of prehistoric occupation deposits. However, the trenching revealed no pre-modern archaeological features or finds.

No further work was recommended.

1. Introduction

Planning permission has been granted for the construction of a single storey building with associated car parking and external service works at St Clements Hospital, Ipswich. This permission has been granted with a condition requiring archaeological works. The proposed development area is centred approximately on NGR TM 1916 4393 and is split into two parcels of land that encompass c. 1,590m².

The site lies on generally level ground at c. 35m AOD. The north-eastern part of the site comprised c. 900m² of land between a standing building scheduled for demolition to the south and area of garden to the north. It lay under tarmac at the time of the investigation. The south-western part of the site covered some 680m² and stood immediately to the south of the hospital chapel. This area was under grass at the time of the investigation.



Figure 1. Site Location

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on generally level ground at c 35m AOD. Although in a largely urban setting today the location's superficial geology is one of sandy soils overlying Pleistocene sands and gravels of the Anglian stage (BGS England and Wales Sheet 207).

The site is situated some 2.5km to the north-west of the River Orwell, but is also closely associated with the Deben in topographical terms, as it lies at the northern tip of a small feeder valley identified by the 35m contour line which runs into the Mill River. This is a tributary of the Deben which runs directly east through Foxhall and Brightwell.

3. Archaeological and historical background

The site is within an area of archaeological importance, as defined in the Historic Environment record (HER). The site's background has been adequately described in a Desk-Based Assessment (Heard, 2008). This identified only two findspots of Neolithic material (IPS 062 and IPS 066) within a 500m radius of the present site. However c. 550m to the west lies the site of the Old Valley Brick Pit, a major Upper Palaeolithic site excavated early in the 20th century.

Aerial photographic evidence from 1945 shows an extensive series of undated cropmarks c. 700m to the south-east in the area of the present day Broke Hall development. These cropmarks show quite intensive former land use, with a number of significant linear features being identifiable, and it is possible that this activity extends to the area of the site.

No other known sites of any period lie within a 500m radius of the site, and no formal archaeological interventions have taken previously place within the area of the hospital. Examination of the historic cartographic evidence suggests that the site lay on agricultural land until the construction of the hospital in 1868-70.

The site was subsequently characterised as having moderate to high potential for the preservation of prehistoric deposits in the Brief and Specification (see Appendix 1).

4. Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out on the 5th of May 2009. The trenches were excavated using a 180⁰ wheeled mechanical excavator (JCB) fitted with a 1.6m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was carried out under close archaeological 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 by simple triangulation from existing boundaries.

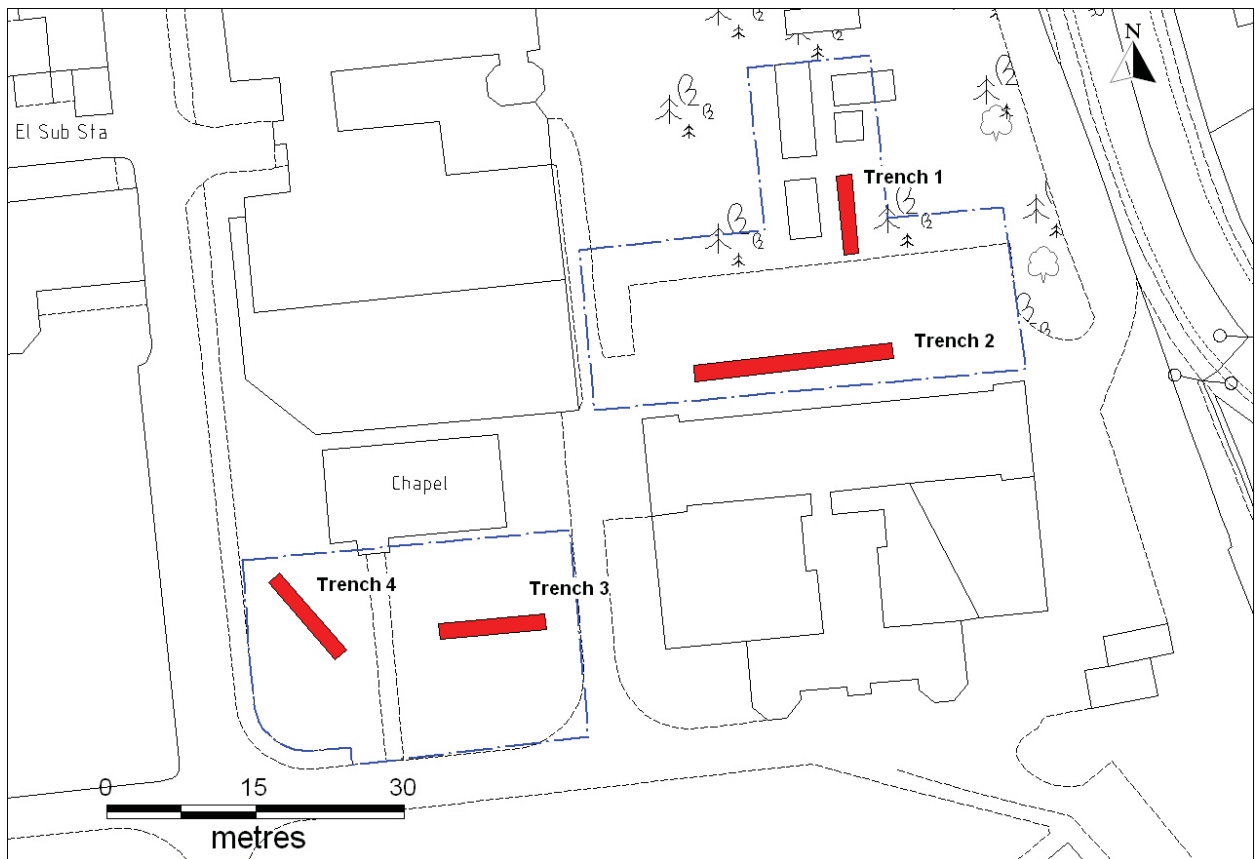
The Specification required that 5% of the site by area be examined by trial trench. The site was divided into two areas. The north-eastern area covered c. 900m², requiring some 45m² to be evaluated. This equated to 28m of trench with a 1.6m wide bucket. The south-western area covered c. 680m², requiring 34m² to be evaluated. This equated to 21m of trench with a 1.6m wide bucket. Trench locations are shown in Figure 2. Trench locations were modified slightly from those initially proposed in the WSI due to location of services, which had been clearly marked following a thorough survey by the client.

Actual trench dimensions were as follows:

Trench no.	Length (m)	Area (m ²)
1	8.0	12.8
2	20.0	32.0
3	10.7	17.12
4	10.2	16.32
Total	48.9	78.24

Table 1. Trench dimensions

The site was allocated the HER number IPS 610. 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 were rendered simply using MapInfo mapping software.



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Figure 2. Site detail and trench locations

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Work was started in the south-western area where excavation of trenches required only the ditching bucket as the trenches lay on grass. In the north-eastern area Trench 2 required initial use of the breaker attachment to remove the extant hard standing. Results are described on a trench-by-trench basis.

5.2 Trench 1

The following uniform stratigraphic sequence was observed throughout:

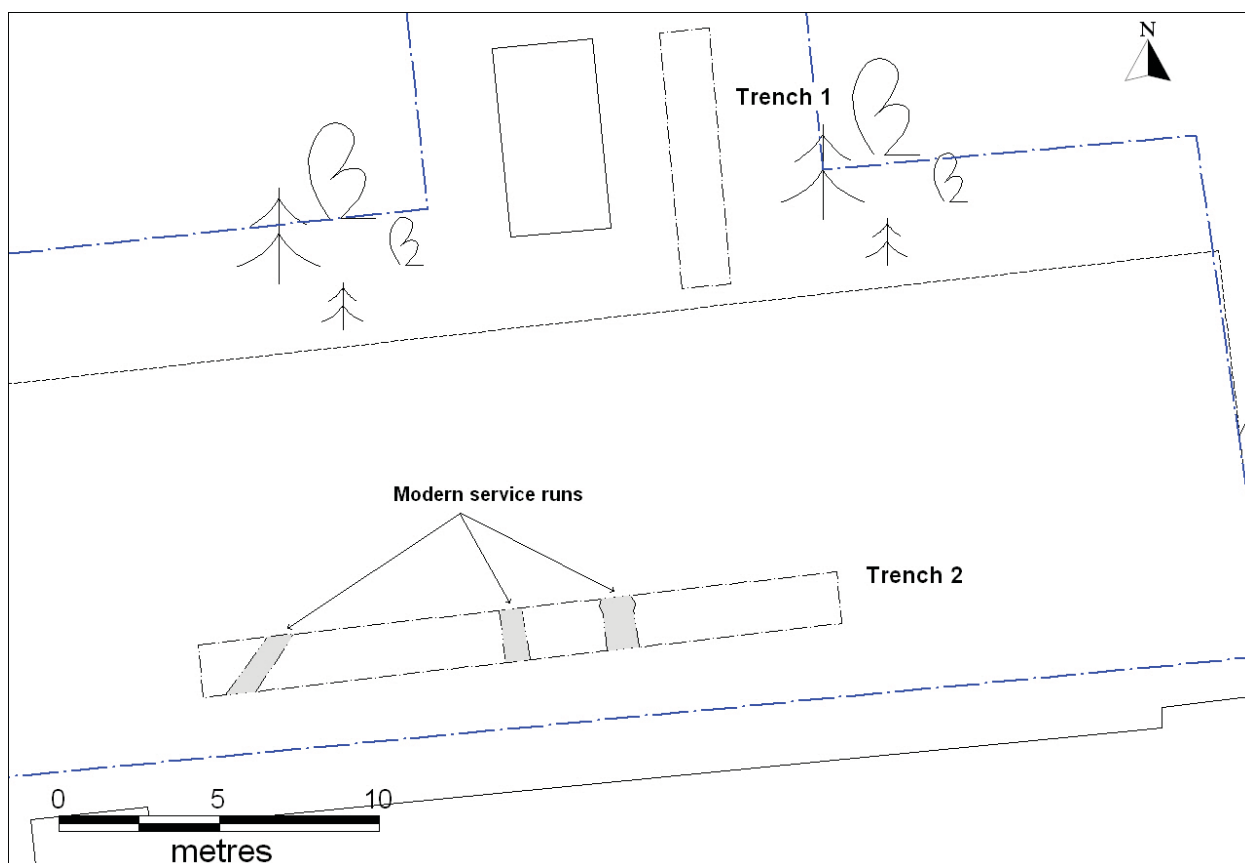
Context	Depth	Description
0010	0 – 0.5m	Recent garden soil. Soft dark greyish brown slightly clayey sandy silt. Occasional small to medium flint pebbles. Moderate CBM, glass and iron fragments. Very rich humic/manured appearance. Recently imported.
0002	0.5 – 0.9m	Topsoil. Soft mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt. Very little clay component. Moderate CBM, white porcelain, corroded iron objects etc. Probably imported topsoil,

given the amount of finds residuality.

0003	0.9m+	Natural drift. Loose pale yellowish brown fine sand matrix (50%) with small to medium angular to sub-rounded poorly sorted flint pebbles (50%).
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No archaeological finds or features were recorded in this trench.

The only interesting characteristic was the presence of deposit 0010, a layer of garden soil imported to improve and raise the soil in the extant gardens in this part of the site. The date of this activity is uncertain, but it most likely occurred after the 1920s, as the 3rd edition Ordnance Survey map shows this area as wooded, when details on the scale of this area of garden were visible elsewhere. The 1945 aerial photograph does not give sufficient resolution to determine if the garden plot had been established by then.



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Figure 3. North-eastern area: trenches 1 and 2

5.3 Trench 2

This trench was initially covered with tarmac hard standing. The following common stratigraphy was observed throughout:

Context	Depth	Description
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n/a	0 – 0.25m	Tarmac and make-up
0002	0.25 – 0.45m	Former Topsoil. Soft mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt. Very little clay component. Moderate CBM, white porcelain, corroded iron objects etc. Probably imported topsoil, given the amount of finds residuality.
0003	0.45m+	Natural drift. Loose pale yellowish brown fine sand matrix (50%) with small to medium angular to sub-rounded poorly sorted flint pebbles (50%).

Three modern service runs were encountered but no archaeological finds or features were observed in this trench.

5.4 Trench 3

The following stratigraphy was uniformly present throughout the trench:

Context	Depth	Description
0002	0 - 0.5m	Topsoil. Soft mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt. Very little clay component. Moderate CBM, white porcelain, corroded iron objects etc. Probably imported topsoil, given the amount of finds residuality.
0003	0.5m+	Natural drift. Loose pale yellowish brown fine sand matrix (50%) with small to medium angular to sub-rounded poorly sorted flint pebbles (50%).

No archaeological features were recorded in this trench.

Three uniform square-edge intrusions were noted at the eastern end but these could be quickly discounted as modern on the basis of the frogged brick fragments and rotted wood fragments they contained.

5.5 Trench 4

The following common stratigraphy was recorded throughout this trench:

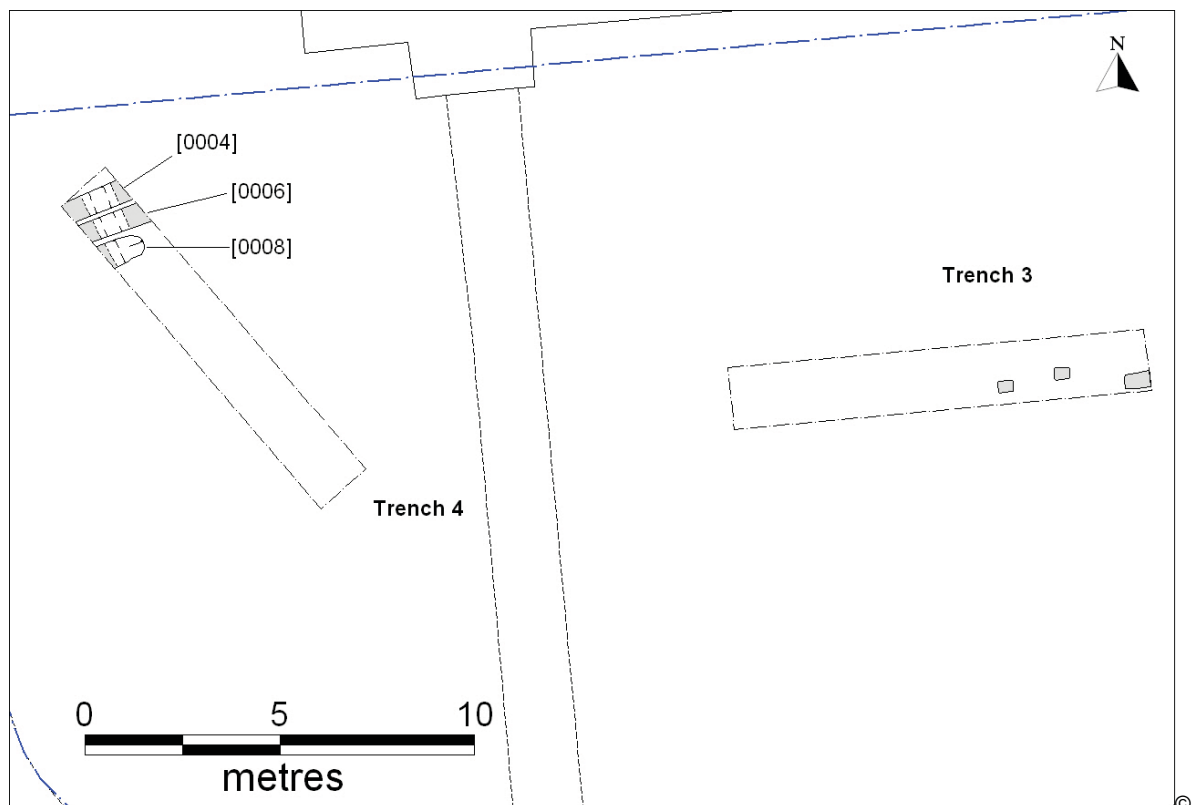
Context	Depth	Description
0002	0 - 0.65m	Topsoil. Soft mid brownish grey slightly sandy silt. Very little clay component. Moderate CBM, white porcelain, corroded iron objects etc. Probably imported topsoil, given the amount of finds residuality.
0003	0.65m+	Natural drift. Loose pale yellowish brown fine sand matrix (50%) with small to medium angular to sub-rounded poorly sorted flint pebbles (50%).

This trench contained the only hand-excavated features: three straight-sided parallel linear features.

Ditch 0004 was the northernmost of these, and was 0.6m wide, and 0.22m deep and at least 1.6m long. It had moderately steeply sloping concave sides that broke gradually to a gently rounded base. Its single fill, 0005, comprised a soft mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent flint pebbles and rare small frags/flecks of animal bone, modern CBM frags and a single large corroded iron object (a machine made bolt). This fill was largely indistinguishable from the overlying topsoil (0002) and its finds indicated a modern date.

Ditch 0006 was found just 0.1m to the south and was 0.55m wide and this time very shallow at only 0.12m deep. It was at least 1.6m long, crossing the full width of the trench. It had gently sloping concave sides that broke gradually to a gently rounded base. Its fill, 0007, was indistinguishable from 0005 described above. It contained no dateable finds.

Ditch 0008 lay just to the south of these and was 0.5m wide, 0.16m deep and at least 1.3m long. It had very gently sloping slightly concave sides that broke imperceptibly to a gently rounded base. Its simple rounded terminus lay within the trench. This feature's single fill, 0009, was again indistinguishable from 0005 and 0007. It contained no finds.



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Figure 4: South-western area: trenches 3 and 4

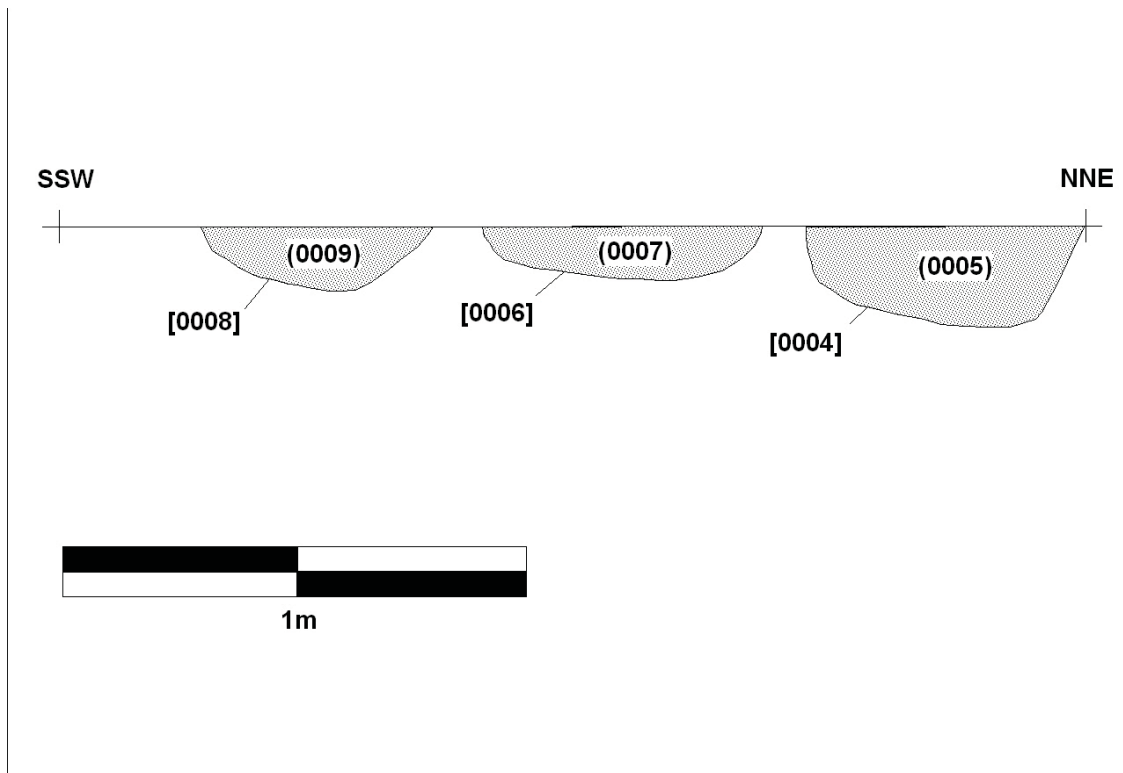


Figure 5. Section drawings



Figure 6. Snapshot of south-east facing section through ditches 0004, 0006 and 0008

6. Discussion

No pre-modern features were observed in any of the trenches. The three similar parallel ditches recorded in Trench 4 were of 20th century date and were suggestive of shallow garden features.

The site may still contain some evidence of the field systems indicated by the 1945 aerial photographs, but the trenches were few, and the features that marked out any former large-scale land use would likely be very widely dispersed. That none were found here is not definitive negative evidence of any former occupation of the landscape.

The limited evidence available as a result of this evaluation suggests that the site would have seen no significant dense occupation in pre-modern times and that the land remained open heathland until the development of the hospital in the 19th century.

7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Given the paucity of features and the relatively light nature of the proposed development no further work is recommended.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich T:ENV/ARCH/PARISH/IPSWICH

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Rhodri Gardner of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin, who was also responsible for proofreading the report.

10. Bibliography

Heard, K., 2007 *St Clement's Hospital, Foxhall Road, Ipswich: Desk-Based Assessment*, SCCAS Report No 2008/132

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Trenched Evaluation

ST CLEMENTS HOSPITAL, FOXHALL ROAD, IPSWICH, 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 a single storey building (following demolition of existing office building) and construction of car park with associated external works at St Clements Hospital, Foxhall Road, Suffolk (TM 191 434), has been granted by Ipswich Borough District Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application IP/08/00573/FUL) (**see attached plan**).
- 1.2 The proposed development area measures c. 0.90 ha. on the southern side of Foxhall Road. It is situated on glacio-fluvial drift deposits (deep sandy soils) at c. 35 - 40.00m OD.
- 1.3 The application lies in an area of archaeological importance, defined in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). A desk-based assessment was undertaken of this site (an area c. 13.3 ha. in total extent) by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service/Field Team in 2008 (HER No. IPS 595; SCCAS Report No. 2008/132, April 2008).
- 1.4 There is moderate to high potential for prehistoric 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.
- 1.5 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, before any groundworks take place (**see attached plan** – specifically, areas of the new building and car park). 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 5% by area: 35.00m² of the car parking area and 47.00m² of the new building. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the two areas (see attached plan). Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 46.00m of trenching in total at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.20m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.8 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. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute 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 Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain 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 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 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: 11 November 2008

Reference: / StClementsHospital-Ipswich2008

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.