

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/097**

# **Land to the west of 'The Donkey', Stone Street, Hadleigh HAD 097**

**S. Cass**  
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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** B/09/00600/FUL

**Date of Fieldwork:** 13th – 14th May 2010

**Grid Reference:** TM 0164 4374

**Funding Body:** Cameron Hamilton Homes

**Curatorial Officer:** Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Simon Cass

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-77147

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



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## Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the west of 'The Donkey', Stone Street, Hadleigh on the 13th and 14th May 2010 in advance of development of the land for the construction of new facilities for Hadleigh Bowls Club. Five trenches were excavated across the site, concentrating in particular on the area of possible medieval street frontage development and the area underneath the proposed main structures for the Bowls Club. Archaeological finds of likely later prehistoric date were encountered, along with a single undated but probably related gully feature in Trench 5.





## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land west of 'The Donkey', Stone Street, Hadleigh on the 13th and 14th May 2010 prior to the commencement of development of the site to provide new facilities for Hadleigh Bowls Club.

## **2. Geology and topography**

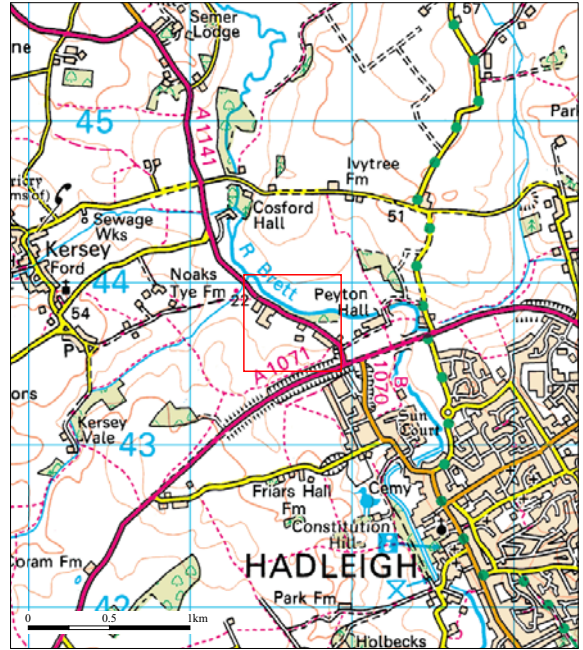
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The site lies approximately 42m southwest of the River Brett, just on the edge of the valley floor as it rises to the west and south of the site, at a height of between 23.29m to 24.08m AOD. Currently the land is used as pasture, and examination of early Ordnance Survey maps of the area suggest that this, or possibly arable farming, has been the main usage of the land for at least the last 120 years.

## **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The archaeological potential of the site stems in the main from its location within the River Brett valley, in an area known to be rich in features and finds of various dates, including several undated ring ditches of various forms, field systems and findspots of Roman, Medieval and prehistoric material. The ring ditches in particular appear to be well spread out across the valley floor, and are known on both sides of the river at distances from it of between 60-150m, so the present site would sit squarely within this occupation zone.



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Figure 1. Site Location

## **4. Methodology**

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The five trenches were to be excavated using an 8-tonne 360<sup>0</sup> tracked mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Soil would be carefully removed in shallow spits (of up to c. 0.05m at a time) until either natural geology or the first archaeological horizon was encountered. Natural geology would be confirmed by way of test-pitting to ensure it was not just a masking deposit of alluvial/colluvial soil. The trenches were all 22m long, and varied in depth from 0.49m to 1.11m below surface level.

Trenches would be hand-cleaned where appropriate and a full written and drawn record would be made (to appropriate SCCAS field-working standards) of any archaeological features encountered. Samples were taken of any suitable deposits, following guidance from SCCAS environmental specialists and common industry standards. A digital photographic archive would be created, using a 6.2 megapixel digital SLR camera.

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

Five trenches were excavated, in the positions indicated (Fig. 1.) to investigate all areas of the site, but focussing on the area of major disturbance underneath the planned new building, and the potential for a preserved medieval street frontage along the boundary with Stone Street to the north.

### **5.2 Trench 1**

This trench was 22m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.98m deep, orientated northwest/southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of up to 0.33m of pale grey brown silty sand with occasional mid orange sandy stony/gravelly lenses – interpreted as a redeposited topsoil/natural mixed deposit – above up to 0.47m of mid brown silty sand with occasional small-medium sized stone inclusions, believed to be a buried topsoil deposit. Below this was a layer up to 0.33m thick of mid orange/brown silty sand with occasional flint and stone inclusions, interpreted as a subsoil deposit, which sealed dark orange/brown sandy gravel with bands of natural silty sand with occasional small/medium gravel inclusions. The upper layer of apparently redeposited topsoil/subsoil mix is suggested as being from either work to create the adjacent road

(Stone Street), or the entrance road to Stone Street Court. No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were located within this trench.

## **5.2 Trench 2**

This trench was 22m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.59m deep, orientated northeast/southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of up to 0.33m of mid/pale grey brown silty sand with occasional flint and stone inclusions. Below this was a layer up to 0.22m thick of mid orange/brown silty sand with moderate flint and stone inclusions, interpreted as a subsoil deposit, which sealed dark orange/brown sandy gravel with bands of natural silty sand with occasional small/medium gravel inclusions.

## **5.2 Trench 3**

This trench was 23m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.52m deep, orientated northeast/southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of up to 0.46m of pale brown silty sand with occasional stone and flint inclusions above dark orange/brown sandy gravel with bands of natural silty sand with occasional small/medium gravel inclusions. No finds or deposits of archaeological interest were encountered.

## **5.2 Trench 4**

This trench was 22m long, 1.5m wide and up to 1.11m deep, orientated northeast/southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of up to 0.36m of mid grey brown silty sand with occasional flint and stone inclusions and brick flecks and fragments. Below this was a layer up to 0.77m thick of mid orange/brown silty sand with moderate flint and stone inclusions, interpreted as a subsoil deposit, which sealed dark orange/brown sandy gravel with bands of natural silty sand with occasional small/medium gravel inclusions. This trench was only 0.68m deep at its northern end, with the main difference in stratigraphy being a shallower depth of subsoil. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were encountered within this trench.

## **5.2 Trench 5**

This trench was 22m long, 1.5m wide and up to 0.1.11m deep, orientated northwest/southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of approximately 0.46m of mid grey brown silty sand topsoil with occasional flint and stone inclusions and brick flecks and fragments. Below this was a layer up to 0.65m thick of mid/pale orange/brown silty sand subsoil with moderate flint and stone inclusions, which sealed

pale orange/brown/yellow mottled silty sand with occasional gravels and flints. Two features were identified in this trench, one a small gully and the other a very ephemeral possible feature only visible as a slight shadow in the natural, possibly indicating the remains of a linear ditch/gully running parallel to the first.

Gully 0001 was 0.4m wide and 0.08m deep, orientated northeast/southwest and located toward the western end of Trench 5. It had medium sloped sides and a shallow concave/flat base and was filled with a friable pale orange/brown silty sand with occasional small stone inclusions.



Plate 1. Gully 0001, facing southwest (1m and 0.2m scales)

Feature 0003 was a slightly darker shadow visible across the trench base towards the eastern end of the trench. It was approximately 0.5m wide, though the edges were very irregular, with no perceptible depth visible. It was potentially parallel to 0001, although it was hard to determine the direction of the feature due to its nature. Small pottery pieces and struck flint flakes were located within the area of this feature, and the pottery has been suggested as being likely to date from the late prehistoric period (late Bronze to early/middle Iron Age).



Plate 2. Feature 0003, facing southwest (1m scale)

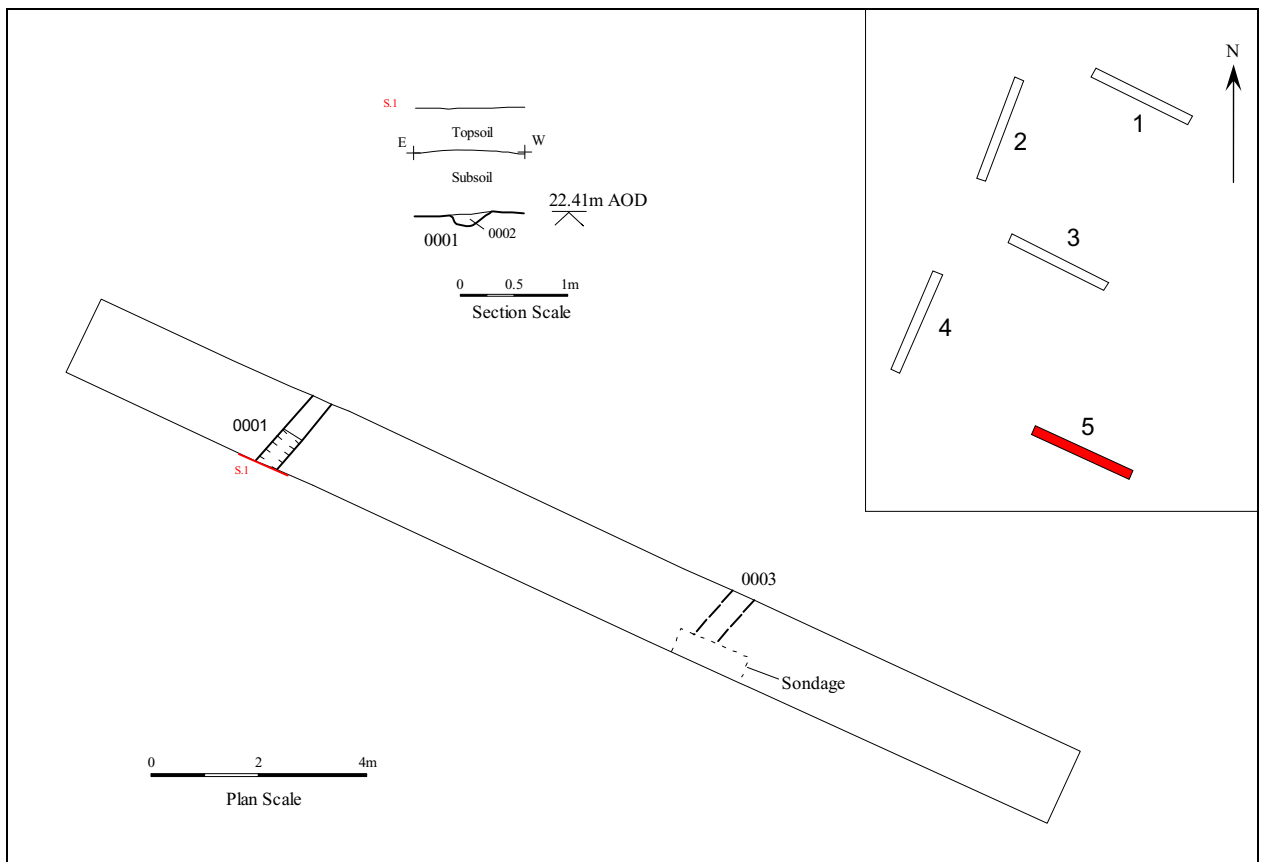


Figure 2. Trench 5 plan and section

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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By Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

A total of five finds with a weight of 23g was recovered from context 0003 as demonstrated in Table 1.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Weight/g</b>
Pottery	3	6
Worked flint	2	17
<b>Totals</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>23</b>

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 Pottery

The three pottery pieces (6g) are all slightly abraded body sherds in a hand-made flint-tempered fabric (HMF). Although flint-tempered pottery occurred from the Neolithic to Iron Age the general style of these sherds, and associated worked flint, suggests a later prehistoric date from the late Bronze to early/middle Iron Age.

### 6.3 Flint

*(Identified by Colin Pendleton)*

Two worked flint fragments have been recorded with a combined weight of 17g. The first of these is an unpatinated irregular flake dated to the later prehistoric period. The second is a primary flake, which is unpatinated, irregular and squat, and is again likely to be dated to the later prehistoric period.

### 6.7 Discussion of the material evidence

This is a very small and limited collection of finds, however the two groups do appear to be contemporary. The HER record indicates some prehistoric activity within a kilometre of the current site. For instance, a Bronze Age barrow, pottery and 'gritty' Iron Age ceramics have been noted north of Cosford Bridge (HAD 09). Flint-gritted Iron Age pottery has also been recorded at Aldham Mill (HAD 015), as well as a Bronze Age axehead near Broom Hill (HAD 039). Furthermore a number of later prehistoric sites (to the south-east of the current work) have been excavated, although these are yet to appear on the HER record.

## **7. Discussion**

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The scant archaeological evidence provided by this evaluation nonetheless serves to indicate the greater spread of further prehistoric activity in the River Brett valley, although in and of itself the features encountered provide little information regarding the precise nature of archaeological activity within the present site.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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Due to the nature of the development, and the depth of overburden covering the identified archaeology, it is believed that preservation *in situ* is easily accomplished with regards to the feature(s) encountered in Trench 5, as this area is due to be built up to form the level bowling green, with minimal topsoil removal involved. No further archaeological works are recommended to be necessary as part of this development, although any future work on the site is likely to require due consideration with regards to the noted archaeology, dependant on the nature of the work intended.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

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Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Store Location: **H / 80 / 4.**

## **10. List of contributors and acknowledgements**

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The evaluation was carried out by Bill Brooks and Simon Cass from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the production of site plans and sections was carried out by Jonathan van Jennians and



Simon Cass respectively, and the specialist finds report by Andy Fawcett. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

### **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.



## Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

### Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

#### LAND WEST OF THE DONKEY, STONE STREET, HADLEIGH, SUFFOLK (B/09/00600/FUL)

*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 has been granted by Babergh District Council (B/09/00600/FUL) for the construction of new facilities for Hadleigh Bowling Club on Land west of The Donkey, Stone Street, Hadleigh (TM 016 437). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The site (0.37 ha. in area), currently used as paddock, is located on the west side of Stone Street at c.23.00m AOD. The soils are deep loam derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift.
- 1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the west of an undated crop-mark complex recorded by aerial reconnaissance (HER no. HAD 029). There is high potential for encountering archaeological deposits at this location given the proximity to known remains and also given the landscape setting, above the floodplain of and overlooking the River Brett, which is topographically favourable for early occupation. The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
  - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, 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 specification.**
- 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 condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation

(WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>).

- 1.10 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the fieldwork, a post-excavation assessment and final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 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.
- 1.12 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.
- 1.13 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*.
- 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: Trenched Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is c. 185.00m<sup>2</sup>. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in c. 103.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.80m 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).
- 3.6 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 Dr Helen Chappell, 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. 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 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive repository before the fieldwork commences. 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, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive repository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering,

organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

- 5.14 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>).
- 5.15 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.
- 5.17 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.18 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 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 Service Delivery  
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR  
Tel: 01284 352197  
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 4 May 2010

Reference: / StoneStreet-Hadleigh2010

**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 Database

CONTEXT	FEATURE	GRID SQ	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	PERIOD/PHASE
0001	0001	TR 5	Gully Cut	Linear gully, orientated approximately northeast/southwest towards the western end of Trench 5. U-shaped profile, with an uneven/flat base 0.43m wide and 0.08m deep.	
0002	0001	TR 5	Gully Fill	Pale orange/brown friable silty sand with occasional small gravel/stone inclusions. Fill of gully 0001	
0003	0003	TR 5	Indeterminate feat	Possible ephemeral gully towards the eastern end of Trench 5. Only faintly visible in plan, no identifiable depth to feature when excavated. Finds appear to come from the remains of this feature. Suspected shallow remains of northeast/southwest orientated gully, parallel to 0001.	Later Prehistoric