

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/101

**Ipswich East Fire Station, The Havens, Ransomes
Europark, Ipswich
IPS 625**

HER Information

Planning Application:	10/00068/FPC
Date of Fieldwork:	24th May 2010
Grid Reference:	TM 2078 4142
Funding Body:	Suffolk Fire & Rescue Service
Curatorial Officer:	Jess Tipper
Project Officer:	Linzi Everett
OASIS ID:	suffolkc1-78143

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at The Havens, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich (TM 2078 4142; IPS 625) in advance of a proposal to build a new fire station and associated car parking. Two features were recorded, a ditch likely to have been a former field boundary, and a small, round pit rich in charcoal which may represent burning in situ. Similar features are well documented from this part of Ipswich but their date and function remain unclear at present. Datable material was not recovered from either feature.

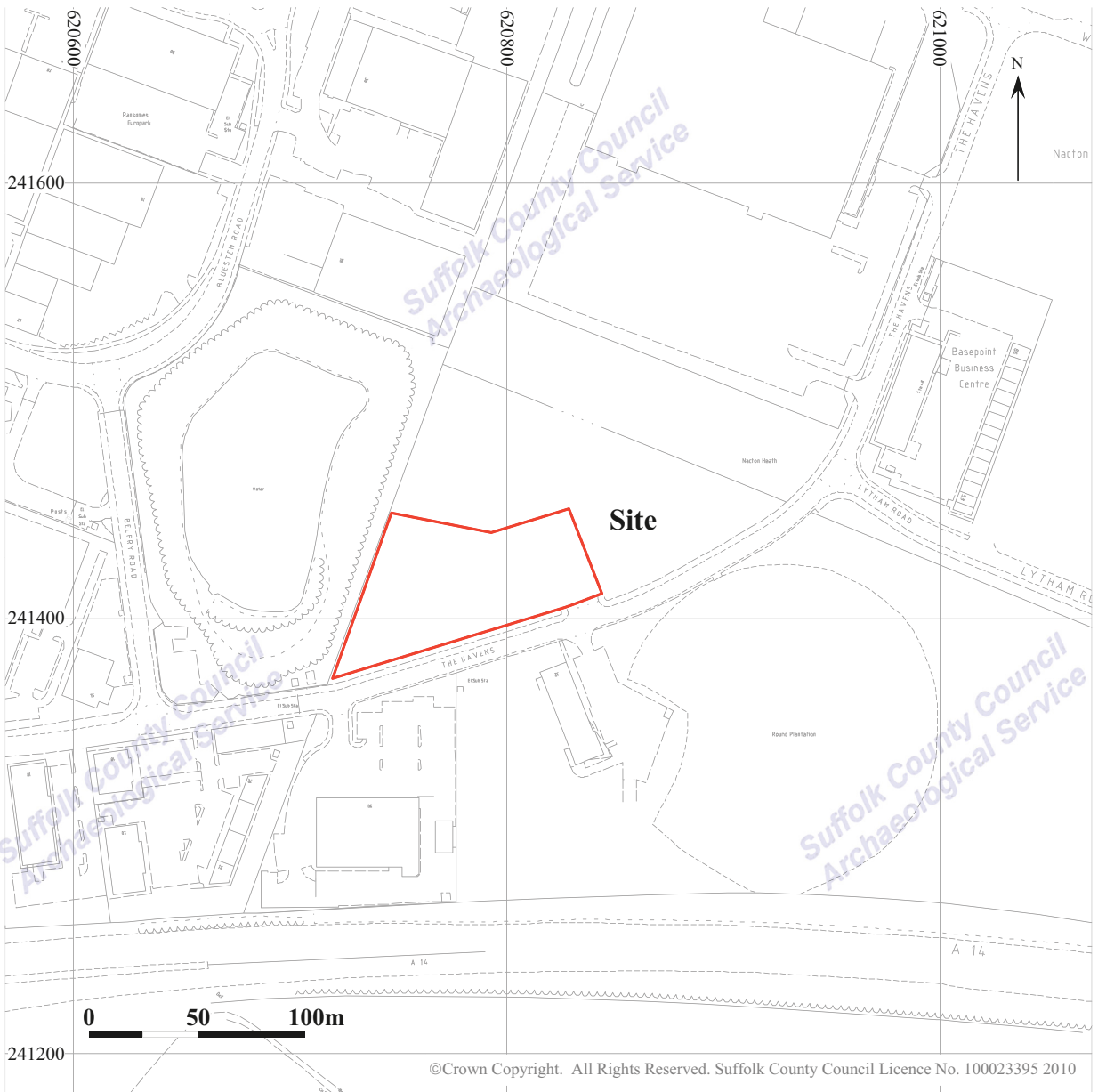
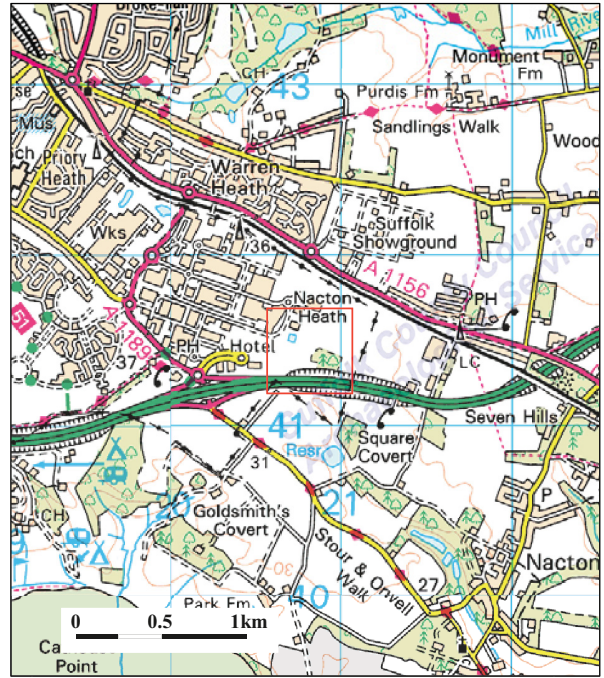
1. Introduction

A planning application was made for a new building and car parking on land at The Havens, Ransoms Europark, Ipswich. The site is centred on TM 2078 4142 and comprises a total of approximately 0.5 hectares.

The site lies close to known archaeological activity, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). Immediately to the north and west of the site, later prehistoric features were recorded during building work. It was felt therefore that the development work would cause ground disturbance with the potential to destroy archaeological deposits were they present. As such, there was an initial requirement for an archaeological evaluation by trial trench, as outlined in a Brief and Specification produced by Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team (Appendix II). The SCCAS Field Team was subsequently commissioned to carry out the work which was funded by Suffolk Fire & Rescue Service.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at approximately 35m OD, on generally flat former heathland. The drift geology underlying the site is glaciofluvial sand.



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Figure 1. Site location

3. Archaeological and historical background

The high archaeological potential for the site was based predominantly on its location immediately to the south and east of Later prehistoric features (IPS 252; IPS 253) recorded during previous construction work. It was felt that the location had good potential for evidence of prehistoric activity to be present.

4. Methodology

Trial trenching was carried out on 24th May 2010. The trenches were excavated under the supervision of an archaeologist, using a JCB mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket, removing overburden until the top of the first undisturbed archaeological deposit or natural subsoil was revealed. Hand cleaning of the exposed surfaces was carried out where necessary in order to clarify the nature of the deposits and identify cut features. Both the exposed trench surfaces and upcast spoil were examined visually for artefactual evidence, and both were subject to a metal detector survey.

Identified contexts were allocated numbers within a unique continuous numbering system under the HER code IPS 625 (Appendix I). Context information was recorded on SCCAS 'pro-forma' recording sheets.

A photographic record, both monochrome prints and digital shots, was made throughout. The evaluation archive will be deposited in the County HER at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

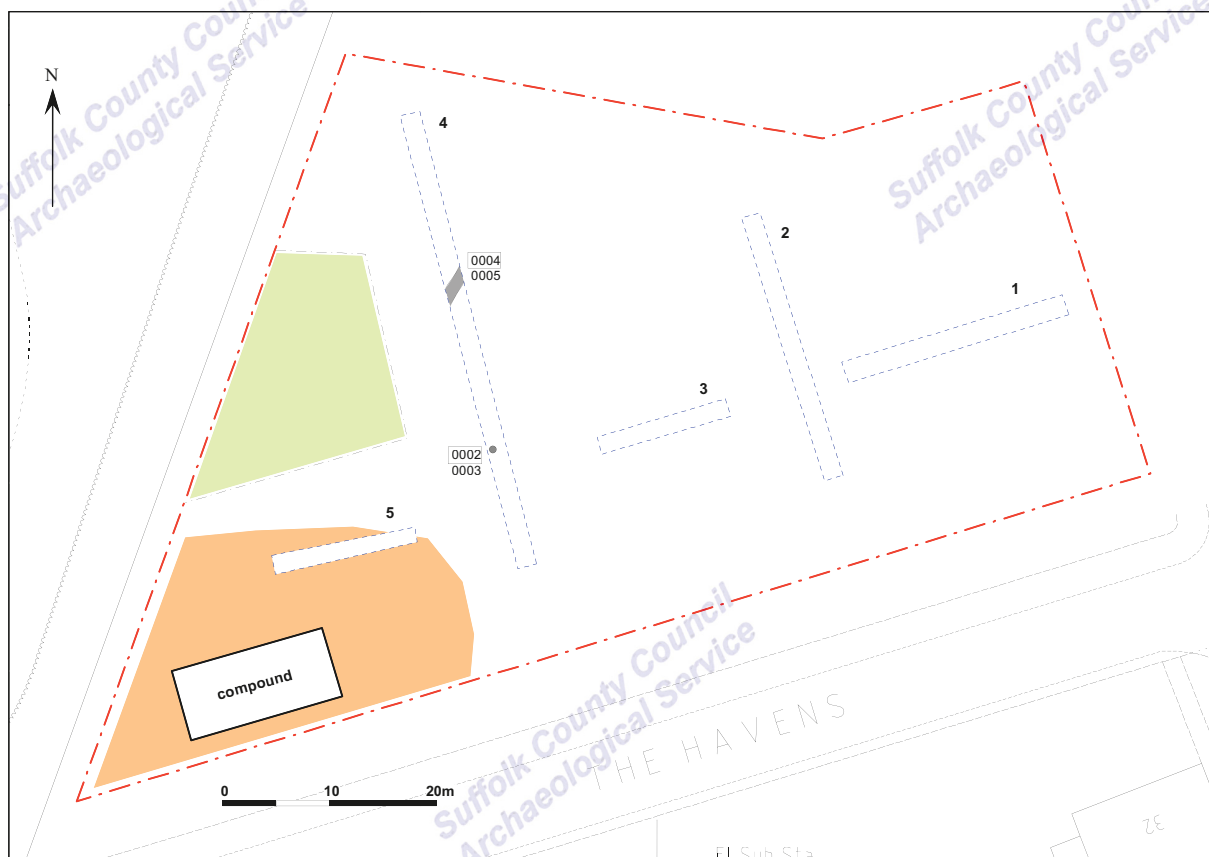
5. Results

Five trenches were opened within the development area, the dimensions of which were as follows.

	Length (m)	Area sq. m	Width (m)	Depth (m)
Trench 1	21.5	43	2	0.35
Trench 2	25	45	1.8	0.35
Trench 3	12.5	22.5	1.8	0.35
Trench 4	43	77.4	1.8	0.35-0.6
Trench 5	13.5	24.3	1.8	0.3

Table 1. Trench dimensions

Figure 2 shows the location of the excavated trenches within the development area. A more detailed plan of the features within Trench 4 and drawn sections are shown in Figure 3.



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Figure 2. Trial trench locations. Archaeological features are shaded grey.

To the west of the development area, a portion of the site was fenced off and unavailable for trenching (Figure 2, shaded green). This will be left undeveloped in order to protect a species of grass. Compound cabins were present in the south west corner, where the surface was composed of hardcore and building rubble (Figure 2, shaded orange). Trench 5 showed the rubble to be c.0.4m thick and suggests that the area had been previously stripped, either during the construction of the lagoon to the west or the road to the south.

Trench 4

Two features were recorded in this trench:

0002 was a small, circular pit with a diameter of c.0.55m. It measured up to 0.15m deep with a flattish base and rounded sides and was filled by 0003, a charcoal rich sandy fill with occasional small flint inclusions. 100% of this fill was removed for environmental sampling. At the base of the pit, the natural subsoil was a reddish-pink colour,

suggesting that some burning in situ had occurred, or the contents of the pit had been placed there while still hot. No finds were recovered from the pit fill.

0004 was a SW-NE aligned ditch measuring c.0.86m wide and c.0.24m deep, with sloping sides breaking fairly sharply to a flat base. The ditch was filled by 0005, a mid brown friable sand with occasional small flints and regular roots. Ditch 0004 cut the natural subsoil and was sealed by topsoil.

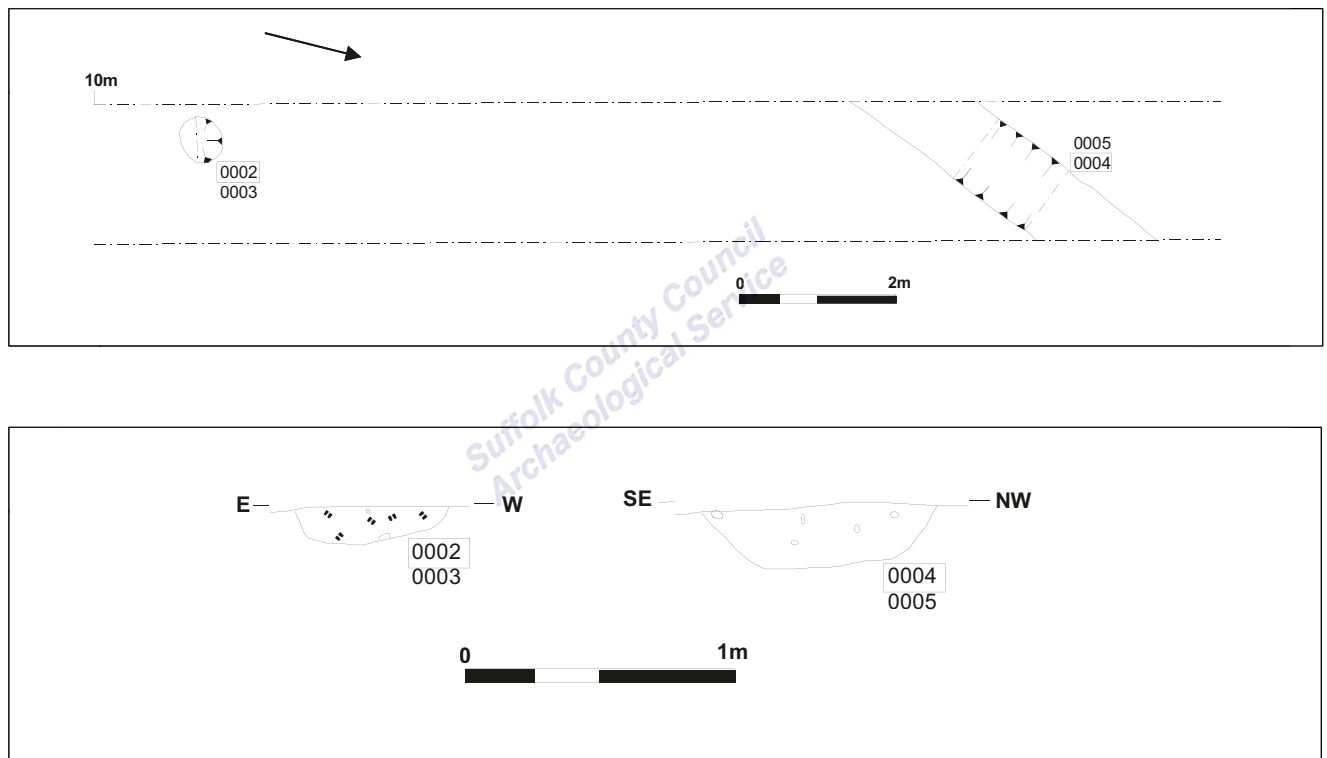


Figure 3. Plan of Trench 4; sections through pit 0002 and ditch 0004



Plate 1. View of Trench 4, looking north.



Plate 2. East - west section of pit 0002

6. Finds evidence (Andy Fawcett)

Burnt Flint

Only one context contained finds at the Fire Station, ditch fill 0005. The finds were retrieved from a sample and consist solely of burnt flint (5 fragments @ 12g). The flint pieces are small and variable in colour, ranging from red to white. The redder fragments could represent some sort of fire event, and may not be of archaeological significance. The whiter pieces are possibly the remnants of flint used in the 'pot boiling' process. The assemblage is very small and on its own undatable.

7. Environmental evidence (Val Fryer)

Introduction and method statement

Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit fill 0003 (sample 1) and from ditch fill 0005 (sample 2).

The samples were bulk floated by SCCAS and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. All plant macrofossils were charred. Modern contaminants, including fibrous and woody roots, fungal sclerotia, seeds and arthropod remains, were present within sample 1 and abundant within sample 2.

Results

The assemblage from sample 1 was large (1.2 litres in volume) and almost entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, some of which were quite large (>10mm). Charred root/stem fragments were also recorded along with occasional pieces of black porous material, which were almost certainly residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. The assemblage from sample 2 was very sparse, containing occasional small fragments of charcoal/charred wood, pieces of black tarry material and a single indeterminate seed.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, the material within sample 1 is moderately well preserved and may be the product of a single episode of burning. However, the origin of the material is uncertain and it is also unclear how or why such material came to be incorporated within deposit 0003. Material within this assemblage may be suitable for C14 dating if required.

The small assemblage from sample 2 is very sparse, with the remains being both abraded and very fragmented. This may indicate that the macrofossils are derived from scattered refuse, some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the ditch fill.

Although little can be said about the origin of this material, the assemblages do indicate that plant macrofossils are present within the archaeological horizon at Ipswich East Fire Station. Therefore, if further interventions are planned within this area, it is suggested that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20 – 40 litres in volume are taken from any dated features recorded during excavation.

Context No.	0003	0005
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	x
Charcoal >5mm		xxxx
Charcoal >10mm		xxx
Charred root/stem	xx	x
Indet.seed		x
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	
Black tarry material		x
Sample volume (litres)		
Volume of flot (litres)	1.2	<0.1
% flot sorted	<12.5%	100%

Key:

x = 1 - 10 specimens

xx = 11 - 50 specimens

xxx = 51 - 100 specimens

xxxx = 100+ specimens

Table 2. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

8. Discussion and recommendations for further work

The results of the evaluation show a low density of archaeology, and beyond the obviously disturbed south west corner, there was no sign of truncation or disturbance which may have destroyed any deposits once present.

The presence of pit 0002 is of note, as similar features have been recorded elsewhere in this part of Ipswich where they have been associated with the former airport and may have had a possible World War Two function. The single ditch was not datable and in isolation, which does not contribute to the understanding of any enclosure patterns in the area. The low density of features and lack of artefactual evidence from the topsoil suggests no further intensive archaeological study of the site is necessary.

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 I

OPNO	FEATURE	TRENCH	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION	OVER	UNDER
0001	0001		Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown friable loam with regular chalk flecks. Uniform 260mm thick throughout trench.	0003; 0005	
0002	0002	4	Pit cut	Small, circular pit c.0.55m diameter, up to 0.15m deep. Flattish base, rounded sides, pink heat altered sand in base. Sampled		
0003	0002	4	Pit fill	Dark grey/black sand mottled with pale yellow sand. Frequent charcoal lumps and flecks, occasional small flints.		0001
0004	0004	4	Ditch cut	SW-NE aligned ditch, 0.8m wide, 0.24m deep. Sloping sides breaking quite sharply to a flat base.		
0005	0004	4	Ditch fill	Friable mid brown sand. Reg. small flints Sampled.		0001

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The Archaeological Service
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LAND AT THE HAVENS, RANSOMES EUROPARK, 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 has been granted by Suffolk County Council application for the erection of a fire station on Land at the Havens, Ransomes Europark, Ipswich (TM 2078 4142). **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 (0.53 ha. in area) is located on the north side of The Havens at c.35.00m AOD. The soils are deep sand derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift.
 - 1.4 This application lies within close proximity of known archaeological activity, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. In particular, later prehistoric features have been recorded immediately to the north (HER no. IPS 252) and west (HER no. IPS 253), during the construction of Ransomes Europark. There is high potential for further archaeological deposits to be located in this area. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance 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 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.eareports.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.263.00m². 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.146.00m of trenching (maximum) at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 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: 29 April 2010

Reference: / RansomesEuropark-Ipswich2010

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.