

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/124

## Part Garden, Church Green House, Low Street, Badingham BDG 051

**S. Cass**

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** C/07/1857/OUT

**Date of Fieldwork:** 29th June 2010

**Grid Reference:** TM 3061 6823

**Funding Body:** Mr J Ashley-Smith

**Curatorial Officer:** Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Simon Cass

**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-78867

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 in front of Church Green House, Low Street, Badingham on the 29th June 2010. Two linear features were revealed, one dating to the Roman or Post-Roman period. It is recommended that an appropriate mitigation strategy would be for archaeological monitoring of the footings of the new building.

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## 1. Introduction

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Planning permission (C/07/1857/OUT) was granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council for the erection of a new single-storey dwelling on land to the front of Church Green House, Low Street, Badingham. Due to the size and location of the development, a single trench evaluation was requested by Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team, in order to assess the potential for the presence of archaeological remains on the site that may be affected by the proposed works and inform any potential mitigation strategy should it be required.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site lies on a south-facing slope above a tributary of the River Alde, at a height of between 25.7m and 34m AOD. The underlying geology is listed as calcareous clayey soils, with localised non-calcareous clayey soil outcroppings. The geology exposed in the trench appeared to consist of this non-calcareous soil, with sandy clayey soil towards the southern end of the trench, though this area was disturbed by root action.

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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The site lies in an area of Archaeological Importance, as identified in the County Historic Environment Record. A palaeolithic flint flake (BDG 030) is recorded as being found c. 200m east of the site, and an inhumation of either medieval or Saxon date (BDG 040) was found c. 160m to the northwest. BDG 046 relates to some Roman material found 'near Badingham church', though no more precise location is known. In addition, the site lies some 80m from the Church of St John the Baptist (BDG 029), which is likely to share the location of a church recorded in the Domesday Book. The location of the site, adjacent to the probable main medieval road through the village, and close enough to the church to be within its likely medieval core suggested that there was good potential for archaeological remains to be present relating to this period.

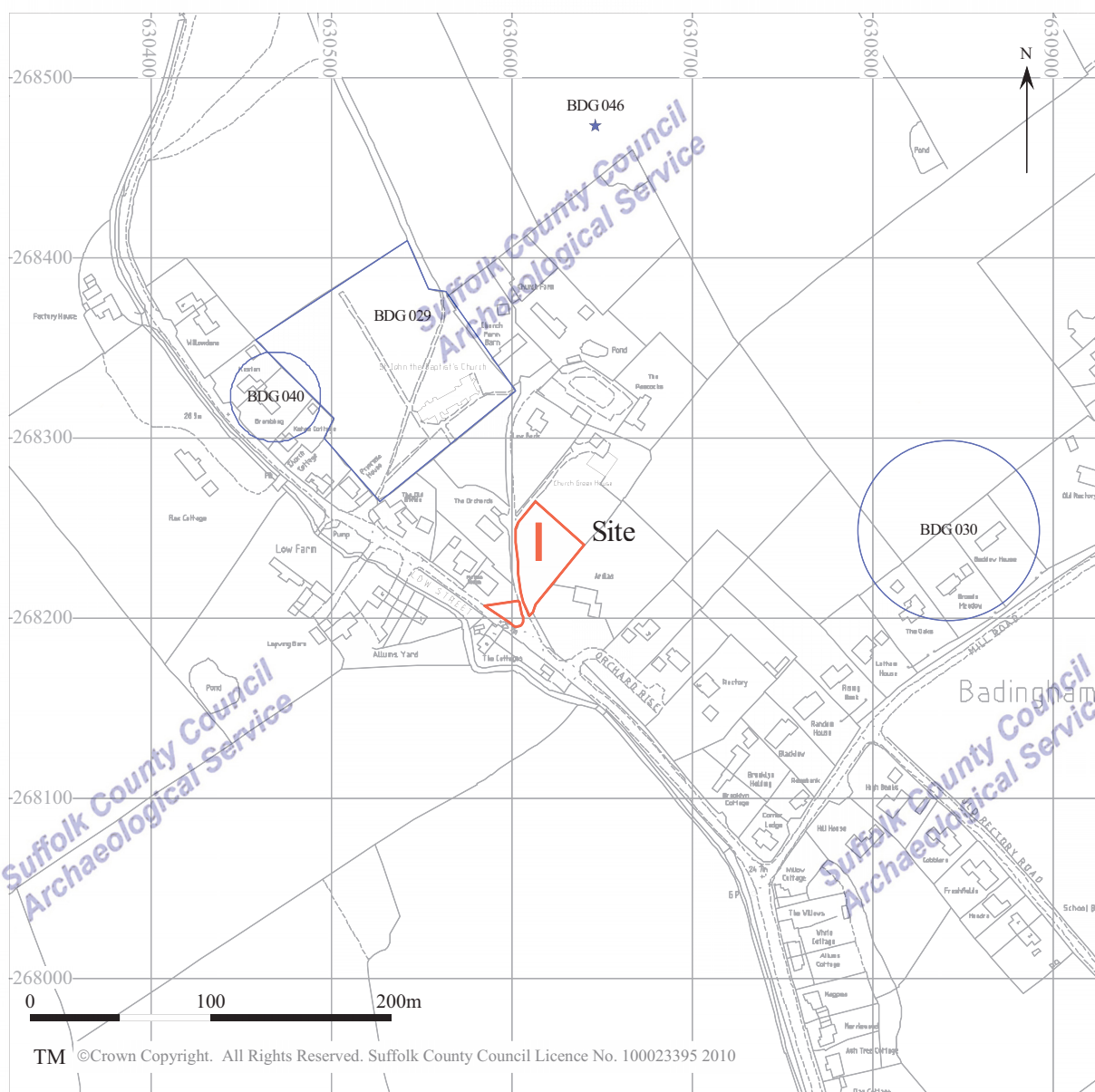


Figure 1. Site location

## 4. Methodology

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The trench was excavated using an 180<sup>0</sup> JCB-type mechanical excavator, provided by the client, fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket, under constant archaeological supervision. Soil was removed carefully, in shallow spits of c. 0.05m, until either archaeological deposits or undisturbed natural geology was encountered.

Archaeological deposits were hand-cleaned and excavated in order to attempt to locate dateable finds and characterise the features encountered.

A full written record was made, alongside hand-drawn plans and sections at appropriate scales (normally 1:20 and 1:50) and digital photographs were taken using a 6.2megapixel digital SLR camera. All finds were retained for analysis.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Trench 1

This trench was 20m long, 1.6m wide and up to 1.1m deep (at the southern end), orientated north-south. The stratigraphy exposed consisted of up to 1.0m of mid greyish brown clayey sandy silt topsoil with occasional small/medium stones and flints above natural yellowish/grey/orange silty sand towards the southern end of the trench, while at the northern end there was c. 0.5m of topsoil above 0.3m of disturbed natural geology, with very frequent root disturbance present, sealing cleaner natural sandy clays at a depth of 0.8m.

The apparent use of the land as an orchard in the post-war period may be considered as the most likely cause of the frequent root action evident in the trench, and the depth of topsoil with no distinguishable subsoil deposits, although trees currently surrounding the site are also likely to have caused significant root disturbance.

### ***Roman / Post-Roman***

Ditch 0003 was 1.0m wide, at least 0.4m deep and also orientated northeast/southwest. It had a shallow sloping south-eastern side, to a concave base, with a steeply angled northern side and was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy silt with



occasional flints and flecks of charcoal. Unfortunately, root disturbance present on the northwestern side had damaged the feature, and its full profile could not be ascertained. This feature contained residual Late Neolithic Beaker pottery, probably residual Roman ceramic building material (too abraded to determine whether it was brick or tile) and a single boars tusk. As the two dateable finds are likely to be residual, it is not possible to date the feature more accurately than to the Roman or post-Roman periods.

### **Undated**

Gully 0001 was 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep, with steep curved sides to a sharply concave base, orientated approximately north-east/south-west. It was filled with a mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt deposit, with occasional small stone inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

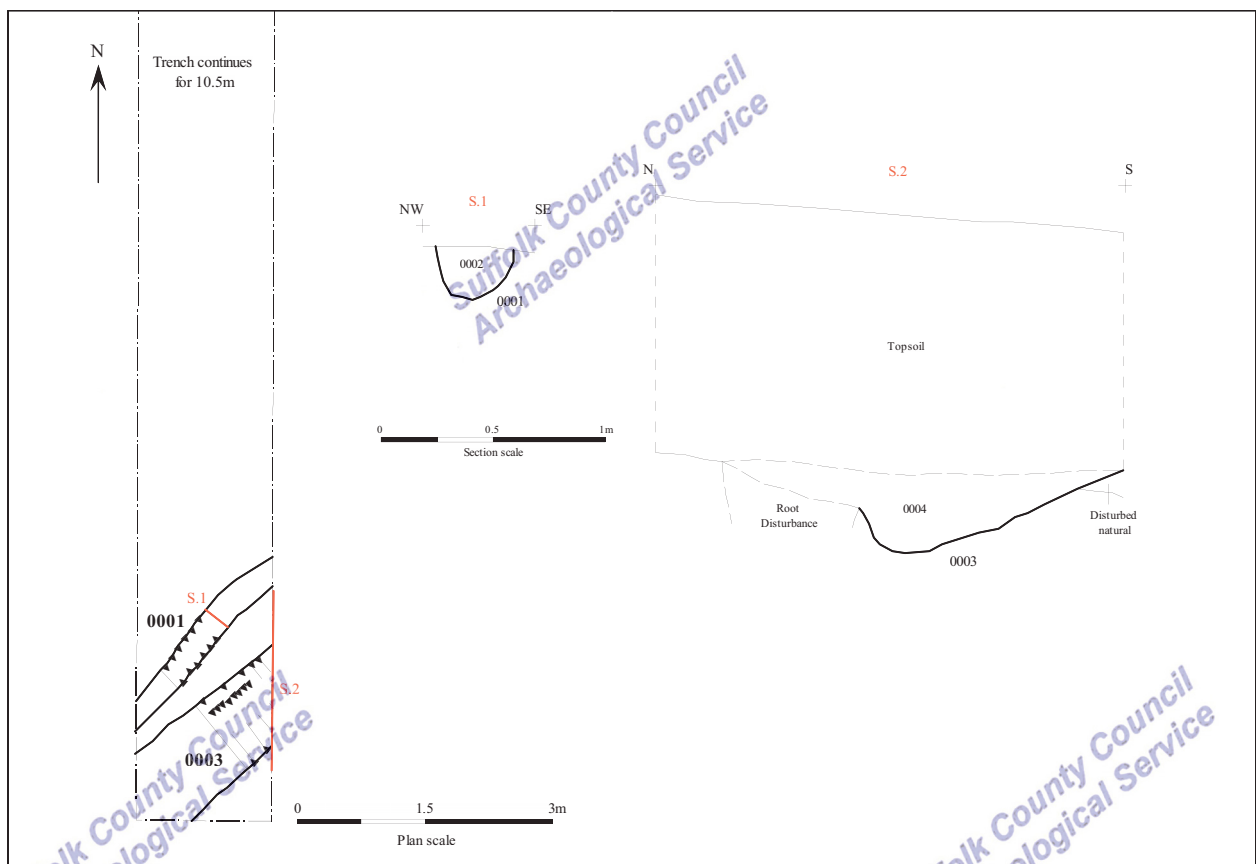


Figure 2. Trench 1 plan and sections





Plate 1. Gully 0001 and ditch 0003, facing north-east.

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

By Stephen Benfield

### 6.1 Introduction

There is only a very small quantity of finds consisting of single pieces of pottery, ceramic building material and animal bone (Table 1). All were recovered from a single context (0004) in the ditch 0003.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	1	2
Ceramic building material (CBM)	1	81
Animal bone	1	19

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities.

### 6.2 Pottery

There is a single small pottery sherd weighing 2g. The sherd is about 5-6mm thick and is slightly abraded. The fabric contains a moderate density of white (calcified) flint-temper up to about 2mm in length, but is mostly relatively fine, fine grog-temper and some sand. The surface is oxidised a brownish-red and is decorated with a row of close-set fingertip impressions making a series of V shapes, often referred to as a 'crows foot' pattern. The sherd is typical of pottery in the Beaker tradition and can be dated to the Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age.

### **6.3 Ceramic building material**

The single piece of CBM, which weighs 81g, is heavily abraded. It is red-brown in colour and made from sandy clay which contains few other visible inclusions. It is about 22mm thick and appears to be from a flat brick or tile. Given the thickness and the nature of the piece there is little doubt that it is of Roman date.

### **6.4 Faunal remains**

The single animal bone (weight 19g), an unmodified boar tusk, is broken at both ends. The condition of the tusk appears good and, although it cannot be dated, does not necessarily suggest any great antiquity.

### **6.5 Discussion of the material evidence**

The Beaker sherd is clearly residual in this context. The latest dated find is the piece of Roman brick or tile, although this is quite abraded which suggests that it may have been of some antiquity when deposited here. The boar tusk cannot be dated but appears relatively fresh, however, it is also quite tough and could be of some antiquity. The finds indicate that the context is at least of Roman date and possibly dates later.

## **7. Discussion**

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The presence of residual Roman and prehistoric artefacts in this area is to be expected, given the known archaeology nearby on this side of the river valley, and the topography of the site. The late Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery sherd in particular is of interest as it is suggestive of occupation within close proximity to, and possibly within, the site. The undated boar's tusk appears most likely to be the find most accurately associated with the life of the ditch it was found in, although it does not help to date the feature directly. Examination of the early Ordnance Survey map covering this area suggests that the ditch may be an earlier part of the field-boundary system still surviving at that time, although the ditch found in the evaluation trench does not appear on the map itself. The second, smaller, ditch is believed to be of equivalent date to the larger due to the proximity and orientation similarities, suggestive of the potential for a redefinition of the boundary at some point.

## 8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

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The most likely conclusion for the results obtained from this evaluation is that the dateable finds identified in ditch 0003 are residual in nature, and have been redeposited in the fill of a possible medieval field boundary, which fell out of use prior to the late 1800's. Carbon-dating of the tusk could potentially confirm this, but is not recommended at this time as there is the potential for it also to be residual in nature. It is anticipated that there will be a requirement for further works to be carried out as a part of this development, and that a suitable methodology would be that of continuous monitoring of any ground disturbance such as excavation of footings and/or service runs.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

T:\ENV\ARC\MSWORKS3\PARISH\Badingham

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Store Location: Parish Box H / 79 / 4

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The evaluation was carried out by 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 were carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians and Simon Cass respectively, and the specialist finds report was written by Stephen Benfield. 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.

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## Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

### Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

PART GARDEN, CHURCH GREEN HOUSE, LOW STREET,  
BADINGHAM, SUFFOLK (C/07/1857/OUT)

*The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.*

#### 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Outline planning permission has been granted by Suffolk Coastal District Council (C/07/1857/OUT) for the erection of dwelling and garage at Part Garden, Church Green House, Low Street, Badingham (TM 306 682). **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 is located on the east side of a tributary of the River Alde at c.30.00m OD. The soils are described as deep clay of the Hanslope Series, derived from the underlying chalky till.
- 1.4 This application is located in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, to the south of the medieval church (HER no. BDG 029). The site has good potential for the discovery of hitherto unknown heritage assets of archaeological interest in view of its proximity to the medieval church. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the 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.eagareports.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 The following trenched evaluation is required:

- A single linear trial trench is to be excavated, 20.00m long x 1.80m wide to cover the area of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed.

- 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 depository 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 depository 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>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 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 hardcopy 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  
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR  
Tel: 01284 352197  
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

Date: 16 June 2010

Reference: / LowStreet-Badingham2010

**This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**

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## Appendix 2. Context database

CONTEXT	FEATURE	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0001	0001	Gully Cut	Narrow linear feature, 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep, with vertical sloping sides to a concave base, orientated approximately NE-SW. No finds
0002	0001	Gully Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy clayey silt with occasional small flints and stones.
0003	0003	Ditch Cut	Ditch, c. 1m wide and visible to 0.35m in depth, orientated NE-SW, with medium sloped SE side to a sharp concave base. NW edge of feature disturbed by apparent root action, though surviving edge appears to be steeper than SE side.
0004	0003	Ditch Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate/occasional reddish brown sandy silt mottling and with moderate/occasional charcoal flecks and intermittent pieces, very occasional small/medium sub-angular flints. Finds include animal tooth, CBM and 1 small pottery fragment.