

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/140

**403 - 439 Bramford Road
Ipswich
IPS 628**

M. Sommers
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www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

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

HER Information

Planning Application No: IP/04/01176/OUT

Date of Fieldwork: 19th – 21st July 2010

Grid Reference: TM 1447 4544

Funding Body: CgMs Consulting (on behalf of Taylor Wimpey plc)

Curatorial Officer: Keith Wade

Project Officer: Mark Sommers

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-80160

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

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Disclaimer

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of 403 - 439 Bramford Road, Ipswich, in advance of a housing development. Nine trenches with a total length of 190m were excavated across the site. Within these a single undated ditch and a single pit, from which a small amount of Late Neolithic pottery was recovered, were excavated and recorded (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service for CgMs Consulting).

1. Introduction

A residential development is proposed for an area of land top the rear of 403 - 439 Bramford Road, Ipswich. Planning permission has been granted (IP/04/01176/OUT) but with an attached condition calling for an agreed programme of archaeological work to be in place prior to the commencement of the development.

The first stage of the programme of work, as specified in the Brief and Specification produced by Keith Wade of the Suffolk County Council Conservation Team (Appendix 1) is the undertaking of a trenched evaluation in order to ascertain what levels of archaeological evidence may be present within the development area and to inform any mitigation strategies that may be deemed necessary.

The National Grid Reference for the approximate centre of the site is TM 1447 4544. Figure 1 shows a location plan of the site.

The archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service's Field Team who were commissioned CgMs Consulting on behalf of their client, Taylor Wimpey plc.

2. Geology and topography

The site is situated on a south facing slope running down towards the River Gipping. The northern end of the site is relatively level plateau at a height of c. 9.7m OD. This continues for c. 35m before sloping down to a height of c. 5m OD at the southern end of the plot. It comprises the former site of 413 and 415 Bramford Road, a pair of semi-detached houses that have been recently demolished, and their associated gardens.

The underlying geology comprises River Terrace Gravels over Upper Chalk.

The site is located within the area of later urban expansion of the town of Ipswich during the late 19th and early 20th century which saw the large scale construction of red-brick terraced housing along the existing Bramford Road and the creation of new roads to the

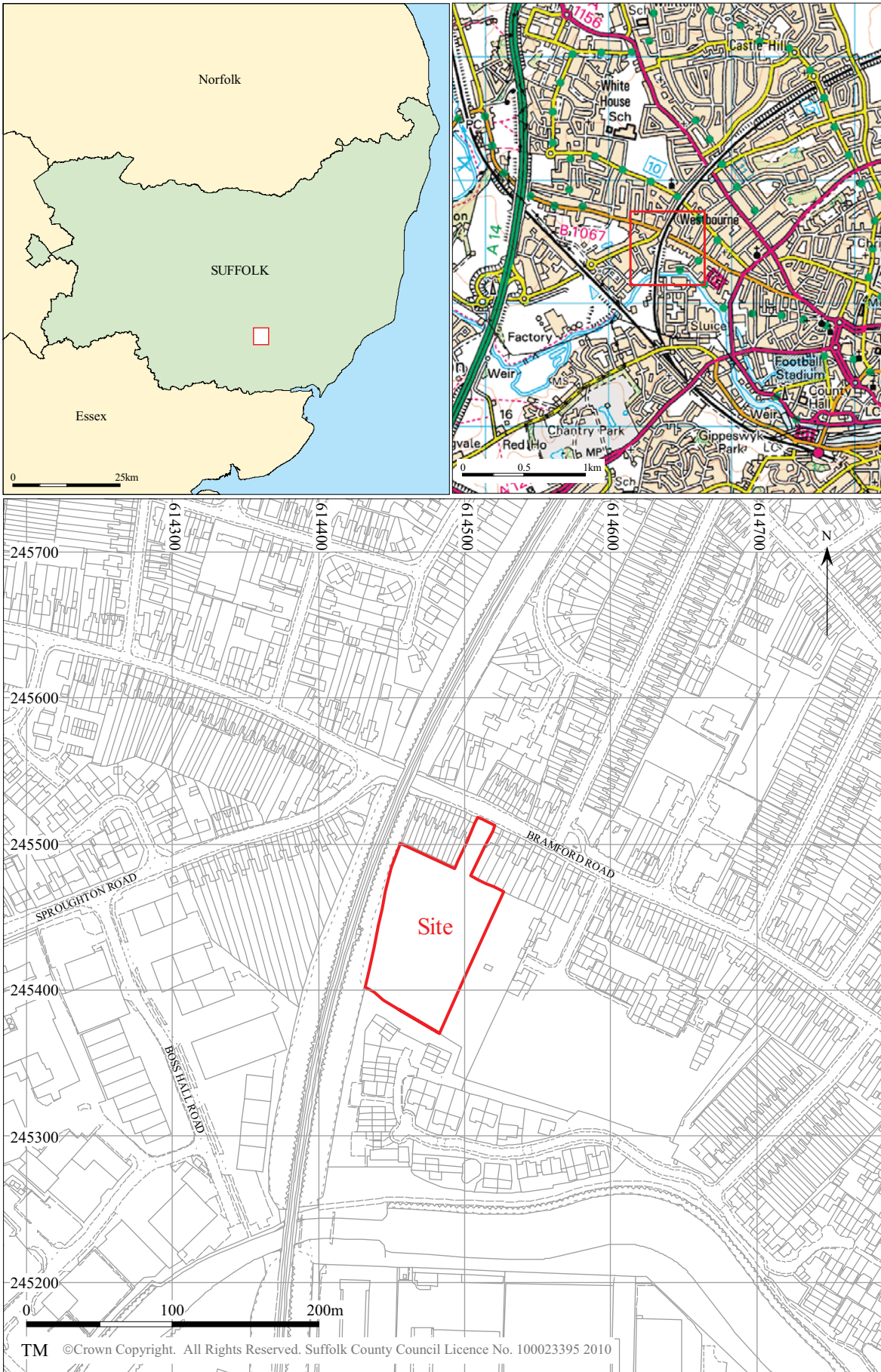


Figure 1. Site location plan

north. The Ipswich to Lowestoft railway line, opened 1859, runs on a raised embankment along the western edge of the site. Prior to urbanisation this area was relatively rural and comprised open farmland.

3. Archaeological and historical background

There are no known sites recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) within the proposed site although a number of sites are located in the vicinity.

St. Albur's Chapel (HER ref. IPS 241), a Saxon establishment known from documentary evidence is believed to be located close to the west edge of the site, a Saxon brooch was found 150m north of the site (HER ref. IPS 025) and a sherd of Ipswich ware discovered 100m to the northeast (HER ref. IPS 102). There is evidence for medieval activity in the area in the form of the filled in moat, associated with the demolished Boss Hall (HER ref. IPS 100), which lies 200m to the southwest.

The topographical location of the site, high ground overlooking a river valley, is likely to have attracted prehistoric activity and possibly burials. Prehistoric activity has been recorded c. 50m to the southeast during a previous evaluation (Heard 2008).

This site is therefore considered to have a relatively high potential for archaeological deposits to be present. This development will entail significant disturbance to the existing land surface which could result in damage and/or destruction of any archaeological remains that may be present.

4. Methodology

The trial trenches were machine excavated down to the level of the natural subsoil using small tracked excavator fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket.

The machining of the trenches was closely observed throughout in order to identify archaeological features and deposits and to recover any artefacts that might be revealed. Excavation continued until the undisturbed natural subsoil was encountered, the exposed surface of which was then examined for cut features or deposits. Any

features/deposits identified were sampled through hand excavation in order to determine their depth and shape and to recover datable artefacts. All features excavated were planned at a scale of 1:50 and their cross-sections drawn at a scale of 1:20. Once the features had been sampled the excavated sections were enlarged to maximise the chances of retrieving datable artefacts. Samples of the fills were taken from the majority of the features to enable further analysis if deemed to be useful.

Following excavation the nature of the overburden was recorded, the trench locations were plotted and the depths were noted. A photographic record of the work undertaken was also compiled using a 10 megapixel digital camera.

5. Results

Nine trenches with a total length of 190m were excavated (Fig. 2). They were numbered 1 to 9 in order of their excavation.

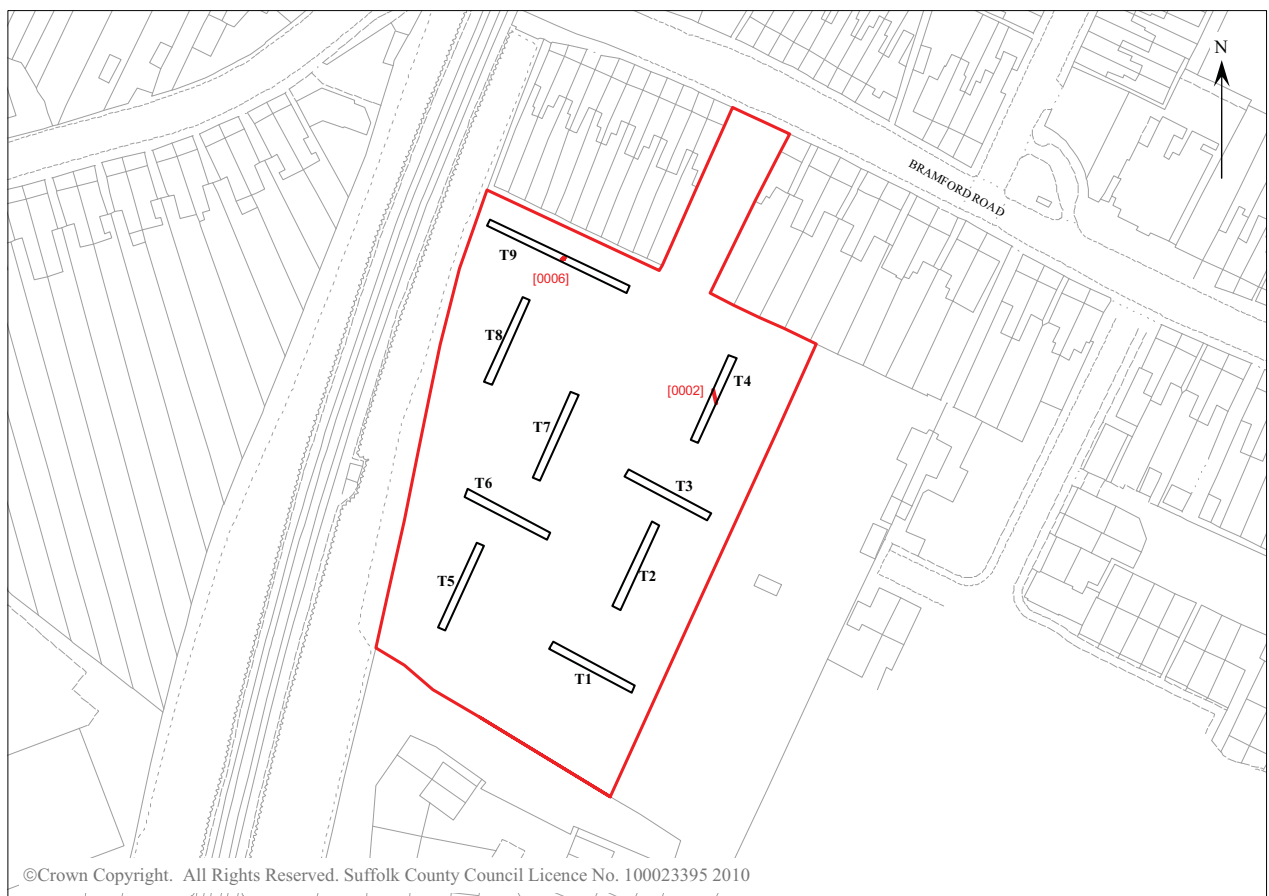


Figure 2. Trench location plan
(also showing feature locations)

The natural subsoil comprised yellow/orange sand and gravel and was encountered at depths ranging from 0.3m in the northwest corner of the site, to 1.3m in the lower, southwest end of the site. In all but one trench (T8) the stratigraphy consisted of topsoil (0009) over a brown sand and gravel layer (0010) which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil. The following table comprises a summary of the stratigraphy and depths encountered in each trench:

<u>Trench</u>	<u>Max depth of natural</u>	<u>Stratigraphy</u>
T1	1.2m	0.4m of topsoil over 0.8m of brown sand and gravel (0010) (plate I). Surface of natural subsoil undulated with a rise to only 0.9m below ground surface at centre of trench.
T2	1.0m SW end 0.3m NE end	Topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil at the northeast end of the trench. At a point c. 7m from the northeast end the natural subsoil dipped down to a depth of 1m and was overlain by brown sand and gravel (0010).
T3	1.1m SE end 0.4m NW end	0.3m of topsoil over 0.8m of brown sand and gravel (0010) at southeast end of trench. Thickness of the brown sand and gravel gradually reduced and the depth of the natural subsoil reduced as the trench progressed to the northwest.
T4	0.9m	0.3m of topsoil over a 0.25m thick layer of fine, pale yellow sand with occasional modern brick and tile, interpreted as an imported deposit of made ground (0011), over 0.35m of brown sand and gravel (0010).
T5	1.1m	0.4m of topsoil overlying 0.7m of brown sand and gravel (0010).
T6	1.3m	0.4m of topsoil overlying 0.9m of brown sand and gravel (0010).
T7	1.3m SW end 0.25m NE end	0.25m thick topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil. The natural subsoil continued at this depth for greater length of the trench before steeply sloping down to a depth of 1.3m c.2.5m from the southwest end of the trench where again the layer of brown sand and gravel (0010) was present
T8	0.3m	0.3m of topsoil directly overlying the natural subsoil (plate II).
T9	0.5m NW end 0.9m SE end	0.25m of topsoil over 0.25m of brown sand and gravel (0010). This thickened as the trench progresses to the southeast until it was 0.55m thick and the natural subsoil was at a depth of 0.9m

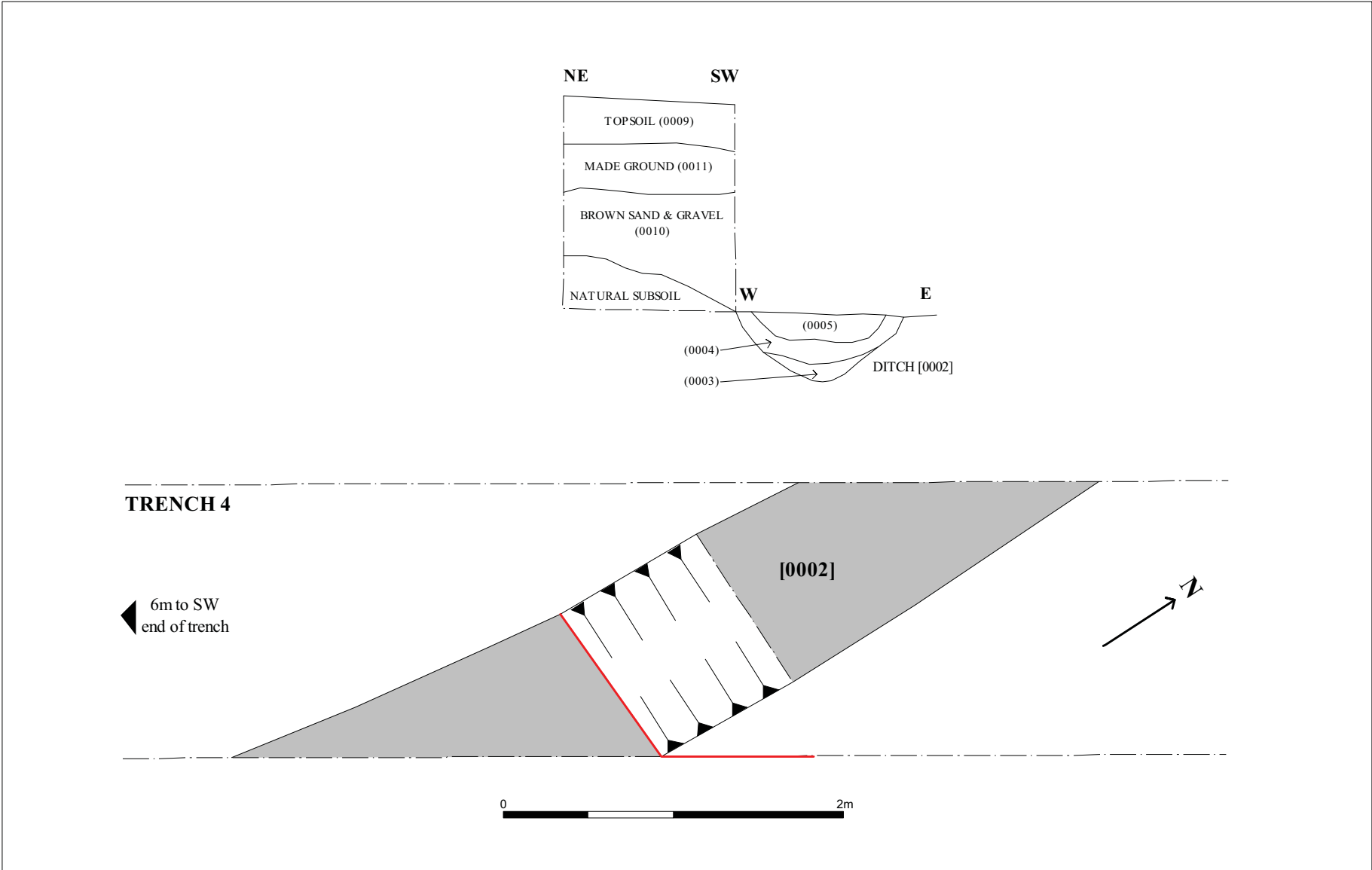


Figure 3. Trench 4, ditch 0002 plan and section

Two archaeological features were identified and excavated during the evaluation. These comprised a probable ditch in Trench 4 and a pit in Trench 9. They are described below (see Appendix 2 for a list of context numbers used):

Ditch 0002, Trench 4 (Fig. 3 and plate III). A linear feature, interpreted as a ditch, running on a north-south alignment. It cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.78m and had a shallow 'V' shaped profile. Three fills were apparent; the primary fill (0003) comprised yellow silty sand, similar to the natural subsoil. This was overlain by a layer of pale grey sandy silt and gravel (0004). The latest fill (0005) consisted of a mid orange brown sandy silt. A single piece of prehistoric worked flint was recovered from the base of the ditch.

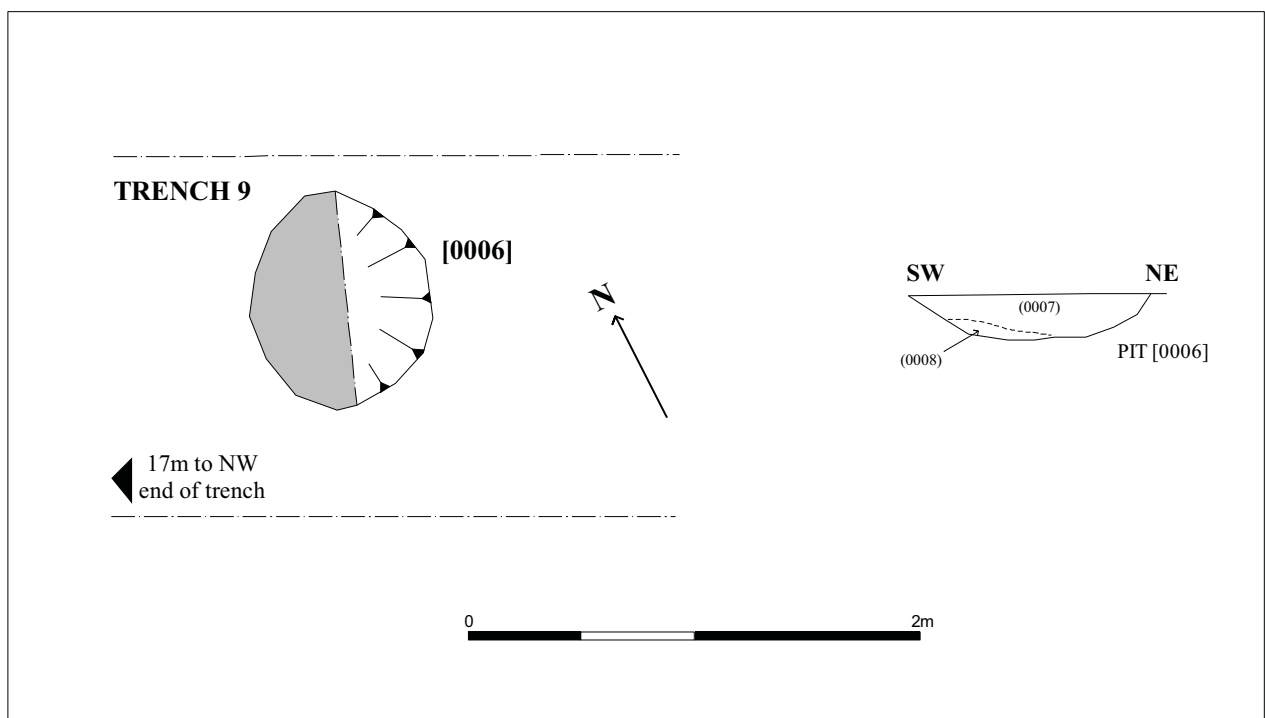


Figure 4. Trench 9, pit 0006 plan and section

Pit 0006, Trench 9 (Fig. 4 and plate IV). An oval shaped feature interpreted as a pit. It lay directly beneath the layer of brown sand and gravel (0010) and cut the natural subsoil to a depth of 0.21m. It had a bowl shaped profile with sloping sides and a roughly flat base. The primary fill consisted of a deposit of charcoal rich brown sandy silt (0008) which was overlain by the main bulk of the fill (0007) which comprised mid orange brown sandy silt. A small number of pottery sherds were recovered from the fill of this feature, they have been dated to the Late Neolithic period.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett, August 2010.

Introduction

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

Context	Pottery		Worked flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0003			1	11	Late prehistoric
0007	7	9	19	198	Late Neolithic
Total	7	9	20	209	

Table 1. Finds quantities

Pottery

All of the pottery was recovered from pit fill 0007 (7 fragments @ 9g). The fragments are very small and abraded. However, all of the sherds belong to a Neolithic grooved ware vessel (NGW) with two fragments clearly demonstrating grooved decoration (Edward Martin pers.com). The fabric is friable and is constructed of ill-sorted sand alongside sparse ill-sorted grog.

Worked flint

(Identified by Colin Pendleton)

Worked flint, as indicated in Table 1, has been noted in two contexts amounting to 20 fragments with a weight of 209g. A full contextual breakdown of flint types can be seen in Appendix 3. A snapped blade (11g) recovered from ditch fill 0003 can be dated to the later prehistoric period, and within this the Neolithic. Pit fill 0007 yielded 19 pieces weighing 198g, which were mostly flakes. One of these was deemed as primary and had been retouched at one end to form a scarp. Also noted in this fill is an irregular core/testing piece displaying multi-platforms. In general the flint has been well worked with controlled flaking which suggests a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. However elements, such as hinge fractures and other irregularities on some flakes, may hint at a slightly later date.

Conclusion

Although this is only a small collection of finds, it nevertheless presents a fairly consistent picture in terms of dating and contributes to the existing known prehistoric landscape. Indeed within 2km of the current site there are a number of Neolithic and Bronze Age records listed in the HER. In particular however the Neolithic list includes, pottery at Brickfield Road (IPS 010), Bramford Road (IPS018), as well as worked flint at Castle Hill (IPS 015), the Sandy Lane vicinity (IPS 076), Sproughton Road (IPS 097) and Mornington Avenue (IPS 112).

7. Discussion

A very limited amount of evidence for earlier activity was recovered from the excavated trenches.

A single pit (0006) indicates activity in the prehistoric period but the complete absence of evidence in any of the other trenches would suggest that this is unlikely to be a long lived settlement site but may reflect a one off event or short term use. Although a prehistoric flint was recovered from the fill of ditch 0002 this could be a residual find and cannot provide a secure date for this feature although this ditch is probably of some antiquity as its alignment does not respect any of the present boundaries or the alignment of Bramford Road, which is believed to be at least medieval in origin.

The brown sand and gravel layer noted beneath the topsoil in the majority of trenches is likely to be a naturally occurring layer relating to weathering and soil movement on the slope. This layer was completely absent in Trench 8 and over much of the length of Trench 7. In both these trenches the topsoil lay directly on the natural subsoil indicating a possible truncation of the natural subsoil in this area of the site.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The evaluation has found evidence for a low level of prehistoric activity within the site. This is unlikely to warrant any significant further works although it may be prudent to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundwork associated with the proposed development in order to provide a record of any further remains that may be uncovered. This will be dependant on the proposed construction design and the degree of ground disturbance it involves.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive:

T:\ENV\ARC\MSWORKS3\PARISH\Ipswich\2010-140 403-439 Bramford Road

Historic Environment Record reference under which archive is held: IPS 628.

A summary has also been entered into OASIS, the online database, ref. suffolkc1-80160

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Bill Brookes and Mark Sommers from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team. The machine and operator was provided by Holmes Plant and Construction Limited.

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

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.

Plates (Scales = 1m or 2m lengths divided onto 0.5m sections)



Plate I. Profile as revealed in northeast edge of Trench 1



Plate II. Profile as revealed in northwest edge of Trench 8

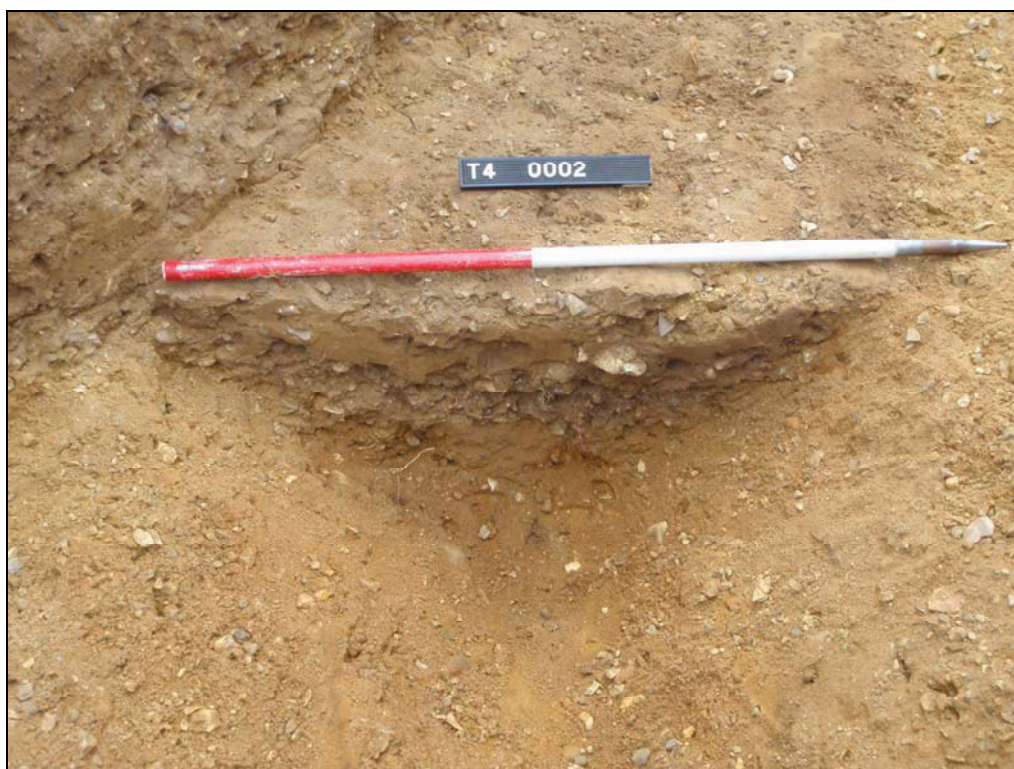


Plate III. Ditch 0002, camera facing N



Plate IV. Pit 0006, camera facing NW

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

TO THE REAR OF 321-439 BRAMFORD ROAD, IPSWICH

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent [IP/04/01176/OUT] has been granted for residential development on land to the rear of 321-439 Bramford Road, Ipswich.
- 1.2 The planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the consent area is required as the first part of that programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The proposal lies within an area of very high archaeological potential adjacent to the Boss Hall multi-period archaeological complex and the site of St Albert's Church.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/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.
- 1.7 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 this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 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 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will precede the field evaluation. If field-walking is proposed it will precede trenching. The results of the desk-based work and any field-walking are to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.7 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.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (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.
- 2.9 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.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.
- 3.2 Examine all the readily available cartographic sources (e.g. those available in the County Record Office). Record any evidence for historic or archaeological sites (e.g. buildings, settlements, field names) and history of previous land uses. Where permitted by the Record Office make either digital photographs, photocopies or traced copies of the document for inclusion in the report.
- 3.3 Assess the potential for documentary research that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.
- 3.4 Provide a transcription of archaeological features from all available air photographs held by Suffolk County Council Environment and Transport Department and its SMR, the National

Monuments Record and the Cambridge University Collection of Air Photographs, at a scale of 1:2500.

4 **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Examine the area for earthworks, e.g. banks, ponds, ditches. If present these are to be recorded in plan at 1:2500, with appropriate sections. A record should be made of the topographic setting of the site (e.g. slope, plateau, etc). The Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service must be consulted if earthworks are present and before proceeding to the excavation of any trial trenches.
- 4.2 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4 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 further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 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.
- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 The contractor shall 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 P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. **General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. **Report Requirements**

- 6.1 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).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 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
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. 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).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

- 6.9 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 the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.11 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.
- 6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352440

Date: 12 January 2005

Reference: Ipswich-BramfordRoad201

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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.

IPS 628 - Context List

Context No.	Trench No.	Description
0001	n/a	Unstratified finds
0002	4	Linear feature cut, interpreted as a probable ditch
0003	4	Primary fill of cut 0002 comprising yellow silty sand, similar to the natural subsoil
0004	4	Fill of cut 0002, overlies fill 0003 and comprises pale grey sandy silt and gravel.
0005	4	Upper fill of cut 0002 comprising mid orange-brown sandy silt.
0006	9	Pit Cut. Oval in shape with sloping sides and a flat-ish base.
0007	9	Upper fill of cut 0006 comprising mid orange-brown sandy silt
0008	9	Primary fill of cut 0006 comprising charcoal rich dark brown sand
0009	All	Topsoil – rich dark loam
0010	All ¹	Layer of brown sand and gravel with some silt. Overlies natural subsoil in majority of trenches
0011	4	Layer of fine sand with patches of clay and occasional fragments of red brick and tile – interpreted as a made ground deposit

¹except Trench 8

IPS 628 – Flint Types

Context	Type	number	pat	Notes
0003	Blade	1	U	Snapped at both ends, includes a considerable amount of cortex. Dated to the later prehistoric period but possibly Neolithic
0007	Core	1	U	Irregular, multi-platformed core/testing piece. 10% of cortex remaining
0007	Flake	1	U	Large primary flake with end retouch to form a scraper.
0007	Flakes	2	U	Fairly large thick irregular flakes, one of which is snapped.
0007	Flakes	5	U	Two are long with parallel flake/blade scars on the dorsal face
0007	Flakes	7	U	Seven with hinge fractures, two with squat flakes, three with obtuse striking platforms, two long flakes one of which has parallel long flakes on dorsal face.
0007	Spalls	3	U	Small pieces