

Report on an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at The Cedars, Cedars Lane, Capel St Mary, Suffolk.

April 2011



report prepared by
Adam Wightman

commissioned by Vaughan and Blyth (Contractors) Ltd

CAT project ref.: 11/3f
NGR: site centre TM 087 381
SCCAS project code: CSM 032



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CAT Report 591
April 2011

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching was carried out in March 2011 in advance of the construction of three detached dwellings and detached garages at The Cedars, Cedars Lane, Capel St Mary, Suffolk.

The evaluation has revealed no significant archaeological deposits and has shown that this site has not been the focus of any significant activity in the past. The artefactual evidence suggests some activity in the area during the post-medieval period and tree-throw pits containing 19th/20th century artefacts in the backfill attest to the presence of an orchard on the site in recent times. The fruit trees have subsequently been removed from the area of the proposed development and replaced with grass. Two post-holes identified in Trench 2 are probably the remains of a 19th/20th century fence line. No other archaeological deposits or palaeosols were uncovered.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

- 2.1 This is the archive report on an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) on the 22nd March 2011 at The Cedars, Cedars Lane, Capel St Mary, Suffolk. The archaeological work was commissioned and funded by Vaughan and Blyth (Contractors) Ltd.
- 2.2 The site lies at the southwestern edge of the village on the western side of Cedars Lane (site centre is NGR TM 087 381).
- 2.2 Planning permission has been sought from Babergh District Council (B/10/01483) for the erection of three detached dwellings and detached garages at The Cedars.
- 2.3 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins, in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3), to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 2.4 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the excavation of linear trenches was required on the development area. Details of the required work was set out in a document titled *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation, The Cedars, Cedars Lane, Capel St Mary, Suffolk*, written by Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS 2011). In response to the SCCAS Brief, CAT prepared a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) that was agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2011).
- 2.6 This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation (IfA 2008a) and Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials (IfA 2008b). Other sources used are English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP 2), and Standards for field archaeology in the East of England (EAA 14).

3 Archaeological background

The site of the proposed dwellings lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. An archaeological evaluation immediately to the west defined ditches dating to the Roman period (HER no. CSM 027) and it was therefore assumed that there was a high potential for encountering further early occupation deposits within the development area.

4 Aim

The aim of the evaluation was to:

- Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its probable extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the probable impact of past land uses and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

5 Results (Figs 1&2)

The specified 5% evaluation required trenches with a combined length of 31m. Two trenches were excavated. Trench 1 was 26m long and was situated on a NW-SE alignment across the rear of the footprints of the proposed new dwellings. Trench 2 was 5m long and crossed the footprint of the central proposed new dwelling closer to the street frontage. The trenches were the width of one mechanical excavator toothless bucket, which in this instance was 2.15m wide. Using the mechanical excavator under archaeological supervision the turf, the topsoil (L1) and an underlying soil accumulation (L2) were removed. This revealed the 'natural' ground, which was a medium orange boulder clay (a Quaternary glacial drift deposit) containing occasional chalk and flint nodules (L3).

The topsoil was a medium grey/brown clayey-silt with rare stones that varied in depth between 280mm and 450mm. Frequent charcoal and brick inclusions were noted in the topsoil as well as modern and post-medieval artefacts (see section 6 below). Beneath the topsoil, a light brown silty-clay with rare stones that was between 90mm and 150mm thick was identified. This is interpreted as an early soil accumulation at the interface with the natural clay L3. Two small trial-holes were hand excavated to confirm that the clay L3 was boulder clay and not a masking colluvial/alluvial deposit. The clay was homogenous in both the trial-holes and throughout both of the trenches.



Plate 1: Trench 1, view north-west.

The boulder clay was cleaned and closely examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Three features were excavated (50% sample) to ascertain their date and character.

Two post-holes (F1 and F2) were identified in Trench 2. Both post-holes were irregular in shape and had dark grey silt fills with frequent inclusions of charcoal and brick. A pottery fragment dating to the 19th/20th century was recovered from post-hole F1 and F2 is assumed to be of the same age. The stump of a tree that had been recently cut down was located in the centre of Trench 2 (Plate 2) and Trench 2 also cut through a modern path/driveway (L4).

F3 was one of around five sub-circular features identified in the southeastern half of Trench 1. It was only 20mm deep, had a medium grey/brown clayey-silt fill with frequent charcoal and brick inclusions and had an irregular base (Plate 3). The finds recovered from F3 were all 19th/20th century in date (see section 6). Most of the

other 'pits' were found to be shallower still than F3 and also contained 19th/20th century artefacts.



Plate 2: Trench 2, view north-west

It is probable that these features are backfilled tree-throw pits created by the removal of trees and the back-filling of the holes created during this process. These trees were probably fruit trees based on the presence of a number of large elderly fruit trees to the south-west which appear to have been planted in rows (Fig 1), and by the presence of what appears to be an orchard on the old Ordnance Survey maps of the area. It is probable that brick and charcoal Inclusions noted in L2 are also attributable to disturbance associated with the removal of the fruit trees.

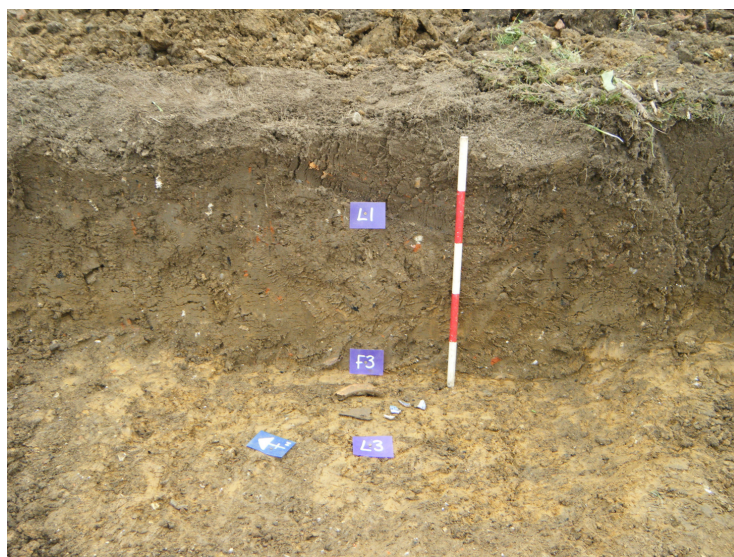


Plate 3: F3, view north-east

6 Finds

The finds recovered during the watching brief are listed below by finds number for each context (Table 1). The post-Roman pottery fabrics refer to the Colchester fabric series *CAR 7* (post-Roman). Only modern iron objects were recovered using the metal detector. These were not retained.

ctxt	finds no	finds	spot date
L1/2	1	Clay pipe stem 1 @ 2.7g. ?bottle glass fragment, 19th/20th century, 1 @ 18g. Post-medieval pottery, Fabric 40 glazed red earthenware 17th-19th century 1 @ 9.6g. 19th/20th century pottery, Fabric 48d ironstone with blue pattern 1 @ 11g.	19th/20th century
F1	2	19th/20th century pottery, Fabric 48d ironstone with light blue pattern 1 @ 4.1g.	19th/20th century
F3	3	19th/20th century, Fabric 48d 3 willow pattern, 1 white glaze 4 @ 7.4g. Animal bone, large mammal rib 1 @ 25.1g. Slate 1 @ 8.4g.	19th/20th century

Table 1 Finds by context

7 Conclusion

The evaluation has revealed no significant archaeological deposits and has shown that this site has not been the focus of any significant activity in the past. The artefactual evidence suggests some activity in the area during the post-medieval period and tree-throw pits containing 19th/20th century artefacts in the backfill attest to the presence of an orchard on the site in recent times. The fruit trees have subsequently been removed from the area of the proposed development and replaced with grass. Two post-holes identified in Trench 2 are probably the remains of a 19th/20th century modern fence line.

8 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at 12 Lexden Road, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (reference CSM032).

9 Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned and funded by Vaughan and Blyth (Contractors) Ltd, to whom we are grateful. Adam Wightman undertook the site work and the project was monitored by Dr Jess Tipper for Suffolk County Council.

10 References

- | | | |
|--------|-------|--|
| CAT | 2011 | <i>Written Scheme of Investigation for an archaeological evaluation at, The Cedars, Cedars Lane, Capel St. Mary, Suffolk.</i> March 2011 |
| EAA 14 | 2003 | <i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14, ed by D Gurney |
| IfA | 2008a | <i>Standard and guidance for an archaeological field evaluation</i> |
| IfA | 2008b | <i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> |
| MAP 2 | 1991 | <i>Management of archaeological projects</i> , second edition (English Heritage) |
| SCCAS | 2011 | <i>Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation, The Cedars, Cedars Lane, Capel St Mary, Suffolk</i> , written by Dr Jess Tipper. |

11 Glossary

AOD	above ordnance datum
context	on an excavation site, a specific location (especially of finds)
'F1'	In the identification of archaeological contexts the context number is prefixed by either 'F' indicating a feature
feature	something excavated, ie a wall, a floor, a pit, a ditch, etc
IfA	Institute for Archaeologists
'L1'	In the identification of archaeological contexts the context number is prefixed by either 'L' indicating a layer
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National grid reference
post-medieval	after c AD 1500 to c AD 1800
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SHER	Suffolk Historic Environment Record (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)

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Distribution list:

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Appendix 1: contents of archive

One A4 document wallet containing;

1 Introduction

- 3.1 Copy of the excavation brief issued by SCCAS.
- 3.2 Copy of the WSI produced by CAT
- 3.3 Risk assessment

2 Site Archive

- 3.1 Digital photo record
- 3.2 Attendance register
- 3.3 Context sheets (F1-F3, L1-L4)
- 3.4 Trench sheets (T1-T2)
- 3.5 Finds register
- 3.6 Site photographic record on cd
- 3.7 1 A4 section sheet

3 Research Archive

- 3.1 Monitoring (client) report

Not in file

The finds occupy less than one box and may not be retained (CAT will consult SCCAS)

**Appendix 2: SCCAS Brief
(following pages)**

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

THE CEDARS, CEDARS LANE, CAPEL ST MARY, SUFFOLK (B/10/01483)

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 sought from Babergh District Council (B/10/01483) for the erection of three dwellings and detached garages at The Cedars, Cedars Lane, Capel St Mary IP9 2JA (TM 087 381). **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 in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The site is located on the west side of Cedars Lane at c.45.00m OD. The underlying glaciofluvial drift geology of the site comprises London Clay, overlain by chalky drift deposit.
- 1.4 This application, for the erection of three detached dwellings and detached garages is located in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. Archaeological evaluation immediately to the west defined ditches dating to the Roman period (HER no. CSM 027) and there is high potential for encountering further early occupation deposits in this area.
- 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 standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR;

telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Babergh District Council 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 of that part of the development relating to residential development (c.1,125.00m² in total area). These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site, following demolition of existing buildings down to ground level. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 31.00m of trenching at 1.80m in width.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.50m wide minimum must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trench 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 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. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

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 for 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 a 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 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 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. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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 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 hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 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.
- 5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. 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

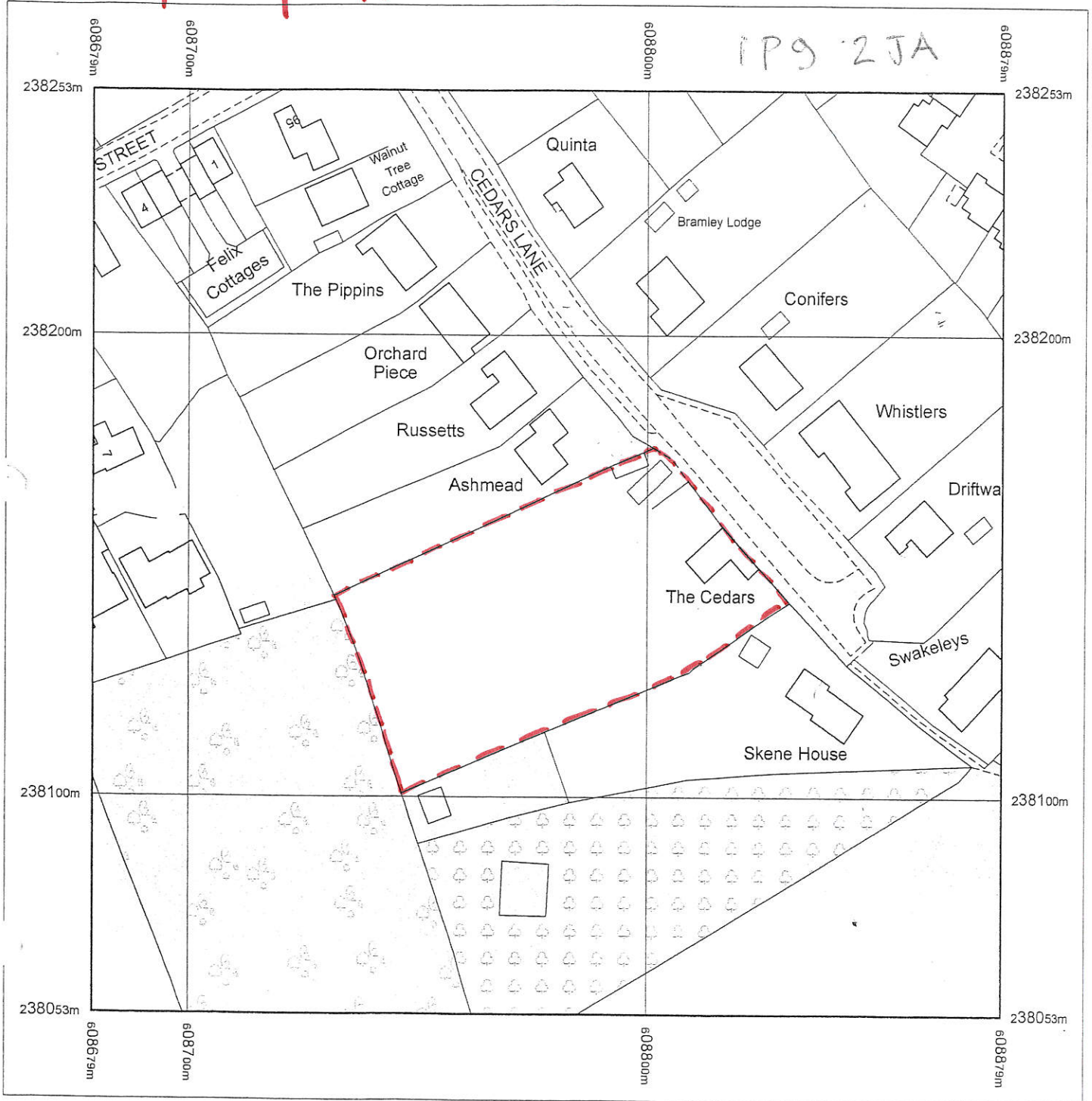
Date: 8 March 2011

Reference: /CedarsLane_CapelStMary2011

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.

LOCATION PLAN 1:1250



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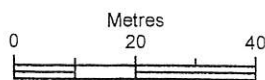
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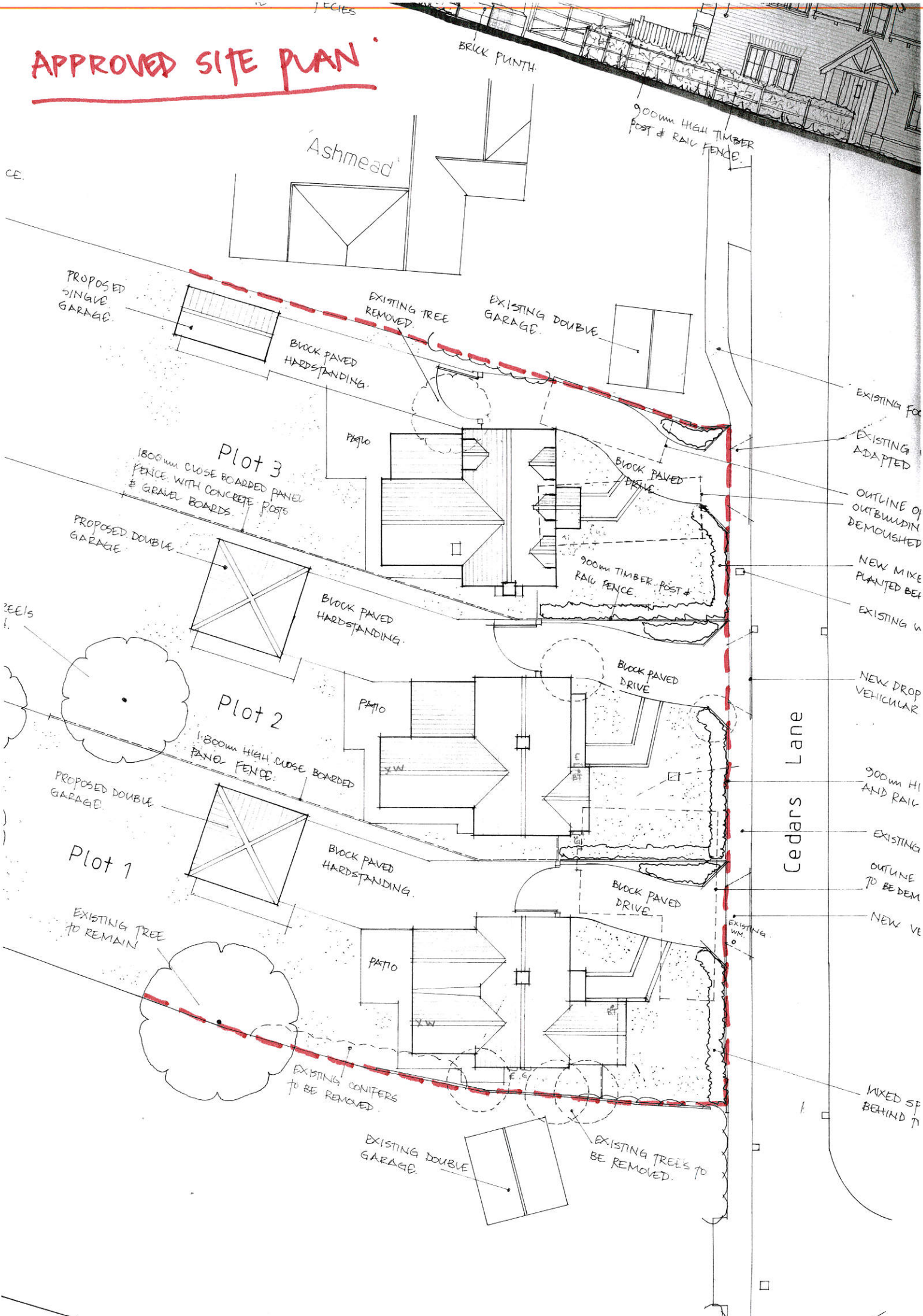


Scale 1:1250

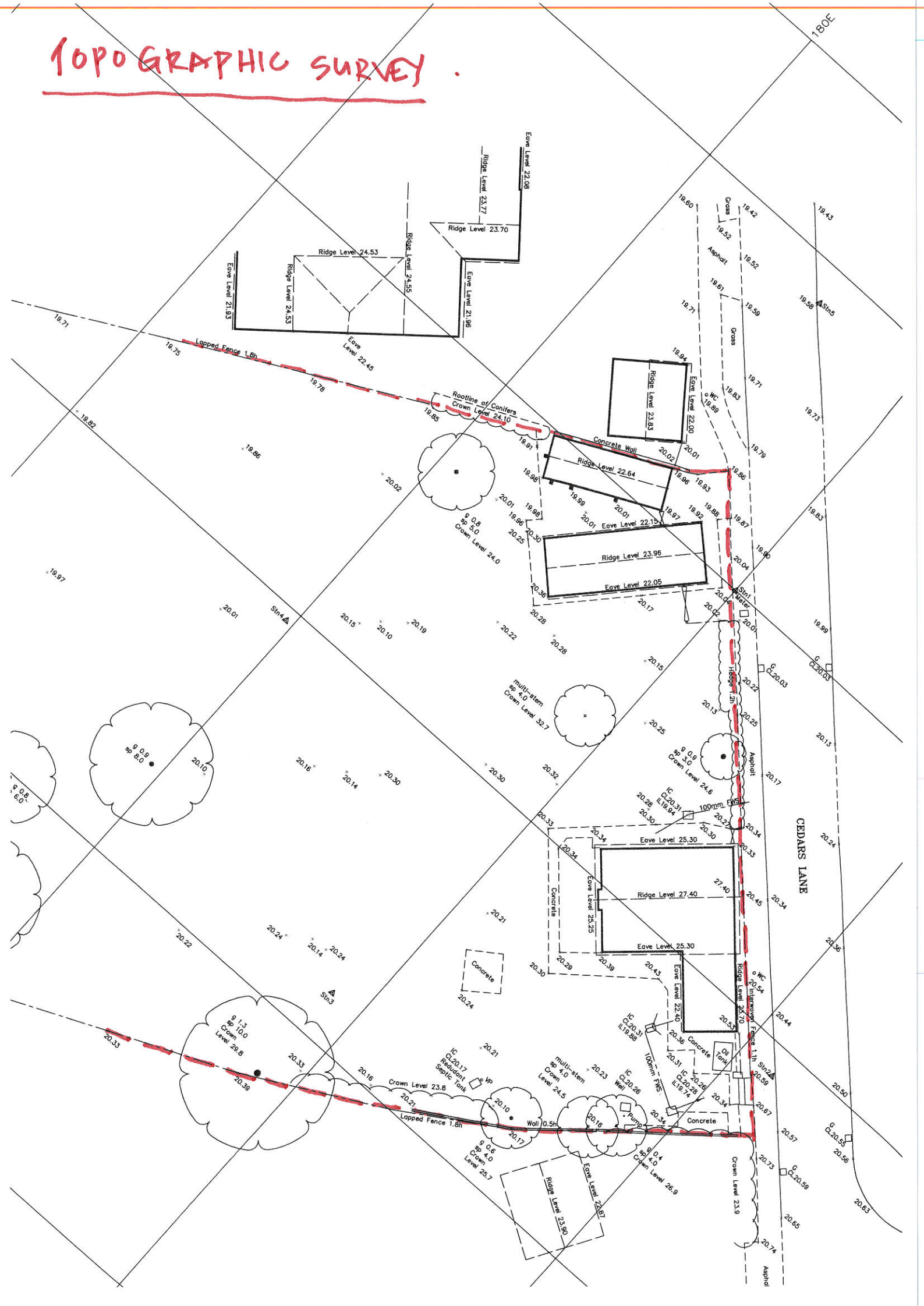
Supplied by: Outlet User
 Serial number: 00013500
 Centre coordinates: 608779 238153

Further information can be found on the OS Sitemap Information leaflet or the Ordnance Survey web site:
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APPROVED SITE PLAN



TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY



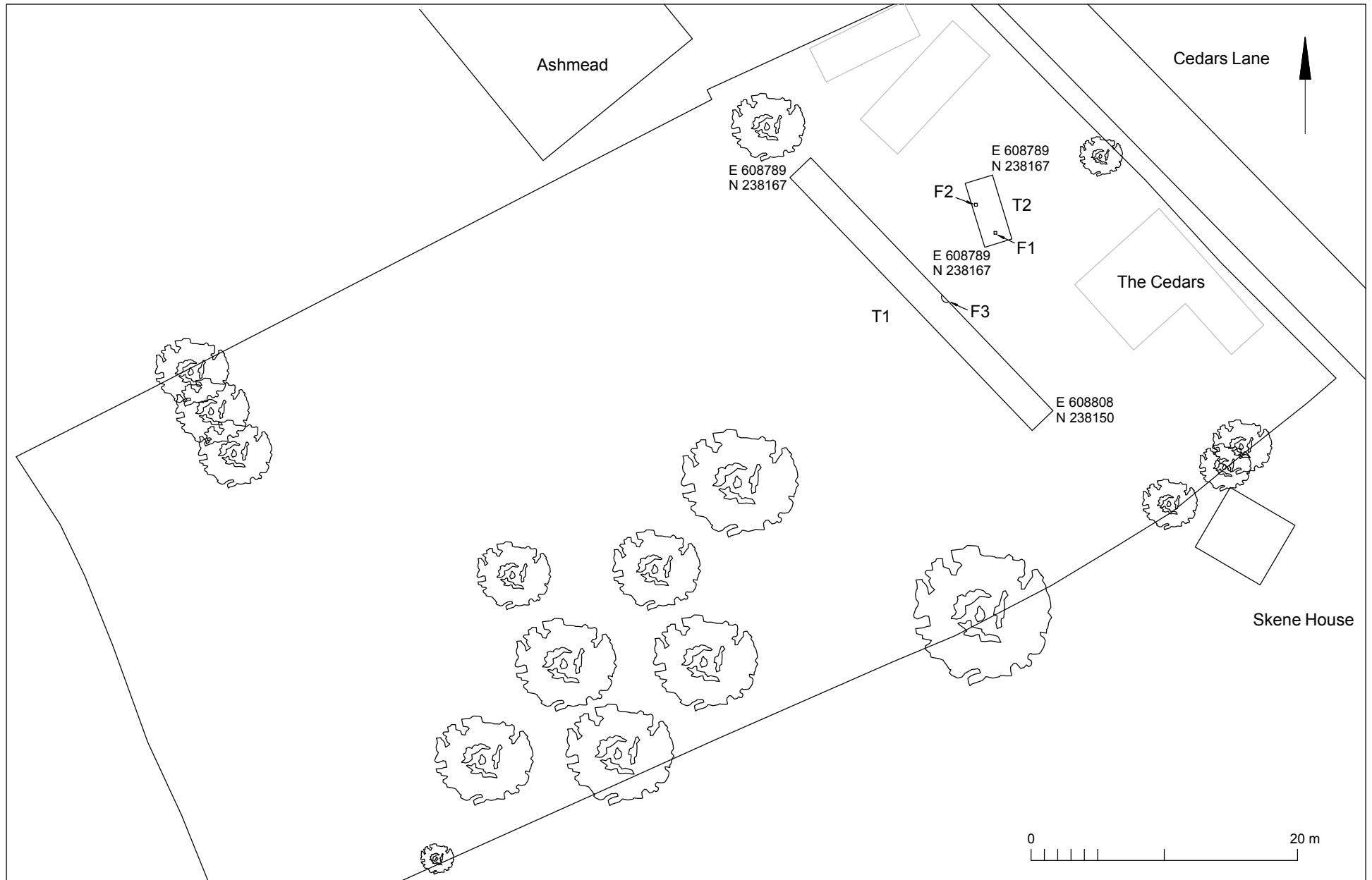


Fig 1 Site plan

