

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Land Adjacent to Station Garage, Thurston THS 014

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006

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Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Baker Construction and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by John Duffy, Mike Green and Jonathan Van Jennians, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was managed by Dave Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report was written by Richenda Goffin with identification of the worked flint provided by Dr. Colin Pendleton. Sections and feature plans were prepared by Gemma Adams.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken over an area of approximately 0.6ha on land adjacent to Station Garage, Thurston. The site is located on the western slope of Thedwastre Hill which is thought to be the site of Thedwastre Hundred meeting place. The evaluation provided evidence of the heavily truncated natural slope with very little archaeology surviving. Several 20th century features survived including postholes and a brick road running towards the present railway station with only one earlier undated feature, an east to west aligned ditch, identified.

SMR information

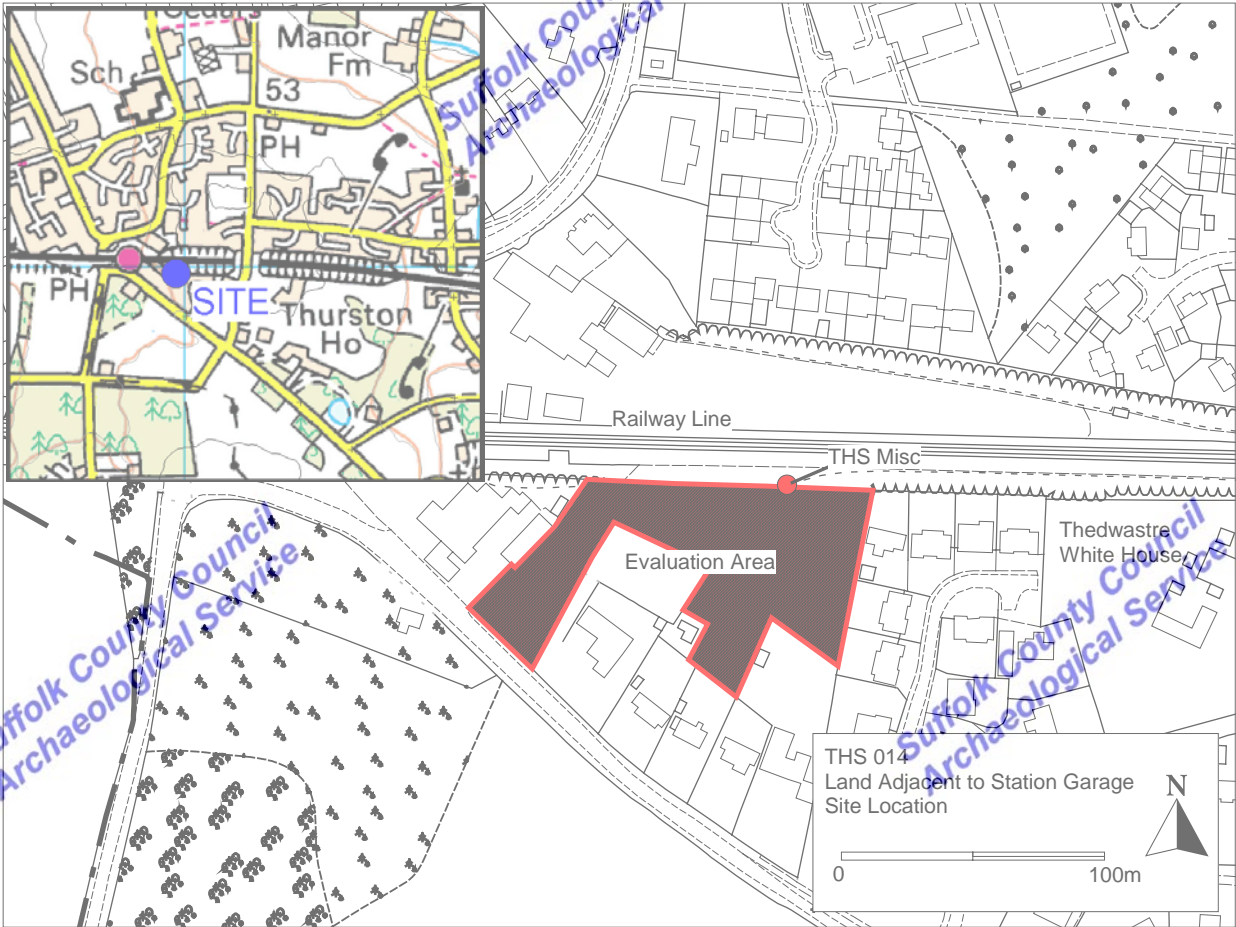
Planning application no.	Pre-planning
Date of fieldwork	June 2006
Grid Reference	TL 9196 6497
Funding body	Baker Construction
Oasis reference	suffolkc1-15643

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out as part of a programme of work ahead of a planning application on land adjacent to Station Garage, Thurston (Figure 1). The project was funded by Baker Construction and access to the site was provided by the current landowner, Cracknell's Garage. The programme of work for the evaluation followed the brief and specification prepared by Dr. J. Tipper (Suffolk County Council, Conservation Team) (Appendix 1).

The evaluation consisted of thirteen trenches covering over the recommended 5% of the proposed development site. Unfortunately the area available for trenching was limited by the existing building and its associated services and garden features at the western end of the site. Within the area of waste ground, which formed the majority of the site, the only restrictions were the overhead and underground electricity cables and several trees (Figure 2).

The evaluation area is located on the western slope of Thedwastre Hill and is recorded in the Sites and Monuments Record (SMR) for Suffolk as the possible site of the Thedwastre Hundred meeting place (THS Misc) (Figure 1). The top of the hill is located further to the east and was occupied in the 19th century by Thedwastre Hill Farm, now Thedwastre White House. The northern boundary of the evaluation area is defined by the 19th century train station and railway line between Ipswich and Cambridge/Peterborough. The construction of the railway line appears to have impacted on the natural slope with some terracing of the hill.



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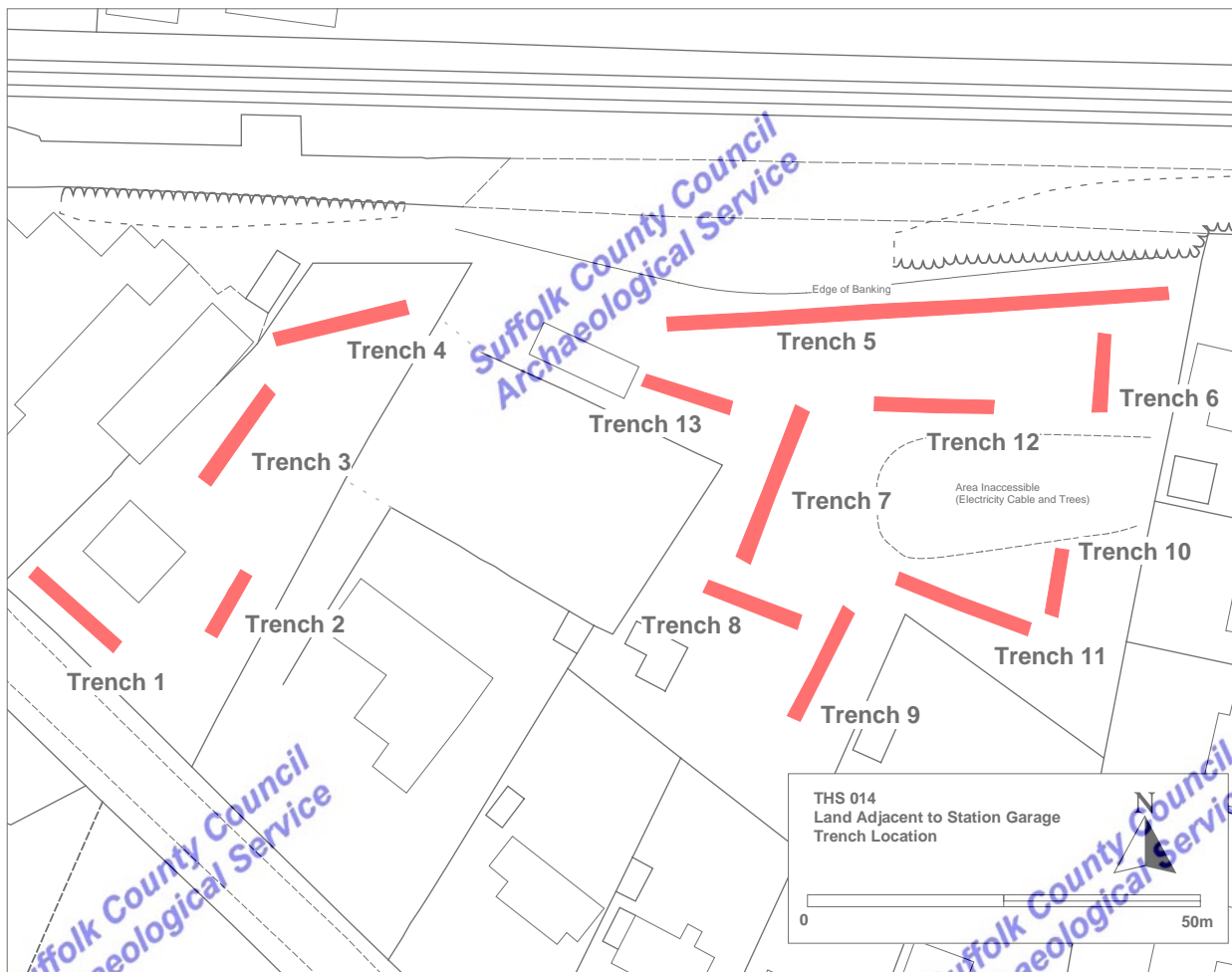
Figure 1. Site location

Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a JCB fitted with a 1.6m wide toothless ditching bucket. All overburden layers were removed by machine onto the underlying archaeological features. Any identified archaeological features were then cleaned and excavated by hand. All trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil except where structural remains survived in Trench 8.

All trenches were photographed and profiles were drawn at 1:20. Trenches were surveyed using a Total Station Theodolite (TST) and located onto the OS map using MapInfo. All features were recorded in plan and section at a scale of 1:20. Each archaeological context was given a unique context number starting at 0001 for unstratified finds from the site.

The full site archive is kept at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds under the code THS 014.



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Figure 2. Trench plan

Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated parallel to the main road in front of the existing house in a north-west to south-east direction with a total length of 14.2m (Figures 3 and 4). The trench was excavated to a depth of approximately 0.43m through a 0.34m deep topsoil over a 0.09m deep orange sand with brown sand mottling which was over an orange silty sand natural with patches of degraded white chalk. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

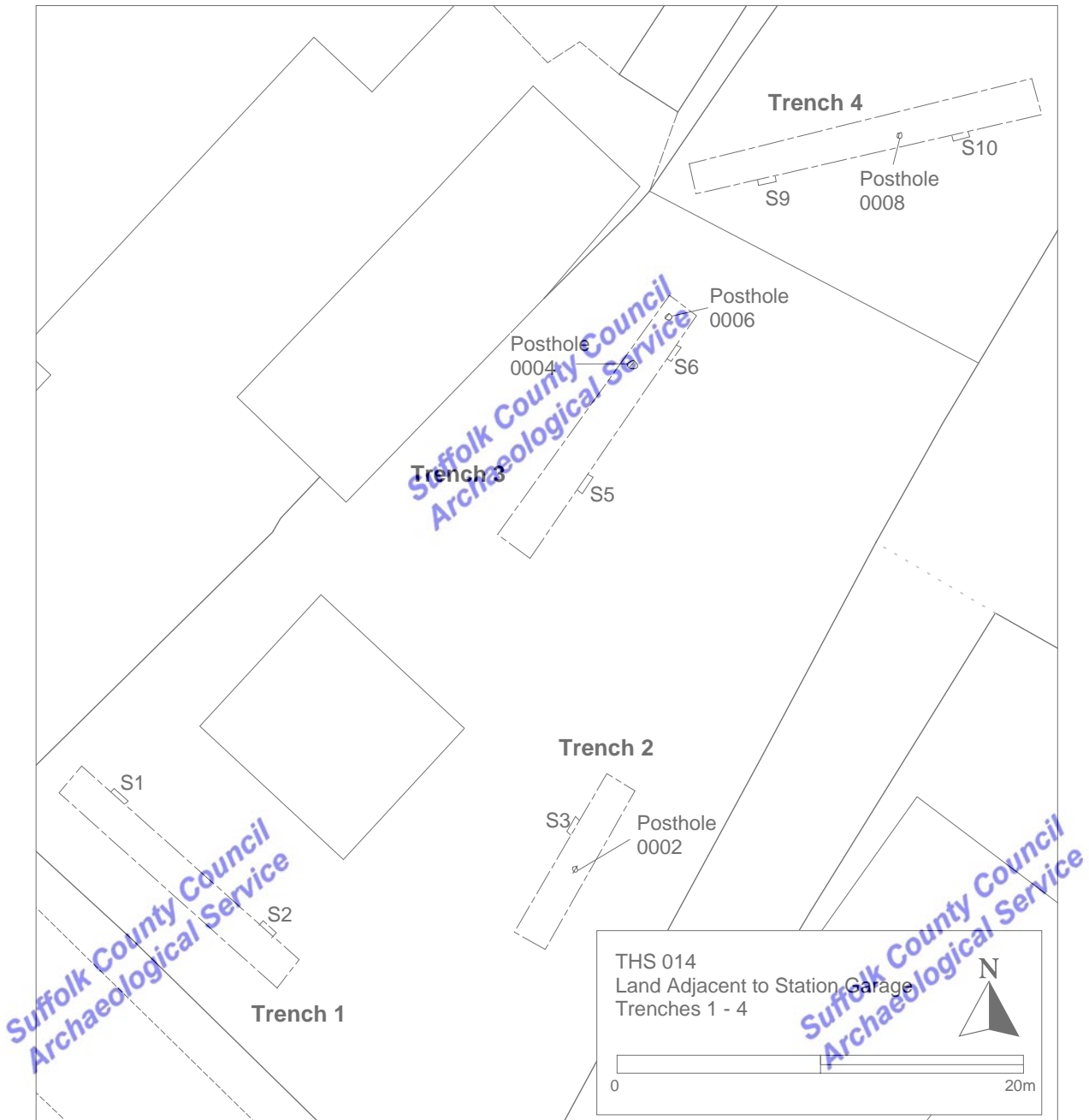


Figure 3. Plan of Trenches 1-4

Trench 2

Trench 2 was 9m long and ran on a north-east to south-west direction and was located at right angles to the road to the south of the existing house (Figures 3 and 4). The length of the trench was limited by a sewer pipe to the south-west and a septic tank to the north-east. The trench was approximately 0.43m deep along its entire length and was excavated down through a 0.32m deep topsoil over a 0.11m deep orange sand with brown sand mottling onto an orange sand natural at the north-east end and a degraded chalk natural at the south-west. A single posthole, 0002, was identified within the trench.

Posthole 0002 was roughly circular in plan, measuring 0.23m in diameter and 0.34m deep, with near vertical sides and a flat base (Figure 4). It was filled by a dark to mid brown silty sand, 0003. The fill of the posthole and its position in relation to the house and surviving fences suggest a modern date for this feature. This was supported by a local landowner who remembered a fence running across this part of the site.

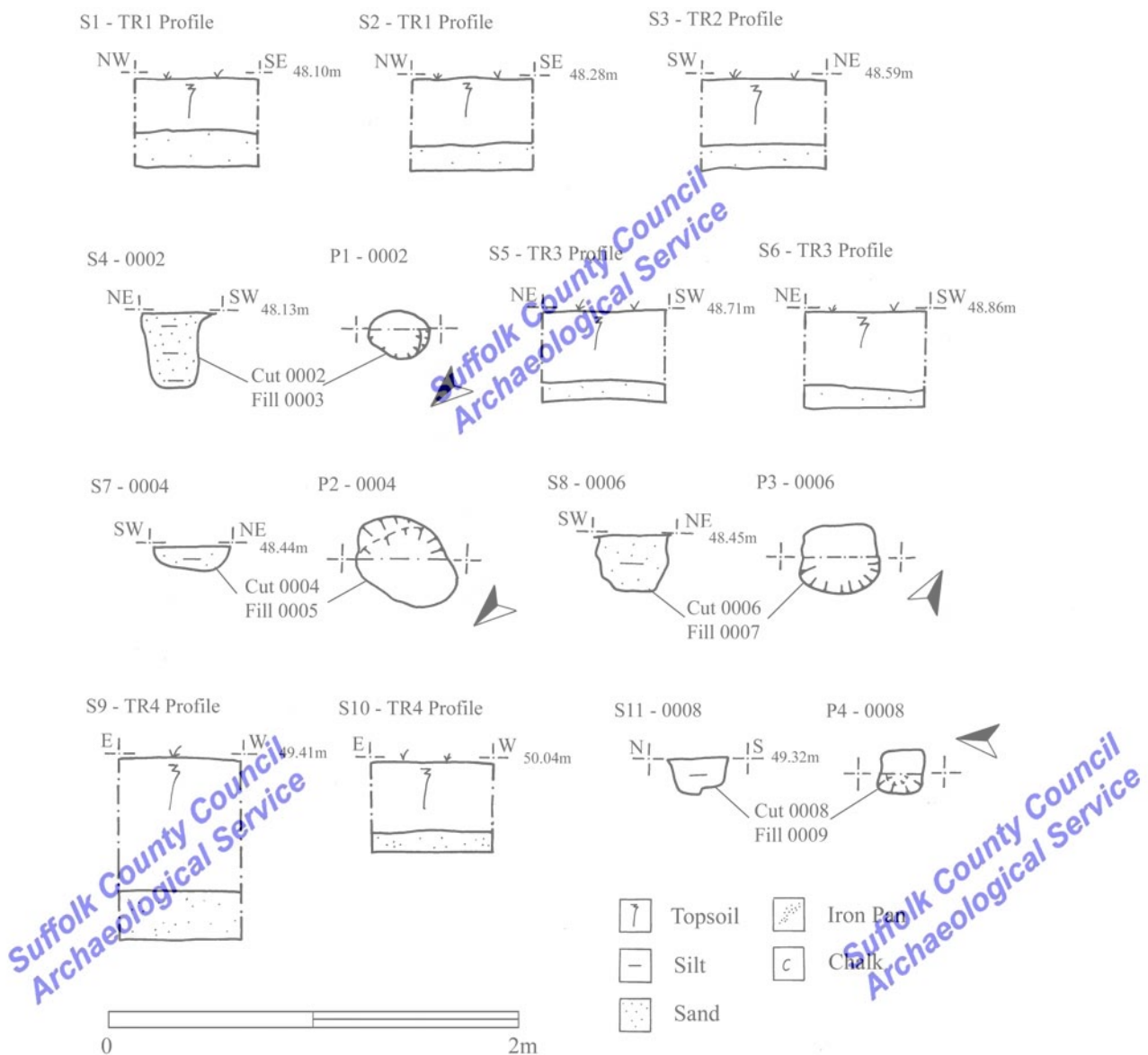


Figure 4. Sections and feature plans from Trenches 1-4

Trench 3

Trench 3 was located to the rear of the existing house running in a north-east to south-west direction with a total length of 14m (Figures 3 and 4). The depth of the trench varied between 0.42 to 0.46m deep with a topsoil depth of between 0.32m and 0.38m over a mottled orange sand above an orange sand and chalk natural. Two postholes were identified near the north-east end of trench, 0004 and 0006.

Posthole 0004 was oval in plan, measuring 0.46m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.1m in depth, with near vertical sides and an uneven base (Figure 4). It was filled by a mixed brown silty sand, 0005. The fill of this posthole, as with posthole 0006, suggests it is fairly modern though no finds were recovered from the fill. This was again supported by a local landowner who remembered the presence of a small fenced enclosure, possibly a chicken run, in this area.

Posthole 0006 was subrectangular in plan, measuring 0.36m by 0.33m with a depth of 0.26m (Figure 4). It had near vertical sides with a flat base and was filled by a slightly animal-disturbed mid brown silty sand, 0007. Although a fragment of cow bone and a worked flint, dating to the Mesolithic or Neolithic, were recovered from the fill these are most likely redeposited and the feature is again modern in origin and may form part of the enclosure located in this area.

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located in a small rear garden plot behind the main garden for the existing property (Figures 3 and 4). The trench was excavated to a length of 17.5m running in an approximately west to east direction. The depth of the trench was deep at the western end, 0.88m, becoming shallower to the east, 0.42m, indicating the natural slope of the ground. At the western end of the trench the topsoil was 0.64m deep over a 0.24m deep mottled orange and brown sand while at the eastern end the topsoil was 0.36m deep over the same mottled orange and brown sand. These layers came down onto an orange sand natural in which one feature, posthole 0008, was identified.

Posthole 0008 was subrectangular in plan, measuring 0.22m by 0.2m with a depth of 0.18m (Figure 4). It had near vertical sides with an uneven base and was filled by a dark brown silt, 0009, with no finds. The posthole was similar to posthole 0006, in Trench 3, and was believed to also be of a modern date.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated along the northern edge of the site running parallel to the railway line in a west to east direction (Figures 5 and 6). The trench was 64m in length with a depth between 0.56m and 0.6m. The topsoil was between 0.12m to 0.2m deep over a heavily disturbed 0.4m to 0.46m deep mixed yellow and brown sand. The trench was excavated down onto a natural yellow sand. Three features were identified at the eastern end of the trench, posthole 0010, pit 0012 and ditch 0014.

Posthole 0010 appeared oval in plan, measuring at least 0.38m by 0.28m, but extended beyond the limit of the trench (Figure 6). It had near vertical sides with a flat base and survived to a depth of 0.14m. It was filled by a mid brown silty sand, 0011, with a very small fragment of animal bone, two fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material and two fragments of modern copper alloy. The fill and the finds indicate a modern date for the feature.

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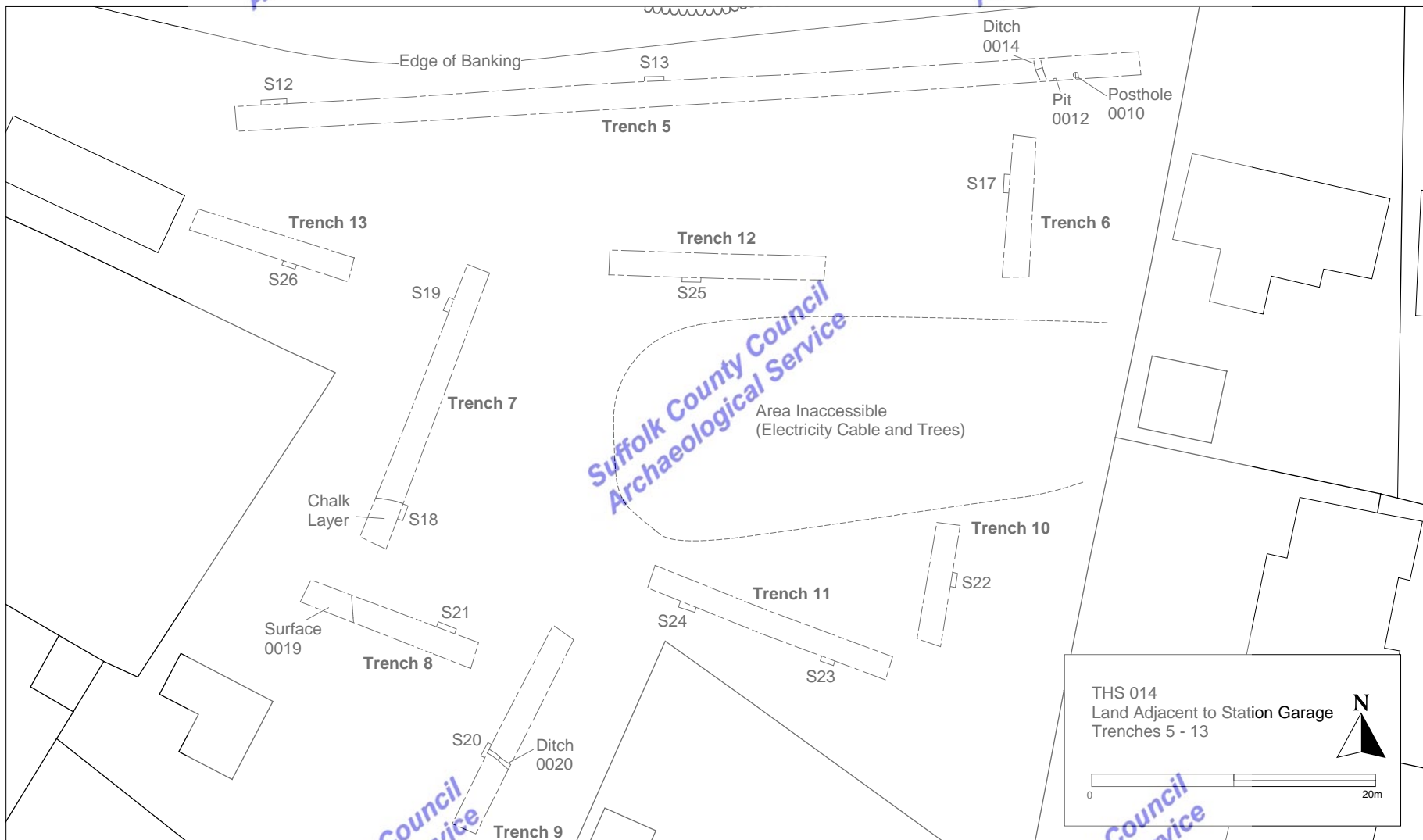


Figure 5. Plan of Trenches 5-13

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Pit 0012 was not clear in plan with only the very base of the pit surviving where it cut into the natural subsoil. However, it extended beyond the trench limit and was visible in the trench section where it appeared to be cut from immediately below the topsoil with steep sides and a flat base with a width of 0.8m and a depth of 0.44m (Figure 6). It was filled by a mixed brown/grey silty sand, 0013, which contained two fragments of a modern circular iron casing or lid and the partial remains of a single dog. The pit appeared to be a modern pet burial.

Ditch 0014 was a linear feature, measuring 0.44m wide and 0.66m deep, which ran across and extended beyond the limits of the trench (Figure 6). The sides were irregular in plan and near vertical in section and the base was concave. The upper fill of the ditch was a mid to dark brown silt, 0015, over a yellow sand with patches of orange sand, 0016. Below fill 0016 was a mid brown silt, 0017, below which was an orange sand, 0018. No finds were recovered from any of the fills which appeared to be modern.

Trench 6

Trench 6 was 10.2m in length and was located at the eastern limit of the evaluation area and ran on a north to south direction (Figures 5 and 6). The depth of the trench was 1m made up of a 0.2m deep topsoil over a heavily disturbed 0.4m deep mixed grey and yellow sand. Below this was a 0.4m deep light yellow sand directly on an orange/yellow natural sand. No archaeological features were identified within the trench.

Trench 7

Trench 7 was located in the middle of the evaluation area and ran in a north-east to south-west direction down the natural slope (Figures 5 and 6). The trench was excavated to a total length of 21m with a depth of 0.8m at the north-east end and over 1.8m deep at the south-west end. The topsoil was 0.2m deep at the north-east end and 0.4m deep towards the south-west end of the trench. Below the topsoil were heavily disturbed mixed sand layers which were 0.58m deep at the north-east and 0.8m deep at the south-west end of the trench. The mixed sand came down onto a natural orange/yellow sand at the north-east end of the trench while at the south-west end it came down onto a 0.3m deep disturbed chalk layer over a solid white chalk. The solid chalk was only excavated to a depth of 0.15m as the trench became unstable and began to collapse. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 8

Trench 8 was located to the south of Trench 7 and ran north-west to south-east across the slope for a length of 12m (Figures 5 and 6). The trench was only excavated to natural at the south-east as a brick surface, 0019, was identified across the north-western part of the trench. Where excavated to natural the depth was 1.26m with a 0.2m topsoil over a sequence of approximately 1m deep disturbed layers of chalk and sand which came down onto a mixed orange and yellow sand natural.

Surface 0019 was identified extending approximately 3m from the north-west end of the trench. The surface was constructed using a mixture of brick types and sizes, some of which were broken before their incorporation into the surface (Figure 7). The bricks were then sealed by a thin layer of gravel and cinder. The surface appeared to be part of a modern track that used to lead to the railway station from the south.

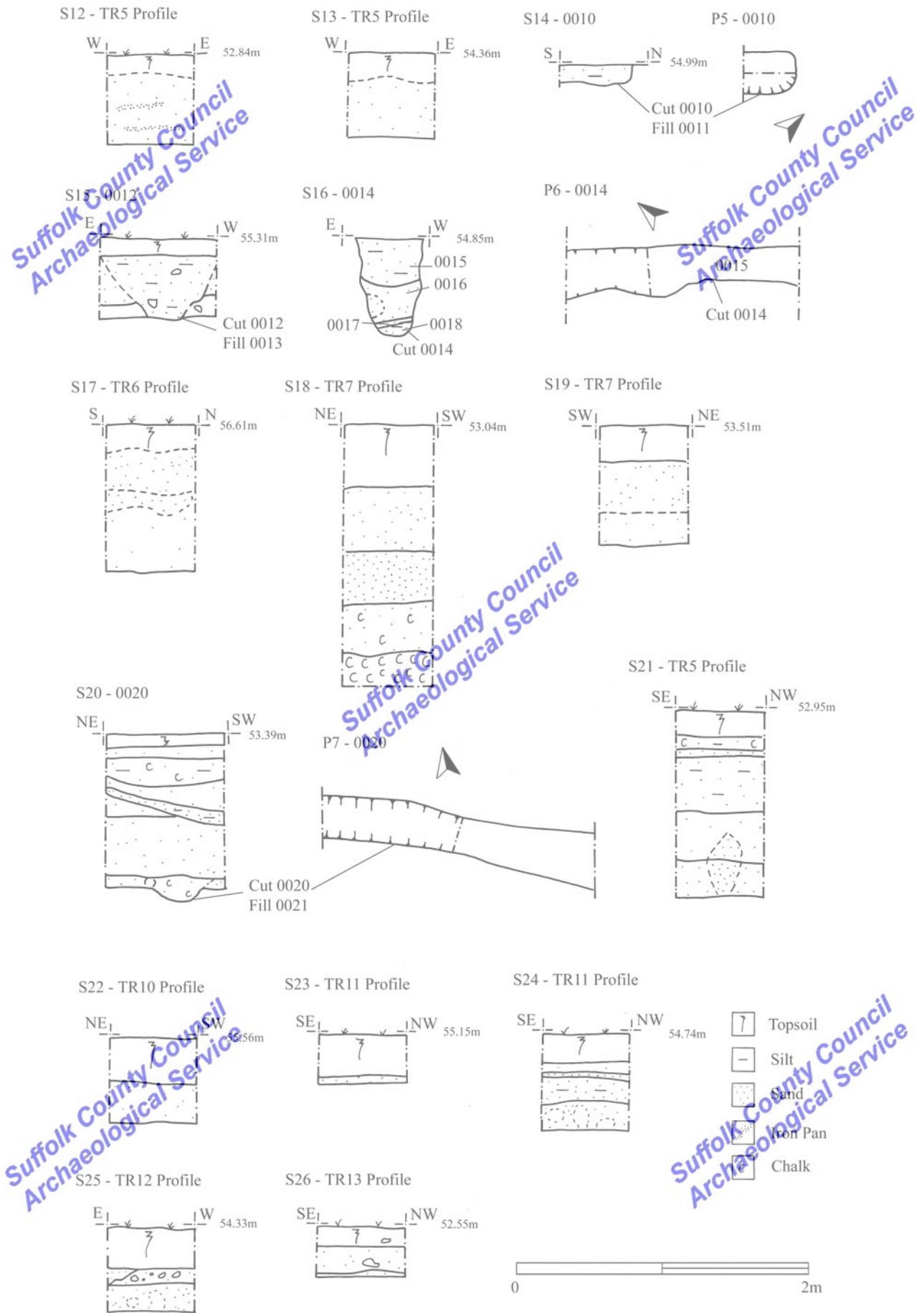


Figure 6. Sections and feature plans from Trenches 5-13

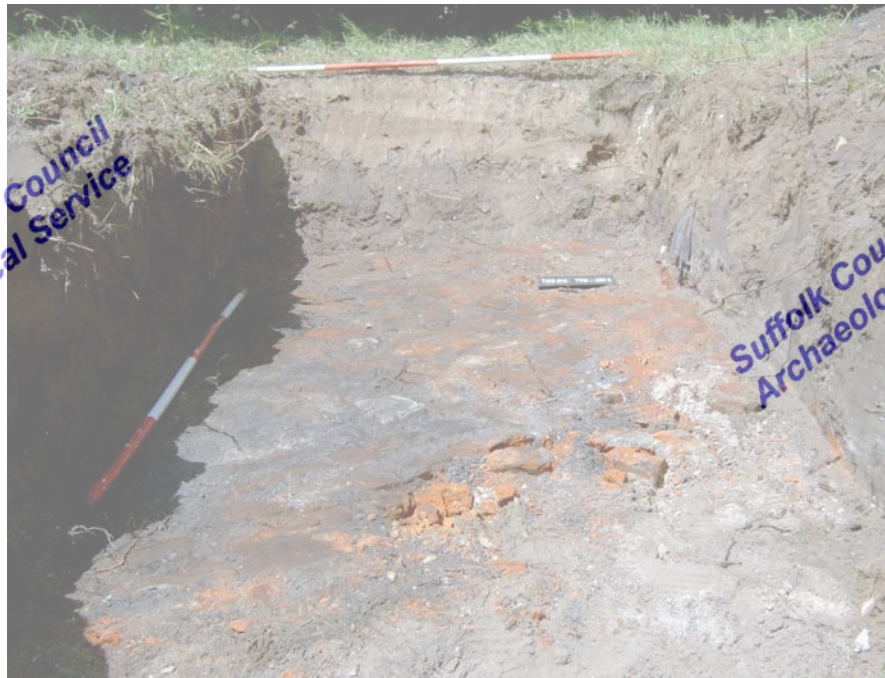


Figure 7. Photograph of brick surface 0019

Trench 9

Trench 9 was located to the east of Trench 8 and ran in a north-east to south-west direction down the natural slope and was 16m in length (Figures 5 and 6). The depth of the trench was 1.3m at the south-west end becoming shallower to the north-east, 0.8m. The topsoil was 0.1m deep over a series of heavily disturbed mixed sand and chalk layers similar to those identified in Trench 8, between 1.2m to 0.7m deep. These layers came down onto a mixed orange and yellow natural sand. A single feature was identified in Trench 9, ditch 0020.

Linear ditch 0020 ran across and extended beyond the limits of the trench, measuring 0.36m in width and 0.19m in depth (Figure 6). In section the sides sloped at approximately 45 degrees and had a concave base. The fill was a pale grey sand with occasional chalk, 0021, and no finds were recovered. The ditch appeared to be older than the other features on the site but was heavily truncated and very little survived.

Trench 10

Trench 10 was located in the south-east corner of the evaluation area and ran approximately north to south for 7.5m (Figures 5 and 6). It was 0.58m deep with a 0.3m deep topsoil over a 0.28m deep mixed yellow and brown sand which came down onto a yellow natural sand. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 11

Trench 11 was located to the west of Trench 10 in the south-east corner of the evaluation area (Figures 5 and 6). The trench ran north-west to south-east and was excavated to a length of 17.5m across an area of terracing visible on the existing ground surface. At the south-east end of the trench the total depth was 0.3m with a topsoil layer directly over the natural yellow sand. At the north-west end the topsoil was 0.2m deep over a 0.45m deep heavily disturbed mixed sand and silty sand layer which came down onto the natural yellow sand. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 12

Trench 12 was located in the middle of the evaluation area and ran west to east with a total length of 15m (Figures 5 and 6). The trench was 0.6m deep with a 0.28m deep topsoil over a 0.32m deep mixed sand layer which came down onto a yellow sand natural. No archaeological features were identified.

Trench 13

Trench 13 was excavated near the north-west corner of the site in a north-west to south-east direction with a total length of 10m (Figures 5 and 6). The trench was 0.34m deep made up of a 0.14m deep topsoil over a 0.2m deep mixed sand layer which came down onto a yellow sand natural. No archaeological features were identified.

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Findings

by Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Findings were collected from four contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Animal bone		CBM		Flint		Shell		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0004	4	16			1	5	1	7		
0007	1	22			1	19				
0011	1	4	2	25					2 Ae @ 5g	Late Post-med
0013	32	74							2 Fe @ 57g	Late Post-med
Total	38	116	2	25	2	24	1	7		

Table 1. Findings quantities

Ceramic building material

Two fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from posthole fill 0011. These comprised a small fragment of post-medieval roof tile and a small fragment of a coarse sandy fabric weighing less than a gramme, which may be from a post-medieval brick.

Flint (Identifications by Colin Pendleton)

Two worked flints were collected (24g). A thin squarish flake, which is largely cortex on the dorsal face, with retouch down one edge, is probably later prehistoric in date. A second long flint with parallel flake scars on the dorsal face present in posthole fill 0007 is likely to be Mesolithic or Neolithic.

Metalwork

Four fragments of metalwork were recovered from the evaluation. These are clearly modern and have not been small found, but are listed and described. A length of copper alloy with a solid, circular section, c115mm in length was present in posthole fill 0011, and the upper casing of a late post-medieval button or other fastening. Two joining fragments of a circular iron casing or lid with a diameter of 88mm, found in pitfill 0013 are also modern.

Shell

A single fragment of unstratified oyster shell was discarded.

Animal bone

A total of 38 fragments of animal bone were collected from the evaluation (116g). Most of it came from a single mammal, a dog present in the pitfill 0013. The skeletal remains included 18 fragments of rib bone, a complete ulna and humerus, and a broken radius, together with vertebrae and two phalanges. The rest of the animal bone comprises small fragments of rib and vertebrae, which are probably bovine. A small fragment of split, deliberately cut bone was present as an unstratified find.

Discussion

The findings and environmental evidence recovered from the evaluation is for the most part late post-medieval in date. The exception to this are two redeposited worked flints, one of which is unstratified, the other present in the fill of one of the modern post-holes.

Discussion

The evaluation undertaken on the land adjacent to Station Garage, Thurston provided very little archaeological evidence. Although over 5% of the development site was trenched only one possible archaeological feature, ditch 0020 in Trench 9, was identified but was heavily truncated and undated.

The evaluation identified the heavy disturbance across the site through modern landscaping with the construction of houses to the south and associated garden terracing and the construction of the railway to the north. Although the site was located on the western slope of Thedwastre Hill the original slope was only identified in parts of Trenches 4, 7 and 9. The presence of numerous modern features also indicate the level of modern disturbance on the site.

No evidence was recovered suggesting this was the site of the Thedwastre Hundred meeting place though archaeologically these sites can be difficult to identify. However, the area to the east which forms the top of Thedwastre Hill remains the more likely site of the meeting place.

Recommendations

Due to the lack of preserved archaeological remains on the development site and the level of existing disturbance across the area it is recommended that no further archaeological investigation is necessary on the site.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Appendix 1 Brief and specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

LAND ADJACENT TO STATION GARAGE, THURSTON

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.

1. Background

- 1.1 A planning application is to be made to develop land adjacent to Station Garage, Thurston (TL 919 650).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority (Mid Suffolk) will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the application area will be required as the first part of such a programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.3 The site lies in an area of archaeological interest, within the vicinity of a possible Anglo-Saxon Hundred meeting place recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record (THS Misc). The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 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.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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.

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].

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- 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 whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.
- 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 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.
- 2.8 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: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area (c. 0.67ha). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 20m of trenching at 1.8m in width (33.5m² in total). If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. Two linear trenches (each 10m in length) are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method, spaced apart to give coverage across the site. The north-western part of the site would appear to have been disturbed by the railway and therefore this part of the site should be avoided. The detailed trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 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

Appendix 1

features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

- 3.5 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.
- 3.6 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 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 J. Sidell, 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.
- 3.7 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.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.9 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).
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 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 the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
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 the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

Appendix 1

4.5 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.

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 data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

5.3 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

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 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 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.

5.8 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.

5.9 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.

5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

5.11 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.

5.12 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).

Appendix 1

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 18 May 2006

Reference: / StationGarage-Thurston2006

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.

Appendix 2 Context List

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Plan No</i>	<i>Section No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
0001					Finds		Unstratified finds from across the site.	
0002	0002	1	4	2	Posthole	Cut	Cut of roughly circular posthole. Near vertical sides with a flat base.	Modern posthole
0003	0002	1	4	2	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole 0002. Dark-mid brown silty sand.	Modern posthole
0004	0004	2	7	3	Posthole	Cut	Cut of roughly oval posthole. Shallow with near vertical side and an uneven base.	Modern posthole
0005	0004	2	7	3	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole 0004. Mixed mid brown silty sand.	Modern posthole
0006	0006	3	8	3	Posthole	Cut	Cut of roughly square posthole. Near vertical sides with a flat base.	Modern posthole
0007	0006	3	8	3	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole 0006. Mid brown silty sand with some animal disturbance.	Modern posthole
0008	0008	4	11	4	Posthole	Cut	Cut of roughly square posthole. Near vertical sides with an uneven base.	Modern posthole
0009	0008	4	11	4	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole 0008. Dark brown silt.	Modern posthole
0010	0010	5	14	5	Posthole	Cut	Cut of oval posthole extending beyond trench edge. Near vertical sides with a flat base.	Modern posthole
0011	0010	5	14	5	Posthole	Fill	Fill of posthole 0010. Mid brown silty sand.	Modern posthole
0012	0012		15	5	Pit	Cut	Cut of pit immediately below topsoil. Only identified in plan at base. Extends beyond trench edge. Fairly steep sides with a flat base.	Modern pit
0013	0012		15	5	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0012. Mixed brown grey silty sand.	Modern pit
0014	0014	6	16	5	Ditch	Cut	Cut of irregular linear ditch running across trench extending beyond trench edges. Near vertical sides with a concave base.	Modern ditch
0015	0014		16	5	Ditch	Fill	Upper fill of ditch 0014. Mid-dark brown silt.	Modern ditch

<i>Context</i>	<i>Feature</i>	<i>Plan No</i>	<i>Section No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Interpretation</i>
0016	0014		16	5	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0014. Yellow sand with orange patches.	Modern ditch
0017	0014		16	5	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0014. Mid brown silt.	Modern ditch
0018	0014		16	5	Ditch	Fill	Lowest fill of ditch 0014. Orange sand.	Modern ditch
0019	0019			8	Surface		Brick surface spreading 3.2m in from north-west end of trench on south-west edge and 2.8m on north-east edge. Irregular bricks with cinder and gravel on top of and filling gaps between the bricks (fairly modern). Mix of brick types and sizes.	Modern brick trackway. Possibly associated with military.
0020	0020	7	20	9	Ditch	Cut	Cut of linear ditch running across trench extending beyond trench edges. Shallow with 45 degree sides and a concave base. Heavily truncated.	
0021	0020		20	9	Ditch	Fill	Fill of ditch 0020. Pale grey sand with occasional chalk.	

Appendix 3 Trench List

<i>Trench</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Alignment</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Plans</i>	<i>Sections</i>	<i>Associated Features</i>
1	Trench excavated parallel to modern road. Orange silty sand natural with degraded chalk patches. No archaeological features.	NW-SE	14.2m	1.6m	0.43m		S1 S2	
2	Orange sand natural at NE end and gegraded chalk natural at SW end. Posthole 0002 identified.	NE-SW	9m	1.6m	0.43m	P1	S3 S4	0002
3	Orange sand and chalk natural. Two postholes 0004 and 0006 identified.	NE-SW	14m	1.6m	0.42-0.46m	P2 P3	S5 S6 S7 S8	0004 0006
4	Orange sand natural. Posthole 0008 identified.	Approx. E-W	17.5m	1.6m	0.42-0.88m	P4	S9 S10 S11	0008
5	Yellow sand natural. Posthole 0010, pit 0012 and ditch 0014 identified.	E-W	64m	1.6m	0.56-0.6m	P5 P6	S12 S13 S14 S15 S16	0010 0012 0014
6	Mixed orange and yellow sand natural. No archaeological features identified.	N-S	10.2m	1.6m	1m		S17	
7	Mixed orange and yellow sand natural. White chalk build-up at S end which was not excavated as trench became unstable. Heavy modern disturbance. No archaeological features identified.	NE-SW	21m	1.6m	0.8-1.8m		S18 S19	
8	Mixed orange and yellow sand natural. Brick surface 0019 identified.	NW-SE	12m	1.6m	1.26m		S21	
9	Mixed orange and yellow sand natural. Ditch 0020 identified. Section shows large build-up of soil. Possible terracing.	NE-SW	16m	1.6m	1.06m	P7	S20	0020
10	Yellow sand natural. No archaeological features identified.	Approx. N-S	7.5m	1.6m	0.58m		S22	

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<i>Trench</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Alignment</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Width</i>	<i>Depth</i>	<i>Plans</i>	<i>Sections</i>	<i>Associated Features</i>
11	Mottled yellow sand natural with some iron panning. No archaeological features identified.	NW-SE	17.5m	1.6m	0.3-0.65m		S23 S24	
12	Mixed yellow and dark sand. No archaeological features identified.	E-W	15m	1.6m	0.6m		S25	
13	Mixed yellow and dark sand. No archaeological features identified.	NW-SE	10m	1.6m	0.34m		S26	

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