

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

Former Site of Direct Foods Ltd, Lamdin Road, Bury St Edmunds FAS 034

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006
(Planning app. no. SE/06/1845)

John Duffy
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© October 2006

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List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

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Acknowledgements

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

The evaluation was carried out by John Duffy and Jonathan Van Jennians, both from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The environmental evidence report was prepared by Val Fryer (Freelance) and formatted for inclusion by Cathy Tester. Drawings for Figures 3 and 4 were prepared by Gemma Adams.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the former site of the Direct Foods Ltd factory on Lamdin Road, Bury St Edmunds. A total of 9 trenches were excavated to a total length of 162.5m. The archaeological evaluation identified a high level of disturbance and truncation across the site with the only surviving archaeological deposits in the northern corner. The preserved archaeological deposits were a sequence of accumulation layers, identified 1.6m below the present ground surface, probably from within a ditch or pond. However, limited excavation made interpretation very difficult.

SMR information

Planning application no. SE/06/1845
Date of fieldwork: September 2006
Grid Reference: TL 8455 6682
Funding body: Parkway Construction MK Ltd.
Oasis reference: suffolk1-18333

Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the former Direct Foods Ltd factory, Lamdin Road, Bury St Edmunds, on behalf of Parkway Construction MK Ltd. ahead of a proposed redevelopment. The programme of works was designed to identify the presence of archaeological deposits and their level of preservation across the development site. The archaeological evaluation followed the brief and specification prepared by Dr. Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) (Appendix 1).

The development site is located on the northern edge of the Mildenhall Road Industrial Estate, Bury St. Edmunds and lies just within the parish of Fornham All Saints. The site was approximately 1ha in area and was occupied by the burnt out and part demolished remains of the former factory. This limited the positioning of the evaluation trenches based on space available and health and safety issues.

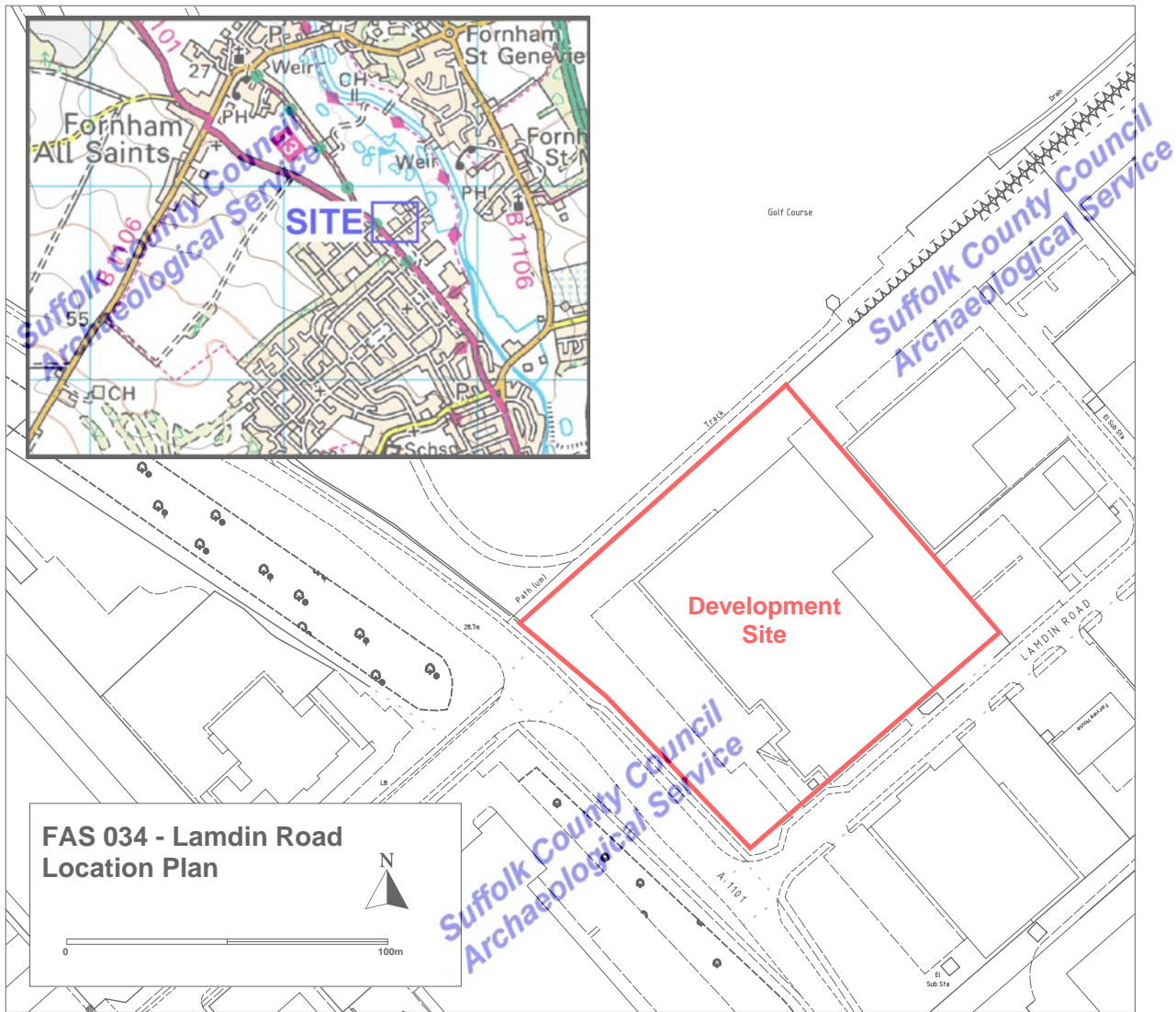
The site is close to areas of known archaeological interest as recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. To the west was the recorded location of a ring ditch, which indicates a probable Bronze Age burial mound (FAS 010). To the north are identified features from a multi-period archaeological complex (FAS 005) though it is unclear if it extends as far south as the evaluation site. Hodkinson's Map (1783) shows this area as open and the 1st Edition OS Map (1881) shows the area as enclosed fields (Figure 2).

Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a 360 degree machine fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket. All overburden layers were removed by machine onto the underlying archaeological features, which were then cleaned and excavated by hand. All trenches were excavated to the top of the undisturbed natural subsoil.

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 FAS 034.



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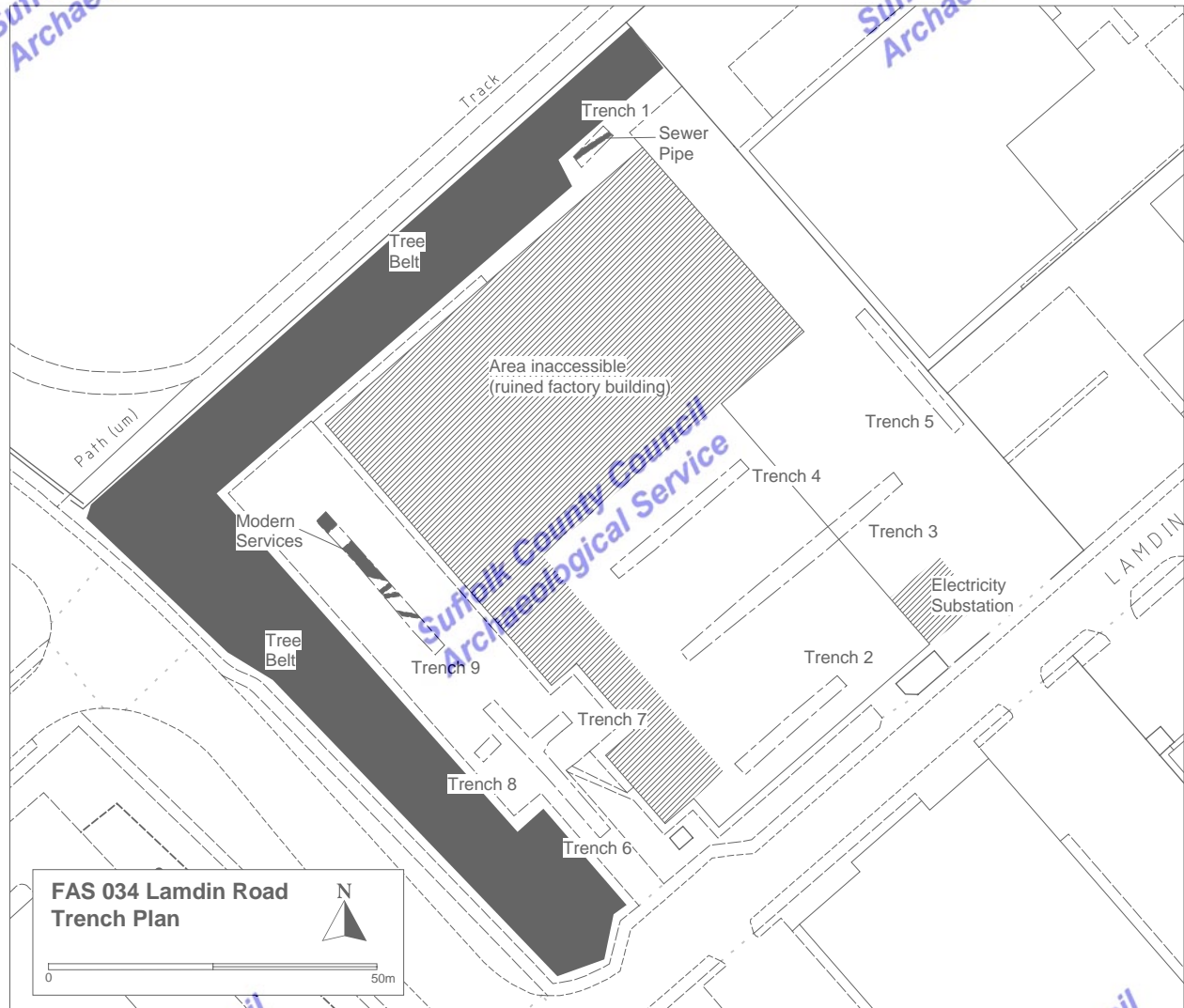
Figure 1. Site location



Figure 2. 1st Edition OS Map (1881)

Results

Although the area available for archaeological trenching was limited, a total of nine trenches were excavated across the site to a total length of 162.5m (Figure 3). Trench 1 was located at the northern limit of the site and Trenches 2 to 5 in the centre and east within the building platform of the former factory and its car park to the rear. Trenches 6 to 9 were excavated to the front of the factory building in an area of block paving. The trenching covered approximately 7% of the available area (Figure 3).



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Figure 3. Trench plan

Trench 1

Trench 1 was excavated near the northern corner of the site in a north-east to south-west direction. The length of the trench was limited to 6m due to its depth (2.45m at its deepest point) the presence of a sewer pipe running down its centre and the limited space available on the edge of the tree belt along the north-west boundary of the development (Figure 3).

The trench was excavated through a 0.3m deep topsoil over a 1.3m deep sequence of disturbed sandy clays and sand layers (Figure 4). Below these disturbed layers was a 0.5m deep very dark brown/black peat and clayey sand layer, 0002, which extended across the entire trench and had no visible edges. No finds or other dateable evidence was recovered from this layer but

environmental sampling produced remains of both dry land herbs and wetland/aquatic plants (for further detail see the environmental evidence section of this report).

Immediately below layer 0002 was a 0.3m deep mid grey clayey sand, 0003, with frequent flint inclusions. Due to the depth of the trench this layer was machine excavated in a small intervention excavated in the north-east corner of Trench 1. No finds were recovered and no sampling was undertaken for safety reasons. During the excavation of layer 0003 a mid grey sand, 0004, was identified below it. Due to its depth no excavation was undertaken of this layer.

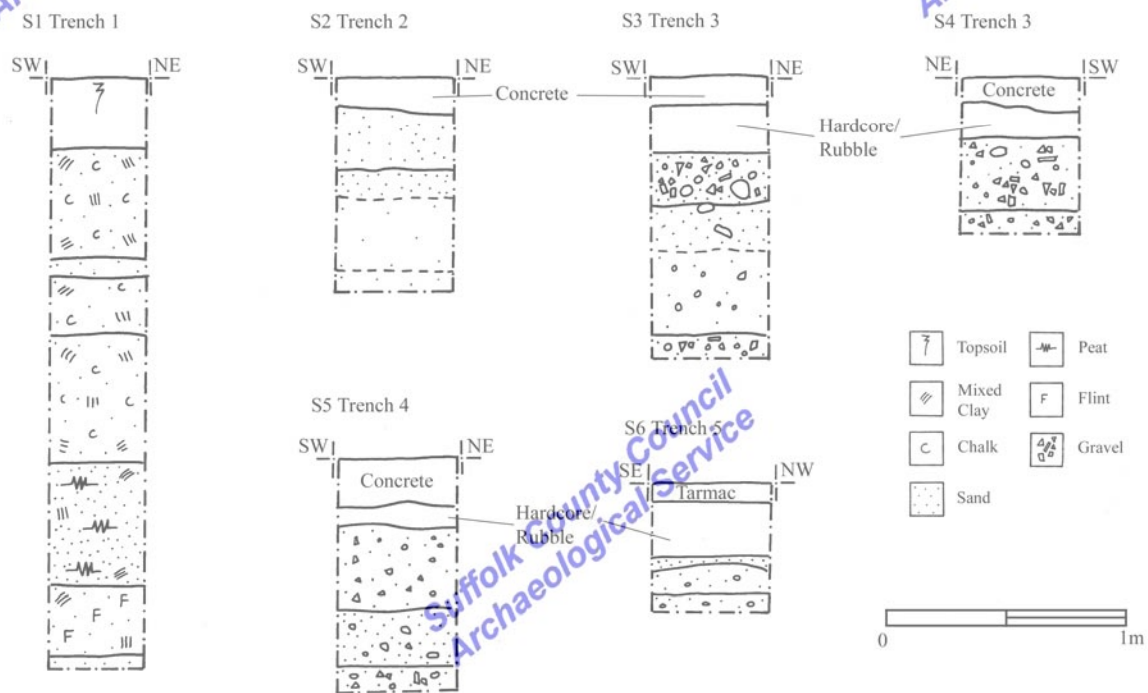


Figure 4. Sections of Trenches 1 - 5

Trenches 2, 3 and 4

Three trenches were excavated within the footprint of the former factory building, Trenches 2, 3 and 4. All three were aligned north-east to south-west and ran parallel to each other. The trenches produced similar results showing a 0.12m to 0.2m deep concrete platform laid over a 0.1m to 0.2m deep hardcore build-up/levelling layer. Below the hardcore the profiles of the trenches varied slightly but all showed heavy truncation with a sequence of build-up or re-deposited material across the site. The re-deposited material, a mixed dark orange sand and gravel and a mid brown sand, was clearly visible in Trenches 3 and 4 and overlay a disturbed dark to light brown sand, which was visible in all three trenches. This brown sand may have been an undisturbed subsoil but across the site too little of it remained to be certain. This sand overlay the natural orange sand and gravel.

Trench 5

Trench 5 was excavated in a north-west to south-east direction along the north-east boundary of the site in an area formerly occupied by the factory car park. The trench was excavated through a 0.08m thick tarmac over a 0.24m deep hardcore layer which was over a 0.04m deep dark brown sand and a 0.1m deep mixed orange and yellow sand, both of which appeared heavily disturbed

and probably re-deposited. Underlying the disturbed sand layers was the natural orange sand and gravel.

Trenches 6, 7, 8 and 9

Four trenches were excavated to the south-west of the former factory building, of which two ran north-west to south-east (Trenches 6 and 9) and two much shorter trenches ran north-east to south-west (Trenches 7 and 8). The length of each trench was limited by the space available and the presence of modern services (Figure 3). The four trenches provided almost identical information with block paving over a bedding sand with a hardcore layer below that. These lay over a mid to dark brown sand/clayey sand over a mixed orange sand and gravel and mid brown sand/clayey sand. The layers below the hardcore appeared to be heavily disturbed and probably re-deposited over the natural orange sand and gravel.

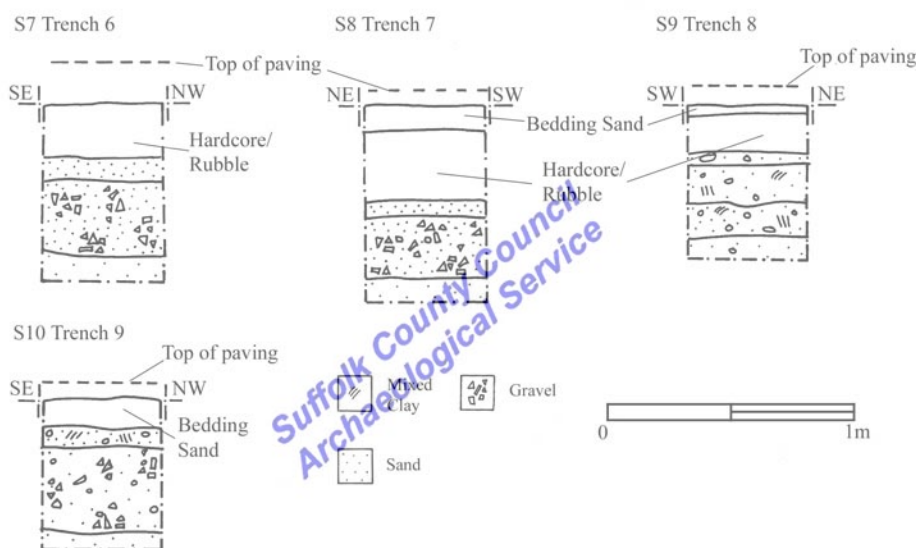


Figure 5. Sections of Trenches 6 - 9

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Environmental evidence

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavation of Trench 1 encountered a densely compacted layer of dark brown organic mud, 0002. A sample was taken to assess the preservation of material within this deposit and to evaluate the plant macrofossil assemblage.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. As the organic content of the flot was very high, the material was stored in water prior to sorting. The wet retent was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Modern contaminants were rare.

Results

OP No.	0002
Dry land herbs	
<i>Carduus</i> sp.	x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapthifolia</i>	x
<i>Plantago major</i> L.	x
<i>Potentilla</i> sp.	x
<i>Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus</i>	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	xx
<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	x
<i>Stellaria media</i> (L.) Vill.	x
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	x
Wetland/aquatic plants	
<i>Apium graveolens</i> L.	x
<i>Bidens tripartita</i> L.	x
<i>Juncus</i> sp.	x
<i>Lemna</i> sp.	x
<i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (DC) A. Gray	x
<i>R. sceleratus</i> L.	x
<i>Sparganium erectum</i> L.	x
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	x
Charcoal >2mm	x
Waterlogged root/stem	xxxx
Wood frags.>2mm	xx
Wood frags.>5mm	x
Other materials	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Caddis larval cases	x
Cleodoceran ehippia	xx
Waterlogged arthropod remains	xx
Sample volume (litres)	5
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3
% flot sorted	50%

Table 1. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key to table: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 10 – 50 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens

The flot largely consists of a dense mat of intertwined roots. Seeds of both dry land herbs and wetland/aquatic plants are present, but only at a low to moderate density. Preservation is generally good. However, some fragmentation of the seeds occurred during processing, as the latter had to be vigorous to facilitate the dis-aggregation of the compacted sample matrix.

The dry land herb assemblage is principally composed of meadow/grassland species including persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), cinquefoil (*Potentilla* sp.), buttercup (*Ranunculus acris/repens/bulbosus*) and dock (*Rumex* sp.). However, some plants more commonly associated with disturbed ground are also present including the black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and stinging nettles (*Urtica dioica*). The wetland/aquatic plants including wild celery (*Apium graveolens*), bur-marigold (*Bidens tripartita*), water crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*) and bur-reed (*Sparganium erectum*) are all commonly found in, or at the margins of, shallow ponds or ditches. Cladoceran ephippia (water fleas) and caddis larval case fragments are also recorded within the assemblage.

Conclusions

In summary, the assemblage would appear to be derived from compacted organic material, which probably accumulated within a shallow pond or ditch. The feature appears to have been situated within a predominantly grassed area. Cultural evidence is minimal although small fragments of charcoal are present along with a piece of black porous material of unknown origin.

If further excavations are to be undertaken within this area, additional samples of this material should only be taken if the feature can be securely dated.

Discussion

The results from the archaeological evaluation trenches indicate that the site has been heavily truncated, especially towards the front of the former factory, Trenches 6 to 9. To the rear of the former factory similar truncation had occurred though there was limited preservation of subsoil layers, Trenches 2, 3 and 4. No archaeological features were identified in Trenches 2 to 9.

Trench 1 provided the only evidence of archaeological survival where three layers, contexts 0002, 0003 and 0004, were identified below 1.6m of disturbed overburden. However interpretation of these layers was difficult due to limited excavation caused by restriction on length and depth of the trench. The plant macrofossil evidence suggested this layer probably accumulated in a ditch or pond (Val Fryer this report) though no dating evidence was recovered. These layers may indicate the presence of boundary or drainage ditches located on the edge of the floodplain of the river. Field boundaries are visible, in this part of the site, on the 1st Edition OS Map (Figure 2). Similar plant macrofossil evidence was recovered from a network of post-medieval drainage ditches during excavations at Cotton Lane, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 204 – Duffy 2005). It is also possible that the layers could be the accumulated fills within an old quarry pit used for the extraction of sand and gravel. Such features are known within the immediate vicinity from the 1st Edition OS Map (Figure 2). At present there is insufficient evidence to create a firm interpretation.

Recommendations

Due to the heavily truncated nature of the site and the lack of archaeological preservation it is recommended that no further archaeological work needs to be undertaken across most of the development site.

However, the northern corner of the site indicated preserved archaeological deposits at a depth of 1.6m. During the evaluation only limited excavation of these deposits was possible and interpretation was difficult. It is recommended that any development work likely to disturb the archaeological remains in this area be subject to an archaeological monitoring. This would allow further understanding and excavation of the archaeological deposits and may provide an opportunity to recover any surviving dating evidence.

References

Duffy, J., 2005, Land off Cotton Lane, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 204. S.C.C.A.S. Report 2005/60

Stace, C., 1997, *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

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

FORMER SITE OF DIRECT TABLE FOODS LTD, LAMDIN ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS

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

1. Background

- 1.1 An application has been made (application SE/06/1845) for the redevelopment of the former site of Direct Table Foods Ltd, Lamdin Road, Bury St Edmunds (TL 8455 6682).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority (St Edmundsbury Borough Council) has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition). 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 This proposal lies in an area of high archaeological importance recorded in the County Sites and Monuments Record. The area is situated to the east of the site of a ring ditch (FAS 010) that is almost certainly the site of a Bronze Age burial mound. In addition, the development is situated to the south of a multi-period archaeological complex (FAS 005). The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance with the 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.

Appendix 1

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 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, which is c. 575m² of the total area for evaluation that measures c. 1.15ha (Figure 1). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of c. 320m of trenching at 1.8m in width. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. The detailed trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The existing hard-standing may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine. Material sealed below the slab should be removed by 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. All material below the modern disturbance 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

Appendix 1

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 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). The Project Design should show what provision has been made for the identification and conservation of artefacts, including specialist reports if appropriate.
- 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.

Appendix 1

The archaeological contractor will give not less than two week's written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

- 4.2 The composition of the project 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 building there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 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. Account must be taken of any requirements the County SMR may have regarding the conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage of excavated material and the archive.

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- 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).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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

Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 29 August 2006

Reference: / LamdinRoadBSE2006

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>Section No</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Identifier</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Under</i>	<i>Over</i>	<i>Depth</i>
0001			Finds	Number assigned for unstratified finds. None recovered.			
0002	1	1	Layer	Very dark brown/black peat and clayey sand. Identified across Trench 1 which was limited by presence of deep sewer trench (which cut 0002). Full extent unknown as extends beyond trench in all directions. Very high organic content. No finds recovered. Three sample buckets taken - two sent for flotation and one retained if further sampling required.	Modern Sewer	0003	0.5m
0003	1	1	Layer	Mid grey clayey sand with very frequent flint. Identified in small test hole excavated by hand in NE corner of Trench 1 immediately below (0002). Further excavation by machine showed (0004) below. No finds. Unable to recover samples due to depth of trench.	0002	0004	0.3m
0004	1	1	Layer	Mid grey sand. Identified after limited machine excavation of (0003) in NE corner of Trench 1. Immediately below (0003). Extent and depth unknown as layer was not excavated into for safety (trench deep and unstable).	0003		Unknown

Appendix 3 Trench list

Trench	Description	Alignment	Length	Width	Depth	Plans	Sections	Associated Features
1	Short trench excavated in northern corner of the site. Sewer pipe ran down centre of the trench limiting its length. Topsoil and further disturbed/redeposited layers over a series of in-situ archaeological deposits (0002, 0003, 0004).	NE-SW	6m	2m	2.45m	TST	1	Layers 0002 0003 0004
2	Near SE limit of site. Concrete over hardcore over redeposited/build up soil over natural sand and gravel. Some modern cables but not at any depth.	NE-SW	20.5m	2m	0.9m	TST	2	
3	Parallel and to NW of Trench 2. Concrete over hardcore over redeposited/build up soil over natural sand and gravel. Modern trenches (some deep and left in situ).	NE-SW	42m	2m	1.18m SW 0.65m NE	TST	3 4	
4	Parallel and to NW of Trench 3. Concrete over hardcore over redeposited/build up soil over natural sand and gravel.	NE-SW	26m	2m	1m	TST	5	
5	Along NE boundary of site. Tarmac/concrete over hardcore over redeposited/build up soil over natural sand and gravel.	NW-SE	23.5m	2m	0.56m	TST	6	
6	Trench in south corner of site. Paving over bedding sand over hardcore over redeposited sand and gravel over natural sand and gravel. Modern pipe trenches.	NW-SE	27m	2m	0.88m	TST	7	
7	Short. Right angles to and running off Trench 6. Paving over bedding sand over hardcore over redeposited sand and gravel over natural sand and gravel.	NE-SW	6.5m	2m	0.86m	TST	8	
8	Short. Right angles to Trench 6. Paving over bedding sand over hardcore over redeposited sand and gravel over natural sand and gravel.	NE-SW	4m	2m	0.72m	TST	9	
9	Parallel to SE boundary of site to NW of Trench 6. Paving over bedding sand over hardcore over redeposited sand and gravel over natural sand and gravel. Very little of full profile visible. Large quantity of modern pipe trenches etc became impractical to machine. Shortened length because of modern disturbance.	NW-SE	27m	2m	0.7m	TST	10	