Suffolk County Council

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/083

Lowestoft Sixth Form College, Rotterdam Road, Lowestoft LWT 174

S. Cass

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

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

HER Information

Planning Application No:	**W/09/1047/CCC**
Date of Fieldwork:	**29th - 30th April 2010**
Grid Reference:	**TM 5426 9392**
Funding Body:	**SCC Corporate Property**
Curatorial Officer:	**Jess Tipper**
Project Officer:	**Simon Cass**
Oasis Reference:	**suffolkc1-76883**
	Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service: http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

Contents

List of Plates

List of Appendices

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Lowestoft Sixth Form College, Rotterdam Road, Lowestoft on the 29th and 30th April 2010. Six trenches were excavated across the site in order to ascertain the archaeological potential of the area so as to inform the further planning and/or design processes with regard to the nature of the archaeological resource. Significant depths of modern deposits were encountered across the site, appearing to be consistent with deliberate dumping of general construction waste – though in this case the nature of the dumped material (large quantities of used kerbstones and broken tarmac) may suggest that material from the adjacent SCC Highways Depot on Marham Road was also deposited here.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of building works on land at Lowestoft Sixth Form College off Rotterdam Road, Lowestoft, on the 29th and 30th April 2010 in order to determine if any archaeological deposits were present within the area of the new development and if so, provide sufficient information to allow for the construction of an archaeological mitigation strategy to preserve and/or record threatened deposits in an appropriate manner.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at the northern edge of the present college complex, just south of the route of the old train line cutting and to the east of Rotterdam Road at a height of between 16.94 and 18.14m AOD.

Previously the site was grassed land, although an earlier phase of work at the College used this area as a site compound, resulting in the deposition of a hardcore surface over fabric sheeting, visible in Trenches 3, 4 and 5.

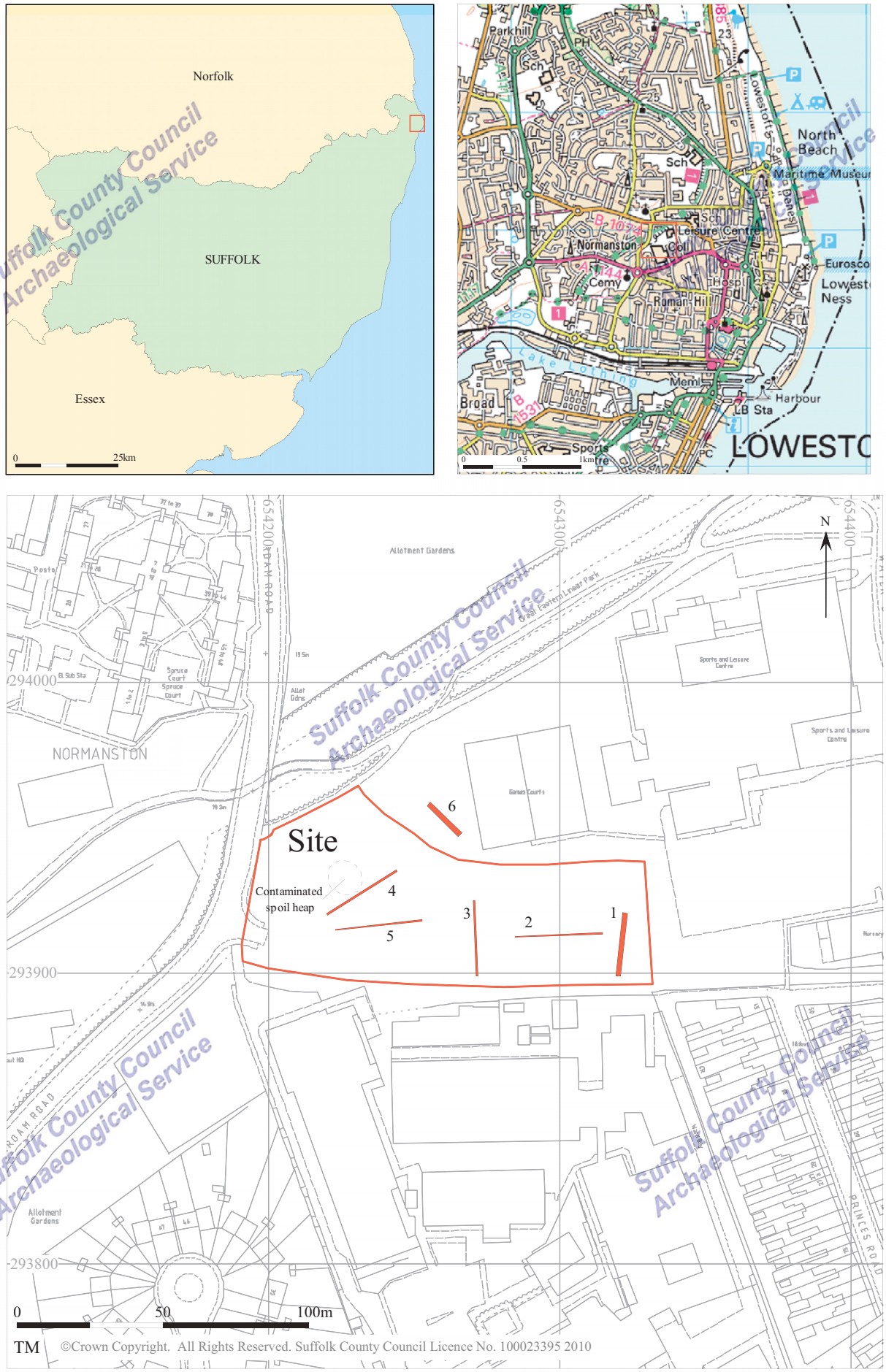

Figure 1. Site Location and trench plan

3. Archaeological and historical background

The archaeological record for the area surrounding this site is somewhat sparse, although several find spots of Neolithic worked flints, Bronze Age arrowheads and Roman coinage are recorded within approximately 500m. The site was farmland at the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map being drafted, although by 1890 the railway had been laid immediately north of the site and the area was beginning to be more urbanised. By 1920 the site was in the centre of a large area of allotments, although the maps are not clear as to whether the site itself was also given over to allotments.

A record exists of a disused county highways depot, on the opposite side of Rotterdam Road and north of the old railway line, though no dates of use are currently available. In the light of the stratigraphy encountered across the site this may be of some significance.

4. Methodology

The trenches were all excavated using an 8-tonne 3600 mechanical excavator, fitted with a 1.8m wide toothless 'ditching' bucket to begin with, and under constant archaeological supervision. After Trench 1 was excavated, the decision was made to use a 0.6m wide toothed bucket to excavate through the deep deposits of made ground with modern concrete material in them, with the option of re-fitting the ditching bucket as and when possible/necessary to investigate archaeologically relevant deposits. As it occurred, Trenches 2 – 5 were solely excavated using the smaller toothed bucket, while Trench 6 proved suitable for excavation using the wider ditching bucket. As the trenches contained such a depth of made ground it was decided that full excavation of the entire trench down to archaeological or natural deposits was impractical so they were excavated to a depth of between 1m and 1.5m with intermittent test-pits within the trench aiming to reach natural geology to confirm total depths and provide a full stratigraphic sequence for recording.

The exposed stratigraphy was recorded in the form of measured sketches and a written description, with a full digital photographic record being made using a 6.2megapixel digital SLR camera.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

As already mentioned, the trenches were originally intended to be 1.8m wide and excavated using a toothless 'ditching' bucket. For much of the trenching across this site that was deemed to be impractical and in places dangerous, so a smaller bucket was used. The presence of a large spoil heap of topsoil believed to be contaminated with Japanese Knotweed meant some repositioning of Trenches 4 and 5 was necessary, and a mains water pipe running along the southern edge of the site meant that Trenches 1 and 3 were moved/ shortened slightly to avoid its likely location.

5.2 Trench 1

This trench was 30m long, 1.8m wide and up to 2.25m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of up to 1.5m of made ground, consisting of assorted construction debris, broken up tarmac, large kerbstones, plastic, metal and soils/sands, above 0.35m of a dark grey/black organic-rich silty deposit which appeared to be contaminated with hydrocarbons. Due to the loose nature of the overlying deposit, it was not certain that any modern inclusions visible in this layer were from it, rather than having just fallen in during excavation. This layer sealed a dark greenish grey silty clay deposit 0.35m thick, which overlay mid greenish grey patchy clay with chalk lumps and fragments, interpreted as a natural geological layer. The greenish tint to the lower deposits is suggested to be a result of chemical leaching from the upper made ground layer. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Plate 1. Trench 1 northern end showing test pit, facing south (2m scale)

5.3 Trench 2

This trench was 28m long, 0.6m wide and up to 2.4m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of up to 2.4m of made ground, as in Trench 1. It was not possible to fully breach this deposit in order to record the depth of true natural deposits due to the quantity of large concrete blocks, kerbstones and the like within the deposit, although it should be noted that in this trench the dumping deposits are deeper than anywhere else on the site and it seems likely that there has been truncation of the natural geology at this point. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Plate 2. Trench 2 sample section (facing south, 2m scale)

5.4 Trench 3

This trench was 26m long, 0.6-1.0m wide and up to 2.7m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of c. 2.2m of made ground/ dumping layers, above 0.3m of dark grey/black organic-rich silt deposit, with frequent root/twiggy inclusions but no visible man-made inclusions. This sealed mid/dark grey clay natural with frequent chalk lump inclusions. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

5.5 Trench 4

This trench was 26m long, 0.8m wide and up to 2.3m deep, orientated northeast-southwest. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of c. 2.0m of made ground/ dumping layers, above 0.2m of dark grey/black organic-rich silty soil. This sealed mid grey/yellowish brown silty sandy clay with frequent chalk lump inclusions, believed to be the natural geology. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

5.6 Trench 5

This trench was 28.5m long, 0.8m wide and up to 2.1m deep, orientated approximately east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of c. 2.1m of made ground/ dumping layers. Unfortunately it was again not possible to reach the depth of natural geology in this trench due to the nature of the material encountered at the base of the trench, although the depth of natural geology in the almost adjacent Trench 4 was only 2.0m from the surface. No finds or features of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

5.7 Trench 6

This trench was 15m long, 1.8m wide and up to 1.5m deep, orientated northwest-southeast. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.38m of mid greyish brown silty fine sand topsoil above 0.42m of black organic-rich silt. This layer sealed a dark grey silty sand 0.4m thick which overlay 0.3m of pale grey/yellowish brown mottled silty sand (interpreted as a natural layer). The base of a suspected natural water channel was visible within this trench, and hand excavation supported this. The feature was very shallow, with irregular sides and base, and contained a similar dark grey silty sand to the overlying deposit. Modern truncations were noted in the north-western third of the trench, containing large concrete rubble and brick fragments. No finds or deposits of archaeological relevance were observed in this trench.

Plate 3. Trench 6, facing north-west (2m scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

No finds of archaeological relevance were encountered during this evaluation. Organic-rich soils encountered in the lower levels of most trenches were judged to be likely to be too contaminated with hydrocarbons and modern artefacts to have much potential for further analysis so samples were not retained at this time.

7. Discussion

The site in general seems to have little archaeological potential remaining after the likely mid-20th century dumping that appears to have occurred, along with probable truncations. The presence of a fairly consistent deposit of organic-rich silt suggests that a significant part of the site was either wet or marshy prior to this dumping. Possible support of this idea can be seen on the early Ordnance Survey map of the area where a field adjacent to this site appears to be noted as being boggy ground, although this site is not so noted, in addition to the apparent underground/ silted up watercourse leading towards the main site area through Trench 6. There seems to be little evidence of late

19th- early 20th Century allotment activity on the site, though again, this may have been concealed/obliterated by the more recent dumping.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Due to the negative nature of the evaluation trenches, the depth of modern overburden on the site and the design of the new building (concrete piles rather than strip foundations), it is suggested that no further work be required with regards to the current planning application. While there is the potential for undisturbed archaeology to be present in the area near Trench 6, the design plan for this project indicates that this area will be given over to car parking, and the 1m-1.5m of overburden sealing any archaeological deposits would provide an acceptable buffer zone of c. 0.6m or more below any foundation base for a car park.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

T:\ENV\ARC\MSWORKS3\PARISH\Lowestoft

Finds and environmental archive: None.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (Andy Beverton, Bill Brooks and Simon Cass), all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

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

The production of site plans was carried out by Simon Cass, and the report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Suffolk County Council

The Archaeological Service

Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

LOWESTOFT SIXTH FORM COLLEGE, ROTTERDAM ROAD, LOWESTOFT, SUFFOLK

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 granted by Suffolk County Council for the development of Lowestoft Sixth Form College on Land north of Lowestoft College Campus, Rotterdam Road, Lowestoft, Suffolk (TM 5426 9395). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.3 The site is located on the east side of Rotterdam Road at *c*. 15 - 20.00m AOD. The underlying geology of the site comprises glaciofluvial and aeolian drift till (deep loam).

1.4 The application lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within 100m of a medieval church (HER: LWT 029), to the north, and within 200m of Neolithic and Bronze Age find spots (HER: LWT 009), to the east. However, the area has not been the subject of systematic archaeological investigation. There is moderate to high potential for archaeological deposits to be defined at this location, given the proximity to known remains. Any groundworks would cause significant ground disturbance and have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, a linear trenched evaluation is required of the site.

1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

1.9 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation

Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at http://www.eaareports.org.uk/).

1.10 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the fieldwork, a post-excavation assessment and final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.

1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects,* 1991 (*MAP2*), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of

a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is *c.* 300.00m^2. These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed). Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in *c.* 167.00m of trenching (maximum) at 1.80m in width.

3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and

palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation, there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

5.12 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html).

5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

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

5.18 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

5.19 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.20 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.21 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352197
Email: jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 21 April 2010 Reference: / LowestoftCollegeCampus-Lowestoft2010

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.