

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/190

Haven Power, The Havens, Ipswich IPS 635

S. Cass
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HER Information

Planning Application No: IP/10/00565/FUL

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Funding Body: SEH French Limited

Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Simon Cass

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-84088

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

Contents

	Page
Summary	
1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeological and historical background	1
4. Methodology	3
5. Results	3
5.1 Introduction	3
5.2 Trench 1	3
5.3 Trench 2	4
5.4 Trench 3	4
5.5 Trench 4	5
5.6 Trench 5	5
5.7 Trench 6	5
5.8 Trench 7	5
6. Finds and environmental evidence	7
7. Discussion	8
8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work	9
9. Archive deposition	9
10. List of contributors and acknowledgements	9
Disclaimer	

List of Figures

1. Site location 2
2. Trench 7 plan and pit 0001 section 6

List of Tables

1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Haven Power, Ipswich 8

List of Plates

1. Trench 1, facing north (2m and 1m scales) 4
2. Pit 0001, facing east (0.2 and 1m scales) 6

List of Appendices

1. Brief and specification 11
2. Context list 18

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Haven Power, The Havens, Ipswich on the 4th and 5th October 2010. Seven trenches were excavated across the site, situated to investigate the entire area of proposed development. A single charcoal-rich pit was identified, towards the south of the site, and a radiocarbon date was ascertained to be from the mid-7th century. Similar features are known scattered throughout the south, east and north-east of Ipswich, and do not necessarily represent any defined areas of activity. No further archaeological works are recommended to be required prior to this development.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at Haven Power, The Havens, Ipswich on the 4th and 5th October 2010. Planning permission had been granted by Ipswich Borough Council for an extension to the existing office building, new access, parking and ancillary works on the site, subject to a condition relating to archaeology requiring an appropriate scheme of archaeological works to mitigate any potential damage to the archaeological resource in the area. An evaluation strategy was determined to be the appropriate response in the first instance, with the potential for further works dependant on the results of the trenching.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies immediately north of the A14, on the southern edge of the Ransomes Europark Estate. Away from the cutting for the dual-carriageway, the site is generally flat, and this is likely to have been the natural state of the land, although it is possible that some levelling and landscaping has been undertaken during its prior use. The underlying geology is listed as deep sands, as was observed in the trenches.

3. Archaeological and historical background

Several archaeological sites are known close by to the present development area. Six shallow charcoal-rich pits, similar to that found in the present evaluation, were recorded just to the east, noted as PFM 009 in the Historic Environment Record (HER).

Prehistoric features were discovered at IPS 252 to the north during monitoring of the construction of the present warehouse, while NAC 045 relates to a rectangular enclosure and undated field systems noted on aerial photographs in the Nacton and Purdis Farm parishes. NAC 081 relates to bomb craters and anti-aircraft obstructions across a large area north-west of Nacton and these may relate to some of the modern disturbances seen in the evaluation trenches. A recent evaluation carried out just north of the site also revealed a small charcoal-rich pit (IPS 625, unpublished) found to be of late prehistoric/early Roman date.

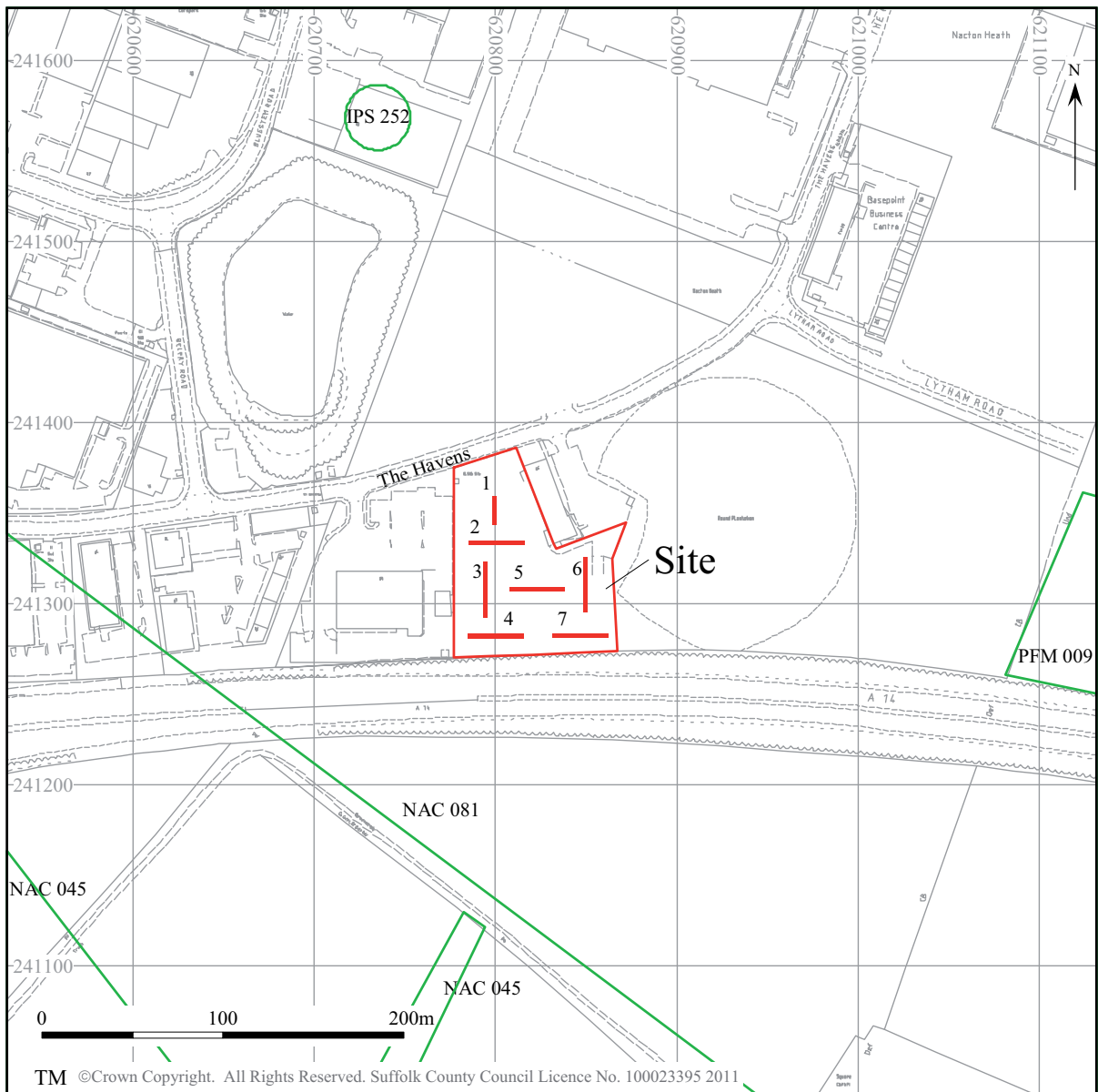
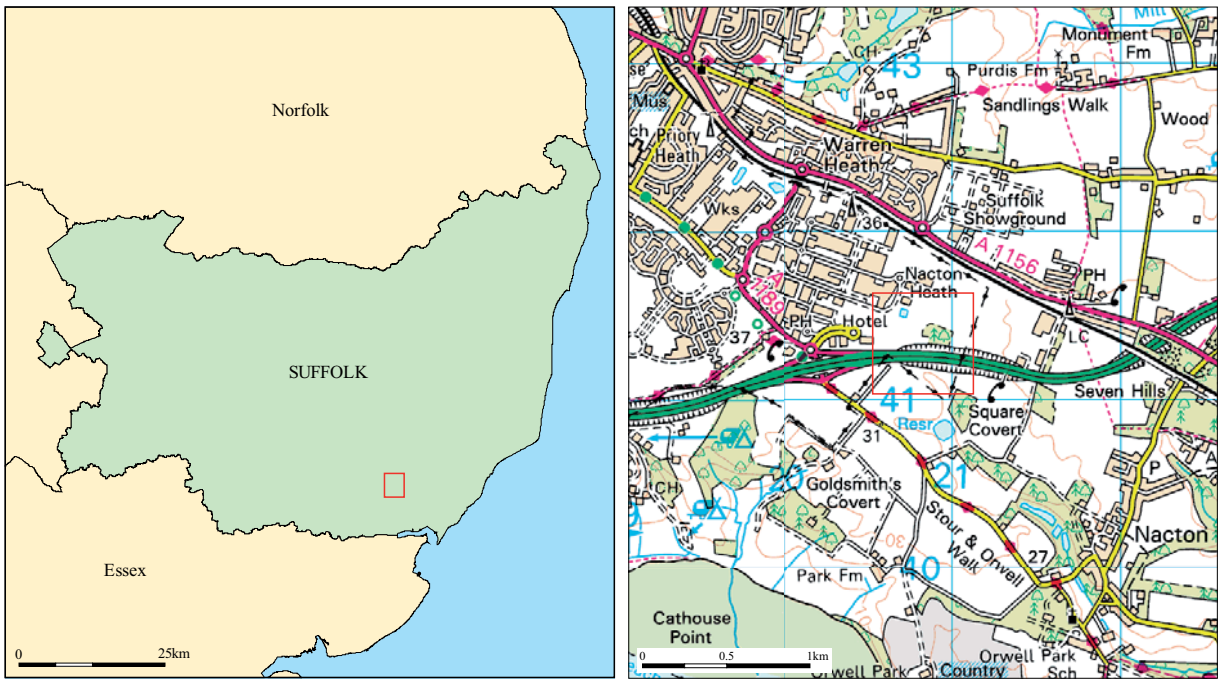


Figure 1. Site location

4. Methodology

The evaluation trenches were excavated using a 5-tonne tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless 'ditching' bucket under constant archaeological supervision. All trenches were CAT scanned in order to check for buried cables, although only Trench 1 needed to be shortened in order to avoid suspected cables.

The soil was removed in shallow spits of c.0.05m or less, and mechanical stripping stopped at the top of the first archaeological deposit or natural geological horizon encountered. Deposits were hand-cleaned and investigated where appropriate, with a full written and drawn archive being created. Contexts were recorded on *pro forma* SCCAS context sheets, with plans and sections recorded on permatrace at appropriate scales (normally 1:10, 1:20 and/or 1:50). A photographic archive was created using a 6.2 megapixel digital SLR camera, and this has been archived under the code HGK 047 to 060.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Seven trenches were excavated across the site, in the positions indicated by figure 1. Due to the suspected presence of underground cables, the northern half of Trench 1 was not excavated.

5.2 Trench 1

This trench was 15m long, 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.18m of redeposited soil with sand lenses, clay and building detritus above 0.12m of disturbed dark brown sandy silt topsoil with brick fragments, tarmac fragments and sands. This sealed mottled/mixed yellow/orangey brown soft sands. Modern truncation was present 6m from the southern end of the trench, and continued until the northern end of the trench. Further modern disturbance was visible to the north, with a greater concentration of disturbance, including brick rubble, concrete, plastic, etc. The trench was shortened due to the possibility of encountering high voltage cables within this disturbed area, since CAT scanning had provided mixed responses.



Plate 1. Trench 1, facing north (2m and 1m scales)

5.3 Trench 2

This trench was 25m long, 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.15m of redeposited soil with sand lenses, clay and building detritus above 0.2m of disturbed dark brown sandy silt topsoil with brick fragments, tarmac fragments and sands. This sealed natural mottled/mixed yellow/orangey brown soft sands.

5.4 Trench 3

This trench was 25m long, 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.35m of disturbed dark brown sandy silt topsoil with brick fragments, tarmac fragments and sands above mottled/mixed yellow/orangey brown soft natural sands. Modern disturbances were noted from 8m-15m along the trench (from the western end).

5.5 Trench 4

This trench was 25m long, 1.5m wide and 0.3m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of disturbed dark brown sandy silt topsoil with brick fragments, tarmac fragments and sands above 0.05m+ of mottled/mixed yellow/orangey brown soft natural sands.

5.6 Trench 5

This trench was 25m long, 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.15m of redeposited/disturbed soils with sand lenses, clay and building detritus above 0.35m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil with occasional building detritus/rubble pieces and sands above mottled/mixed yellow/orangey brown soft natural sands.

5.7 Trench 6

This trench was 25m long, 1.5m wide and 0.35m deep, orientated north-south. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.33m of disturbed dark brown sandy silt topsoil with brick fragments, tarmac fragments and sands above 0.02m+ of mottled/mixed yellow/orangey brown soft natural sands.

5.8 Trench 7

This trench was 25m long, 1.5m wide and 0.25m deep, orientated east-west. The stratigraphy encountered consisted of 0.25m of dark brown sandy silt topsoil above mottled/mixed yellow/orangey brown soft natural sands.

A single pit (feature 0001) was located between 11.8m-13.05m from the western end of the trench. It lay partially outside the northern edge of the trench, but the majority of the feature was observable. The pit was 1.25m diameter, with steep sloped sides and a slightly irregular flat base. The primary fill of the pit (0004) was a mixture of dull dark brown slightly silty sand and mid yellowish orange sands around the edge of the base of the pit. The secondary fill (0003) was a mid grey ashy sand deposit, with very frequent charcoal flecks/fragments and occasional small/medium burnt flint flakes/pieces. No other finds were noted in this fill, and the sample taken recovered only burnt flint and charcoal, which was found to date to the late seventh century (SUERC 2011). The tertiary fill of the pit (0002) was a dark reddish brown slightly silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.

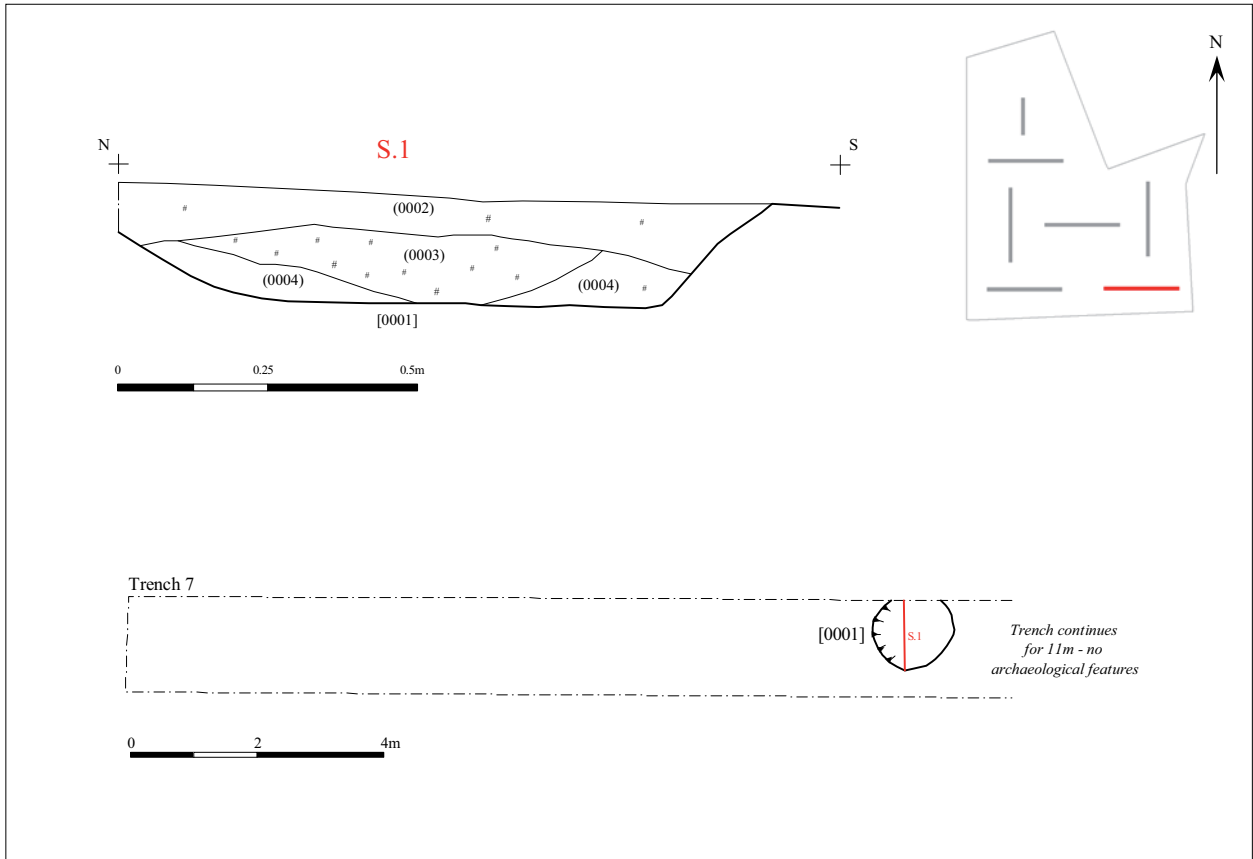


Figure 2. Trench 7 plan and pit 0001 section



Plate 2. Pit 0001, facing east (0.2 and 1m scales)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

By Richenda Goffin

6.1 Burnt Flint

The finds from this site consisted of a small quantity of burnt flint which was recovered from fill 0003 of pit 0001 (35 fragments weighing 137g). As none of the flint was worked, it is not possible to establish the date of this material or suggest an interpretation for the function of the feature.

6.2 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

By Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Haven Power, undertaken by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) recorded a single undated pit ([0001]) with high densities of charcoal within the fills. A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the secondary fill of the pit (context [0003]).

The sample was bulk floated by SCCAS and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Table 1. All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and fungal sclerotia were also noted within the assemblage.

Results

The flot was large (circa 1.1 litres in volume) but was almost entirely composed of very comminuted charcoal/charred wood, much of which was abraded and quite poorly preserved. Some larger fragments were recorded, but many of these had a distinct flaked appearance, possibly indicating that they had been burnt at a very high temperature. The broken edges on a small number of fragments were also fringed with black, tarry globules, a further possible indicator of high temperature combustion. Other remains were very scarce, but did include pieces of charred root or stem and a number of ferrous fragments and spherules.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although large, the assemblage is very limited in composition. Such pits with large, charcoal rich fills, have been noted at a number of other sites, where they have been variously interpreted as hearths, fire pits, refuse deposits or fog lifters, but without corroborative artefactual evidence or supportive dating, it is very difficult to ascribe any function with certainty. Therefore, it was recommended that the assemblage be submitted for both charcoal identification and C14 analysis, in order to establish both a date for the deposit and potentially identify which woodland resources which were being exploited locally.

If further interventions are planned within the area, it is suggested that additional plant macrofossil samples are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts noted during excavation. However, it is also recommended that analysis of these samples is delayed until the above mentioned dating has verified that the features are likely to be of genuine archaeological significance.

Sample No.	1	
Context No.	0003	
Cut No.	0001	
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	Key: x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx	
Charcoal >5mm	xxx	
Charcoal >10mm	xx	
Charred root/stem	x	
Ferrous fragments/spherules	xx	
Sample volume (litres)	20	
Volume of flot (litres)	1.1	
% flot sorted	C.10%	

Table 1. Charred plant macrofossils and other remains from Haven Power, Ipswich

7. Discussion

Several pits, similar to the one found by this evaluation, have been found in the area south and east of Ipswich, with various suggestions put forward for their use, from modern interpretations such as fog-lifters related to wartime activity at Ipswich Airfield, to heath fires, to historic/prehistoric fire-pits. This feature appears to be of Saxon origin, though the absence of any other features nearby suggests that this may be an isolated activity, perhaps a simple campfire used for a few days.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

It is suggested that this feature is of little further potential in itself, though a radiocarbon date would be appropriate in order to ascertain whether it is of ancient or modern date, and potentially give a better estimation of its purpose (especially if it is indeed a modern feature). While the other evaluation trenches uncovered a large amount of disturbance across much of the rest of the site, it is possible that further charcoal-rich pits remain in the vicinity and it may prove worthwhile to monitor the development (especially the area of overflow car-parking along the southern portion of the site) in order to maximise the potential to identify and date these pits.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

T:\ENV\ARC\MSWORKS3\PARISH\Ipswich

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

Store Location: Parish Box **H / 80 / 4**

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Simon Cass 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 post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Environmental processing and the production of site plans and sections were carried out by Anna West and Simon Cass respectively, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. 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.

Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation**HAVEN POWER, THE HAVENS, IPSWICH, 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 approved by Ipswich Borough Council (IP/10/00565/FUL) for the construction of a new office extension, additional access, new car parking and associated works at Haven Power, The Havens, Ipswich (TM 207 413). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The site (0.75 ha. in area) is located on the south side of The Havens at c.30-35.00m OD. The soils are deep sandy, derived from the underlying glaciofluvial drift.
- 1.4 The proposed development affects an area of archaeological interest, and lies within close proximity and a similar topographic location to known prehistoric activity that was recorded during construction of Ransomes Europark to the north and west (County Historic Environment Record IPS 252, IPS 253 and IPS 394). There is high potential for further archaeological deposits to be located in this area. Any groundwork associated with the proposed development has the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any underlying heritage assets.
- 1.5 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be required:
 - A linear trench of the site measuring c.0.75ha in size.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the

Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Ipswich Borough Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% by area, which is 375.00m². These shall be positioned to sample all parts of the area. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method in a systematic grid array. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated; this will result in a minimum of 208.00m of trenching 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 Helen Chappell, English

Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

4.6 The Institute 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 a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

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

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

5.12 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>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 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.
- 5.16 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.17 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval (see para. 5.16). This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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

Date: 23 August 2010

Reference: / HavenPower_ipswich2010

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.

Appendix 2. Context list

CONTEXT	FEATURE	GRID SQ	IDENTIFIER	DESCRIPTION
0001	0001	TR7	Pit	1.25m diameter Pit in Trench 7, extending slightly out of the northern side. Steep sloped sides to a slightly irregular flat base. Small roots present throughout feature.
0002	0001	TR7	Pit fill	Tertiary fill of pit 0001. Dark reddish brown slightly silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Up to 0.12m thick.
0003	0001	TR7	Pit fill	Secondary fill of pit 0001. Mid grey ashy sand with very frequent charcoal flecks and fragments. Possible fire debris? Not in situ burning. Up to 0.12m thick, deposited centrally within pit.
0004	0001	TR7	Pit fill	Primary fill of pit 0001. Mixed dull brown slightly silty sand and mid yellow/orange sands. Survived as a ring around the break of slope at the base of the pit.