

Land at Might's Road, Southwold, Suffolk

November 2007

CAM ARC Report Number 988

Land at Might's Road, Southwold, Suffolk

An Archaeological Evaluation

Tom Phillips BA

With a contribution by Rachel Fosberry HNC (Cert
Ed) AEA

Site Code: XSF MRD 07
CHER Event Number: SWD 047
Date of works: 12th-13th November 2007
Grid Ref: TM 6505 2767

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PROJECT DETAILS				
Project name	Evaluation at Might's Road, Southwold, Suffolk			
Short description	Three trenches (each approximately 12.5m long) were excavated on a site at the junction of Might's Road and North Road in Southwold, Suffolk. Several features of unknown date and function were encountered as well as a large sand pit or quarry.			
Project dates	Start	12/11/07	End	13/11/07
Previous work	no		Future work	no
Associated project reference codes	Site code: XSF MRD 07, Planning App. No. W/6436/5, HER no. SWD 047			
Type of project	Evaluation: Targeted trenches			
Site status	none			
Current land use (list all that apply)	Industry-Industrial			
Planned development	Residential-Urban			
Monument types / period (list all that apply)	Sand pit/quarry-post medieval Pits-unassigned			
Significant finds: Artefact type / period (list all that apply)				
PROJECT LOCATION				
County	Suffolk	Parish	Southwold	
HER for region	Suffolk			
Site address (including postcode)	Service Station Site, Might's Road, Southwold, Suffolk, IP18 6BD			
Study area (sq.m or ha)	0.5ha			
National grid reference	TM 6505 2767			
Height OD	Min OD	2.61	Max OD	3.57
PROJECT ORIGINATORS				
Organisation	CAM ARC			
Project brief originator	Robert Carr- Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team			
Project design originator	Taleyna Fletcher			
Director/supervisor	Tom Phillips			
Project manager	Toby Gane			
Sponsor or funding body	Goymour Homes (Land owner)			
ARCHIVES	Location and accession number	Content (e.g. pottery, animal bone, database, context sheets etc)		
Physical	Suffolk County Council	Small amount of brick and pot.		
Paper	Suffolk County Council	Site indices, context sheets, plans, photos.		
Digital	CAM ARC	photos		
BIBLIOGRAPHY				
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Summary

Between 12th-13th November 2007 CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly Archaeological Field Unit) carried out an evaluation on land at the junction of Might's Road and North Road in Southwold, Suffolk. The site was adjacent to the medieval roadway in to Southwold and to the north the road crosses Buss Creek. There was a possibility the site would lie on the interface of wet and dry areas with the potential for structural remains associated with road causeways and early flood defences to survive. However, this was not the case. Three trenches were excavated, each between 13m and 17m long. Several features of unknown date and function were encountered in trench 1, a large post-medieval sand pit or quarry was discovered in trench 2 and in trench 3 a small pit was found as well as a build up of sub soil.

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1 Introduction

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Robert Carr (Carr 2007) of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Planning Application W/6436/5), supplemented by a Specification prepared by CAM ARC, Cambridgeshire County Council (formerly Archaeological Field Unit).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 - Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by CAM ARC and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

2 Geology and Topography

The site overlies glacial sand and gravel according to the British Geological Society (www.bgs.ac.uk). In all three trenches a combination of bright orange sand and orange gravel was encountered.

The site sloped downhill from south-east at 3.62m OD, to north-west at 2.61m OD. This fits well with the downward slope of the peninsula which Southwold sits on and the wet area of Buss Creek to the north.

3 Archaeological and Historical Background

The development area lies adjacent to the medieval roadway into the Southwold settlement area. The roadway crosses Buss Creek c.140m to the north and runs on low lying land – potentially on an artificial causeway - to the higher land at the approximate location of this development. The brief issued by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Services Conservation Team identified this as an area with high potential for the interface of wet and dry lands, with structural remains associated with road causeways and early flood defences possibly surviving.

Approximately 230m to the north-west of the site an assortment of well preserved timbers belonging to two early medieval vessels were found by a mechanical digger during dredging of Buss Creek in 1990 (Suffolk HER No. SWD 006). The timbers included strakes and frames, possibly from a merchantman and a much finer vessel. This discovery

demonstrates the potential for archaeological remains in this low-lying area.

The Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (figure 5) showed the site to lie in a large open field (www.old-maps.co.uk). By the time of the 1905 map this field had been sub-divided and North Road and Pier Avenue had been laid out.

4 Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that a 5% sample of the site area be machine excavated. The site was divided into two separate areas, the garage site to the south of North Road which included trenches 1 and 2, and a small area to the north of North Road where trench 3 was located (figures 2 and 3).

Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a 2.2m wide toothless ditching bucket.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using CAM ARC's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

Six environmental samples were collected to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains.

Site conditions were good. The water table was only encountered at the deepest point of trench 3, 2.1m below ground level (approximately 0.5m OD).

5 Results

A full context summary can be found in Appendix 1.

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was located in the western half of the garage site. It was 17m long, orientated north to south, approximately 5m to the east of

the modern road. It was machine excavated to 0.57m deep at the southern end and to 1.25m deep at the north.

Feature **1** was irregular in plan with gently sloping sides (figure 4; S. 1 and plate 1). It measured 6.5m wide and 0.9m deep although only about half of its width was exposed due to truncation by a modern feature to the north. It contained 7 fills (2-9). Only fill 5 contained dateable artefacts; a small residual rim sherd of late medieval pottery, two sherds of post-medieval stoneware pottery (16th century) and several pieces of brick. Sample 5, collected from upper fill 2 contained charred weed seeds such as sedges, brassicas and speedwell (see appendix 2).

Feature **15** was irregular in plan with steep sides and a concave profile measuring 0.69m wide and 0.25m deep. It contained a single dark yellow sand fill (16) containing no inclusions or dateable artefacts.

Feature **17** was irregular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave profile. It was only partially exposed, measuring 1.12m wide and 0.36m deep. It contained a single dark yellow sand fill (18) containing no inclusions or dateable artefacts.

All features in trench one were sealed by up to 0.78m of modern overburden.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the eastern half of the garage site. It was 14.5m long, orientated north-east to south-west. It was machine excavated to 0.62m deep at the south-western end and to 2.24m deep at the north.

Virtually all of trench 2 was occupied by pit **29** (figure 4; S. 2 and 3). Pit **29** was machined out because the machine excavation started at the north-eastern end and it was thought the fills of the pit were sub soil. Only one edge of this large pit was exposed at the south-western end of the trench and therefore its shape in plan is unknown. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. The partially exposed pit measured 12.25m wide and 1.92m deep and contained two fills. Lower fill 14 was a dark greyish brown silty sand containing occasional stones. Upper fill 13 was a greyish brown silty sand containing rare inclusions of brick and tile and occasional stones.

Pit **29** was sealed by layer 12, an orange sand and gravel measuring 0.4m thick, which had the appearance of natural. This was sealed by a layer of modern overburden (11). Demolition layer 10 completed the sequence.

5.3 Trench 3

Trench 3 was located in the smaller area to the north of North Road. It was 13m long, orientated east to west. It was machine excavated to 0.82m deep at the eastern end and to 1.79m deep at the west. The difference in the depth from east to west was due to the natural topography.

Possible pit **27** (figure 4; S. 7) was only partially exposed at the western end of the trench, at the interface of the natural and buried soil 26, 1.79m below modern ground level. It had steep sides and a concave profile, measuring 0.85m wide and 0.54m deep although it was not bottomed due to incoming water. This was the only point on the site where the water table was reached, at approximately 0.5m OD. Its single waterlogged fill (28) was comprised of many thin lenses of brown and yellow sand which seemed to have naturally accumulated at distinct intervals. No dateable artefacts came from the excavated segment but one small undated sherd of glass came from sample 4. The sample also contained numerous seeds including sedges and brambles.

Sealing pit **27** was buried soil 26 (figure 4; S. 6), a light grey silty sand measuring 0.65m thick. Sample 3, taken from the buried soil contained charred weed seeds similar to those in sample 5. This was sealed by subsoil 25, a dark brown silty sand that contained rare inclusions of brick and tile, measuring 0.66m thick. It was sealed in turn by layer 24, a light grey silty sand measuring 0.31m thick. Layers 19-23 represent various episodes of modern levelling and make-up.

6 Discussion

All the features in trench 1 were of unknown type and function. Feature **1**, although recorded as a cut feature, could just as easily be the natural topography sloping downhill with a build up of layers sitting in it. The two sherds of 16th century stoneware from fill 5 were unabraded and provide a date for the infilling of this feature.

The large sand pit (**29**) which took up most of trench 2 was post-medieval in date. A similar feature is marked on the 1884 Ordnance Survey map directly to the north of the site (figure 5). The quarrying of sand was obviously common in this area, not surprising given its fine quality.

The only archaeological feature in trench 3 was pit **27**, of unknown date and function. Also of interest is the gradient of the natural sand, sloping downhill from east to west. From this an indication of the original topography can be gained. The sequence of soil and made ground that had built up in trench 3 was mostly post-medieval in date although 26 may be an older buried soil.

7 Conclusions

The evaluation has shown that only limited evidence of previous land use exists on the subject site, mainly in the form of sand extraction. Although identified as an area with high potential for the interface of wet and dry lands no evidence for structural remains associated with road causeways and early flood defences were encountered. Such evidence, if it does exist, must be located closer to the road or further to the north. The fact that the topography slopes off to the west and possibly to the north, as proved in the evaluation, suggests the site must be very close to areas of land prone to flooding in the past.

Recommendations for any future work based upon this report will be made by the County Archaeology Office.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Goymour Homes who commissioned and funded the archaeological work. The project was managed by Toby Gane. Illustrations were by Severine Bezie and the environmental remains were looked at by Rachel Fosberry. The site was excavated by the author and Dan Wheeler

The brief for archaeological works was written by Robert Carr, while Jess Tipper visited the site and monitored the evaluation.

Bibliography

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|----------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Carr, R. | 2007 | <i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation, Might's Road, Suffolk, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service</i> |
|----------|------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Electronic sources

www.bgs.ac.uk

www.old-maps.co.uk

Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature type	Colour	Fine composition	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Side	Base
1	1	1	Cut	Unknown			6.5	1.74	Unknown	Irregular	Unknown
2	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Light brown	Sand	2.4	0.34			
3	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Mid brown	Sand	1.8	0.12			
4	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Light brown	Sand	1.12	0.1			
5	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Mid brown	Sand	4.3	0.3			
6	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Mid orangey brown	Sand	2.5	0.22			
7	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Mid brown	Sand	4.66	0.38			
8	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Dark greyish brown	Sand	2.54	0.16			
9	1	1	Fill	Unknown	Mid brown	Sand	2.24	0.08			
10		2	Layer	Demolition	Yellowish brown	Silty sand		0.4			
11		2	Layer	Modern overburden	Mid brown	Silty sand		0.36			
12		2	Layer	Levelling	Orange	Gravel and sand		0.6			
13	29	2	Fill	Sand pit	Greyish brown	Silty sand		1.6			
14	29	2	Fill	Sand pit	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand		0.28			
15	15	1	Cut	Unknown			0.7	0.28	Irregular	Concave	Concave
16	15	1	Fill	Unknown	Dark yellow	Sand	0.7	0.28			
17	17	1	Cut	Unknown			1.12	0.37	Irregular	Shallow	Unknown
18	17	1	Fill	Unknown	Dark yellow	Sand	1.12	0.37			
19		3	Layer	Modern levelling	Reddish brown	Silty sand		0.12			
20		3	Layer	Modern levelling	Blackish brown	Silty sand		0.2			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature type	Colour	Fine composition	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in plan	Side	Base
21		3	Layer	Modern levelling	Grey	Gravel		0.5			
22		3	Layer	Modern levelling	Greyish brown	Silty sand		0.23			
23		3	Layer	Modern levelling	Orange	Sand		0.2			
24		3	Layer	Subsoil	Light grey	Sandy silt		0.31			
25		3	Layer	Subsoil	Dark brown	Silty sand		0.66			
26		3	Layer	Buried soil	Light grey	Silty sand		0.65			
27	27	3	Cut	Pit			0.95	0.53	Sub-circular	Steep	Unknown
28	27	3	Fill	Pit	Dark yellowish brown	Sand	0.95	0.53			
29	29	2	Cut	Sand pit			12.25	1.92	Unknown	Gently sloping	Flat

Appendix 2: Environmental Remains

by Rachel Fosberry

1 Introduction and Methods

Six bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas of the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The samples were taken from features that were tentatively identified as layers and possible pits and were thought to be post-medieval in date.

Ten litres of each sample were processed by tank flotation for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The flot was collected in a 0.5mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through a 1mm sieve. Both flot and residue were allowed to air dry. The dried residue was passed through 5mm and 2mm sieves and a magnet was dragged through each resulting fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The flot was examined under a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or other artefacts are noted in Table 1.

2 Results

The results are recorded in Table 1.

Sample Number	Context Number	Context Type	Flot contents	Residue contents
1	4	Layer	Vitrified charcoal	No finds
2	25	Layer	Vitrified charcoal, charred cereal grains	Small fragment of fired clay
3	26	Layer	Charcoal, Charred weed seeds	No finds
4	28	Layer	Waterlogged organic material	Glass sherd
5	2	?Pit	Charcoal, Charred weed seeds	No finds
6	3	?Pit	Vitrified charcoal	Small fragment of fired clay

Table 1: Environmental sample results

2.1 Plant macrofossils

Preservation is predominantly by charring except for Sample 4 which is preserved by waterlogging (constant exposure to anoxic conditions). Cereal grains occur only in Sample 2 and their preservation is extremely poor. Charred weed seeds are present in Samples 3 and 5 and include sedges (*Carex* sp), brassicas (*Brassica* sp.) and speedwell (*Veronica* sp.). Sample 4 contains numerous seeds including sedges and brambles (*Rubus* sp.). Insect remains are also present.

3 Conclusions and Recommendations

The majority of the plant assemblages from Might's Road consist of low densities of charred plant remains that have been subjected to high temperature and/or repeated burning. Sample 4 is an exception as the survival of the plant remains is better due to their preservation by waterlogging. The preservation is likely to be biased to the survival of the more robust seeds of bramble and sedges.

It is not considered that full analysis would add significantly to this interpretation and further work is not recommended.

Appendix 3: Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

SERVICE STATION SITE, MIGHT'S ROAD, SOUTHWOLD

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 An application [W/6436/5] has been made to develop two adjacent plots for apartments.
- 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). **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 results of the evaluation and will be the subject of additional briefs.**
- 1.3 The development area lies adjacent to the medieval roadway onto the Southwold settlement area. The roadway crosses Buss Creek c.140m to the north and runs on low lying land – potentially on an artificial causeway - to the higher land at the approximate location of this development. There is high potential for the area to include the interface of wet and dry lands, structural remains associated with road causeways and early flood defences. There is also potential for good preservation of organic materials and environmental evidence because of the potential wet conditions.

The development proposes significant soil removal under the garage site in order to provide underground parking.
- 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.

- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 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 this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites etc.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
2. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**
 - 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular reference to medieval roadway or roadside and causeway remains.
 - 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 natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.

- 2.4 Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area. Define the location and level of such deposits and their vulnerability to damage by development where this is defined.
- 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 of the development area and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site (it is acknowledged that this is unlikely to be practical on the garage site, and an alternative methodology will be considered for approval). Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.
- 3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological 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 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. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 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 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.9 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.
“Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England” English Heritage and the Church of England 2005” provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 3.10 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.

- 3.11 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.12 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. **General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 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. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological

potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

- 5.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

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

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 2 April 2007
Road











Reference: /Service Station Site, Might

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.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Deposit - Conjectured	
Natural Feature	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Test Pit	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	 S.14
Archaeological Feature	
Modern	
Excavated Slot	
Cut Number	118

Sections





Limit of Excavation	-----
Cut	_____
Cut-Conjectured	-----
Deposit Horizon	_____
Deposit Horizon - Conjectured	-----
Intrusion/Truncation	-----
Top Surface/Top of Natural	_____
Break in Section/ Limit of Section Drawing	-----
Cut Number	 118
Deposit Number	117
Ordnance Datum	18.45m OD 
Inclusions	
Sample Number	

Figure 1: Convention key

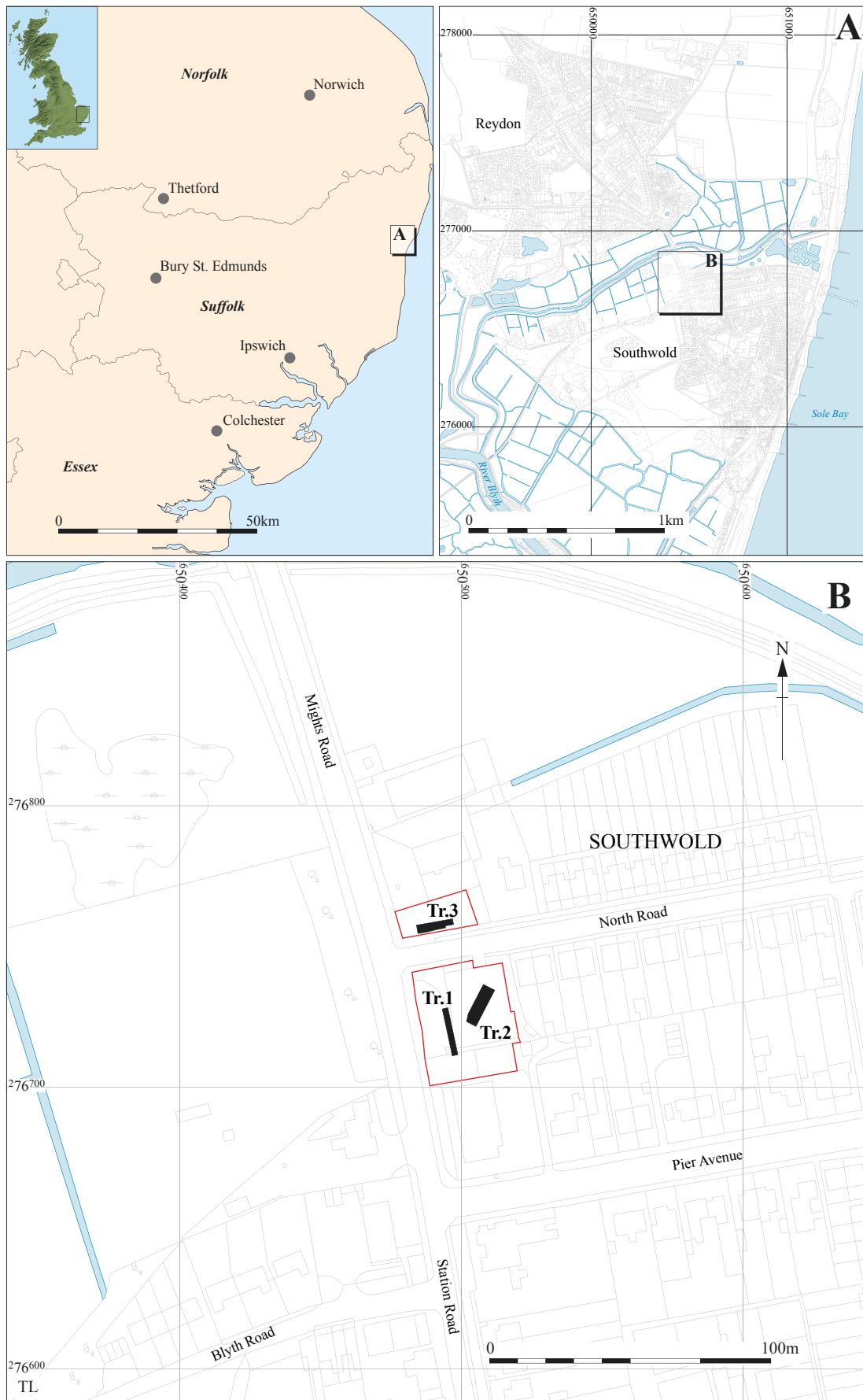


Figure 2: Location of trenches (black) with the development area outlined (red)

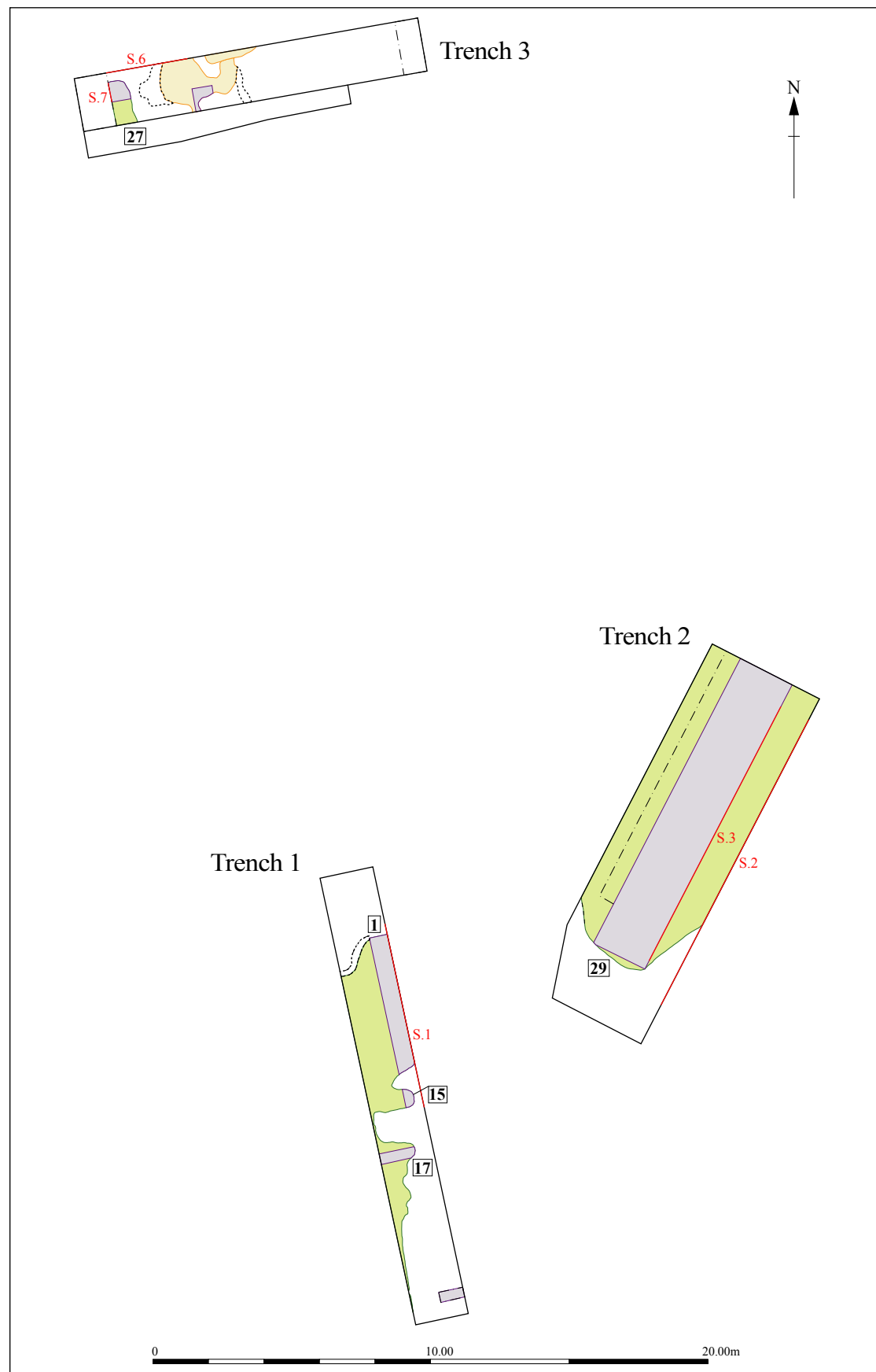


Figure 3: Trench plans

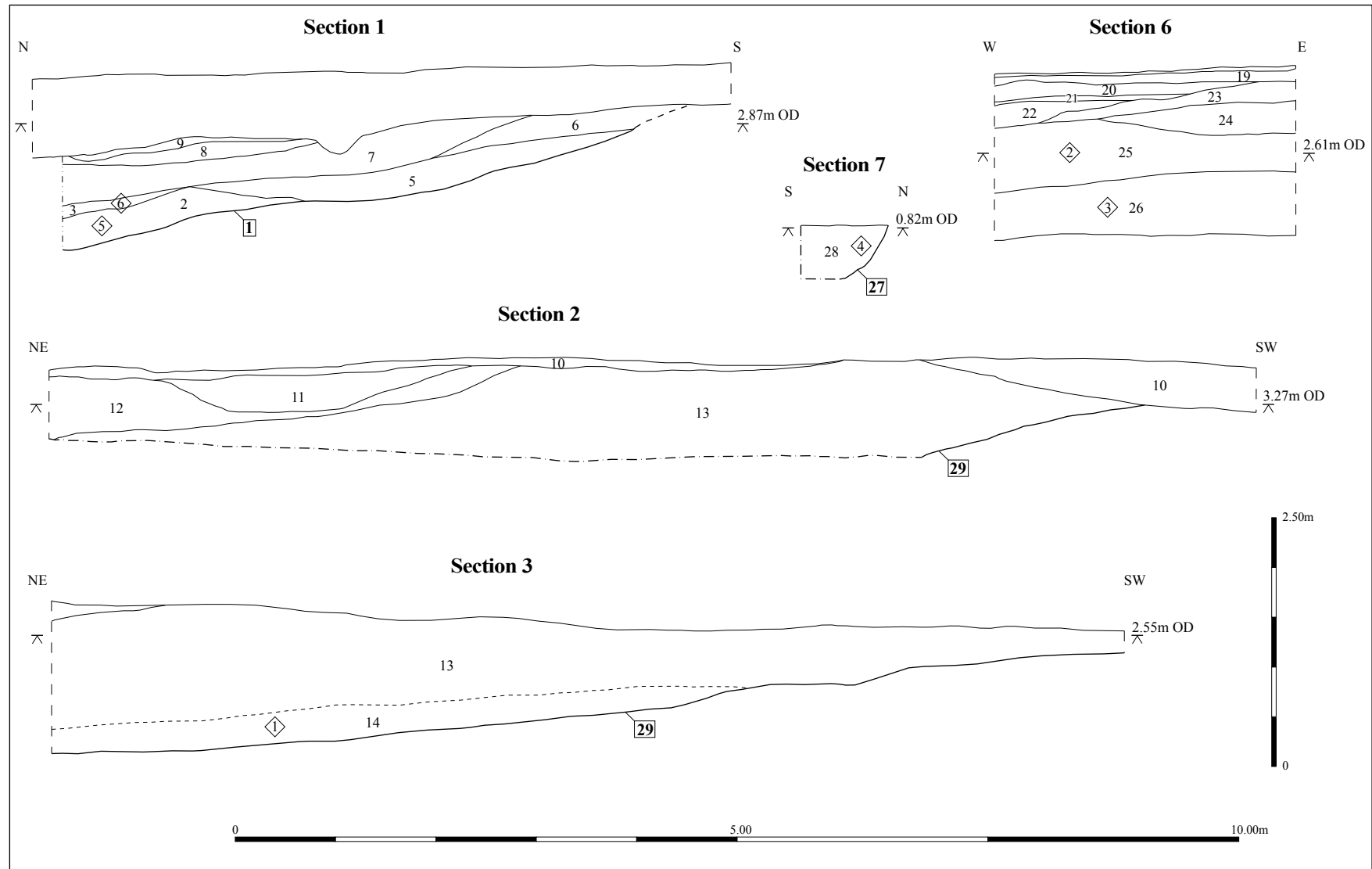


Figure 4: Section drawings



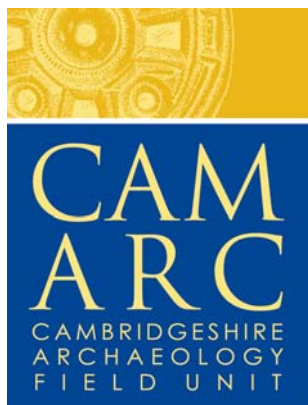
Figure 5: 1884 Ordnance Survey map showing location of trenches



Plate 1: Section 1, west facing



Plate 2: Section 6, south facing



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