

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION ON
LAND ADJACENT TO 32 ALBERT STREET BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK**

Grid reference: TL 845 644
Planning Application No: SE/13/0401
HER no: BSE 433
Oasis No.: 157525

Prepared for:
Burgess Homes Ltd

Prepared by:
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Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by trial trenching on land adjacent to 32 Albert Street Bury St Edmunds Suffolk, on the 7th of May 2013. This was in advance of the erection of three new dwellings. The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated August 2013.

Three 10m long by 1.8m wide trenches were sited to cover the footprints of the proposed development, no archaeology was located except for two post holes considered to be modern and a compacted re-deposited chalk layer also considered to be a modern base for a floor.

1. Introduction

An application has been made by the client, Burgess Homes for the construction of three new dwellings on land adjacent to 32 Albert Street Bury St Edmunds Suffolk (TL 845 644). The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010). This sets out the requirements for developers to provide sufficient information on the archaeological impact of development to enable a reasonable planning decision to be made. The *Local Plan Policy B22*, while stating that there should be a presumption in favour of the preservation of nationally important archaeological features and sites, outlines the process to be followed in order that the archaeological importance of a site may be determined and mitigation strategies put in place if necessary. This is also the requirement of the Deposit Joint Replacement Structure Plan (Policy 7, June 1998). As a result of the application, and to comply with planning policy, an archaeological evaluation was commissioned from Archaeoserv – DP Archaeological Services. Research was undertaken at the Suffolk Records Office Ipswich and the Suffolk Historic Environment Record office was consulted. A copy of this report will be deposited with the Suffolk HER and an on-line report will be made available with the Archaeological Data Service/project oasis.

2. Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 845 644

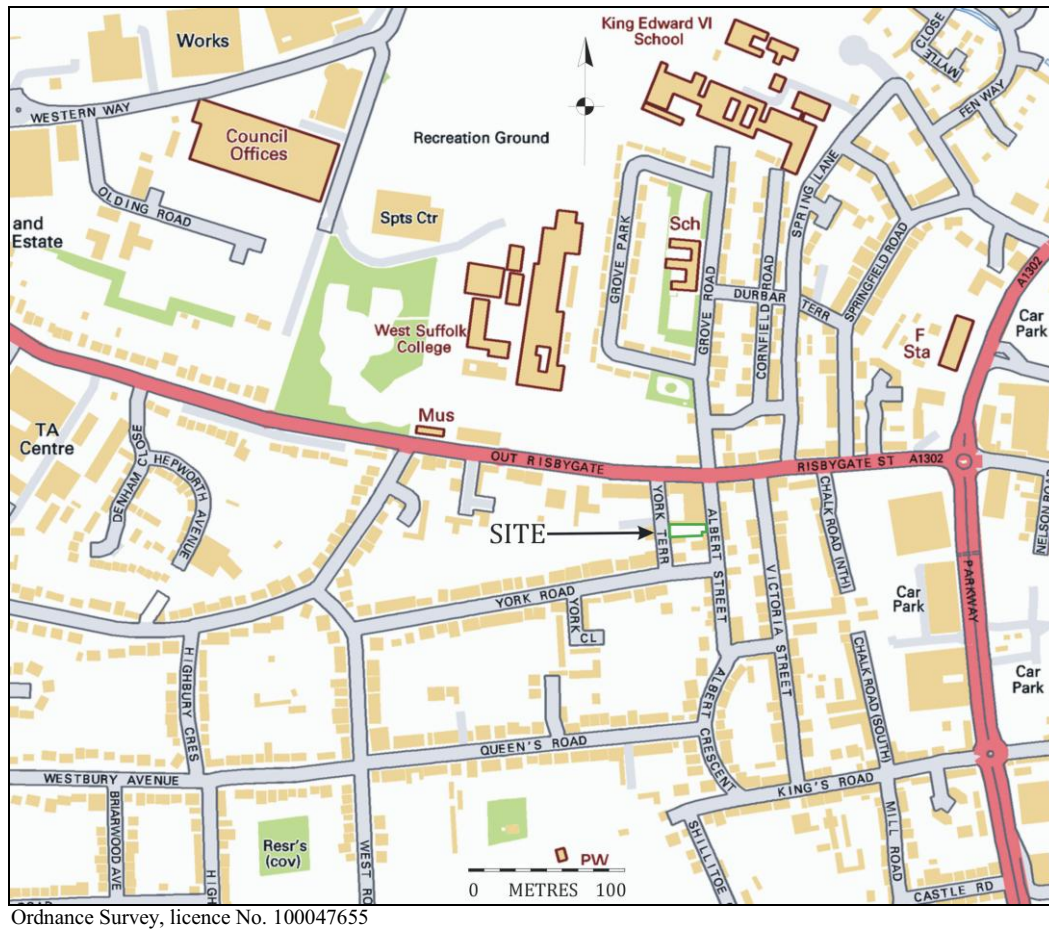
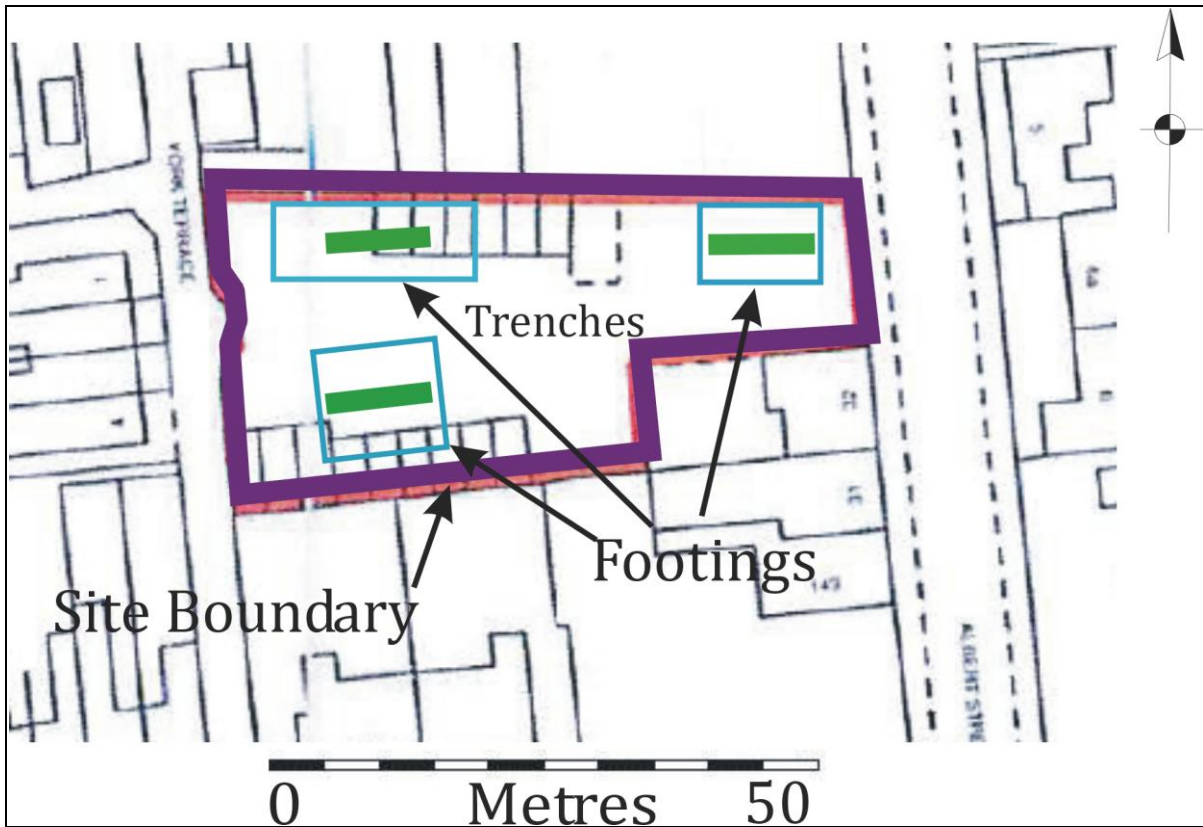


Figure 1. Location of site in Bury St Edmunds

1.1 The site is located in the west side of the town, off Albert Street (fig. 1) which joins Risbygate Street to the north in Bury St Edmunds.



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure2. Trench Locations (shown in green) at 32 Albert Street Bury St Edmunds

4. Results

4.1 Fieldwork

A plan of all three trenches was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections were drawn to a scale of 1:20.

A metal detector survey was carried out at all stages of the project.

A full photographic archive was produced consisting of colour slide, monochrome print and digital at 10 million pixels resolution, and will form part of the site record to be curated at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

Site plans and sections were digitized to archive standard, reduced versions of which are included in this report.

All features were described in detail with an overall statement of the potential for further work.

Levels were taken from a TBM located on the road close to the site.

4.2 The Evaluation Trenches

Trench 1

Trench 1, orientated east-west in the north-west corner of the site was 10 m long by 1.8 m width and was opened to reveal one modern posthole [005], seen partially in plan and in section and a tree throw. The deposit model was as follows: a topsoil layer (001) of dark-brown soils to a depth of 0.40m, below this a subsoil layer (002) of grey-brown sandy-silt, friable with occasional cbm fragments to a depth of 0.45m. The fill of the post hole (004) was the same as that seen in the subsoil and containing the same grey-brown sandy silt and cbm fragments with some charcoal flecks, interpreted as modern demolition material. The base of the trench was natural drift geology (003) of chalk and flint nodules with pockets of sandy glacial infill.

Trench 2

Trench 2, orientated east-west in the south-west corner of the site was 10m long by 1.8m width and was opened to reveal one modern post hole [007] and a modern rubbish pit (not allocated a context number). The deposit model was as follows: a topsoil layer (001) of dark-brown soil to a depth of 0.40m, below this a subsoil layer (002) of grey-brown sandy-silt, friable with occasional cbm cbm fragments to a depth of 0.40m. The base of the trench was natural drift geology (003) of chalk and flint nodules with pockets of sandy glacial infill. A modern rubbish pit was also located but due to its recent date, it was only recorded in section.

Trench 3

Trench 3, orientated east-west, and located in the north-east corner of the site was completely sterile. The deposit model was as follows: a topsoil layer (001) of dark-brown soil to a depth of 0.12m, below this a re-deposited, very compacted layer of predominantly chalk with mixed soil, sandy silt (008) was recorded to a depth of 0.15m and was interpreted as modern. The chalk layer (008) was possibly a base for a floor to a demolished building, one of which can be seen on the OS maps included in the specification for this project and appended to this report. Below this the subsoil (002) of grey-brown sandy-silt, friable with occasional cbm fragments to a depth of 0.58m. The base of the trench was natural drift geology (003) of chalk and flint nodules with pockets of sandy glacial infill.

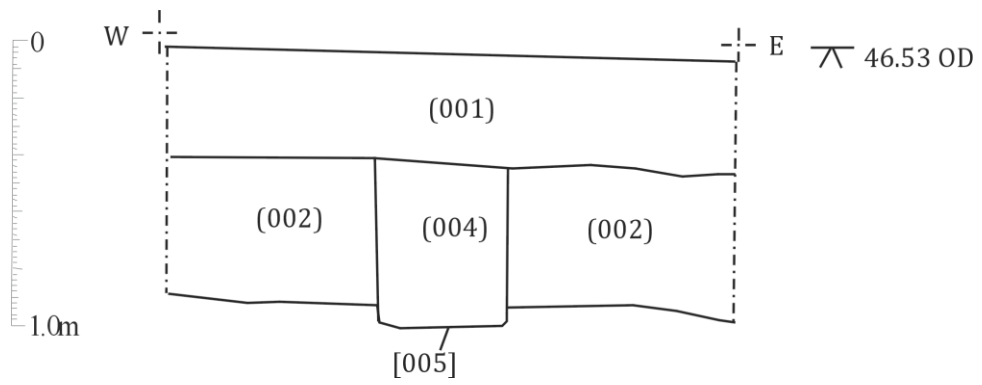


Figure 3. Trench 1, sample section 1

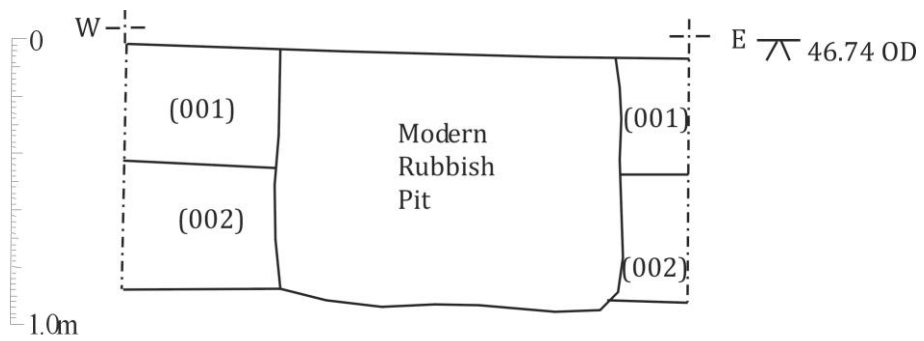


Figure 4. Trench 2, sample section 2

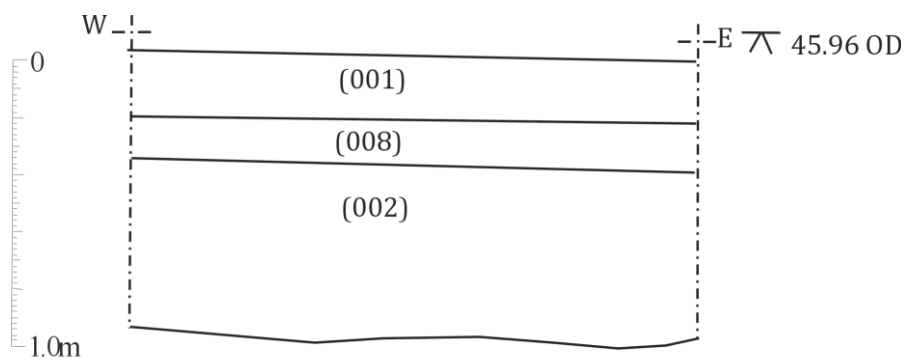


Figure 5. Trench 3, sample section 3

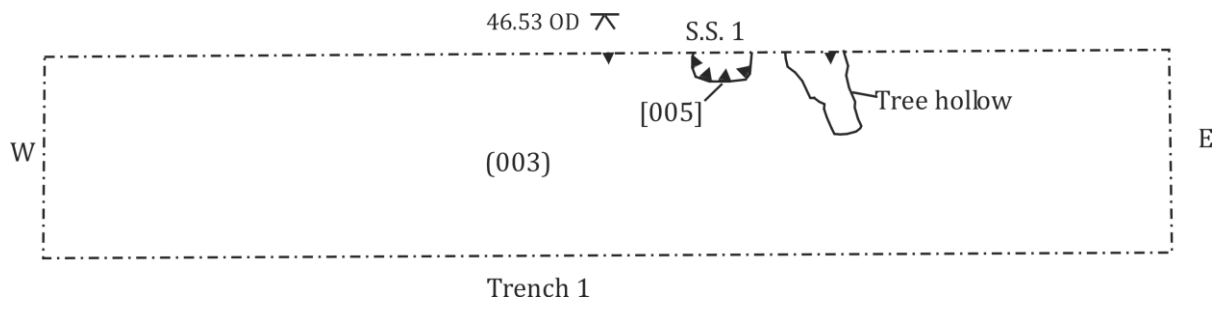


Figure 5. Plan of Trench 1

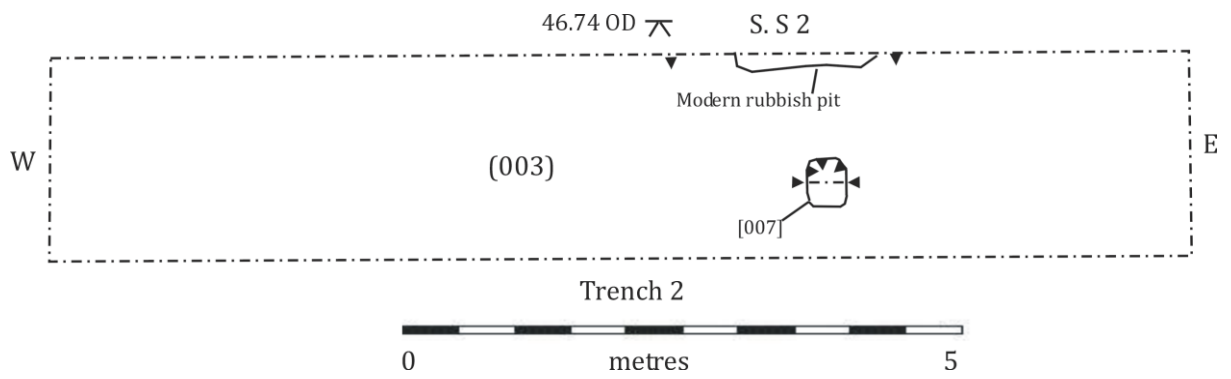


Figure 6. Plan of Trench 2

Contexts

Table 1. Context Descriptions

Context	Type	Description/Dimensions	Interpretation	Find Types /comments
(001)	Layer	Topsoil Maximum depth: 0.40m	Old garden soil	
(002)	Layer	Subsoil; mid-grey brown silty including friable mixed cbm and charcoal flecks, depth, 0.58m (max)	Previous agricultural soil with mixed debris from demolition of previous buildings	Cbm, modern debris including old bottles, etc of early 20th date
(003)	Layer	Natural drift geology		
(004)	Fill	Mid-grey brown, silty soil, friable and some charcoal flecks; depth, 0.48m; width, 0.42m	Modern post hole	In-situ wooden remains of post with modern cbm, etc
[005]	Cut	Cut of posthole; depth, 0.48m; width, 0.42m	Modern post hole	n/a
(006)	Fill of post hole	Mid-grey brown, silty soil, friable; depth, 0.48m; width, 0.42m	Modern post hole	Fill similar to (002) and (004) with modern cbm, etc
(007)	Cut	Cut of posthole; depth, 0.48m; width, 0.42m	Modern posthole	n/a
[008]	Layer	Re-deposited compacted chalk layer; depth, 0.15m	Floor for a building	modern

5. Discussion

The only finds made within the evaluation trench were the two modern postholes and were probably related as part of the same boundary when viewed in relation to each other and location, also with their morphology and size, being the same. A modern rubbish pit was also located in trench 2 and a compacted floor layer comprising mainly of chalk was also considered modern and also quite shallow, immediately below the topsoil. No other archaeological finds were made.

6. Conclusion

The evaluation was successful in showing that no archaeology will be compromised by the current development proposal. and further archaeological work here is unlikely to produce additional archaeological evidence.

7. Archive Deposition

The paper and photographic archive will be held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

A digital record and copies of the report can be viewed at The Historic Environment Record office, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds and online at:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>.

8. Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr A Burgess of Burgess Homes Ltd who commissioned and funded the archaeological work.

This report for archaeological evaluation was written by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) (Archaeoserv), who also managed the project and carried out the field-work.

The author would like to thank Tim Schofield of Britannia Archaeology who assisted with the field element of this project.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 1990; sheet 189

ONLINE REFERENCES

PastScapes <http://www.pastscape.org/homepage/index.htm>

Appendix I: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation, general site view, from the east



Plate 2. Pre-excavation, general site view, from the west



Plate 3. Trench 1, Section 1, showing cut of [005] facing south



Plate 4. Post Excavation of Trench 1, looking west



Plate 5. Trench 2, sample section 2 showing modern rubbish pit, facing south



Plate 6. Trench 2 post excavation from the east



Plate 7. Modern posthole [007] in trench 2, from the east



Plate 8. Trench 3, post excavation from the west



Plate 9. Trench 3, section 3 showing re-deposited chalk layer (008), from the south

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation
AT
LAND ADJACENT TO 32 ALBERT STREET BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK

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Non-technical Summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological evaluation by way of trial trenching in advance of the erection of three new dwellings. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated 1st of August 2013.

The proposal to erect three dwellings affects an area of archaeological interest and potential, on the edge of the defined extent of the medieval town of Bury St Edmunds (County Historic Environment Record BSE 241). Risbygate Street was an early suburb, and there is potential for relating to life and activity in and on the edge of the town to survive on the site. The site lies c60m from St Peters Hospital (BSE 048) and immediately south of 'spittle houses' marked on the 1742 map. Buildings are shown on the site on the historic OS maps. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that exist.

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief will be sought in standards for 'Field Archaeology in the East of England,' (East Anglian Occasional papers 14, 2003). In addition, this brief has been compiled respecting the following standards: 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; and Medlycott, M., 2011.

1 Site Location and Description

Grid Reference: TL 845 644

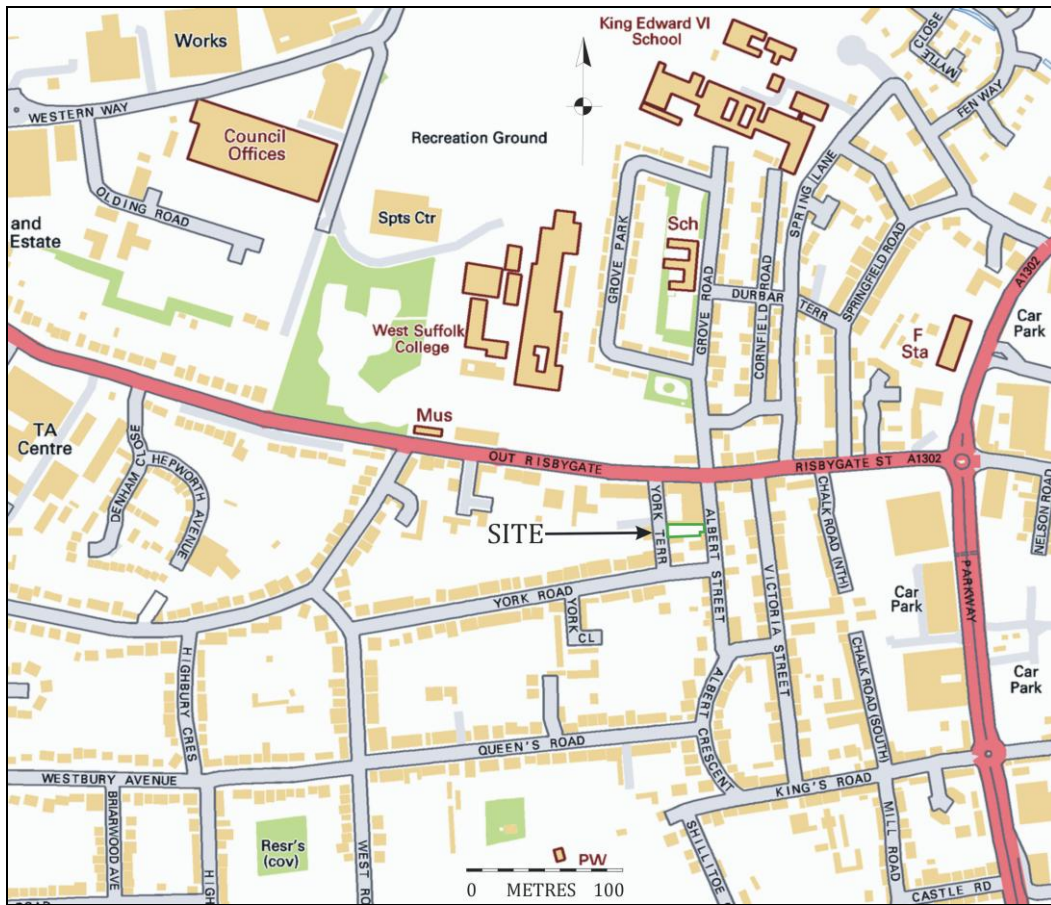


Figure 1. Albert Street Site Location

The site is located in the west side of the town, off Albert Street (fig. 1) which joins Risbygate Street to the north in Bury St Edmunds.

2 Geology

The geology of the area consists of patchy superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation chalky till, overlying bedrock formations of Lewes and Seaford nodular chalk (BGS, 2011).

3 Planning Background

The planning application, SE/13/0401 granted by Bury St Edmunds District Council, for the erection of three dwellings on Land at 24 Albert St Bury St Edmunds Suffolk (TL 845 644).

In order to ensure that satisfactory arrangements are made for the investigation, retrieval and recording of any possible archaeological remains on the site and to comply with Policy of the Council's Local Plan, Condition 5 states *“No development shall take place within any part of the application site until the applicant, or developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted to and approved, in writing, by the Local Planning Authority.*

Reason: To allow proper investigation and recording of the site, which is potentially of archaeological and historical significance.

The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

4 Methodology

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

A risk assessment will be carried out in consultation with the current site owner (Mr R P Green) and the site developer (Simon Burgess Homes Ltd), to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, the following work will be carried out: to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development (including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent. 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 find of significance, will be based upon result of the evaluation and will be subject to an additional specification.

This evaluation will 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. Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits. Also, to establish the potential of the survival of environmental evidence. Sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practises, timetables and orders of costs.

This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP 2). Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive and report with an assessment of any potential archaeological or environmental evidence. Any further excavation required as mitigation will be the responsibility of SCCAS/CT to advise. Each stage will be subject of a brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage. The developer or DPAS will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, to enable the archaeological work to be monitored.

5 Evaluation by Trench

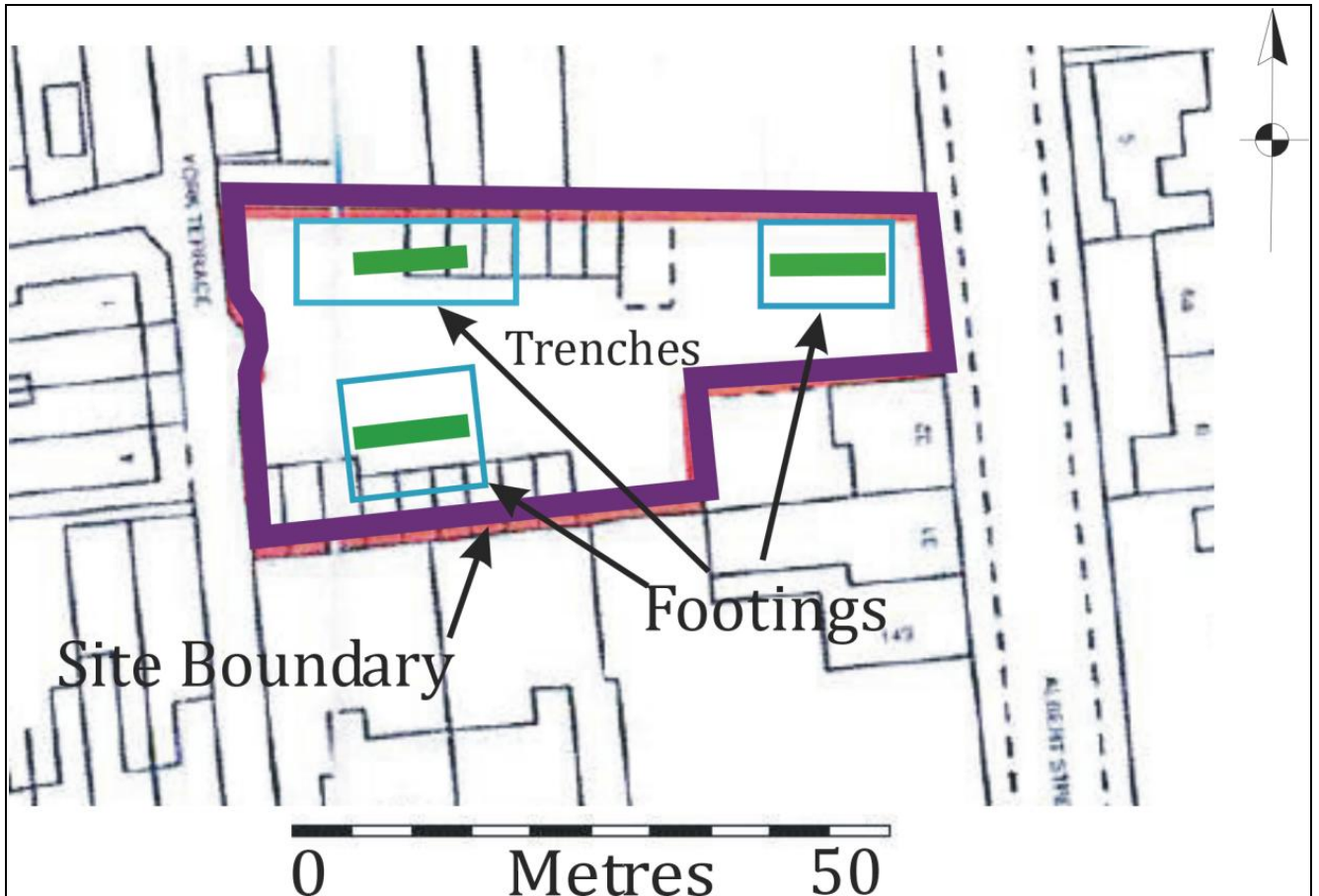
Three 10m long x 1.8m wide trenches will be excavated to cover the area of the new development. The trenches will be positioned to target the building footprints and the potential archaeology highlighted on the map research as per the trench design (fig.2) and will allow for spoiling and access by staff and visitors.

The Excavation will be by mechanised using a toothless 'ditching bucket'. A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenching shown above and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins. The top soil will be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm 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 will be examined for any archaeological material.

The top of the first archaeological deposit will, if necessary, be initiated by machine, but further cleaning will be done by hand. The excavation of any archaeological deposits will be continued by hand unless it can be shown that there will be no loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist, taking into account the nature of the deposit.

As in all evaluation excavation work there is the need to cause the minimum of disturbance to the site so 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:



Ordnance Survey, licence No. 100047655

Figure 2. Trench plan

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

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

Sufficient excavation will be made to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established.

All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 or 1:20 on a plan. Any stratigraphic sequences encountered will be recorded in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20. Any structures, for example, hearths, kilns and other significant finds will be excavated and recorded in plan and by single context recording where required.

In the event that no stratigraphic sequences are encountered, sections and features in plan will be hand cleaned and will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size, and details of any features and deposits will be fully recorded.

All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context.

All levels will relate to Ordnance Datum.

All contexts will be recorded using numbered context sheets containing descriptions and sketches of the deposits and finds that might be encountered.

Best practise will be employed to allow for the sampling of archaeological deposits. All archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for the potential of the site, taking, at a minimum, 40 litre bulk samples (using sealable containers designed for the purpose) or 100% of smaller features. These containers, before leaving site, will be clearly marked by the site team showing from which context they were taken. Environmental samples will be sent to the relevant specialist for flotation and analysis resulting in the specialists report for inclusion into the final report. Where waterlogged `organic` features are encountered, advice will be sought from a geoarchaeologist or environmental specialist, and if necessary, will be invited to the site to consider all options available. This should include the extraction of monolith samples, whether by the site team or the specialist. If rich or unusual features are encountered, further advice will be sought from the RSA before any attempt to remove them is made.

Should it be deemed necessary, the guide to sampling Archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L & Wiltshire., P.E.J., 1994). A guide to Sampling Archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) will be consulted. Copy held for viewing by SCCAS/CT. Advice will also be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional adviser for Archaeological science (East of England), should the need arise.

Any natural subsoil surface revealed will 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

Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the excavation, this will be undertaken by Mr D Payne or other staff given the task.

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

The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by, the County HER.

Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed will be related to the relevant authorities. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains, and DPAS will inform SCCA/CT before any removal takes place.

All work will be undertaken to Institute for Archaeologists (IFA) and Museum of London Archaeology Service (Molas) standards.

The project will be managed and undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) with extensive experience in undertaking archaeological evaluations. One further site assistant, with the relevant experience, will be appointed as deemed necessary.

The Post excavation work will be carried out in part by Dennis Payne along with the appropriate specialists that may be appointed for this project.

A photographic record will be compiled, comprising an overview of the site prior to work starting, as well as after completion of the work using black and white photographs, colour transparencies and high resolution digital images, and will be included with any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

Finds will be conserved where required.

All relevant finds will be ordered into an archive.

6 Map information

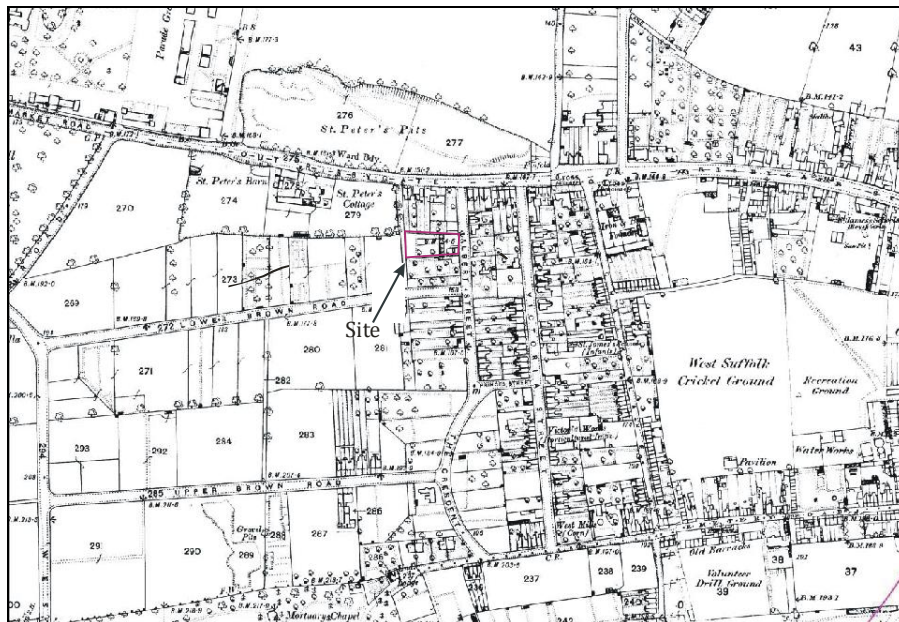


Figure 3. Ordnance Survey map of 1880's showing site with buildings on



Figure 4. Ordnance Survey map of 1900 showing site with buildings on and St Peters Hospital site



Figure 5. The 1920 Ordnance Survey showing site with larger building on

6.1 Discussion of Map Evidence

Clearly the site is close to the site of the old leper's hospital of St Peters and the implications of that from an archaeological perspective are apparent. The earliest OS map shows buildings on the site, but by 1920 a larger building has appeared on the site replacing the smaller ones (fig. 4).

7 Archaeological and Historical Background

The proposal to erect three dwellings affects an area of archaeological interest and potential, on the edge of the defined extent of the medieval town of Bury St Edmunds (County Historic Environment Record BSE 241). Risbygate Street was an early suburb, and there is potential for encountering remains relating to life and activity in and on the edge of the town. The site lies c100m from St Peters Hospital (BSE 048) and immediately south of 'spittle houses' marked on the 1742 map. The proximity of the development site to the site of the old leper's hospital of St Peters is significant with the likelihood of encountering further human remains a distinct possibility. Buildings are shown on the site on the historic OS maps. Any groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that exist.

An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the site of West Suffolk College in 2011; the two trenches did not locate any features, only an undated buried soil and an unstratified medieval belt buckle. (Brooks, R. (2011) ['New FE Building, West Suffolk College, Bury St Edmunds Archaeological Evaluation Report BSE370-SCCAS](#)).

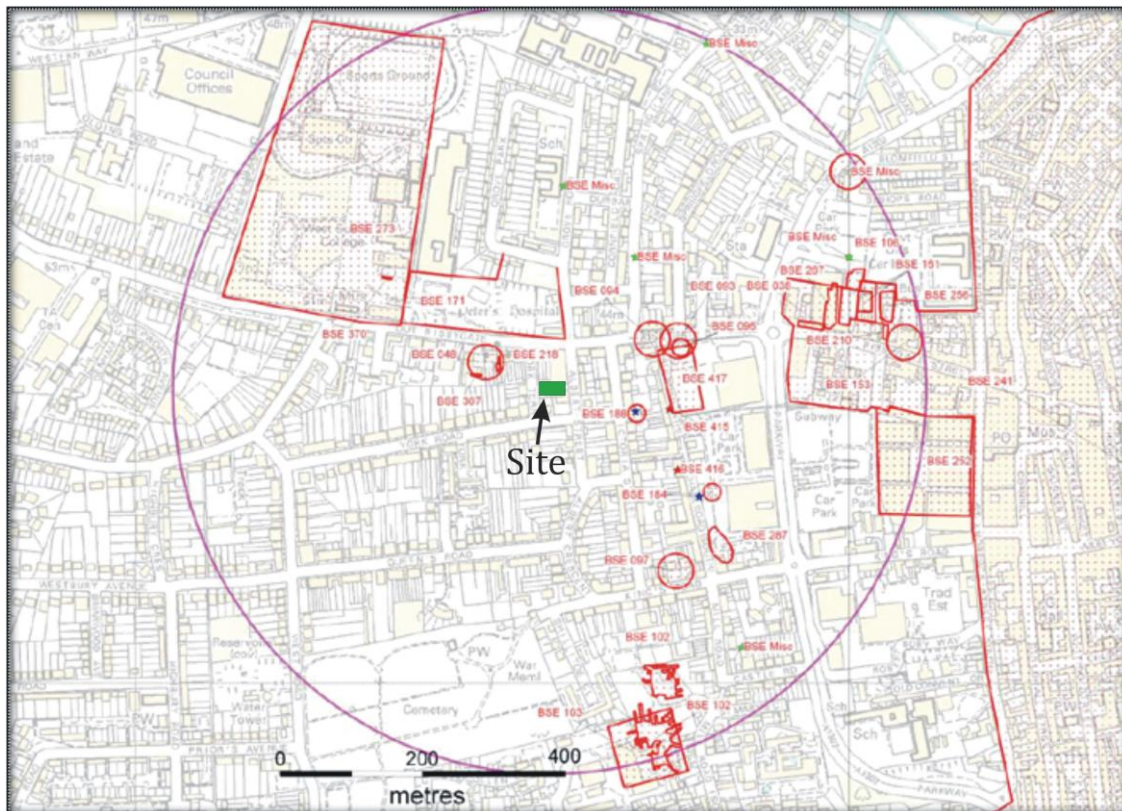


Figure 6. HER Monuments map

Monitoring of three footings trenches at St Peters Nursing Home identified fragmentary disarticulated human bone, thought to relate to medieval graves close to the medieval Lepers hospital of St Peters. In addition, re-deposited medieval metalwork and glass were dated to the post-medieval period. (Beverton, A., 2008 Monitoring at St Peters Nursing Home; Report BSE307 SCCAS).

The site lies close to areas recorded on the Historic Environment Record (HER), with a Bronze Age pit and Roman cremations found to the south-west.

Risbygate Street was the main medieval road leading out of what was presumably the west gate of the walled town. The area designated for development lies on the edge of the outer suburbs of medieval Bury St Edmunds . At 100m north-west of the development site at least twelve graves (BSE 218) of individuals thought to relate to the lepers hospital of St peters was found as well as footings of a building also thought to be medieval, possibly a chapel. (BSE 048). The medieval manorial site of Sexton's Hall is located to the south-west (BSE 280). The majority of the West Suffolk College and Sport Centre grounds were originally the location of the 19th century Gibraltar Barracks, of which one building still survives (Listed Building 467056, BSE 273).

8 Aims and objectives of the project

To provide as much information about the archaeological resources within the proposed development site.

To comply with SCCAS/CT request for an archaeological evaluation as part of the planning process for the new development.

To obtain information about the archaeological resources within the development site, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.

To identify and establish the approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area together with its likely extent localized depth and quality of preservation.

To evaluate the likely impact of land uses in the past and the possible presence of colluvial/alluvial deposits.

Assess the condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.

To preserve by recording, any evidence of the potential for survival of any environmental deposits of the area.

Research questions allied to this project will be focused upon the leper's hospital of St Peters, located c 100m to the north-west of the development site. Further evidence for extra-mural activity of the Risbygate Street suburbs of medieval Bury St Edmunds, its extent and any activity related to the area will also be a part of the agenda.

9 Health, Safety and Environment

A risk assessment strategy covering all activities will be carried out during the lifetime of the project.

All work will be carried out in accordance with current health and safety legislation.

Every care will be taken to minimise the environmental impact.

10 Back Filling & Reinstatement

Backfilling of trenches is included in the cost unless otherwise agreed with the client.

11 Ownership of Finds, Storage and Curation of Archive

All artefactual material recovered will be held in long term storage by the archaeological service Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to SCC to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all such artefacts. In the unlikely event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, and if they are not subject to the Treasure Act (1996), separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated.

12 Monitoring Arrangements

Curatorial responsibility lies with Suffolk County Council Archaeology (Conservation Team). They are to be notified of each stage of work. They will be notified in advance of the date of works on the site (minimum of five days).

Access is required to the site at all reasonable times to allow for monitoring by SCCA/CT or their agents and ARCHAEOSEV -DPAS. Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne (Archaeoserv).

13 Archive Preparation and Deposition

The archive will be presented to the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Department, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, to the standards as laid out in their specification/brief. This will respect the ``SCCAS Archive guidelines, 2010`` for the county store, being the intended depository.

14 Reporting Procedures

The report will be completed within three months after the finalisation of the fieldwork. Any delays will be related to the relevant authorities. A summary report will be produced with the final report. A draft of the report will be submitted to Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS/CT) for approval.

The report will reflect the aims of the WSI by giving an objective account of the archaeological evidence, clearly distinguished from its interpretation. A discussion and interpretation of the archaeological evidence including environmental and palaeoenvironmental recovered from palaeosoils and cut features and its conclusions will include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3&8, 1997 and 2000) and Medlycott, M., 2011.

An opinion may be given within the report for further evaluation or excavation work based upon the findings. A mitigation strategy will be written to how best preserve any archaeological deposits or finds encountered.

Reports on specific areas, for example, ceramic or bone evidence will be included within the report to allow for a fully informed interpretation of any archaeology encountered. Sufficient detail will be placed upon the specialists findings to permit a detailed of assessment of the finds, including tabulation of data by context, including non-technical summaries.

One copy will be sent to the client.

One copy, and CD version will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team.

One copy will be sent to the Mid Suffolk District Council Conservation officer.

In addition a summary report will be submitted into the OASIS project.

15 Publication and dissemination

The deposition of the site archive will be in accordance with guidelines outlined in the specification written by Dr Jess Tipper of the Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

16 Other factors (including contingency)

Contingency will be made for operational delays including weather.

Contingency will be expected of the client for significant archaeology discovered as a result of the evaluation.

Contingency will be expected of the client for any specialist report that the relevant authority deems appropriate that cannot satisfactorily be produced by Dennis Payne or his agents.

Contingency will be expected of the client in the event that human remains are discovered in the course of the trench excavations.

17 Resources

The evaluation will be undertaken by Dennis Payne BA (Hons) (Archaeoserv) and Tim Schofield HND BSc PIfA (Britannia Archaeology), additional staff will be appointed if necessary using standard archaeological field techniques to IFA standards.

Recognised specialists will be sought in the event that other data are retrieved in the course of the trench excavations.

18 Insurance Statement

Archaeoserv (Dennis Payne Archaeological Services) is covered for: public indemnity to a maximum of £2,000,000 and professional Indemnity to a maximum of £250,000 with Towergate Insurance.
(Cert No.s UN/10052 and 2012022951372)

19 Copyright

Copyright will remain that of the author. Licence will be given to the client to present any reports, copyright of the author, to the planning authority in good faith of satisfactory settlement of account.

20 Ownership

It will be asked of the client, at the outset, that the ownership of any portable objects discovered in the course of the brief be donated with the archive.

All material deemed Treasure Trove will be subject to the investigations of the Coroner.

Bibliography

British Geological Survey. 2011; sheet 189

Appendix I: Consultant Specialists

Post-excavation analysis will be undertaken by Archaeoserv-DPAS and where required, specialist analysis and advice from:-

Barnett, Dr. Sarah	Luminescence Dating
Biddle, Justine	Animal Bones
Bishop, Barry	Lithics
Boreham, Steve	Pollen and soils (Geoarchaeologist Holly, Duncan
Cowgill, Jane	Slag /metal working residues
Crummy, Nina	Roman Metalwork
Doig, T	Drainpipes, underground structures, social history
Duhig Corrinne	Human bones
Fletcher, Carol	Medieval ceramics
Anna West	Environmental
French, Dr. C.A.I	Soil micromorphology
Goffin, Richenda	Post Roman Pottery
Murphy, Peter	Environmental advice
Percival, Sarah	Prehistoric pottery
Precious, B	Roman Ceramics
Seeley, Paul	Iron Age pottery
Spoerry, Paul	Medieval ceramics
Atkins, Robert	Medieval-post-medieval bricks

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OASIS ID: dennispa1-157525

Project details

Project name	land adjacent to albert st bury st edmunds evaluation
Short description of the project	THREE 10M TRENCHES WERE OPENED; NO ARCHAEOLOGY WAS LOCATED EXCEPT FOR TWO MODERN POST HOLES AND A MODERN RUBISH PIT
Project dates	Start: 20-08-2013 End: 29-08-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ABSB13 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 14 - Recreational usage
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS 32 albert st bury st edmunds
Postcode	IP33 4FT
Study area	0.90 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 845 644 52 0 52 14 46 N 000 42 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.00m Max: 47.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSERV
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	ABBEY ANTROBUS
Project director/manager	DENNIS PAYNE
Project supervisor	DENNIS PAYNE
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	SIMON BURGESS

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Physical Archive ID	ABSB13
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Digital Archive ID	ABSB13
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Paper Archive ID	ABSB13
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Diary", "Drawing", "Notebook - Excavation", "Research", "General Notes", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Entered by D PAYNE (ARCHAEOSERV@AOL.COM)
Entered on 18 September 2013

OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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