

**The Honey Pot Centre, Upper Olland Street,
Bungay, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/19/4379/FUL

HER Ref: BUN 197

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MCIFA, 10 Fitzgerald Road, Bramford, Ipswich, IP8 4AA)

(June, 2021)

(Tel: 07754 501033 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: The Honey Pot Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay, Suffolk, NR35 1BE

Client: Sprake & Tyrell Ltd

Planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application refs: DC/19/4379/FUL

Development: Erection of four dwellings following demolition of existing community centre

Date of fieldwork: 5 April & 9 June, 2021

HER ref: BUN 197

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-420711

Grid ref: TM 3377 8932

Site area: 2000m²

Recent land use: Former community centre with grounds and parking

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Summary: Bungay, Honey Pot Centre, Upper Olland Street (BUN 197, TM 3377 8932) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising four dwellings following the demolition of a community building originally erected in 1944/1945 for military personnel at a site some 300m from the edge of the medieval town did not reveal any features or finds of pre-mid-20th century date. That this site is close to the site of a possible medieval leper hospital indicates that this was open ground in the past (John Newman Archaeological Services for Sprake & Tyrell Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr J Putman on behalf of his client Sprake & Tyrell Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned four dwelling development, following the demolition of a mid-20th century community centre building, (see Fig. 1) that had gained consent under planning application DC/19/4379/FUL. The evaluation requirements were set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the planned development areas within the site with later liaison being with Mr M Baker of SCCAS. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to allow the trenching to go ahead and be reported on before any other ground works are undertaken in relation to this development. This development concerns the proposal as outlined above at the former site of the Honeypot Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay.

1.2 Located in north-east Suffolk on the River Waveney that forms the county boundary with Norfolk Bungay is a small town and local centre with a market recorded from 1199/1200, the market place being on the eastern side of the castle. A castle was probably in existence in Bungay soon after the conquest period of the mid-11th century though after Hugh Bigod joined the Earl of Leicester's revolt in 1173 Henry II ordered its destruction along with the Bigod castles at Framlingham and Walton. However Hugh managed to ransom it soon after the demolition began and started to restore it as a motte and bailey with stonework defences; the site of the castle forming a major influence in the street pattern in the town with Upper Olland Street being some 300m south of the castle/church focus of the town. A rapid web search found the 'bungayhoneypotcentre.onesuffolk.net/thehoneypots-history' site (accessed 4 May, 2021) indicating that this planned development site was originally glebe land (i.e. belonging to the church to raise revenue as meadow in the medieval period) and attached to the 17th century Holy Trinity Rectory (Holmswood) and recorded as being in recreational use in the late 19th-earlier 20th century period. In c1945 a World War II pre-fabricated building was transferred to the site to become a social centre and later an Employment Office and then a community centre. As a mid-20th century pre-fabricated structure it was anticipated that existing foundations would be superficial.

1.3 The British Geological Survey describes the local superficial deposits in this area as being Leet Hill deposits of sand and gravel at c12m OD with the local topography being flat.

1.4 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location towards the edge of the area defined in the County Historic Environment Record (CHER) as the historic core of the town at Bungay (CHER 028). In addition pits of medieval date (CHER BUN 091) have been recorded to the east. Therefore the site had the potential to contain further evidence of medieval date activity in particular.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The development area was trenched to a plan agreed with SCCAS (see Fig. 2), with the exception of trench 1 which was shifted round by 90⁰ to avoid a foundation, using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times. Any indistinct areas were hand cleaned as necessary to improve clarity with trenches 2, 3 and 4 being 1.80m wide while trench 1 was 1.50m wide again avoiding existing foundations.

2.2 The sides and base of trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned briefly with a metal detector for any finds as the evaluation progressed though modern debris following the demolition hindered the latter search. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry and sunny weather conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches were plotted from nearby mapped features and as the works progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken.

3. Results

3.1 The relevant details for the evaluation trenches are summarised in the table below (see also Fig. 2 and Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northeast-southwest	10	– (450 loose stone and debris)	450 mid brown sandy subsoil	Soft orange sand with iron staining	No features except a 20 th C foundation, only modern stray finds
2	Northeast-southwest	10	– (200 sub-base of former building with debris)	600 as T1	Soft orange sand	No features except a modern drain
3	Northwest-southeast	10	300	400 as T1	Soft orange sand	No features, stray finds all 20 th C debris
4	Northeast-southwest	10	200	200 as T1	Soft yellow sand	No features, a few Pmed brick and tile frags
		40m (69m ²)	200-300	200-600		Only evidence for 20 th C ground disturbance and stray debris from the demolished building

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 As outlined in table 1 above the trenches revealed varied upper deposits with largely building debris in trenches 1 and 2 in the southern half of the site and 200mm to 300mm of topsoil in trenches 3 and 4 in the northern half. Below the modern debris the subsoil depth increased from 200mm in trench 4 to 450mm to 600mm in trenches 1 and 2 respectively with the site having a shallow downward slope from

north to south. Below the subsoil the natural glaciofluvial material proved to be well drained soft orange or yellow sand with iron staining evident in trench 1.

3.3 The only features revealed in the trenches comprised a 20th century foundation in trench 1 and a drain of similar date in trench 2.

3.4 The stray finds in the topsoil were all related to 20th century use of the site and were made up of remnant demolition debris while the subsoil proved to be clean.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With negative results from the evaluation trenching with regard to archaeological deposits of any significance and to be consistent with similar projects in the county a search from the County Historic Environment Record for local sites and finds was not requested though an examination of the Suffolk Heritage Explorer was made to confirm the location of the nearby medieval chapel site and a close-by find of medieval pottery.

4.2 While this site is close to the area defined as the historic core of Bungay (CHER BUN 028) and a recorded find spot of medieval pottery (CHER BUN 091) it appears to have been open ground until the mid-20th century. Quite possibly it's former status as glebe land may well have precluded use in the medieval and Post medieval period as the church would have guarded this land as a resource for their benefit. Also of interest in the location of the site is the medieval Chapel of St Mary Magdalene (CHER BUN 005) nearby to the south-west as this foundation is suggested as a lazar (leper) hospital and these were established at a distance from medieval towns in open areas as a form of social distancing in a times gone-by.

4.3 From the results of this evaluation which did not reveal any archaeological deposits it is recommended that no further archaeological works should be required at this planned development on land at the former Honeypot Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref: BUN 197

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone from Sprake & Tyrell for their close co-operation)

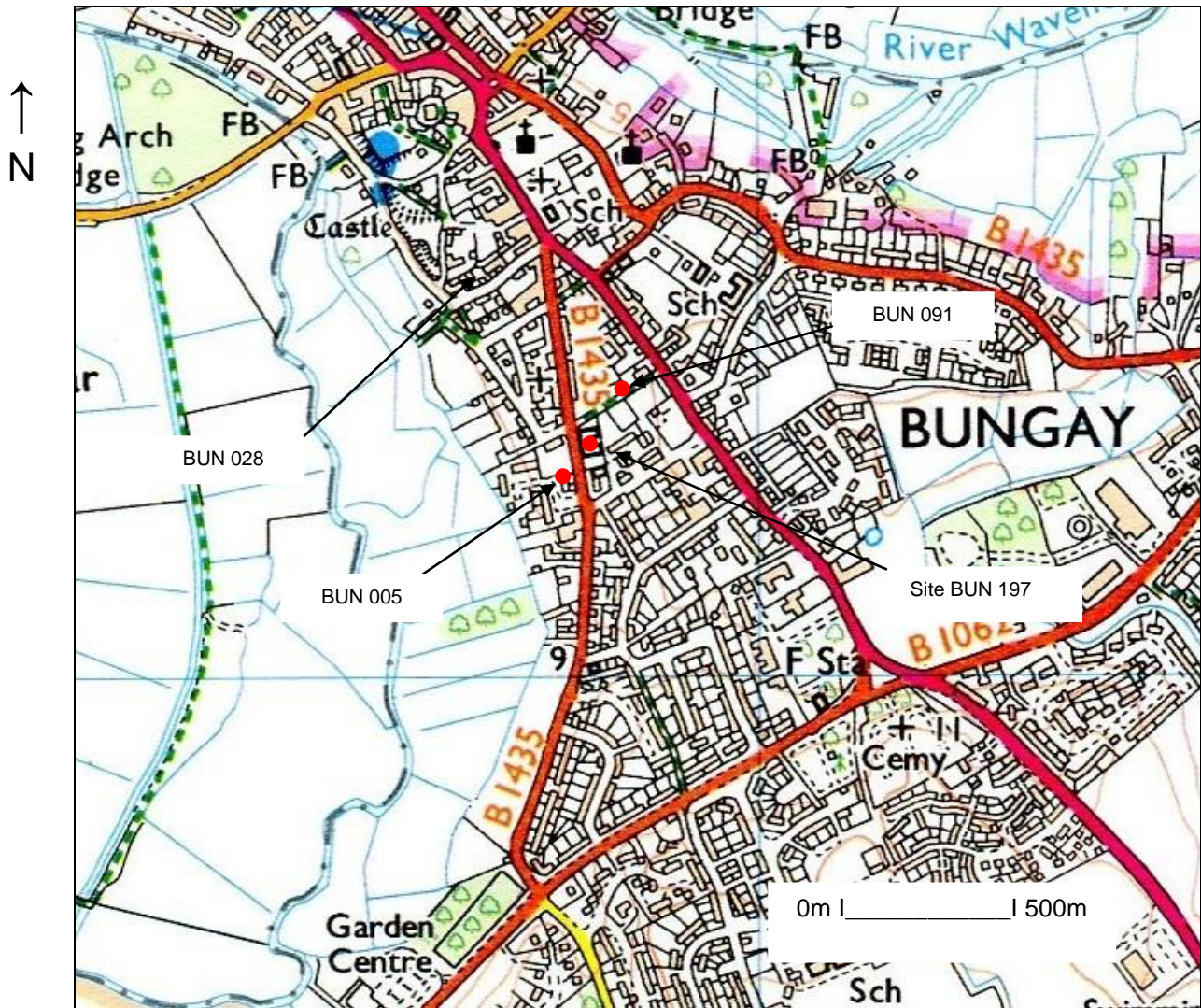


Fig. 1: Site location

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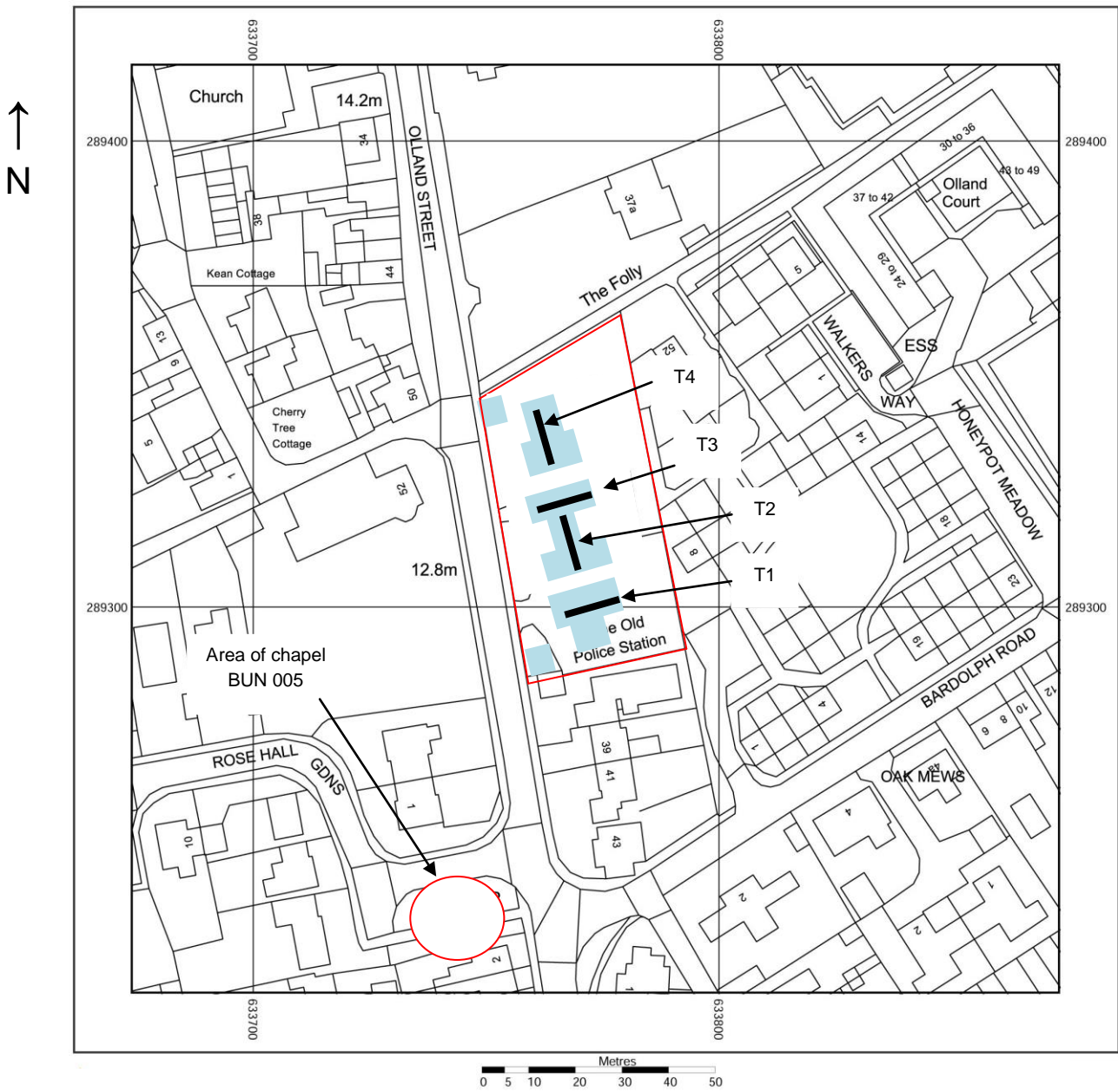


Fig. 2: Location of trenches (light blue- planned footprint areas)

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Appendix I- Images



General view of community centre from south



West side of community centre



East side of community centre



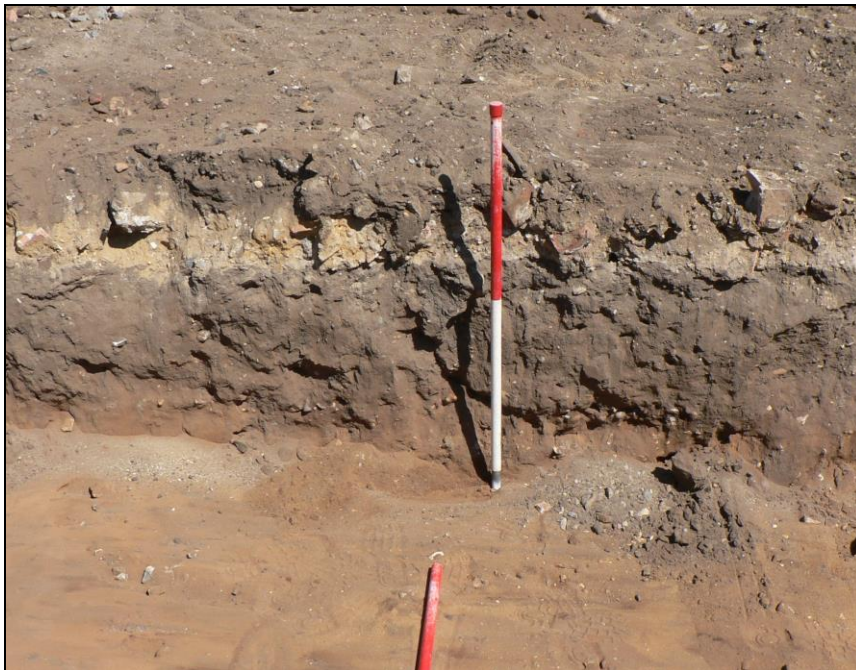
Trench 1 from west



Trench 1 deposit profile



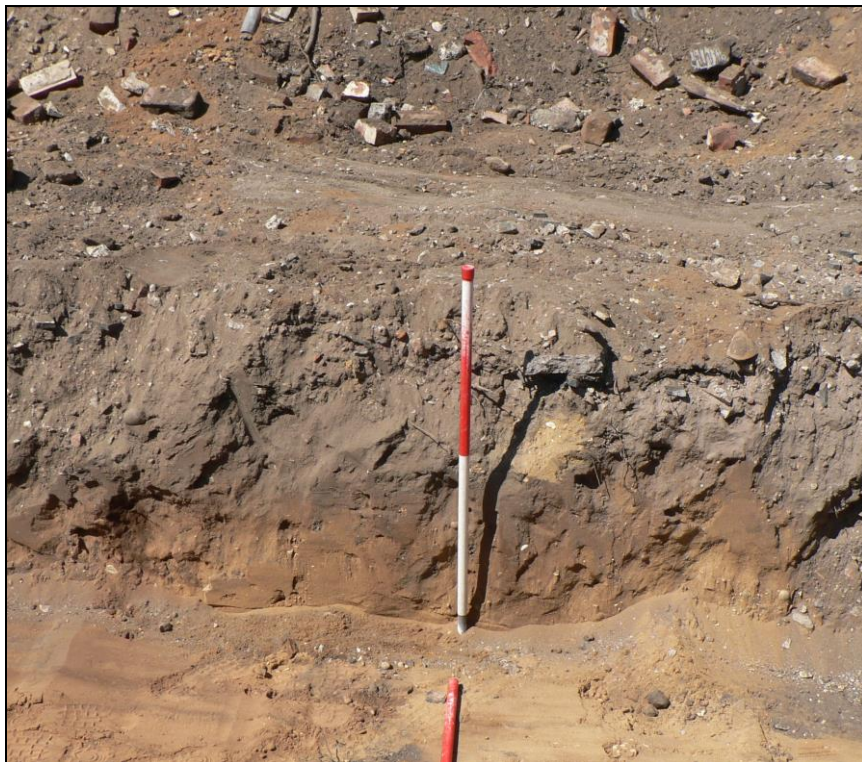
Trench 2 from east



Trench 2 deposit profile



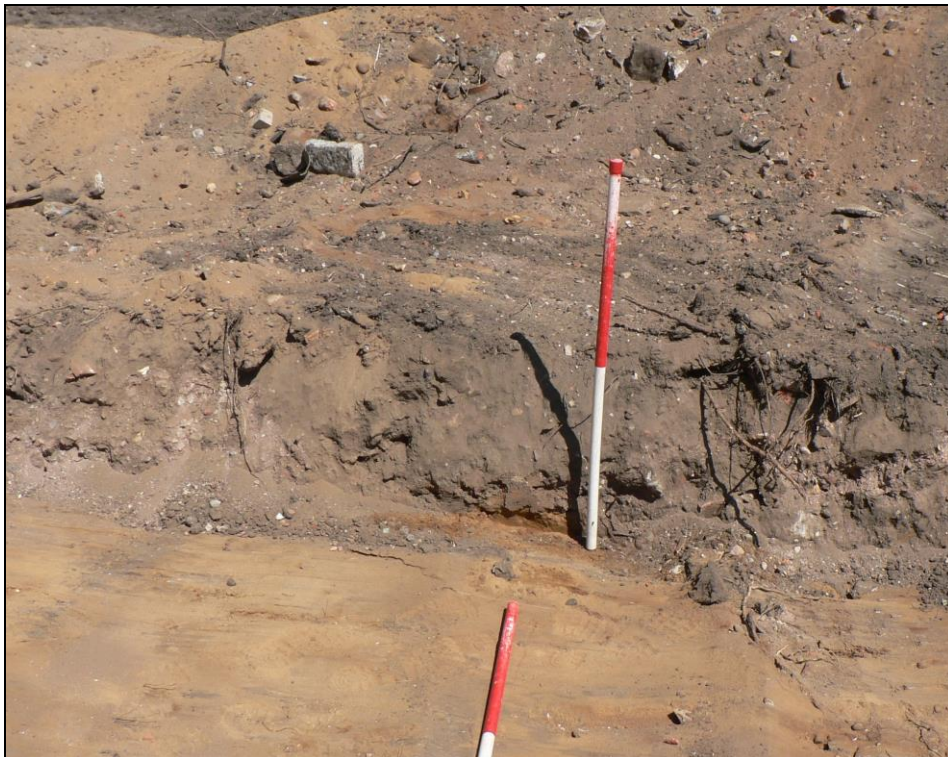
Trench 3 from north



Trench 3 deposit profile



Trench 4 from east



Trench 4 deposit profile

**The Honey Pot Centre, Upper Olland Street,
Bungay, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: The Honeypot Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay, Suffolk, NR35 1BE

Client: Mr Tony Spriggs

Local planning authority: East Suffolk DC

Planning application ref: DC/19/4379/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of four dwellings following demolition of existing community centre

Proposed date for evaluation: 13 May, 2021

Brief ref: 2020_07-20_SCCAS ArchEvalBrief_DC_19_4379 Honeypot Centre Bungay

Grid ref: TM 337 893

Conservation area

HER ref: tbc

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-420771

Area: 2000m²

Current site use: Former community centre (re-used mid-20th C pre-fab building)

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

John Newman Archaeological Services

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr J Putman on behalf of his client Mr Tony Spriggs has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a residential development that has received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/19/4379/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with Mr M Baker of SCCAS overseeing the planned site works. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This overall proposed development site (PDS) concerns the erection of four dwellings at The Honey Pot Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay following the demolition of the former community centre. This evaluation may be carried out in more than one phase with consequent reporting to meet the relevant planning conditions. Demolition of the existing structure to floor slab level has been agreed with SCCAS as being a suitable initial approach to the site with breaking out of floor slabs/car park levels to a depth of 250-300mm as being acceptable to allow the evaluation to go ahead under full archaeological supervision. Removal of any deeper foundations will follow archaeological evaluation works and may involve monitoring of works or more detailed excavation work with full recording and reporting.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (updated 2021 Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, updated 2020)*.

1.3 The evaluation as detailed in this document is the first phase of a programme of archaeological investigation secured by negative condition on planning consent DC/19/4379/FUL. Where the results of the evaluation indicate the presence of heritage assets further archaeological works will be required to mitigate the impact of the development on the historic environment. The SCCAS officer will identify the type and extent of works in a new brief necessary to adequately mitigate the impact of the proposed development. All further archaeological works, as recommended by SCCAS, must be undertaken in accordance with an additional WSI, submitted and approved by SCCAS and the LPA. All further archaeological investigations must be undertaken prior to commencement of development, unless specifically referenced as monitoring of groundworks in the approved WSI.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Located in north-east Suffolk on the River Waveney that forms the county boundary with Norfolk Bungay is a small town and local centre with a market recorded from 1199/1200, the market place being on the eastern side of the castle. A castle was probably in existence in Bungay soon after the conquest period of the

mid-11th century though after Hugh Bigod joined the Earl of Leicester's revolt in 1173 Henry II ordered its destruction along with the Bigod castles at Framlingham and Walton but Hugh managed to ransom it soon after the demolition started to restore it as motte and bailey with stonework defences; the site of the castle forming a major influence in the street pattern in the town with Upper Olland Street being some 300m south of the castle/church focus of the town. While a full SCCHER search will follow the evaluation a rapid web search found the 'bungayhoneypotcentre.onesuffolk.net/thehoneypots-history' site (accessed 4 May, 2021) indicating that this planned development site was originally glebe land (i.e. belonging to the church to raise revenue as meadow in the medieval period) and attached to the 17th century Holy Trinity Rectory (Holmswood) and recorded as being in recreational use in the late 19th-earlier 20th century period. In c1945 a World War II pre-fab building was transferred to the site and became initially an Employment Office and later a community centre. As a mid-20th century pre-fab structure it is likely that existing foundations are superficial.

2.2 The PDS is located in an area described by the British Geological Survey as being Leet Hill deposits of sand and gravel at c10m OD on the southern side of the town.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant SCCAS archaeological brief 'This site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record, on a historic street leading in towards the settlement of Bungay. Medieval pits were recorded to the east (BUN 091), along with later features. There is potential for archaeological remains relating to suburban activity, and the site is shown as open space on historic OS maps which may indicate good survival for earlier remains prior to the construction of the existing hall building- the impacts of this land-use are not known, but the building is of non-standard frame construction, and there is potential for archaeological remains to survive around and under existing buildings on the site'

A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, 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.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of this PDS relates to its location close to the historic core of Bungay, therefore deposits of medieval to earlier Post medieval date might be anticipated.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for the construction of four dwellings. To inform the results of the evaluation if archaeological deposits are revealed a search will be commissioned from the County HER for the area within 250m of the PDS and the relevant invoice number will be included in the report. Ten days notice of the evaluation starting will be given to SCCAS so a monitoring visit can be agreed. Contact will also be maintained with SCCAS as the evaluation progresses and through the post-excavation study and work with regard to the results from the site, the finds and any samples and the main report preparation. Initial works concern plot in the southern part of the site.

5.2 The relevant SCCAS brief requires 40m of trenching will entail 10m across planned new footprint area, this evaluation may be carried out on various days depending on overall site plans. A proposed trenching plan is outlined below; this will be undertaken using a wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined as required. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search in all metal mode (therefore including ferrous items) will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation including before the trenches are opened (see specialists section below). The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in past rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits. Allowance has been made for two days on site plus metal detector cover plus a machine and operator for 2-3 days to cover the opening of the trenches plus back-filling once full approval for the latter has been gained from SCCAS following a site monitoring visit. If required further investigation of the trenches will be carried out in particular following a SCCAS monitoring visit and examination of the exposed deposits. Any requirement to vary the related brief requirements and this WSI will only be carried out following communication with SCCAS.

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5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features (using a Lumix DMC-FZ5 camera with allowance for .jpeg and higher definition .tif images depending on what is revealed).

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. These features will be hand investigated unless agreed with SCCAS that larger/more recent features can be partially machine/hand investigated. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and consulted with whether any such remains should be excavated and lifted or left in situ at this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial evidence is assessed as being low).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer and any finds that qualify under the Treasure Act will be reported to the local Finds Liaison Officer within 14 days.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the

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guidelines as detailed in *Environmental Archaeology: A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage, 2011). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and the Historic England Regional Scientific Advisor (RSA) if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required for features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in

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such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will incur an additional cost and will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless deep deposits are revealed).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* (and the guidelines in the Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk- Guidelines for preparation and deposition*' (SCCAS Conservation Team revised version 2019). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE* and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site. Any developments during the site and reporting works will be communicated to SCCAS.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more

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detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather. COVID guideline requirements will be adhered to with social distancing, face masks, no sharing of equipment and separate rest areas.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Prior to evaluation work starting on site the client will be consulted with regard to any potential contamination at the site. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

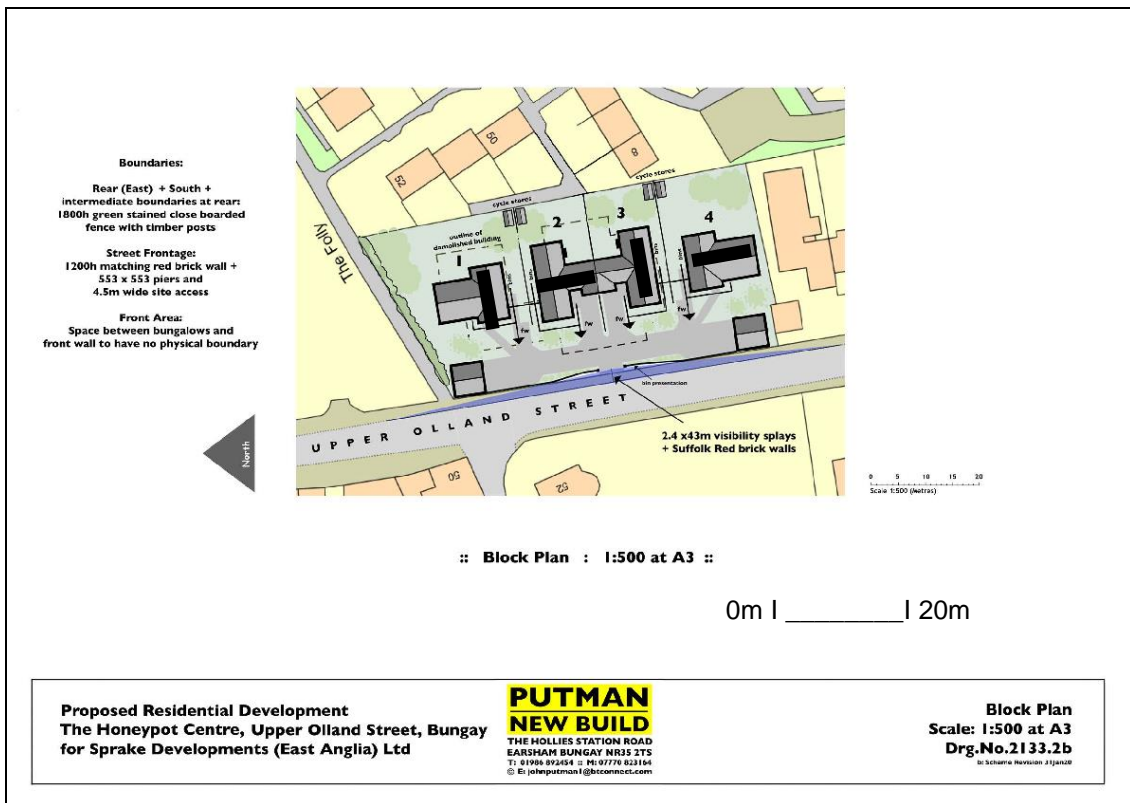
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)

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Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	tbc
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches (4 x 10m)
(To be agreed with regard to services and foundations)

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-420771

Project details

Project name	The Honey Pot Centre, Upper Olland Street, Bungay, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Bungay, Honey Pot Centre, Upper Olland Street (BUN 197, TM 3377 8932) evaluation trenching for a planned residential development comprising four dwellings following the demolition of a community building originally erected in 1944/1945 for military personnel at a site some 300m from the edge of the medieval town did not reveal any features or finds of pre-mid-20th century date. That this site is close to the site of a possible medieval leper hospital indicates that this was open ground in the past.
Project dates	Start: 05-04-2021 End: 09-06-2021
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	DC/19/4379/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BUN 197 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY BUNGAY THE HONEY POT CENTRE UPPER OLLAND STREET
Postcode	NR35 1BE
Study area	2000 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3377 8932 52.45118115858 1.440785445407 52 27 04 N 001 26 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 11m Max: 12m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	John Newman
Project director/manager	John Newman
Project supervisor	John Newman
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Report"
Project bibliography	
1	
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