

**Continuous Archaeological Recording on land to the
rear of Viking Aquatics St Margaret's Street Ipswich
Suffolk**

NGR: TM 166 446
Planning Application No: IP/13/00431/FUL
Oasis Ref: 159980
HER No: IPS 730

Commissioned by:
Ian Smillie Architectural Services
for and on behalf of Andrew Cook
Viking Aquatics
Ipswich

Prepared by:
Dennis Payne BA (Hons)

ARCHAEOSERV
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

November 2013

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Summary

Continuous Archaeological Recording was carried out on land to the rear of Viking Aquatics St Margaret's Street Ipswich Suffolk on the 25th of October 2013. This was in advance of the erection of an extension to the existing building. The work was carried out in response to an archaeological brief written by Matt Brudenell of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 25th of September 2013.

During the excavation of the foundation base for the new extension no archaeology was noted throughout the project except a 19th century brick floor.

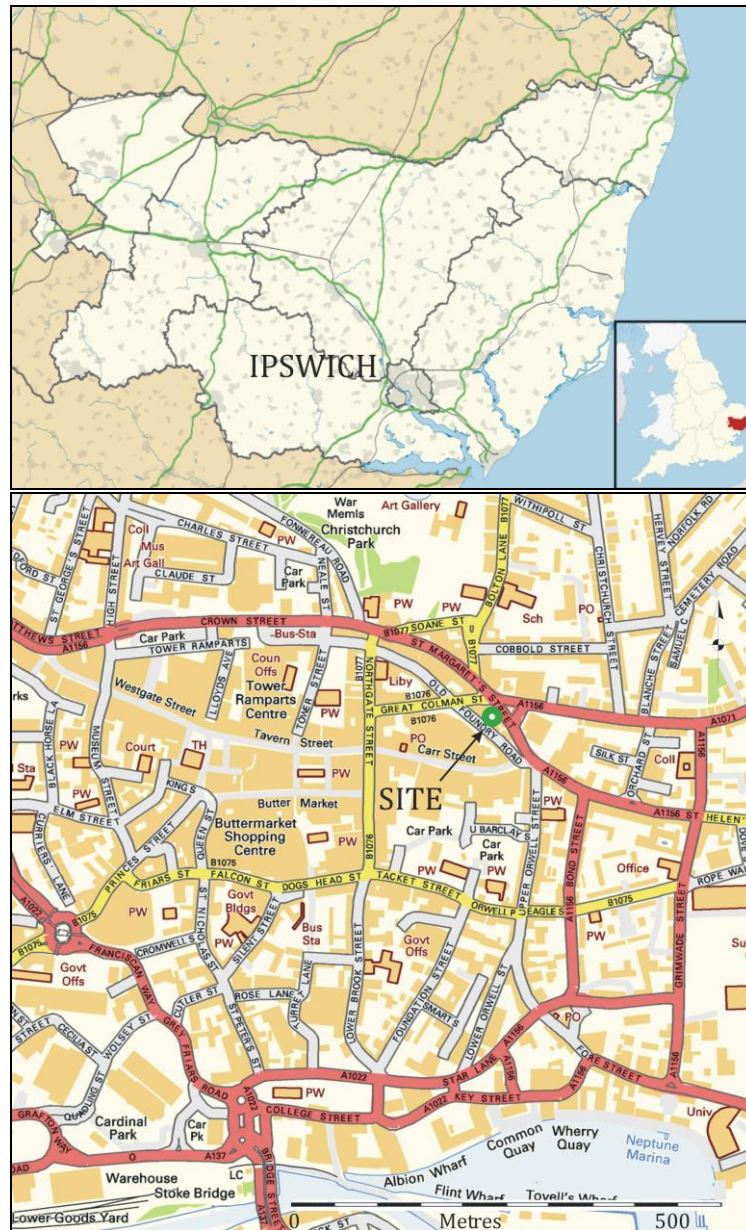
1. Introduction

An application was made by the client Andrew Cook of Viking Aquatics for the construction of an extension to the existing property in St Margaret's Street Ipswich. 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, continuous archaeological recording 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: TM 166 446

The site is located to the rear of Viking Aquatics, retail premises in St Margaret's Street Ipswich.



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Figure 1. Site Location

3. Results

3.1 Fieldwork

A plan of the site (fig. 2) was drawn to a scale of 1:50; sections were impracticable due to the shallow nature of the excavation.

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 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.

3.2 The Archaeological Recording

Recording of the groundworks commenced on the 25th of October 2013 for the concrete base of 0.40m in depth; no archaeological evidence was noted throughout the excavation due to the shallow nature of the excavation. Removal of the top layer (001) consisting of a sandy gravel and mixed top soil, revealed an existing modern concrete base (002). After removal of the modern concrete base a yellow brick floor (003) was revealed, relating to an earlier building. After removal of the brick floor, the level required for the new concrete base was achieved thus rendering any further excavation unnecessary.

3.3 The Deposit Model

The top soil (001) was a mixture of sand, gravel and top soil of 0.20m depth, below this was a modern concrete base of 0.10m depth (002); below (002) was (003) a yellowish-white brick floor (*Woolpit Brick*) laid in the traditional stretcher manner, laid to a depth of 0.10m; below this (004) a blackish-brown silty layer with cbm was noted.

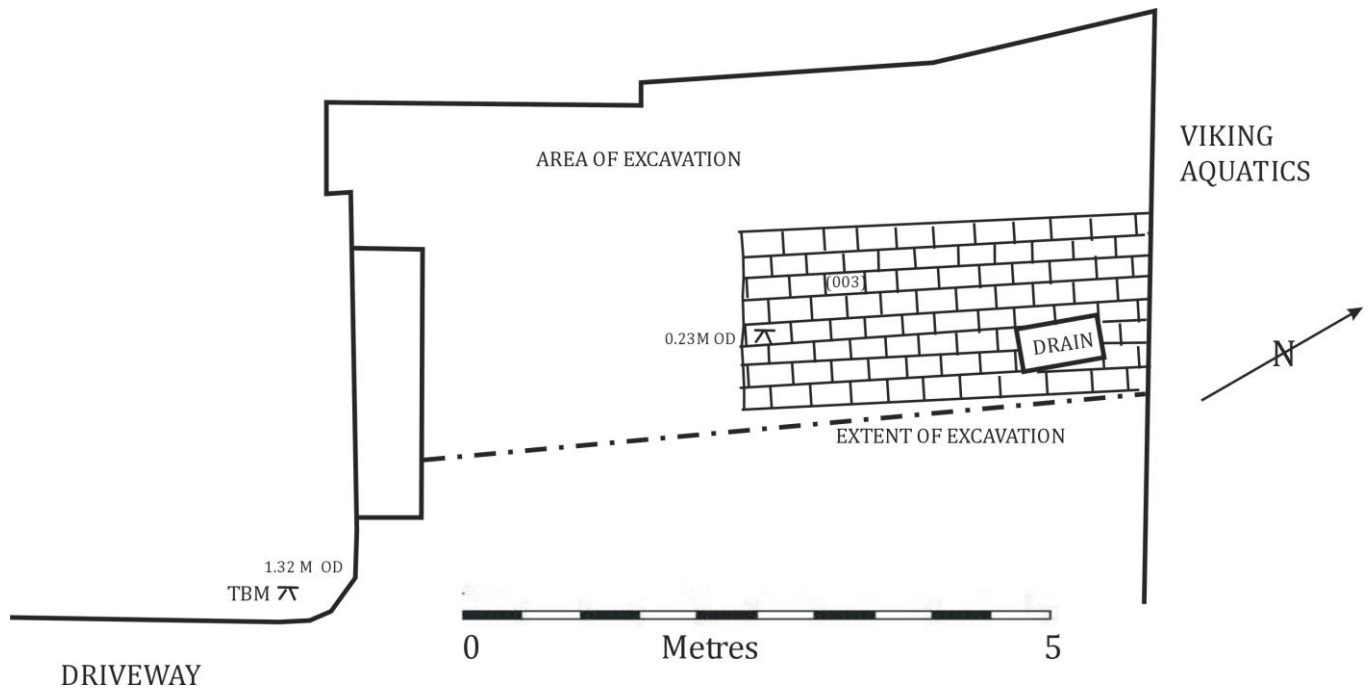


Figure2. Site and Trench plan drawn at 1:50

5. Interpretation

The nature of the groundworks negated any excavation to a level that might have disturbed archaeological deposits, being 0.40m in depth across the entire excavation area for the new concrete base.

The only feature of note was the brick floor (003), which was undoubtedly the floor for an earlier outbuilding, known to have stood on the site (recently demolished) and was most certainly dated to no earlier than the 19th century.

6 Conclusion

As a result of the Archaeological Recording and its findings, no further work is deemed necessary on this site.

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>.

The finds archive is held at the County Store, Suffolk County Council Archaeology, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

8 Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Mr Ian Smillie (Architectural Services) who commissioned the work and Mr Andrew Cook of Viking Aquatics who funded the project.

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

Appendix 1: Digital Images



Plate 1. Pre-excavation of site from the south-east



Plate 2. Brick floor (003), from the south-west



Plate 3. Brick floor removed to reveal layer (004), not excavated, from the east

**Specification for Continuous Archaeological Monitoring
at
25-33 ST MARGARETS STREET
IPSWICH**

NGR: TM 166 446
Planning Application No: IP/13/00431/FUL
Oasis Ref: 159980
HER No: IPS 730

Commissioned by:
Ian Smillie Architectural Services

Prepared by:
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ARCHAEOSERV
(Dennis Payne Archaeological Services)

September 2013

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Summary

This is a written scheme of investigation for archaeological continuous archaeological recording in advance of the erection of an extension to a property known as Viking Aquatics 25-33 St margarets Street Ipswich. It has been written in response to an archaeological brief written by Matthew Brudenell of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Conservation Team, dated the 25th of September 2013.

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: TM 166 446

The site is located behind Viking Aquatics at 25-33 St Margarets Street Ipswich.

St Margarets Street follows the boundary of the old walled town of Ipswich, which encloses the historic, medieval, and earlier, settlement of the town.



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Figure 1 Site location in Ipswich

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2. Geology

The underlying geology consists of river terrace deposits of sand and gravel with occasional pockets of overlying alluvial (BGS 207).

3. Planning Background

The planning application, IP/13/00431/FUL to Ipswich Borough Council was received for the erection of an extension to rear of Viking Aquatics, 25-33 St Margarets Street Ipswich with the following condition: *The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.*

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, the condition states: ‘ *No development shall take place within the area until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.*

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- 1. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording*
- 2. The programme for post investigation assessment*
- 3. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording*
- 4. Provision to be made for publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 5. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation*
- 6. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.*

Reason: *To ensure the proper recording of archaeological features or artefacts.’*

The archaeological monitoring will be carried out based upon the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010)

National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognizes that ‘heritage assets’ are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

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- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets’ importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

4. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

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 is to be carried out in consultation with the site developer (Ian Smillie), and the Conservation team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) to ensure that all potential risks are minimised.

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 excavation of holes for posts, footing trenches, service trenches and internal floors, as well as any other works that might disturb below-ground archaeological remains will be observed during stripping and after they have been excavated. Where necessary, (if appropriate) one section of the trenches will be hand-cleaned by trowel to allow adequate recording of any archaeological features. All deposits removed by excavation will be metal-detected by DPAS for any possible finds.

All ground works including the excavation of foundations will be observed.

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

The data recording methods and conventions used will be consistent with, and approved by SCCAS/CT.

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Proper respect will be accorded any disturbed human remains encountered. Possible human remains will be cleaned to allow positive identification. Any remains observed remains will be related to the relevant authorities. The client will make contingency for a Licence to disturb the remains.

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

A professional standard will be maintained during the project, observing the requirements maintained by the 'Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001).

The fieldwork and post-excavation work will be undertaken by Dennis Payne. Additional personnel may be appointed if required.

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 digital images, and will include any excavated features, sections and other relevant details that aid interpretation.

All relevant finds will be ordered in an archive and deposited with St Edmundsbury Museum or the County Store.

5. Methodology

Monitoring of Groundworks

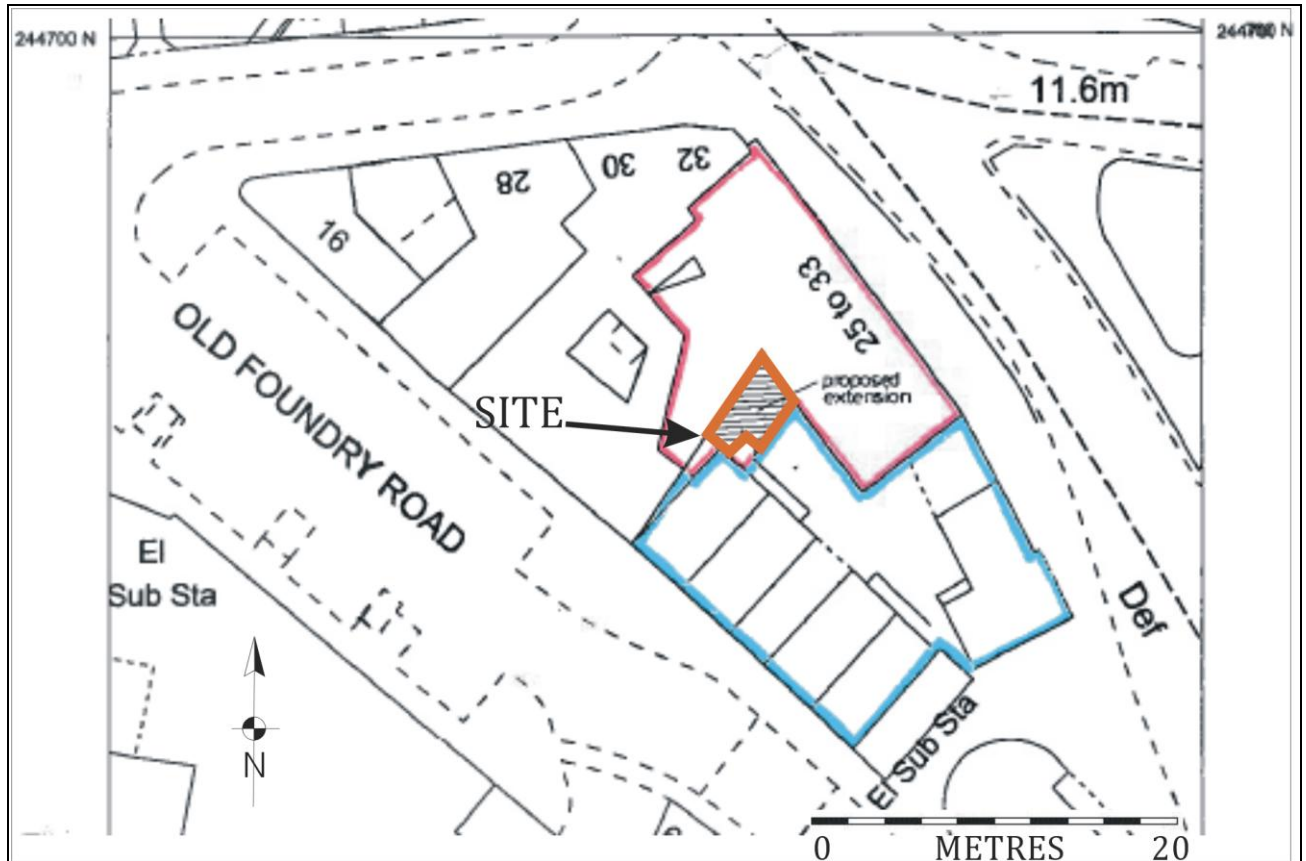
Archaeological monitoring will be undertaken of ground works for all trenches and any other work that might disturb archaeological deposits.

In this case, a slab foundation of 0.50m deep (fig.2) is proposed and the excavation will cover the entire area for the slab or area as marked on the plan. An opportunity to reveal archaeological features is therefore more likely than footings trenches. Should archaeology be revealed, time will be required to fully investigate any features located either by half sections or single context, where appropriate. Where high levels of archaeology and stratigraphy are revealed, this will be reported to the archaeological officer to establish a strategy for investigation or preservation in-situ.

The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both SCCAS/CT and ARCHAEOSEV, the contracted 'observing archaeologist', to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

Opportunity must be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail, at least one of the soil faces will be trowelled clean and recorded fully. Time must be allowed during ground-works for this to be carried out.

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Figure 2. Site location in St Margarets Street Ipswich

All archaeological features exposed will be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing trench locations and recorded sections within the proposed layout of the development.

All sections cleaned will be drawn to either 1:10 or 1:20 scale depending on the size and detail of the features revealed.

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.

Archaeological contexts will, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice will allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and

provision will be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappel, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

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Sampling of Environmental contexts: for most features, a minimum of 40ltrs will be taken from the context in a sealable container and sent for flotation at SCC, or an alternative specialist. Monolith samples will also be taken if deemed necessary from waterlogged organic deposits.

Metal detector searches of the site will be undertaken at all stages of the monitoring. All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).

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 fieldwork will be undertaken by Dennis Payne of ARCHAEOSEV, any additional personnel may be appointed if required.

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. All relevant finds will be ordered in an archive.

6. Archaeological and Historical Background

6.1 Archaeological Interventions and Surveys

There have been four interventions within the search radius of the site: at c 80 metres north-east of the current development site, a Desk Based Assessment was carried out by the SCCAS (ESF21956) followed by an evaluation (ESF21862) by the Canterbury Archaeological Trust for a development at the site of the Caribbean Resource Centre, 11-27 Woodbridge Road, Ipswich, in September 2012 (NGR: TM 1672 4471). Archaeology was located in the form of a rubbish pit of early medieval date; a ditch of the same date; an oven

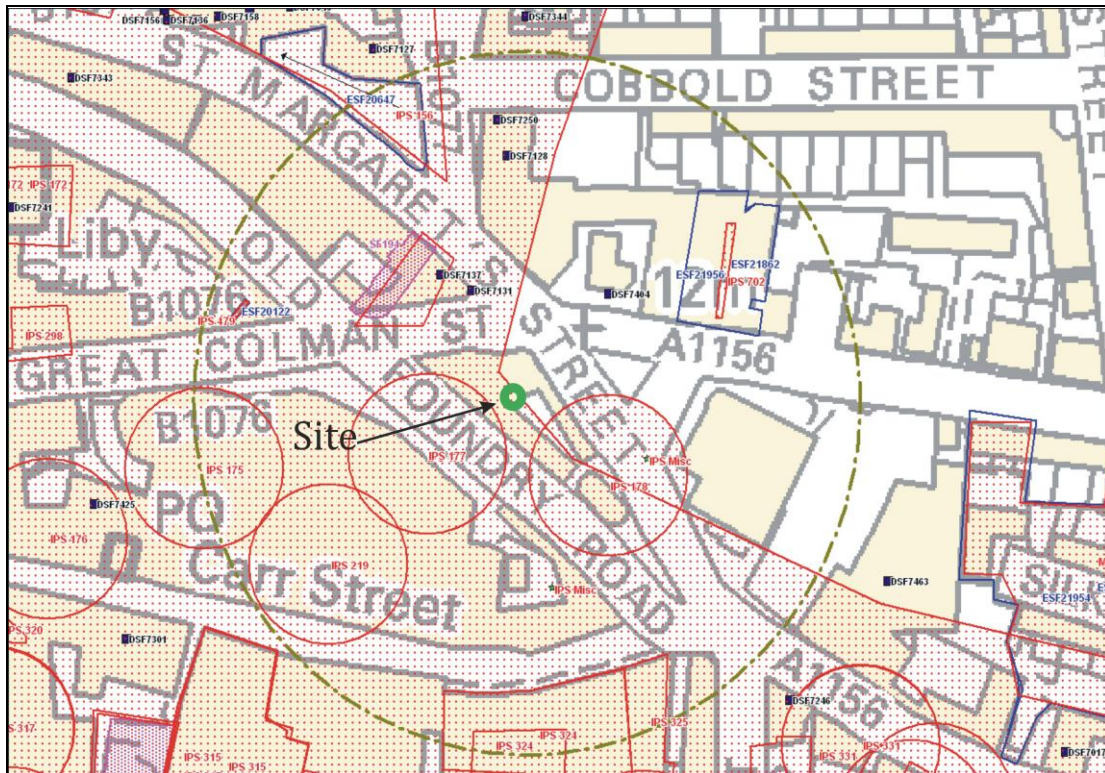
also of the same date and a post-medieval rubbish pit; a number of early medieval pottery sherds were also recovered from these features except the post medieval feature (Holman J. 2012, An Archaeological evaluation of the former Caribbean Resource Centre, Woodbridge Road, Ipswich). A further Desk-Based-Assessment (ESF 20647) was carried out, c 100m north-west of the current development, at the Kwik-Fit site at St Margaret's Green (Rolfe, J. 2007, Archaeological Desk Based Assessment, Kwik Fit site, St Margarets Green, Ipswich).

In 2005 an archaeological evaluation (ESF 20122), c 100m west of the current site, by way of a trial trench, was carried out at the above site in advance of a residential development. A single trench was excavated. Evidence of nearby Middle and Late Saxon activity was found in the form of the medieval town wall bank (IPS 479) and residually derived Ipswich ware and Thetford-type ware pottery. Early medieval deposits were recorded but their exposure was too limited for a detailed interpretation (Gardner, R., 2005, (An evaluation at 11-15 Great Colman Street Ipswich, SCCAS).

6.2 Archaeological Monuments/Finds

The site is in an area of high archaeological potential, as recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. It is centred on a number of sites and finds of archaeological importance within the defined search area of 100m radius. In particular, the development has the potential to reveal remains of the former Ipswich town defences in the form of a wall, rampart and ditch (HER Ref: IPS 173 - MSF4983; SF 194 and SAM No. 1005989), dating from the early medieval period to the medieval period, with the site being located on the edge and to the north of the line of defences that followed, what is now called Old Foundry Road.

There are twenty one entries for Ipswich, within the search area as indicated on the county HER monument map (fig.4) and in the Historic Environment Record. These records show, largely within the Old Foundry Road and Carr Street area, that numerous finds of early and late medieval pottery have been located and a small number of early and late medieval coins. Reference to these finds can be seen in the county (HER ref's: IPS 173; 175; 177; 178; 206; 219; 324; 325; 413; 479; 702; and IPS Misc).



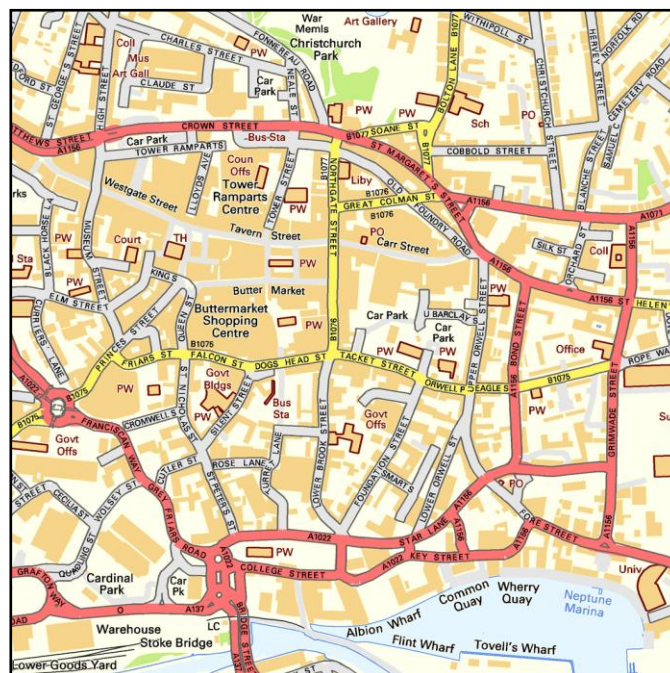
6.2 Historical Background

The site lies close to the early medieval town burgh or defences, the line of which runs along Old Foundry Road immediately to the south of the current development. A number of finds of early medieval date have been found including pits kilns and ovens along with numerous pottery finds of the *Ipswich* and *Thetford* ware types. The areas just outside the town were investigated in the DBA's and the evaluations as mentioned above and the evidence gained has shown low densities of settlement evidence which, in part, must have been given over to agriculture and gardens to houses until the post-medieval period.

7. Map Information



Figure 5. Hodkinson's map of Ipswich, 1783



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Figure 6. Recent Open Street map of Ipswich

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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 archaeological monitoring 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.

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. 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.

11. Monitoring arrangements

Curatorial responsibility lies with Suffolk County Council Archaeology. 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 ARCHAEOSERV.

Internal monitoring will be the responsibility of Dennis Payne.

12. 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.

13. 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 Matthew Brudenell (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).

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 will be sent to Suffolk County Council, Archaeology Conservation team.

One copy will be sent to the Ipswich Borough Council Conservation officer.

14. Publication and dissemination

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

15. 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.

16. Resources

The monitoring will be undertaken by Dennis Payne and additional staff as necessary using standard archaeological field techniques.

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

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. Insurance

ARCHAEOSERV is insured for public liability and professional indemnity with Towergate Insurance Ltd.

Bibliography

British .Geological. Survey. 1990

Appendix 1: 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
Fosberry Rachel	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: dennispa1-159980

Project details

Project name	ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AT 25-33 ST MARGARETS STREET IPSWICH SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	MONITORING for a new extension to a retail outlet returned no archaeology except a 19th c. brick floor.
Project dates	Start: 24-10-2013 End: 25-10-2013
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	IPS730 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	NA None
Significant Finds	NA None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK IPSWICH IPSWICH 25-33 ST MARGARETS ST IPSWICH
Postcode	IP1 3ER
Study area	30.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 166 446 52 1 52 03 24 N 001 09 35 E Point
Lat/Long Datum	ETRS89 Datum
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.23m Max: 1.23m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	ARCHAEOSERV
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator	RACHAEL MONK
Project director/manager	DENNIS PAYNE
Project supervisor	DENNIS PAYNE
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	ANDREW COOK

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Physical Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Survey"
Paper Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive recipient	St Edmundsbury Museum
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Plan","Report","Unpublished Text"

Entered by	D PAYNE (archaeoserv@aol.com)
Entered on	25 November 2013

OASIS:

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

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