

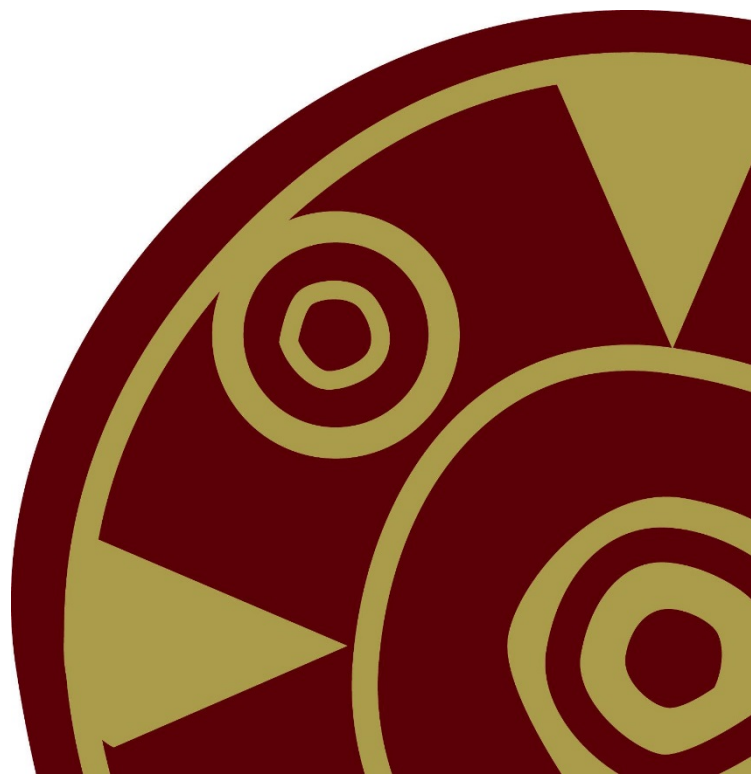


23 Trinity Street
Bungay, Suffolk

Client:
Waveney Properties Ltd

Date:
November 2016

BUN 119
Archaeological Monitoring Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/096
Author: Simon Picard
© SACIC



23 Trinity Street, Bungay BUN 119

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/096

Author: Simon Picard

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Gemma Bowen

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: November/2016

HER Information

Site Code: BUN 119
Site Name: 23 Trinity Street, Bungay
Report Number 2016/096
Planning Application No: DC/14/0044/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 14th and 15th November
Grid Reference: TM 3380 8977
Oasis Reference: 266179
Curatorial Officer: James Rolfe
Project Officer: Simon Picard
Client/Funding Body: Waveney Properties Ltd
Client Reference: NA

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Picard
Date: November 2016

Approved By:
Position:
Date:
Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	4
4. Methodology	4
5. Results	7
6. Finds and environmental evidence	10
6.1 Introduction	10
6.2 The pottery	10
6.3 Ceramic building material	10
6.4 Fired clay	11
6.5 Slag	11
6.6 Heat-affected flint	11
6.7 Discussion of material evidence	11
7. Conclusions	11
8. Archive deposition	13
9. Acknowledgements	13
10. Bibliography	13

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map with site outline in red	2
Figure 2. Detailed plan and sections	3
Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1885, site outline in red	5
Figure 4. Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1927, site outline in red	6

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	10
---------------------------	----

List of Plates

Plate 1. Soil profile, 1m scale looking southwest	8
Plate 2. Feature 0005, 1m scale looking northwest	8
Plate 3. Feature 0005, 1m scale looking east	9
Plate 4. Buried archway in post-medieval wall, looking south	12

List of Appendices











Appendix 1.	Written Scheme of Investigation
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 4.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 5.	Oasis Form

Summary

Two visits were made to 23 Trinity Street, Bungay, on the 14th and 15th of November to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction of a new house within the garden of the property. Topsoil and any other overburden were removed from the footprint of the proposed new building, an area measuring c.220m², to expose the natural stratum below. Tree disturbance was evident over the stripped area and a single cut feature was identified, possibly representing terracing or landscaping of the garden. A small assemblage of both stratified and unstratified medieval pottery was recovered.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of the groundworks associated with the construction of a new house in the garden of 23 Trinity Street, Bungay (Fig. 1) was carried out on the 14th and 15th November 2016 as a condition of planning application DC/14/004429/FUL. The site is centred on grid reference TM 3380 8977 and is between 5m and 9m above Ordnance Datum. The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC, Appendix 1) which adheres to a Brief issued by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and was commissioned and funded by Waveney Properties Ltd.

2. Geology and topography

At the neck of a meander in the river, Bungay spills over the edge of a promontory of high ground overlooking the floodplains of the Waveney. The town continues down the valley sides to cross the river both to the west at Earsham Street and to the northeast at Bridge Street. The site itself is located on a northeast facing slope on the northeastern edge of the town c.100m to the southwest of the river and around 200m to the south of the crossing at Bridge Street. The site is bounded to the northeast by a tributary ditch of the Waveney and to the southwest by gardens fronting onto Trinity Street. Gardens are also to the northwest and southeast whilst to the south is the churchyard of Holy Trinity church.

The geology of the area is recorded as superficial River Terrace Deposits of sand and gravel with lenses of silt, clay or peat overlying Crag Group-Sand sedimentary bedrock (BGS 2016) which presented onsite as mid orange sand and gravel.

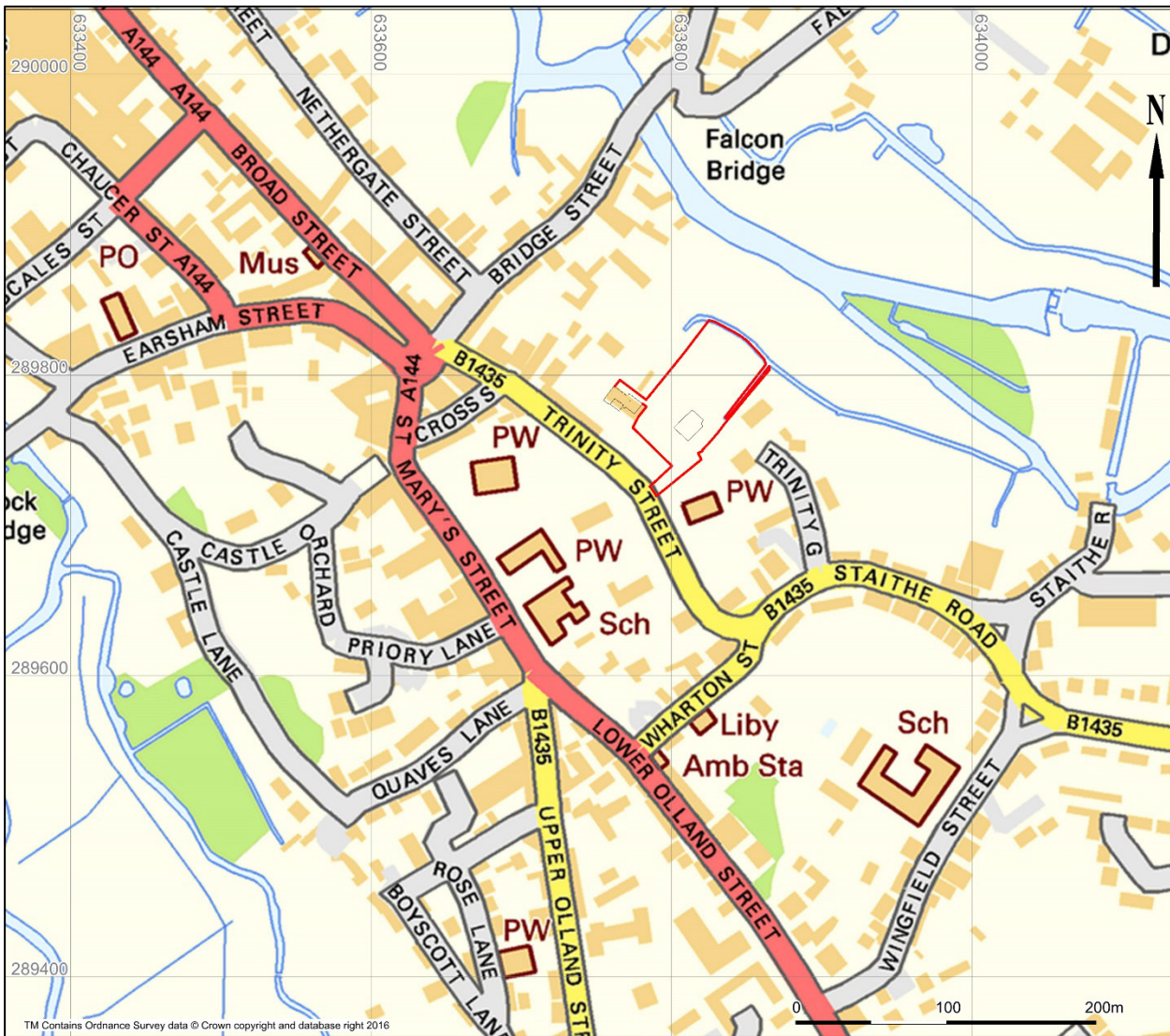
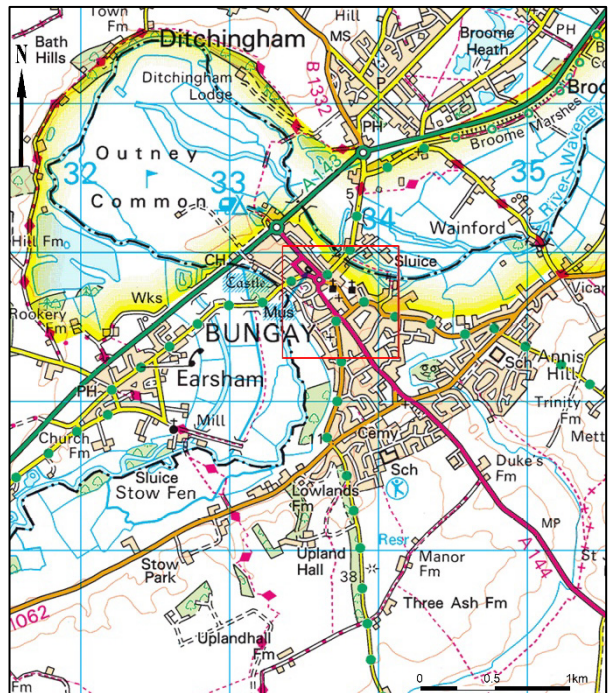


Figure 1. Location map with site outline in red

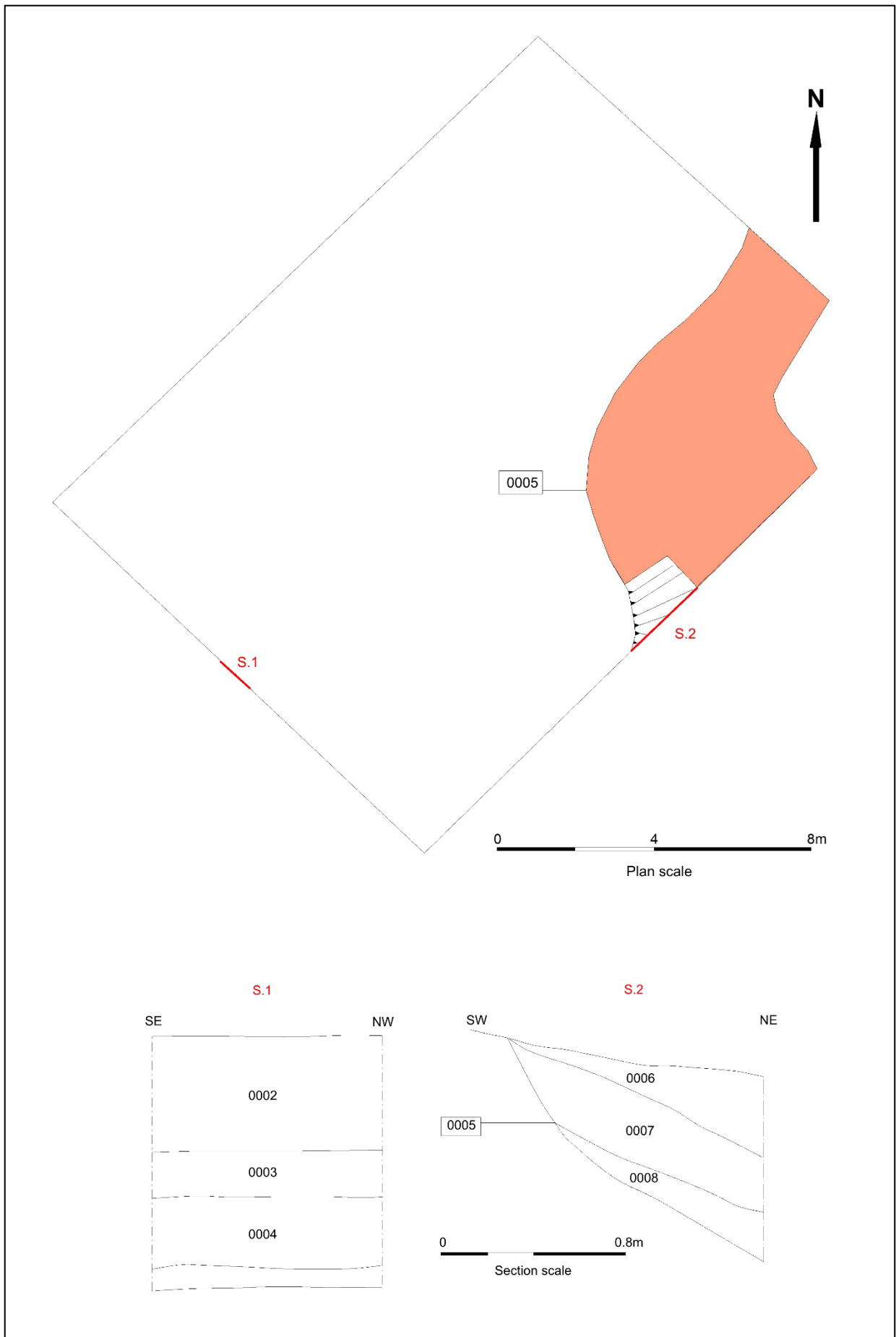


Figure 2. Detailed plan and sections

3. Archaeology and historical background

In the wider landscape, prehistoric, Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlement is recorded along the Waveney valley, not least at Flixton c.6km to the west, and it is during the Saxon period that Bungay's favourable topographical position begins to be truly exploited. Although not recorded as a borough in Domesday, a very large population of two hundred and fifteen households served by up to five churches would suggest urban status was achieved during the later Saxon period. There are two extant medieval churches with likely Saxon origins and the site is located adjacent to both; bordering the site to the south is Holy Trinity, recorded under County Historic Environment Record (HER) code BUN 020, while across Trinity Street to the west is St Mary's (BUN 006). St Mary's formed part of a Benedictine Nunnery founded in 1160 by Roger de Glanville which was deserted by 1536, ruins of which survive in the churchyard to the east. These churches, and the site itself, are within the historic medieval core of Bungay (BUN 028). This area is defined to the northwest and southeast by the town ditch and to the northeast and southwest by the Waveney and also includes a now ruined twelfth century castle, in the centre of the town to the northwest of St Mary's church. Fire destroyed much of the town in 1688 resulting in the predominantly Georgian nature of the town today.

4. Methodology

The site for the new building, measuring c.220m², was excavated with a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket under the constant observation and direction of an experienced archaeologist (Fig. 2). The topsoil and any overburden were removed to expose the natural strata below with the upcast soil being examined and metal detected for finds.

Following excavation, the soil profile was cleaned by hand and recorded. Potential archaeological deposits were also cleaned by hand, investigated and, if necessary, recorded. All deposits were assigned individual context numbers using a unique continuous numbering system (Appendix 2). All recording was carried out using SACIC *pro forma* sheets with all sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans drawn at a scale of 1:100, both on plastic drawing film. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera. The excavated area was located using architects' plans which

also provided values for heights above ordnance datum. A small assemblage of both stratified and unstratified finds were retained from the site but no environmental samples were collected.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BUN 119. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-266179, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by SCCAS/CT at Bury St Edmunds under HER code BUN 119.

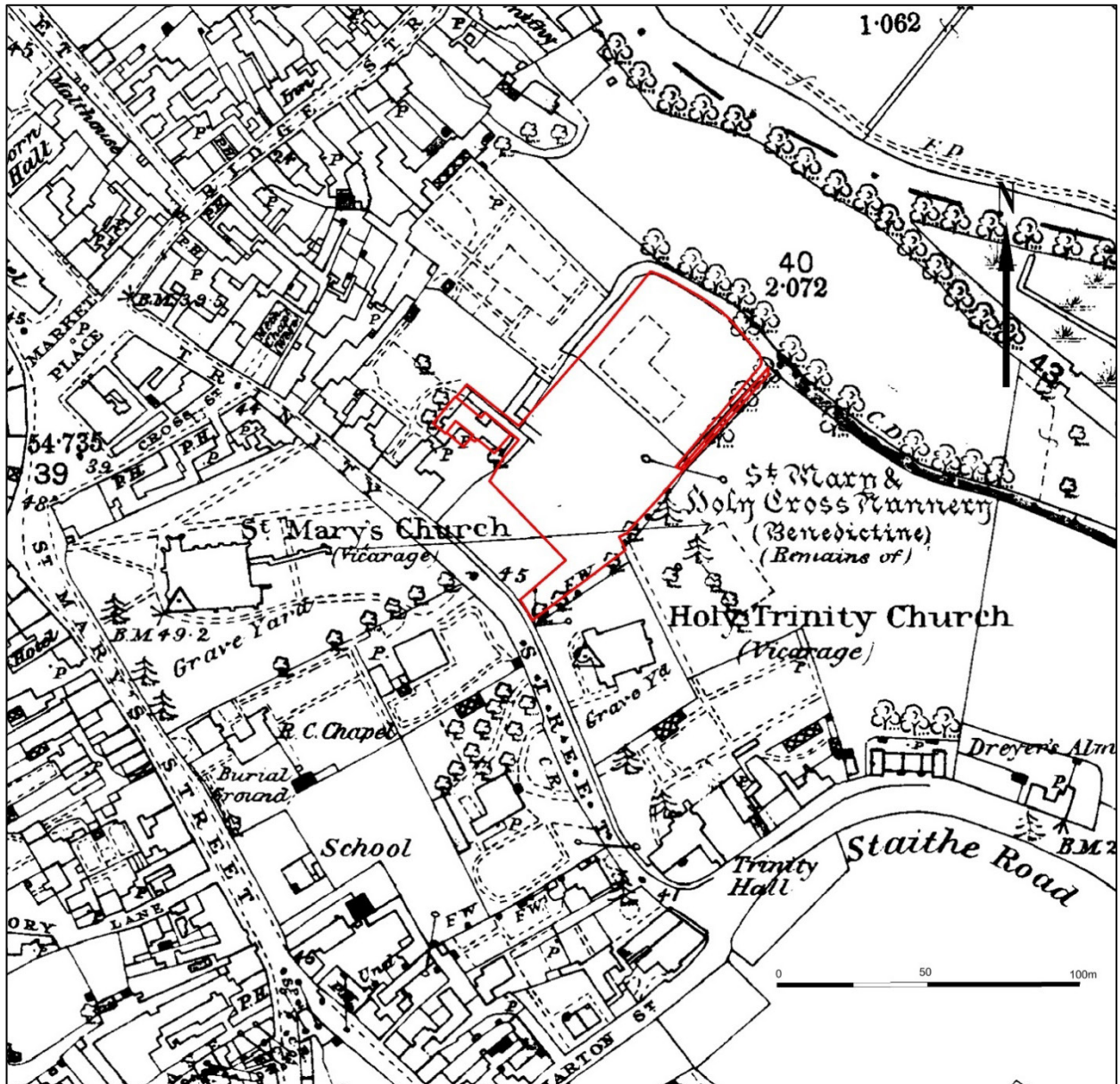


Figure 3. First Edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1885, site outline in red

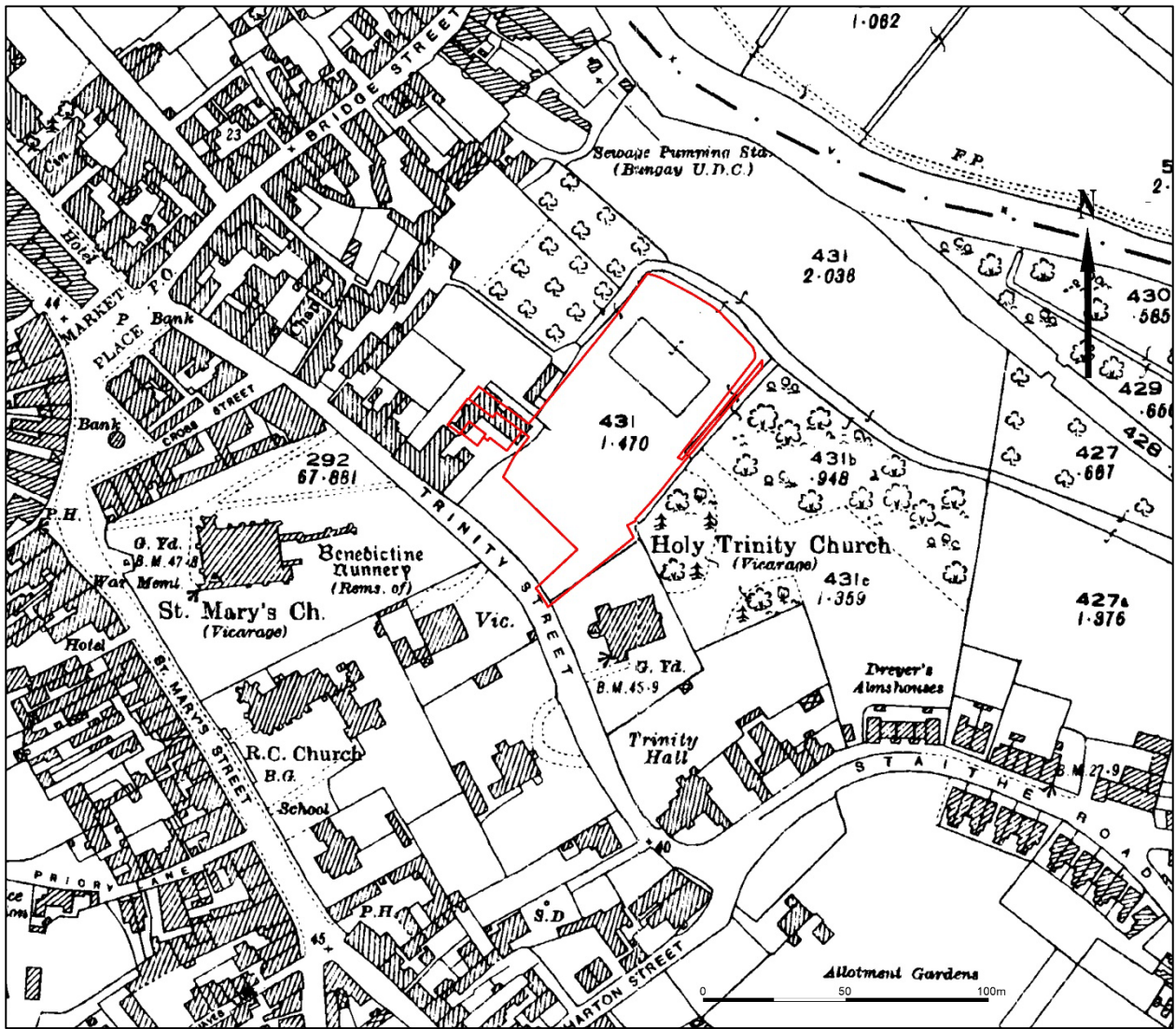


Figure 4. Third Edition Ordnance Survey, 1927, site outline in red

5. Results

Machine excavation revealed that overburden across the site varied in thickness from 0.5m to 1m and consisted mainly of a topsoil layer between 0.5m and 0.6m thick (context number 0002). This was very dark brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with very occasional amounts of small stones and very occasional small animal bone fragments. The depth of the deposits overlying the naturally derived sand and gravel was greatest upslope at the southwest edge of the site strip (Pl. 1). Here, topsoil was 0.5m thick and overlaid a deposit of similar material only differentiated from topsoil by a complete lack of inclusions. This layer, 0003, was up to 0.2m thick and was consistent across the top of the site, extending down the slope for approximately 3m. Below this layer, and present only intermittently across the site, was a subsoil layer up to 0.3m thick, 0004. This was mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones and, where present, had a sharp interface with the topsoil layer above.

The corner of a large cut feature was revealed in the eastern corner of the site strip (Fig. 2 and Pls. 2 and 3). This measured c.8.4m northeast to southwest, c.5m northwest to southeast and had a rounded edge (0005). A sondage measuring 1.5m long and 0.8m wide was excavated to a depth of 0.8m at the southwest edge of the feature against the edge of the stripped area. This showed the feature to have a steeply sloping rounded edge and to be filled with at least three deposits. The upper fill (0006) was mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occasional small stones and was up to 0.34m thick. This was over a deposit of mid orange soft sand with some mid greyish brown silty sand lenses (0007) which was up to 0.3m thick. The lower fill was a layer of loose dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones up to 0.2m thick (0008). A further sondage was undertaken approximately 2m to the northeast; this was excavated to a depth of 1m without reaching the base of the feature with the material removed being the same as the upper fill 2m to the southwest, 0006. A thin layer of mid grey chalky clay (0009) was present towards the northeastern, and lowest, end of the site strip. This was present intermittently and was up to 0.1m thick. Also obvious over the site was significant tree disturbance, both rooting from extant larger trees and disturbance left by the removal of trees. Despite the site being continuously metal detected during the excavation, no metal artefacts, either modern or from antiquity, were found.



Plate 1. Soil profile, 1m scale looking southwest



Plate 2. Feature 0005, 1m scale looking northwest



Plate 3. Feature 0005, 1m scale looking east

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from three contexts, as summarised in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Slag		Heat altered flint		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	2	26									Med
0006	3	28					1	339	1	25	Med
0009	1	20	2	91	2	37	2	26			L18th-19th C
Totals	6	74	2	91	2	37	3	365	1	25	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

A small quantity of post-Roman pottery was collected from the evaluation (6 sherds weighing 74g). The assemblage was catalogued by fabric, counted and weighed, with date ranges for the individual fabrics and the overall contexts assigned. This information was inputted into a database (Appendix 3).

Five medieval fragments were identified, consisting of wheelthrown coarseware body sherds. A large and unabraded fragment of unglazed Late medieval and transitional ware was present as an unstratified find, together with a small piece of medieval coarseware. Three more medieval coarsewares were present in the upper fill 0006 of pit 0005. A sherd of late post-medieval Yellow ware was recorded in deposit fill 0009.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Two small fragments of fully oxidised ceramic building material were recovered from deposit fill 0009. A fragment of post-medieval roof tile was present (fabric type fsf), and a second piece, possibly from a brick, made in a mid-orange slightly sandy fabric with slightly poorly mixed clays and sparse ferrous inclusions (fabric type fsfe), which is of a similar date.

6.4 Fired clay

Two pieces of fired clay from deposit 0009 are made from different fabrics but are both chalk-tempered. One piece which is made of poorly mixed clays with more frequent chalk is more likely to be part of a medieval oven dome.

6.5 Slag

Fragments of slag were found in pitfill 0006 and deposit 0009. The piece from fill 0006 is vesicular and heavy, and has a convex base. It may be part of a smithing hearth bottom. The two smaller and lighter fragments in 0009 are likely to be fuel ash slag.

6.6 Heat-affected flint

A small fragment of white heat-affected flint was collected from fill 0006 of pit 0005.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

Small amounts of medieval pottery were recovered as unstratified finds and from pit 0005. The fragments are only body sherds but they show little sign of abrasion. The presence of this material reflects the location of the site within the core of the medieval town, although it is possible that they are residual.

7. Conclusions

Study of the First and Third Edition Ordnance Survey maps (1885 and 1927 respectively, figs. 3 and 4) shows a possible building or structure on the lower ground to the northeast of the stripped area and it is thought that the single incised feature recorded on site may relate to this, possibly as some form of terracing.

Anecdotal evidence gathered on site suggests the garden of 23 Trinity Street underwent significant landscaping during the 1930s and the truncation, and in places the complete removal of, the subsoil would seem to support the assertions that landscaping has taken place here. This landscaping may also have included rises in groundlevel although the top of an archway just above present ground level in the post-medieval southeastern boundary wall (Pl. 4) bridged, according to the client Mr Testro, an old elm

tree root rather than being a partially buried doorway or window as at first supposed.

The nature of the topsoil is interesting in that it seemed particularly sterile. Very few unstratified finds were recovered from the site and, despite being within the medieval core of the town, the topsoil was devoid of any fragments of ceramic building material or indeed any modern or post-medieval china fragments. It is tempting to conclude that the topsoil has been imported from elsewhere during an episode of landscaping.

In conclusion, it would seem likely that the garden has been subject to remodelling on more than one occasion in the past and that any possible surviving heritage assets have already been destroyed. Despite containing medieval pottery fragments the large incised feature (0005) is thought to be a remnant of post-medieval activity and the pottery finds are residual.



Plate 4. Buried archway in post-medieval wall, looking south

8. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the County HER, maintained by SCCAS/CT at Bury St. Edmunds.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out and directed by Simon Picard while project management was undertaken by John Craven, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The finds analysis was undertaken by Richenda Goffin who also produced the finds report and provided post-excavation management.

The report illustrations were created by Simon Picard and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

BGS, 19th November 2016, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation



Land at 23 Trinity Street Bungay, Suffolk

Client:

Waveney Properties Ltd

Date:

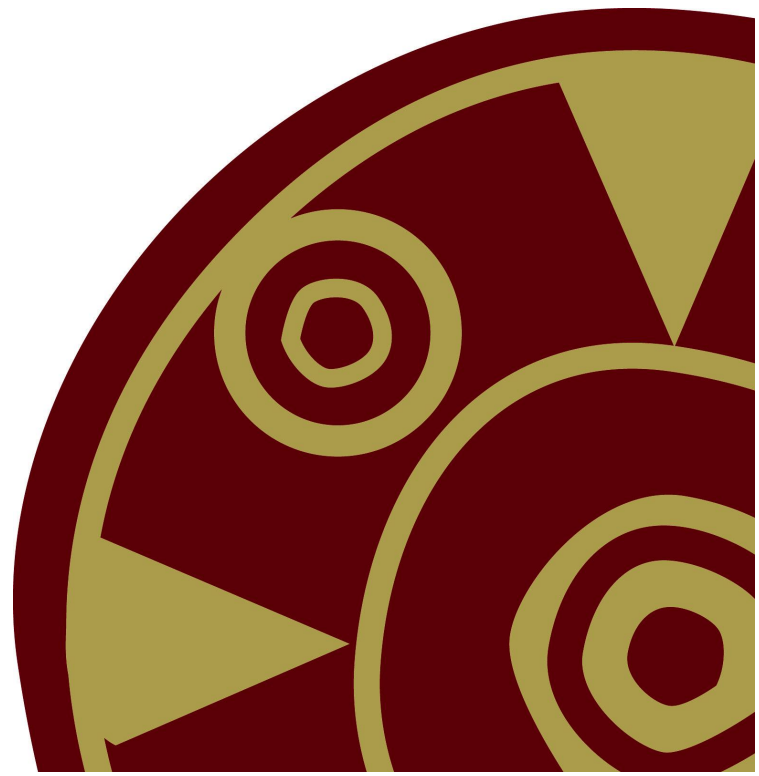
October 2016

BUN 119 / ESF24914

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment – Archaeological Monitoring

Author: John Craven

© SACIC



Contents

1. Introduction	1
2. Archaeological method statement	1
2.1. Preparation	1
2.2. Fieldwork	2
2.3. Post-excavation reporting	3
2.4. Archive	4
2.5. Project Staff	4
2.6. Bibliography	5
3. Health and safety / Risk assessment	6

Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/14/0044/FUL
Grid Reference:	TM 33808977
Area:	1 house plot
Site Code / HER Event No:	BUN 119 / ESF24914
OASIS Reference:	266179
Project Start date	14 th November 2016 (anticipated)
Project Duration:	c.3 days
SACIC Job Code:	BUNTRI001

Contacts

Curatorial Officer:	James Rolfe (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)	01284 741225
Client/Funding Body:	Waveney Properties Ltd (Mike Testro)	01986 892345
Client Agent:		
SACIC Project Manager :	John Craven	01449 900121

1. Introduction

- Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) has been contracted to monitor groundworks for a new residential property in land adjacent to 23 Trinity Street, Bungay, Suffolk.
- The archaeological monitoring is required by a condition on the approved planning application DC/14/0044/FUL in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, and is subject to a Brief produced by James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, dated 08/09/2016.
- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site lies in *'an area of extremely high archaeological potential, within the Saxon and medieval core of Bungay (County Historic Environment Record BUN 028). It is in the immediate vicinity of the church of Holy Trinity, which has Late Saxon origins (BUN 020), and as Trinity Street is one of Bungay's early roads, there is potential for archaeological remains relating to early urban occupation to survive on this site. The site also overlooks the River Waveney, and there is potential for archaeological remains to survive relating to exploitation of the river. Groundworks associated with the proposal have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that survive on the site.'*
- The aim of the monitoring is to record all such deposits which are damaged or removed by the sites development.

2. Archaeological method statement

2.1. Preparation

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with Management of Research in the Historic Environment (Historic England, 2015).
- SACIC will be given 2 days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- An event number and site code have been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- A full Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search will be completed if deemed necessary by SCCAS following completion of fieldwork and initial assessment of results. The HER search reference number will be included in the report.

2.2. Fieldwork

- The Brief requires observation of the ground works for any soil stripping (likely as the site is being terraced into the natural slope) and foundations on site. These ground works will be monitored as they progress by an SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor, in close liaison with the developer/contractor. Adequate allowance has been made within the quote cost to cover the recording of exposed archaeological deposits.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by '*Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*' (Gurney 2003) and '*Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*' (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014).
- The exposed surface from the soil strip/trenching will be examined for archaeological features and finds and limited hand cleaning will be undertaken to clarify small areas as necessary and as health and safety considerations allow. Exposed archaeological features will be sectioned by hand with sampling at a normal standard for medieval and earlier deposits (i.e. 100% of structural features or graves/cremations, 50% of contained features e.g. pits, and 10-20% of linear features). Cremations will be 100% bagged and taken as samples. A metal detector search of exposed surfaces and spoil will be undertaken during groundworks, and prior to the initial site strip.
- Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the County Historic Environment Record (HER), will be used during the site recording. Site records will be made using a continuous numbering system. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate, either by hand or using a RTK GPS. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. A digital photographic record will be made throughout the monitoring works.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. All finds will be brought back to the SACIC office at the end of each day for processing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done inhouse, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- Bulk environmental (40 litre) soil samples will be taken from selected archaeological features where possible and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from the Historic England Regional Science Advisor (East of England), on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site a Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained. Any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed.

2.3. Post-excavation reporting

- The post-excavation work will be managed by Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be scanned to form a digital archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number. Finds will be recorded and archived to minimum standards laid down by relevant groups (e.g. the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, the Study Group for Roman Pottery or the Medieval Pottery Research Group). Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to Institute for Conservation (ICON) standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed in accordance with English Heritage guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011).
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. A draft digital copy will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will include a statement as to the value and significance of the results in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- On approval a digital .pdf, and a printed and bound copy of the report, will be submitted to the County HER. An unbound copy of the report will be included with the project archive. A digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software, will also be supplied.

- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied on request.

2.4. Archive

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A copy of the completed project OASIS form will be included as an appendix.
- The finds from the project will be deposited in the SCCAS archaeological store together with the project archive. The project costing includes the fee charged by SCCAS for this service. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- The project archive will be consistent *with Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015). The project archive will also meet the requirements detailed in 'Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS 2014).
- Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.
- The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facility they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS.

2.5. Project Staff

Project Manager:	John Craven
Site monitoring:	SACIC Project Officer or Supervisor
Finds Manager/Post Roman finds:	Richenda Goffin
Finds quantification/Small finds:	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Roman Pottery/General finds:	Dr Ioannis Smyrnaio
Prehistoric pottery:	Anna Doherty (Archaeology South-East)
Prehistoric flint:	Sarah Bates (freelance)
Faunal remains:	Julie Curl (freelance)
Human remains/Post Roman pottery and CBM:	Sue Anderson (freelance)
Environmental samples:	Anna West

2.6. Bibliography

- Brown, N and Glazebrook, J. (Eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 8.
- Campbell, G, Moffett, L and Straker V., 2011, *Environmental Archaeology. A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition)*. Portsmouth: English Heritage.
- Historic England, 2015, *Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*.
- Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No 14.
- Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014, *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Watching Brief*.
- Medlycott, M. (Ed), 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. EAA Occasional Paper 24.
- SCCAS, 2014, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*.

3. Health and safety / Risk assessment

The site will be under the control of the site owner/building contractor and SACIC staff will follow any site requirements such as inductions/PPE that are necessary. All SACIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and are aware of SACIC H&S policies.

- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots). The PO will report to the main contractor/developer at the beginning of each site visit. Most staff hold the Quarry H&S certificate and CSCS cards.
- Vehicles will be parked in a safe location.
- No holes or trenches deeper than 1.2m will be entered unless they have been suitably stepped or shored and assessed to be safe after consultation with the site contractor. They will not be entered if no-one else is in the close vicinity.
- Due care and attention will be paid to site and ground conditions. Safe routes etc will be adhered to and edges of excavations avoided unless necessary.
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times. It is likely that the relevant PO will be a qualified First Aider.
- For single person working SACIC operates a 'reporting-in' procedure at the end of each day.
- The main contractor will check for overhead and underground services and potential ground contamination.
- SACIC holds full insurance policies for field work (details on request).

Emergency contacts

Local Police		101
Local GP	Bungay Medical Practice, 28 St. Johns Road, Bungay, Suffolk, NR35 1LP	01986 892055
Location of nearest A&E	James Paget University Hospital, Lowestoft Road, Gorleston, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, NR31 6LA	01493 452452

Other Contacts

EMS (Jezz Meredith)		01449 900124
H&S (Stuart Boulter)		01449 900122

Appendix 2. Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation		
0001		Finds	Unstratified finds	Yes	No
0002	0002	Deposit Layer	Topsoil Very dark brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with very occasional small stones but very few inclusions in general. Does contain occasional scattered small animal bone fragments and very occasional small oyster shell fragments.	No	No
0003		Deposit Layer	Homogenous garden soil with very few inclusions. Layer below topsoil with diffuse interface between the two. Only differentiated by even fewer inclusions.	No	No
0004		Deposit Layer	Very dark brownish grey slightly clayey sandy silt with very occasional small stones but very few inclusions in general. Homogenous garden soil with almost no inclusions. Subsoil. Sporadically present, mainly along the eastern, and higher, edge.	No	No
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Large pit extending under eastern edge of the site strip. At least 5m by 8m. Two sondages excavated, one against the edge and one 2m away to test depth. Found to have a slightly rounded fairly steep side but the base is unknown, second sondage excavated to 1m but base was not found.	No	No
0006	0005	Pit Fill	Possible large pit or may be landscaping/terracing. Possibly cuts deposit 0009. Upper fill.	Yes	No
0007	0005	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small stones. Middle fill. Mid orange soft sand with some mid greyish brown silty sand lenses.	No	No

Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Weight (g)	ENV	Abrasion	Sooting	Comments	Fabric spotdate	Overall spotdate
0001	MED	LMT	BODY	1	23	1			Lge unabr sherd, sl sooting, ungd, early LMT	14th-15th C	
0001	MED	MCW	BODY	1	2	1		S		L12th-14th C	14th-15th C
0006	MED	HOLL	BODY	1	16	1			Grey/beige, v sparse calc, sandier than real HOLL	L13th-14th C	L13th-14th C
0006	MED	LMU	BODY	1	9	1		S	Internal sooting,	L12th-14th C	
0006	MED	MCW	BODY	1	2	1			Dense sandy, poss a bit earlier	L12th-14th C	
0009	PM	YELW	BODY	1	20	1			White glaze on one side	L18th-19th C	L18th-19th C

Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Heat altered flint		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0001	2	26									Med
0006	3	28					1	339	1	25	Med
0009	1	20	2	91	2	37	2	26			Pmed

Appendix 5. Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-266179

Project details

Project name	Land at 23 Trinity Street, Bungay
Short description of the project	Two visits were made to 23 Trinity Street, Bungay, on the 14th and 15th of November to monitor the groundworks associated with the construction a new house within the garden of the property. Topsoil and any other overburden was removed from the footprint of the proposed new building, an area measuring c.220m ² , to expose the natural stratum below. Tree disturbance was evident over the stripped area and a single cut feature was identified, possibly representing terracing or landscaping of the garden. A small assemblage of both stratified and unstratified medieval pottery was recovered.
Project dates	Start: 14-11-2016 End: 15-11-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BUN 119 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 24914 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT/TERRACING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Uncertain
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK WAVENEY BUNGAY Land at 23 Trinity Street, Bungay
Postcode	NR35 1EH
Study area	220 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 3380 8977 52.4552068297 1.441541336646 52 27 18 N 001 26 29 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 5m Max: 9m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	James Rolfe
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Simon Picard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Waveney Properties Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	BUN 119
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	BUN 119
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	BUN 119
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	23 Trinity Street, Bungay, Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S.
Other bibliographic details	2016/096
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Place of issue or publication Needham Market

Description A4 comb bound in colour

Entered by Simon Picard (simon.picard@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 22 November 2016

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



www.facebook.com/SuffolkArchCIC



www.twitter.com/suffolkarchcic

