

**St Edmunds Primary School, Bury St
Edmunds
BSE 374**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/155

Client: East Anglian Roman Catholic Diocese Trust

Author: Andrew Tester

September/2011

St Edmunds Primary School

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HER Information

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Snr Project Officer: Andrew Tester
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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Andrew Tester
Date: *****
Approved By: *****
Date: *****
Signed: *****

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Drawing Conventions

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The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

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Summary

Evaluation trenching in the playground behind St Edmunds Catholic Primary School exposed natural chalk which suggests that the site had been truncated during construction. A further trench within the school playing field exposed the base of two medieval, and one post-medieval pits.

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the playground and on the grass sports field of St Edmunds Catholic Primary School as part of a condition prior to an application to extend the school building into the playground. The requirement for an investigation was set out in a Brief and Specification by Abby Antrobus of the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Appendix 3). The condition specifies two trenches to establish the archaeological impact of the new building extension and the extension of the playing field.

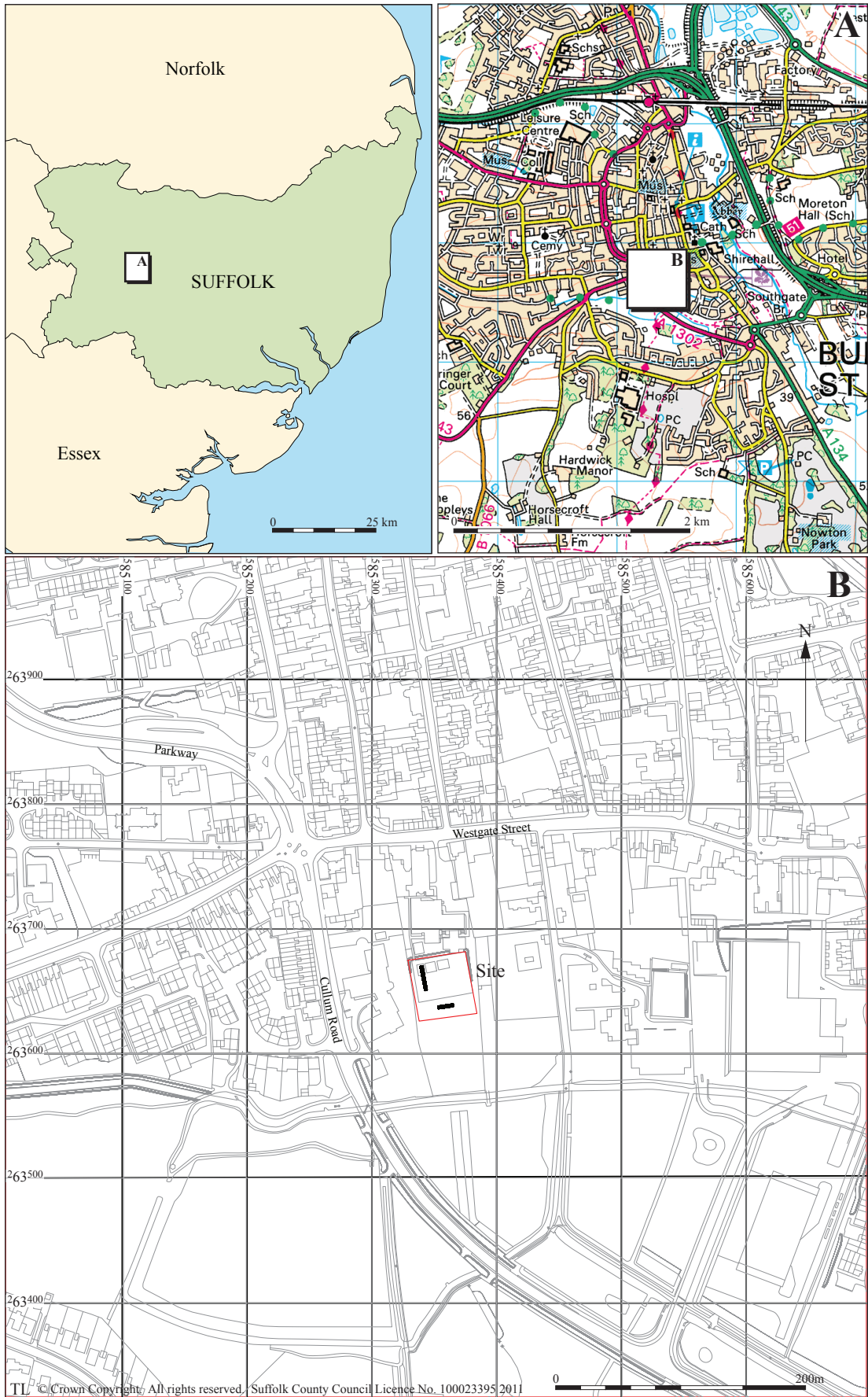


Figure 1. Location of site

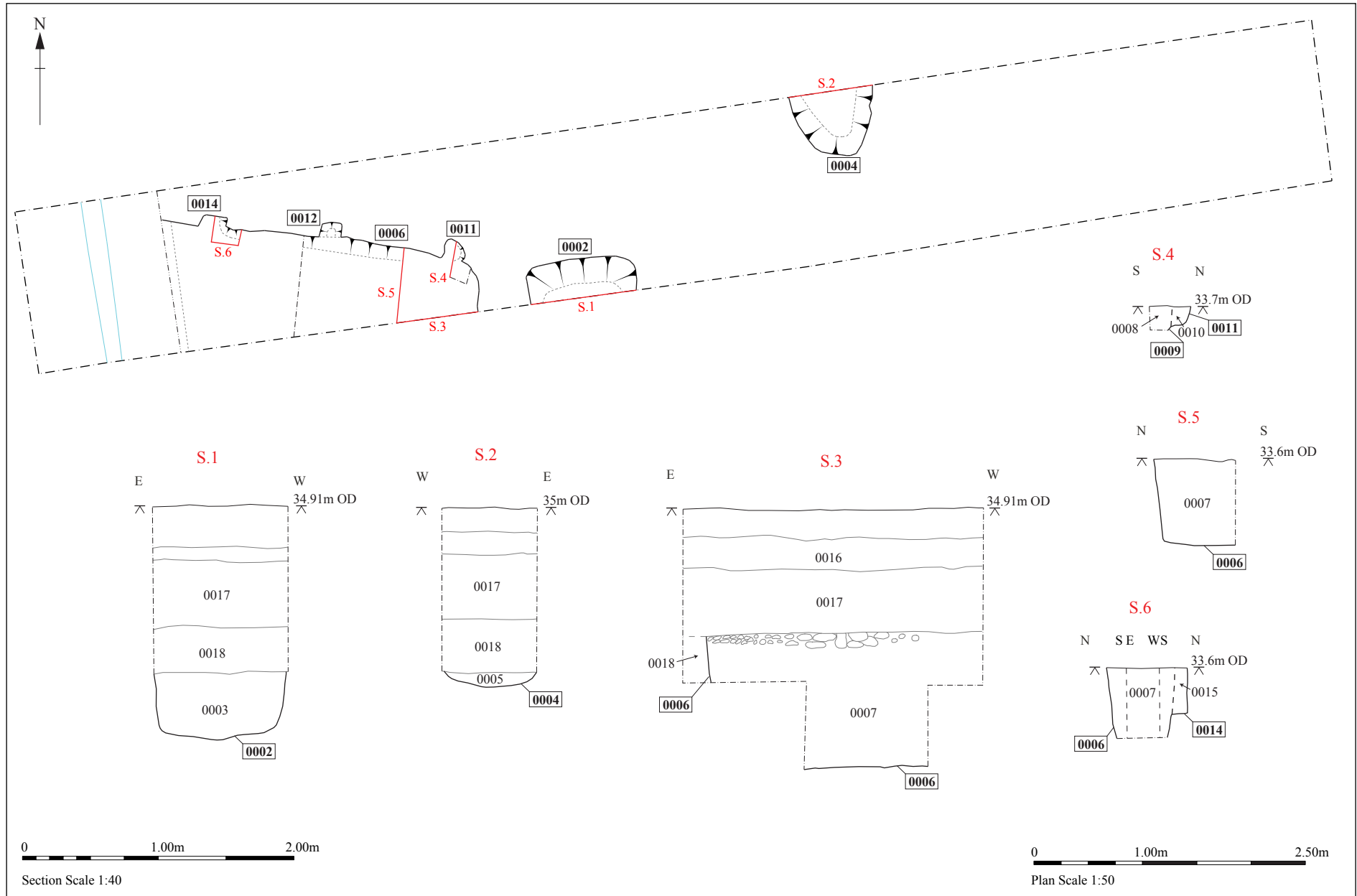


Figure 2. Plan and sections

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on a south facing slope on the edge of the floodplain of the River Linnet, which joins the River Lark on Southgate Street. The ground level varied between 34.9m OD and 36.06OD. The subsoil is of chalk, which is overlain by brown silty soil.

3. Archaeology and historical background

St Edmunds Catholic Primary fronts onto Westgate Street which is a part of the grid of streets laid out by the Normans in the 11th century. The line of the medieval town defences runs c. 65m to the west of the site; the course to the south is uncertain but to the south-east the Black Ditch is thought to mark the outer edge of the defences. A single Roman ditch was found to the west of the site projecting east from Cullum Road, (BSE 187); if this ditch continued, it would cross the site close to the area of the playground evaluation.

4. Methodology

Two trenches were excavated to evaluate the site prior to the new building works. The first trench was aligned north south beneath the plot for the proposed new building extension. The second trench was positioned on the site of the playground extension designed to replace the area lost due to the new building works. The two trenches were excavated by a 360 degree excavator equipped with a 1.6m flat bladed bucket. The trenches were recorded using a GPS and hand drawn plans were at a scale of 1:50 with sections recorded at 1:20. A digital photographic record was made of the site using a high resolution camera.

5. Results

5.1 Trench 1

Trench 1 was 19m long and 1.7m wide. Beneath the tarmac there was a substantial layer of concrete; at the south end of the trench there was a further layer of rubble; these layers overlay solid chalk. There was no evidence of subsoil or of any archaeological features. It is likely that the site had been truncated during the levelling of the site when it was first extended.

5.2 Trench 2

Trench 2 was 11.5m long and 1.7m wide. The soil profile was consistent across the trench revealing an upper layer of recent topsoil c.0.2m deep; this overlaid a chalk layer with dark brown silt, 0016, and layer of dark brown clay silt 0017 that was up to 0.5m deep. Over most of the trench there was a layer of mid dark, grey/brown silt 0018 up to 0.4m deep. At the west end of the trench this was cut by a large pit 0006.

Pit 0006

(Sec. 3-6)

Only one corner of this feature was visible and its complete shape is uncertain but it is suggested to be a pit from the sub-rectangular, northeast corner. It was at least 2.6m long, 1.2m wide with steep sides and a flat base. There was some chalk towards the top of the pit but most of the fill was an homogenous mid dark grey/brown clay, 0007. There was evidence for the positions of three possible post supports against the north wall, 0014, 0012 and 0011; 0014 consisted of a rectangular slot into the side of the chalk. It was c.0.35m deep and the fill, 0015, was similar to that of the main pit. Posthole 0012 was similar to 0014 with a cut extending steeply into the chalk. Posthole 0011 was shallow and did not extend into the pit. These post positions were approximately 0.75m apart. Finds recovered from the pit included pottery, animal bone, peg-tile and a brick which provides a date for the 17th to 18th century.

Pit 0002

Sec. 1

A possible pit was identified against the southern baulk of the trench, 0002; it was 0.8m wide, at least 0.3m long and 0.6m deep and was filled by mid pale brown clay/silt layer 0003.

Pit 0004

(Sec 2)

This possible pit was oval in shape and extended c.0.6m into the trench where it was at least 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep. It was filled with a layer of flints and brown silt 0005. It produced two matching fragments of glazed medieval tile and a single sherd of medieval pottery.



Plate 1. Trench 1 facing north (scale 2m)



Plate 2. Trench 2 facing east (2m and 1m scales)



Plate 3 Pit 0006 facing east (2m and 1m scales)



Plate 4 Pit 0002 facing north (0.5m bars in scale)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

The archaeological evaluation yielded finds from three pit fills, 0003, 0005 and 0007. A full contextual breakdown of these can be seen in Table 1.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Iron nails		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	
0003	1	7							?L12th-14th C 13th -15th century 17th to 18th century
0005			2	68					
0007	5	27	6	763	3	56	12	137	
Total	6	34	8	831	3	56	12	137	

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

Introduction and methodology

A small quantity of pottery was recorded in two pits fills. The pottery was scanned at x20 vision and divided into fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).

Roman

A single greyware body sherd (GMG) dated to the Roman period was a residual find in pit fill 0007 (8g). The sherd is fine with abundant silver mica and displays only slight abrasion.

Medieval

Pit fill 0003 contained a single, abraded and rather unusual body sherd of medieval coarseware (7g). It is a hard and sandy with a grey fabric and brown surface and the surface displays a thin groove. The fabric is composed of abundant ill-sorted quartz with sparse brown grog and common silver mica. The inclusion suite shares many similarities to some of the fabrics thought to have been produced near Bury St Edmunds (Anderson unpub).

A further four medieval body sherds were recorded in pit fill 0007 (18g). These include a Bury sandy ware (BSW), a Shell tempered ware (MSHW), mediieval coarseware (MCW) and an Unprovenanced glazed ware (UPG). The latter sherd exhibits a patchy cream slip with a clear glaze on top. The fabric is fairly fine and contains common fine red/black iron ore. Most of the sherds in this context only display slight abrasion and are dated from the late 12th to 13th century.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Two joining pieces of glazed medieval peg tile were recorded in pit fill 0005 (68g). The fragments only display slight abrasion and have an oxidised surface (and slightly brighter orange margins) with a blue/grey core. The glaze is olive green with some areas of brown streaking visible. The fabric is hard and medium sandy, being composed of ill sorted quartz and sparse ill-sorted red iron ore (msfe). The tile has a depth of 15mm.

Pit fill 0007 contained six fragments of CBM (763g). Five are fragments of roof tile (119g) which are hard and fully oxidised. They range between abraded and slightly abraded and are all in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions (msfe). Two of the tile pieces display lime mortar traces and they have a depth range of about 13mm. The tile is dated from the late medieval to post-medieval period.

The final piece in 0007 (644g) is an abraded late brick fragment (LB) which exhibits lime mortar on four surfaces. The piece is fully oxidised with a depth of 60mm and width of 110mm and is in a coarse sandy fabric (cs). It is similar in dimensions to Margeson's LB6 (1993, 165) and is probably dated from the 17th to 18th century.

6.4 Iron nails

Three nail fragments were present in pit fill 0007 (56g). The nails have square shafts (in section) and two rounded heads remain intact. Medieval pottery, CBM and animal bone are also present within the context.

6.6 Faunal remains

A small assemblage of animal bone was noted in pit fill 0007. The collection is very fragmented but all belong to a large mammal with only a rib bone being clearly identifiable.

6.7 Discussion of material evidence

This is a small and limited collection of finds retrieved from within the medieval urban area of Bury St Edmunds. Although a single Roman pottery sherd is present, the majority of datable finds are placed within high medieval or late medieval to post-medieval period.

7. Discussion

No features were identified in Trench 1. The solid chalk with no subsoil found immediately beneath the hardcore and concrete is evidence that the ground surface had been lowered and that any archaeology within this area is likely to have been removed. This is consistent with the physical appearance of the site that shows that the playground was terraced into the sloping ground up to Westgate Street with the school on two levels.

Medieval

There were two phases of occupation in Trench 2. The earliest is represented by shallow pits 0004 and 0002. They both contained medieval finds and although the quantities were quite modest, the features were stratigraphically early and are likely to date from this time.. The fills were different with more stones within 0004 but there is insufficient evidence to identify the function of either. These pits are set back too far from the road frontage to be directly linked to Westgate Street and are probably related to some craft or manufacturing activity within the grounds of a large property. The cuts for both pits appeared at the level of solid chalk which is probable evidence that they had been cut from a higher level before soil layer 0018 accumulated.

Post medieval

Pit 0006 was cut through soil layer 0018 giving a total cut depth of c.1m. The purpose of this feature is unknown but the identification of post positions along one edge tends to suggest that it functioned as a pit rather than being a simple quarry for chalk to make lime mortar or for use as surfacing elsewhere. The homogenous fill is evidence of a single backfilling episode which might be evidence for landscaping occurring elsewhere on the site.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

No archaeological features were identified in this trench and the evaluation has shown that the area of the playground had been truncated; and surviving remains are likely to have been severely damaged.

Equally the medieval deposits within Trench 2 were truncated at a depth of c.1.2m. While these features are of interest, they are well below the level of any ground disturbance that will be caused by the proposed playground extension. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological condition is required on this development.

9. Archive deposition

Digital and photographic archive; Bury St Edmunds. Finds archive: SCC Parish box H/80/1

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Andrew Tester, John Simms and Adam Yates. The project was directed and managed by Andrew Tester. Illustrations were produced by Crane Begg/Ellie Hillem and Gemma Adams; Jonathan Van Jennians processed the finds and the report was prepared by Andy Fawcett. The report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Anderson, S., Unpub, *Medieval coarseware fabrics from Bury St Edmunds*

Margeson, S., 1993, *Norwich households: The medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971-1978*, East Anglian Archaeology Report No 58

Appendix 1. Brief and specification for Trenched Evaluation

ST EDMUNDS CATHOLIC PRIMARY SCHOOL, WESTGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (Pre St Edmunds 2011)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought from St Edmundsbury District Council for the erection of a new building and hard play ground extension at St Edmunds Primary School in Bury St Edmunds (TL 853 635). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The planning authority will be advised by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that planning consent should be conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. This will ensure that the significance of any heritage asset on the site is recorded and understood before it is damaged or destroyed, in accordance with PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3). This specification has been prepared prior to submission of the planning application to enable any archaeological implications to be assessed at an early stage.
- 1.3 The site is located on the northern edge of the flood plain of the River Lark, at c.36m OD, behind Westgate Street. The soil is loam over chalk and chalky drift.
- 1.4 The proposed development area (PDA) is in an area of Archaeological Importance, within the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement core of Bury (County Historic Environment Record BSE 242). It is in a topographically favourable location for development, over the river looking the valley. A roman ditch, running east-west was identified in monitoring in a similar topographic location c. 30m to the west (BSE 187), highlighting the potential for earlier settlement activity. Any groundwork associated with the development therefore has the potential to damage or destroy archaeological remains which might exist, and there is also potential for remains of national significance to exist on the site.
- 1.5 A linear trenched evaluation will provide information that will inform any potential archaeological mitigation strategy.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and, if necessary, will be the subject of an additional specification.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Forest Heath District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged (assuming planning permission is forthcoming).

- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 Trenching 1.8m wide and to a total length of 38m is to be excavated to cover the proposed area of the new development (building and playground, a 5% sample).
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, floors, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

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

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

- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Buried soils and layers should be sampled according to an appropriate strategy (for example, hand dug test pits).
- 3.8 Archaeological contexts should be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, 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.
- 3.9 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.10 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.12 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.13 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again

depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

- 3.14 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.15 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.16 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.11 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.

- 5.15 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 5.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.17 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

- 5.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel: 01284 352444
Email: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 28 March 2011

Reference: Bury St Edmunds/2011_Pre St Edmunds

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority

Appendix 2 - BSE 374 Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
				<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
0001			Unstrat finds.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Unstrat finds.				
0002	0002	Pit Cut	Half of a sub rectangle in plan, exits trench to south. Bos sharp, near vertical. Sharp break of base, to a near flat base. Sealed by layer 0018	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
			Cut of probable medieval pit.				
0003	0002	Pit Fill	Mid/pale brownish grey clayey silt. Frequent chalk inclusions. Firm. Horiz clear. 1 piece poss med pot	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	12th to 14th c	<input type="checkbox"/>	
			Fill of pit.				
0004	0004	Pit Cut	Half a sub oval in plan, exits trench to the north. Very shallow in section, possibly truncated during the formation of layer 0018. Appears aligned N-S.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
			Cut of possible pit.				
0005	0004	Pit Fill	Mid/dark brown clayey silt. Friable. Frequent/abundant mid flints, angular and rounded. Horizon clear. No finds. fill of possible pit.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	medieval	<input type="checkbox"/>	1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0006	0006	Pit Cut	In plan looks like a butt ended linear, originally thought to be a ditch. Steep near vertical sides. Sharp BoB to a near flat base. Filled by 0006. cuts through layer 0018 posthole 0011, 0012 and 0014 cut into the northern edge, appear to be contemporary.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
0007	0006	Pit Fill	Cut of chalk pit? Confused by possible contemporary postholes. mid /dark greyish brown clayey silt. Firm. Occ small chalk, except at the top where there is a band of chalk approx 0.12m thick x 1.7m wide Occ md flint, angular and rounded Bone, CBM and pottery found.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	17th to 18th c	<input type="checkbox"/>	1
0008	0009	Pit Fill	Fill of pit Mid/dark greyish brown clayey silt. Firm occ small chalk occ sm and md angular flints.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
0009	0009	Pit Cut	Same as 0006 Relationship with 0011 unclear, if any 0009 cuts 0011, prob contemporary.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
0010	0011	Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown silt. Firm. Occasional chalk. Occasional angular flint. Horizon clear.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1
0011	0011	Posthole Cut	fill of posthole. Sub square in plan. Bos sharp, concave sides. Slightly concave base. Filled by 0010 Cut of posthole. Relationship with pit 0009 unclear.	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>	1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0012	0012	Posthole Cut	Sub square in plan. Rectangular in section. On the northern edge of 0006. Only realised it was there after the excavation of 0006, so no relationship section, the fills are the same. Cut of posthole	■		■	1
0013	0012	Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown clayey silt. Firm. Occ sm chalk. Occ sm-md angular flints. Horiz clear. Cut of posthole.	■		■	1
0014	0014	Posthole Cut	Sub square in plan. Rectangular in section. Relationship with 0006 unclear, fills split arbitrarily along the cut of 0006. Found along northern edge of 0006. Cut of posthole. Contemporary with pit 0006?	■		■	1
0015	0014	Posthole Fill	Mid/dark greyish brown clayey silt. Firm. Occ chalk. Occ sm-md angular flints. Horiz clear. Fill of posthole.	■		■	1
0016	0016	Layer	Chalk layer with dark brown silt. Firm. Levelling layer found across all of trench 1, probably related to the flatening of the play area.	■		■	1
0017		Layer	Dark brown clayey silt. Firm. Occ chalk flecks Occ flint no Seals layer 0018 Post medieval layer	■		■	1

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env.	Sample	Trench
0018	0018	Layer	Mid brown clay Firm. Moderate small-medium flints. Occ chalk lumps and flecks Horizon clear. Post medieval layer. Cut by pit 0006. Seals med features 0002 and 0004	<input type="checkbox"/>		<input type="checkbox"/>		1

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