

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

Rear of Castles Bar & Restaurant, Earsham Road, Bungay, (BUN 067); Record of an Archaeological Evaluation

Report No. 2006/126; Oasis ID No. suffolkc1-15662



Tumbled block of medieval wall fabric

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Summary

Bungay, Rear of Castles Bar and Restaurant (TM 3348 8979; BUN 067) Prior to the submission of a planning application for the conversion of existing outbuildings to domestic use, an archaeological evaluation was undertaken in order to establish the archaeological implications that would effect any proposed development.

The standing buildings, a former cowshed of c.18th/19th century date and further extended as garages during the 20th century, has incorporated sections of flint and mortar wall fabric in its structure. A visual examination of the flint and mortar walls revealed no evidence that contradicts the interpretation that they are medieval in date. However, the exposed internal structure of the blocks confirmed that none were *'in situ'* all exhibiting steeply angled, or even vertical coursing. In addition, excavated test-pits beside the walls revealed that they did not continue down significantly below the existing ground surface and were not found to be sitting on any contemporary footing.

On that basis, all of the walls were considered to represent the slighted remains of walls that once formed part of the Inner Bailey wall. Going by existing topography, this wall should have been located immediately to the south of the fallen blocks at a marked break of slope. However, this appears to contradict evidence from Keepers Cottage to the east where the line of the Inner Bailey has purportedly been preserved by a surviving stretch of wall. The Keepers Cottage wall was not examined as part of this project and it is entirely possible that it too represents a fallen block with the actual wall-line to the south.

(Stuart Boulter for Suffolk County Council & Robert Long)

1. Introduction

1.1 Planning, Historical & Archaeological Background

The present owner of the group of outbuildings to the rear of Castles Restaurant, Bungay (TM 3348 8979, Fig. 1) intends to submit a planning application covering the conversion of a series of outbuildings to domestic use.

The standing structure includes flint and mortar walls combined with red-brick, the latter of c.18th or 19th century date. Later additions during the 20th century allowed the northern and southern sides of the building to be converted into garages. The central rooms were originally used as a cowshed or stabling. A wooden feed trough was still attached to the southern all and the floor was paved with 'stable bricks'.

No previous archaeological work has been done on the site itself, but the overall history of Bungay Castle is well documented. The Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM Suffolk 1) lies immediately to the south and consequently, the whole site must be considered to be of national importance with the potential to contain structures and deposits relating to the medieval castle (principally the Inner Bailey wall & ditch). A SMR number (Sites & Monuments Record) BUN 067 was allocated to the site.



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Fig. 1 1:5,000 scale OS Map Extract Showing the Location of the Site

Advice was given to the potential applicant suggesting that an archaeological assessment would be required to inform the detail of any future planning proposal. A Brief and Specification document (Appendix I) was prepared by Bob Carr, of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Conservation Team, that detailed the required archaeological works which, in this instance, included a visual examination of the standing wall and limited test-pitting.

Subsequently, Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service, Field Projects Team were commissioned to undertake the archaeological works, the fieldwork for which was carried out on 9th of June 2006.

1.2 Topographical Setting & Drift Geology

The standing building lies within the original groundplan of Bungay Castle, effectively straddling the break of slope, at c.15 metres OD, which almost certainly marks the line of the north side of the Inner Bailey wall (Fig. 1).

The underlying drift geology comprises glaciogenic sands and gravels.

2. Methodologies

2.1 Fieldwork

The fieldwork for the project effectively could be divided into two distinct stages:

- The visual examination and interpretation of the fabric of the standing walls (particularly the flint and mortar sections).
- Limited test-pitting adjacent to the standing walls.

The project architect (Alasdair Campbell) had already prepared a measured groundplan and elevations and these were annotated as part of the survey (Figs. 2 & 3). The walls were examined visually and detailed notes were taken. In addition, a photographic survey (monochrome print & colour digital) was also made.

Three test-holes were manually excavated to assess the below ground extent of the flint and mortar walls (Fig. 2). The sides of the pits were recorded as drawn sections at a scale of 1:20 in pencil on plastic drafting film.

2.2 Post-excavation

All photographs have been added to the Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service Photographic Archive held at Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds.

Section drawings were inked and are reproduced in this report as Fig. 4.

Site notes have been incorporated into the narrative of this report as section 3. Results.

3. Results

The area covered by this survey effectively included four rooms of the standing structure and an external area to the east (Fig. 2). Three major sections of flint and mortar masonry were visible (1, 2 & 3 on Fig. 2), although a fourth area forming the lower portion of the eastern wall of the easternmost of the central rooms was identified, but was not accessible during the survey. The fabric and structure of these walls was examined primarily at their eastern end, in the area external to the standing buildings, as internally they had been subjected to various later surface treatments (whitewash & plastering) which obscured their detail.

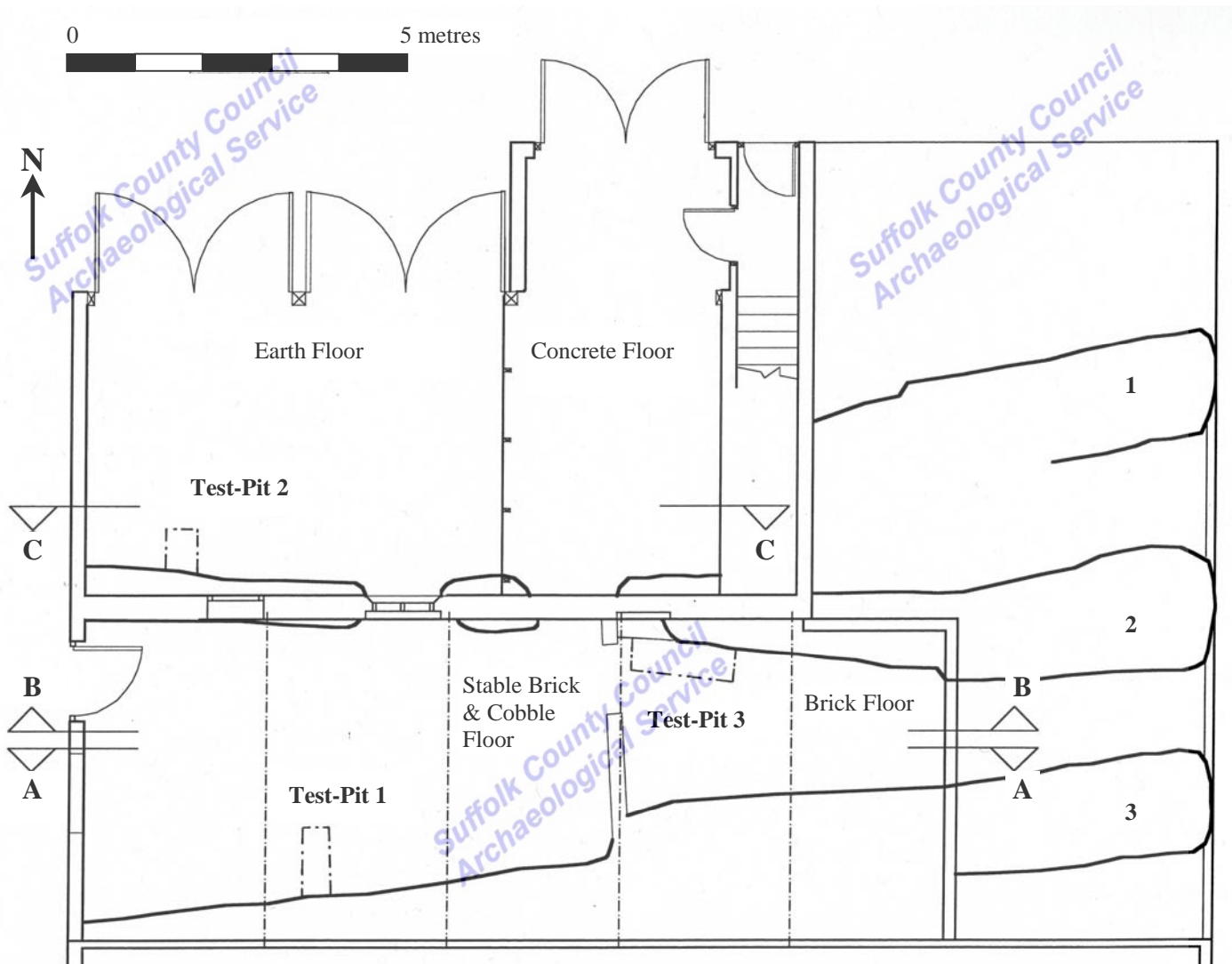


Fig. 2 1:100 Scale Plan of the Extant Building & Location of Test-Pits

Wall section No. 1: This section of wall did not appear to form any part of the extant buildings and was entirely located within the open area to the east, with a maximum length of 6 metres, a thickness of *c.*1.5 metres and a visible height of *c.*1.2 metres. The internal structure of the wall was exposed with courses dipping at *c.*60° towards the north (Plate 1 & front cover) indicating that this was definitely a tumbled block and not *in situ*. Voids between the included flints and the mortar were all on the southern, upper side, of the courses. This observation suggests that the block was upside down in relation to its original position within the wall as these voids usually occur beneath the flints during construction.



Plate 1: East End of Wall Section 1

The fabric itself was characterised

by regularly sized flint pebbles/cobbles up to 10 centimetres in size set in a light cream coloured lime mortar with common inclusions of chalk.

Wall section No. 2: Located immediately south of Wall Section 1, this section of wall continued for c.16.5 metres, albeit discontinuously, and formed significant parts of the northern wall of the central two rooms and the southern wall of the north garages (Figs. 2 & 3). A maximum width of 2 metres was recorded at its exposed eastern end (Plate 2), reducing to only 0.75 metres towards the west. This reduced thickness may not entirely be the result of natural erosive processes, but the deliberate removal of fabric to increase the size of the southern rooms.



Plate 2: East End of Wall Section 2

Similarly to Wall Section 1, the courses at the eastern end dipped at c.60° towards the south. Where observations could be made within the standing buildings, the coursing dips consistently in this direction. Again this must be considered to be evidence proving that Wall Section 2 was a tumbled block and while now comprising three separate fragments, would once have formed part of a single lump or at least pieces that were adjoining within the original wall.

The character of the fabric is markedly different to that of Sections 1 and 3 in that the clast size is much larger, c.10 centimetres to c.30 centimetres, mainly flints but with some sandstone and igneous fragments. One distinct lift line was visible. Voids beneath the flints were seen on the northern, underside of the courses which suggests that this block was the right way up in relation to its original position in the wall.

Elevations were recorded of both the north side, in the garages on the north side of the standing buildings, and south side, in the central two rooms (see Fig. 3, Views C - C & B - B respectively & also Appendix II). At the eastern end of the easternmost central room, Wall Section 2 formed the full height of the wall (c. 2 metres), this reducing towards the west, until at the western end of the westernmost central room only 0.5 metres was visible above ground. In the garage immediately to the north the floor level is 0.6 metres lower and a correspondingly greater amount of the flint and mortar wall is visible above the surface.

One of the two windows between the western central room and the garages to the north was formerly a doorway through what would then have been an external wall. This doorway has since been partially blocked with material that includes re-used copingstones. The relatively straight junctions between the blocking material and adjacent wall may represent a deliberate cutting through the flint and mortar wall fabric to form the door opening.

Immediately through the doorway into the easternmost central room, in the vicinity of Test-Pit 3 (Figs. 2 & 3), the flint and mortar wall is underlain by a wedge of later flint and lime mortar fabric that had almost certainly been introduced to fill the gap.

A similar blocking filling of roughly horizontally coursed flint and mortar was also recorded in the garage immediately to the north (Fig. 3, View C - C, F2).

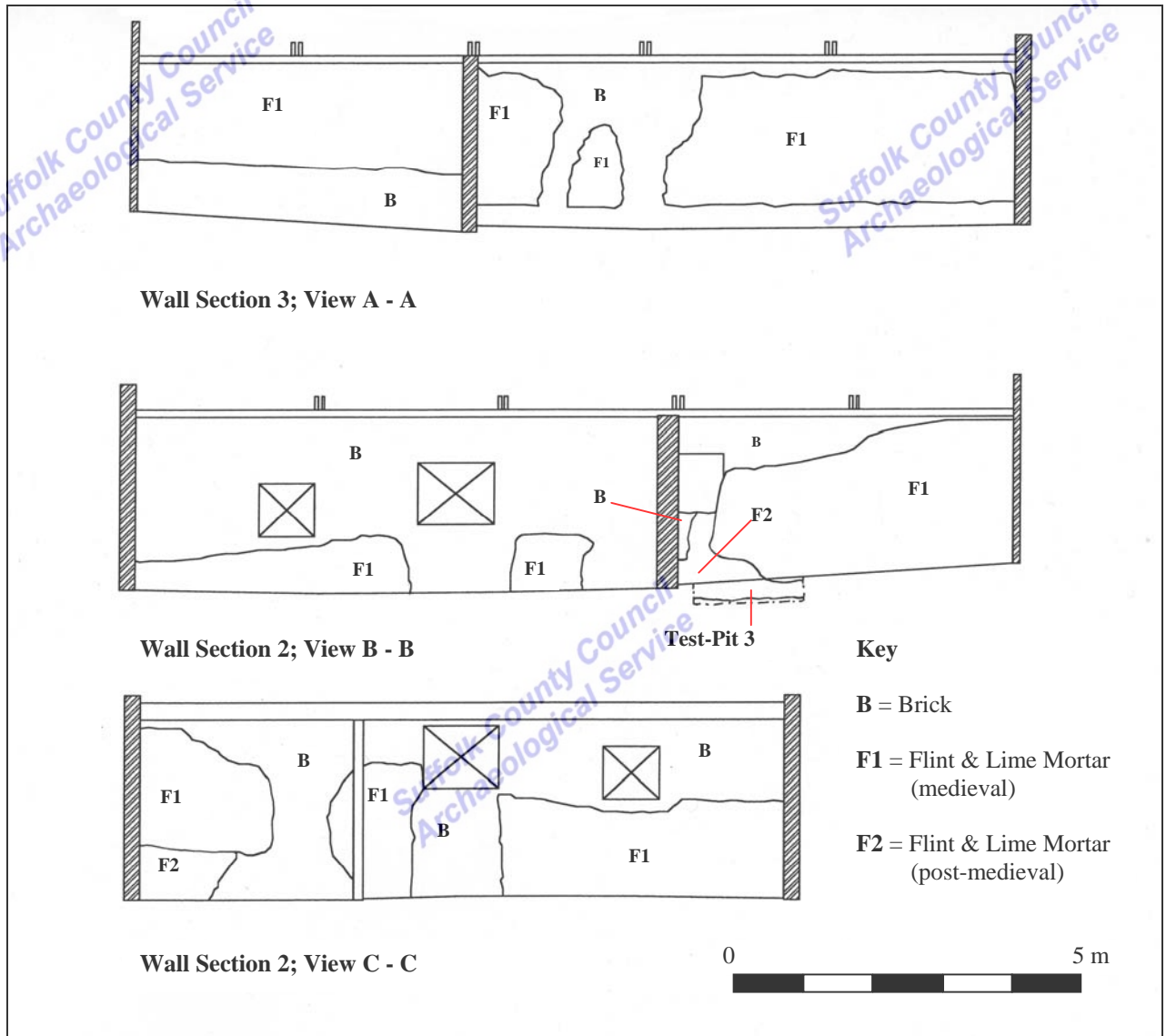


Fig. 3 1:100 Scale Elevation Drawings

Wall section No. 3: Located south of Wall Section 2, this piece of wall formed an unbroken stretch 16.5 metres in length, 1.5 metres wide at its eastern end, with a height of c.2 metres for the majority of its length and forming the southern wall of the central two rooms (Fig. 2). Where exposed in the open area to the east of the standing buildings it is clear that again this represented a tumbled block, although in this instance the coursing is vertical with the voids beneath the flints indicating that the southern side was the uppermost in the original wall (Plate 3).

The wall fabric was variable in character with c.5 courses on each side similar to those from Wall Section 1, with c.10 centimetre-sized flints, and a central c.5 courses more like those of Wall Section 2 with clasts of up to 25 centimetres.

In the south-east corner of the westernmost central room there was clear evidence that the angled cut into the flint and mortar wall was deliberately made to increase the size

of the room and make it somewhat more regular in shape (Fig. 2). At this juncture it was possible to see vertical coursing which effectively confirmed that the wall here was the same as that exposed externally to the east.

Bricks had been used as a filling in the gap at the base of the wall in both the eastern and western rooms and in two vertical fissures in the western room.

Surface treatments included whitewash (predominantly in the western room) and lime mortar render/plaster in the eastern room (Fig. 3, View A - A & Appendix II).



Plate 3: East End of Wall Section 3

Test-Pit 1: Located against the northern face of Wall Section 3 in the eastern room previously utilised as a cowshed or stable (Fig. 2). The floor in this room comprised predominantly of hard 'Stable Bricks' with patchings/repairs of flint cobbles and miscellaneous bricks.



A) N-S Section

B) Base of Wall

Plate 4: Test-Pit 1

Removal of these bricks in the 0.5 metres by 1 metre area of the trench revealed a c.8 centimetres thick bedding layer of dirty orange/brown sand which, in turn, overlay homogenous brown sandy loam that continued on down beyond the bottom of the trench at a depth of 0.4 metres (Fig. 4 & Plate 4). Three and a half courses of red bricks (9 x 4 x 2³/₄ inches) were recorded above the existing ground surface with a further two and a half seen below. The bricks had been laid directly on the loam layer with no formal footing. Excavation and probing back c.0.4 metres beneath the wall failed to encounter solid material and it must be assumed that the bricks or the flint and mortar fabric did not continue down to this level at this juncture.

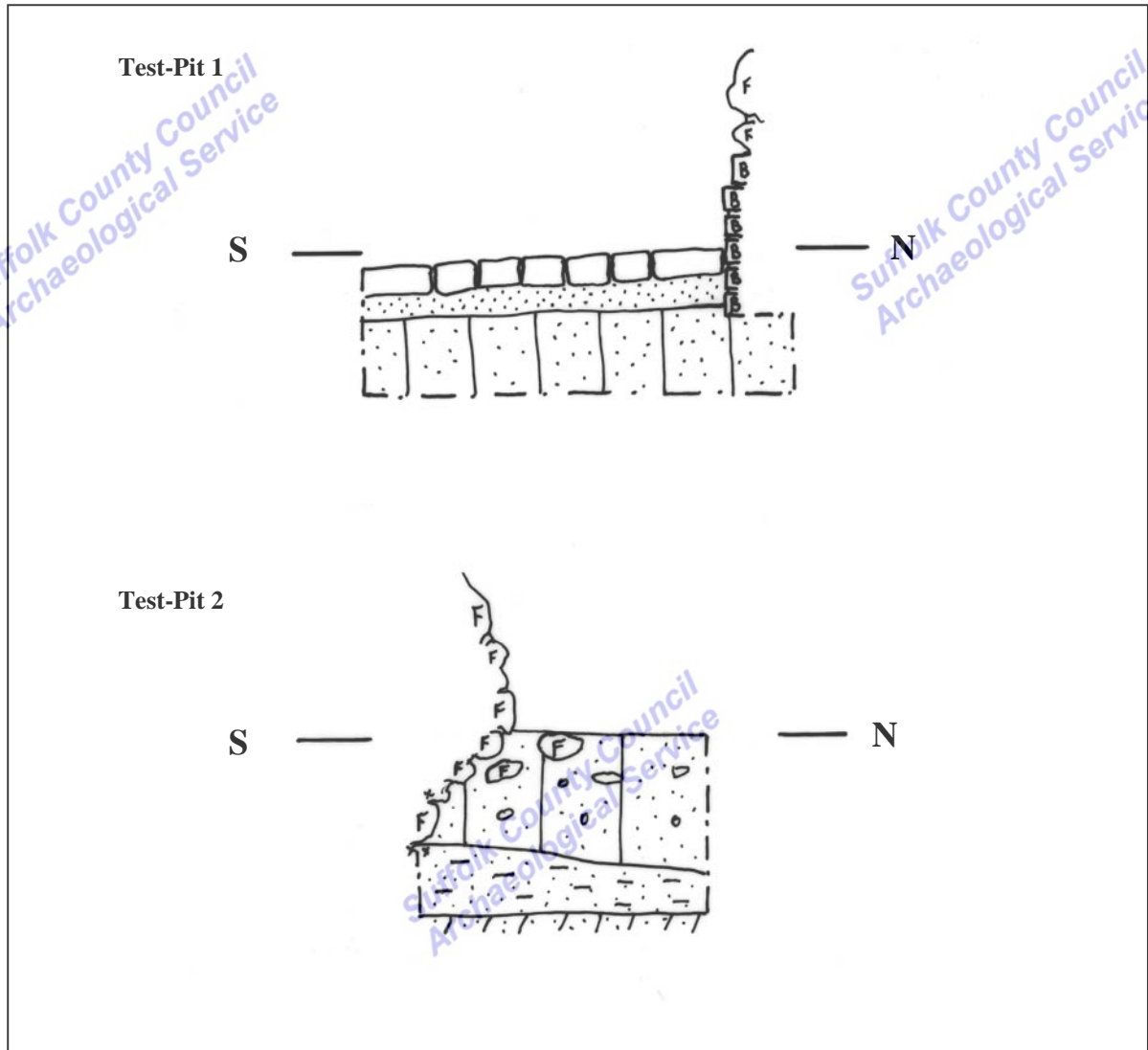


Fig. 4 Test-Pits 1 & 2, 1:20 Scale Section Drawings

Test-Pit 2: Located in the westernmost garage against the north face of Wall Section 2 (Fig. 2), the existing floor surface here comprises hard packed earth.



Plate 5: Test-Pit 2

The stony, sandy loam upper layer was found to be 0.3 metres thick at the base of the wall, increasing to 0.4 metres at the northern end of the 0.5 metres by 0.6 metres test-pit (Fig. 4). The upper loam overlay a variable thickness of homogenous brown silty sand, 0.2 metres in line with the base of the wall reducing to 0.1 metres at the northern end of the test-pit. The excavation of the test-pit was halted when the brown silty sand gave way to homogenous orange sand which may represent

naturally occurring subsoil.

Below ground, the uneven face of the flint and mortar wall sloped back sharply to the south with its base at c.0.3 metres below the existing ground surface, effectively corresponding with the interface between the upper loam and the underlying brown silty sand layers. There is no evidence for a formal footing.

Test-Pit 3: Located within the easternmost of the central two rooms against the southern side of Wall Section 2 (Figs. 2 & 3). At this juncture the base of the existing wall was clearly constructed from flint and mortar, but was found to be a later insertion below the more continuous Wall Section 2 fabric and appears to have performed the same function as the inserted brickwork seen elsewhere, but primarily on the north face of Wall Section 3.



Plate 6: Test-Pit 3

The floor in this room, underneath a thick accumulation of earth and rubbish, comprised floor bricks. These were removed in the 0.5 metres by 1.5 metres area of the test-pit revealing a mixed layer of loam, sand and mortar. The base of the inserted flint and mortar wall fabric was encountered at only 0.25 metres below the existing ground surface and there was no evidence of a formal footing (Fig. 3 & Plate 6).

4. Archaeological Interpretation

The results of the archaeological evaluation have provided answers to the majority of the questions posed in the Brief and Specification document (Appendix I).

The examination of the standing walls has revealed that all of the massive flint and mortar fabric fragments are not '*in situ*' and represent tumbled blocks from what must have been a major structure. The principle evidence for this is the attitude of the flint courses within the wall fabric, none of which are horizontal. In addition, there was no formal footing beneath the walls and their base was only just below the surface.

As far as dating goes, there is no evidence to suggest that the flint and mortar fabric, other than localised insertions, is anything other than medieval in date. The materials within the fabric and the manner of their construction are entirely consistent with that period.

On that basis, the most likely source of the wall fragments is the castle itself and given the location of the site close to the line of the Inner Bailey wall this seems the most logical candidate. However, the exact line of the Inner Bailey is open to some question. Continuing the line of an extant section of walling in the garden of Keepers Cottage to the east suggests that the wall would run immediately north of the tumbled blocks recorded for this report. However, topographically, a location immediately to the south of the fallen blocks, along the line of a marked break of slope would be

more logical with the wall collapsing down slope. The wall in the grounds of Keepers Cottage was not examined as part of this project and it remains entirely possible that this too is not an *in situ* structure. If this were the case then the actual line of the Inner Bailey could follow a route more consistent with the topography and the down-slope position of the positively identified tumbled blocks behind Castles restaurant.

No original wall facing was recognised on any of the flint and mortar walling. It seems likely that during the 18th or 19th century when the central two rooms of the extant buildings were constructed (dated broadly from the brick-type & map evidence) that the irregular space between fallen blocks of castle wall was enlarged and formalised by cutting away sections of fabric. In addition, the wedge shaped voids left at the base of the angled blocks were filled in with brick or flint and lime mortar and the walls were built up to a consistent roof height. Since that time, other additions were made to the north and south of this original structure.

5. Archaeological Potential of the Site

While the lack of *in situ* walling could be said to diminish the archaeological potential somewhat, the flint and mortar blocks still represent large pieces of medieval wall fabric and in themselves are intrinsically of interest.

However, the principle archaeological potential for the site now involves below ground deposits that may survive on the site and could include significant medieval archaeology. The site has the potential to include the actual line of the castle's Inner Bailey wall and also the inner edge of the castle ditch.

6. Discussion of Options

The results of the evaluation have concluded that while the walls appear to be structurally stable, in that there is no obvious recent deterioration or movement, they lack any formal footing and, as such, would not be allowed to support further structural weight in any future development.

It is understood that the flint and mortar fabric will be retained in the proposed development and further archaeological work would probably be limited to recording of newly exposed areas and cleaned surfaces.

Possible engineering options include extensive underpinning of the existing walls to enable them to become load bearing, or constructing a separate frame that is totally divorced from the existing structure and takes all of the weight of the new building. During conversations on site with the project architect (Alasdair Campbell) he suggested that his project proposals will follow the second course, which will be less archaeologically damaging than extensive underpinning.

However, any proposed development will undoubtedly include a degree of ground disturbance and it is here where there is potential for further archaeological work. The nature and scope of these works will depend entirely on the amount of ground disturbance that will occur and any engineering proposals that reduce the depth and area of disruption will correspondingly reduce the archaeological requirements.

While the need for some formal excavation cannot be ruled out at the pre-application stage of the project, it is thought likely that the level of archaeological recording that

will be required would be adequately covered by monitoring visits made during groundworks.

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. 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 service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

**SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM**

Appendix I Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Assessment

REAR OF CASTLES RESTAURANT, EARSHAM STREET, BUNGAY

1. Background

- 1.1 The owner is considering making an application to convert existing buildings to domestic use. This may involve building work for new partitions, removal of fabric to allow new openings, floor lowering and wall consolidation.

He has been advised that in order to establish the archaeological implications an archaeological assessment of the application area is required before detailed design work or submission of any application.

- 1.2 The area of potential development lies across the line of the northern wall of the castle inner bailey. It includes an area of inner bailey; a length of the bailey curtain wall and an area of bailey ditch or berm. The curtain wall and bailey are of schedulable quality and abut the existing scheduled area (SAM Suffolk 1), the entire area is of national archaeological importance, being within the historic landscape area of the medieval castle.
- 1.3 There is the potential for high status occupation and structures associated with the use of the castle and adjacent castle keep. There are documentary references to the presence of a 'hall' within the overall area of the inner bailey (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology & History 22, 1936, pp109-119).
- 1.4 The curtain wall appears to survive as a standing structure in the lean-to building. Between the brick built store/workshop to the north and the garages to the south there are two areas of standing flint and mortar bonded walling, both require study to identify which is the curtain wall. To the east of the buildings, and immediately adjacent to the footpath which follows the eastern property boundary, there are extensive tumbled remains of the fallen or intentionally slighted defensive wall, this walling has horizontal coursing and the characteristics of medieval fabric. The line of the curtain wall is partially preserved in property boundaries, there are a few examples of surviving *in situ* structure on the north side of the castle (Garden of 'Keepers Cottage' and boundary wall between 55 & 57 Earsham Street). See Figure 1.
- 1.5 The existing knowledge of the site suggests strongly that preservation *in situ* will form an important element of any archaeological requirement. Evaluation of the surviving wall remains together with assessment of potential for archaeological deposit within the inner bailey, and its depth, are required. This information will inform decisions on whether ground disturbance in this archaeologically sensitive area is possible; and secondly inform design which is likely to provide the most effective and acceptable form of mitigation.

- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This should be submitted to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council for approval. The work should not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards*.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit or structure 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 building area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation. At least two hand-dug test holes a minimum of 1 metre square are to be dug within spaces between the two potentially early walls. This is to allow assessment of the depth of significant archaeological deposit and the acceptability and extent of potential floor-lowering. Wall footings may also be established.
- 2.3 Examine and investigate the areas of the two standing flint and mortar walls within the fabric of the buildings upon the site; both sides of the northern wall are available for study. For comparative purposes, examine and note the structure and form of the fabric of the tumbled walling (which can be taken to be typical of medieval walling) to the east of the buildings. Examine the fabric and structure of the wall that forms the west boundary of the access road (to the west of the buildings) for indications of the line of the inner curtain wall.

Analyse the structural form of the flint and mortar walls within the building and suggest their dates and origins. Areas of probable re-facing are to be established and tested to establish whether medieval fabric is surviving behind the surface skin. Particular importance is to be placed upon the establishing whether either is *in situ* medieval curtain wall.

To inform and support this assessment make a record by photography and measured sketch drawing of the fabric of the walls identifying areas of original and repaired fabric (including estimated dates). The developer's architect will provide outline survey drawings which may be used to locate archaeological information. The results are intended to inform any discussion on the levels appropriate for preservation of fabric (e.g. opening of blockings, lowering of thresholds &c.) and suitability of any ancient wall to form a structural element in any new proposal. **Note: this assessment is not designed to replace a final record for mitigation purposes should fabric loss subsequently be deemed acceptable.**

- 2.4 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.5 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.
- 2.6 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (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.
- 2.7 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety 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.
- 2.8 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification: Trial Trenching**

- 3.1 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, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 3.2 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of an archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.3 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.
- 3.4 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.5 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.

- 3.6 Plans of the 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. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.7 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.8 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

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 the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* 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 data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 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. 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 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 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 the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

Specification by: Robert Carr

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 15 May 2006

Reference: specbuilding assess-Bungay inner.doc

This brief and specification remains valid for 6 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.

Appendix II Elevation Photographs of Walls

Wall Section 2, North Side, View C – C, Western End



0

2.5 metres



Appendix II Elevation Photographs of Walls

Wall Section 2, North Side, View C – C, Eastern End



Appendix II Elevation Photographs of Walls

Wall Section 2, South Side, View B – B, Western End



0 2.5 metres



Appendix II Elevation Photographs of Walls

Wall Section 2, South Side, View B – B, Eastern End



Wall Section 3, North Side, View A – A, Eastern End



Appendix II Elevation Photographs of Walls

Wall Section 3, North Side, View A – A, Eastern End



0



2.5 metres