

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

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## LITTLE PRIORY, CHURCH STREET, WANGFORD WITH HENHAM WNF 024

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING, 2008  
(Planning application number DC/07/1340)

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Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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SCCAS Report No. 2008/136  
Oasis reference number Suffolkc1-40966



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## List of Contributors

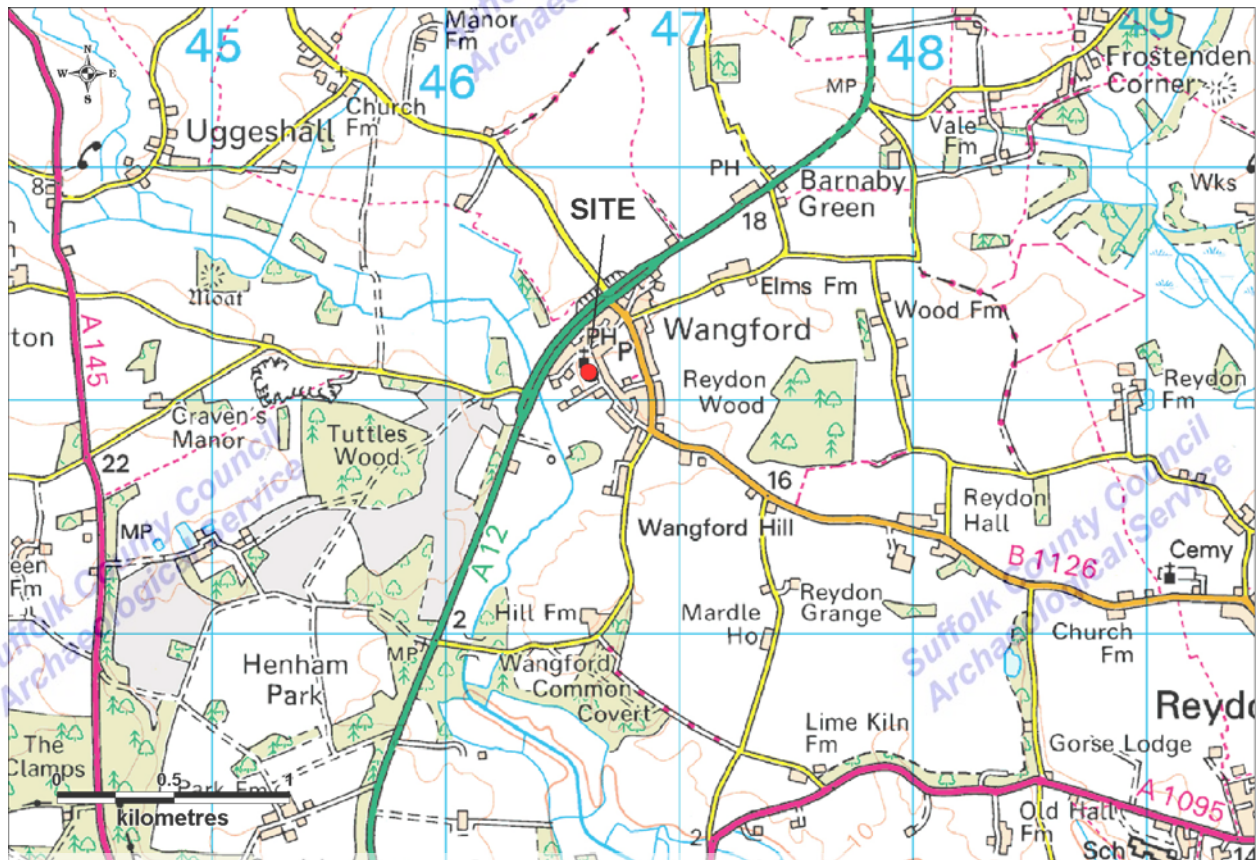
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## Summary

Monitoring of groundworks on land at Little Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham, was carried out as a condition of the planning consent. Despite the site's location immediately adjacent to Wangford Church and within the defined site of Wangford Priory, no medieval features were revealed. A number of disarticulated human bones were recovered from modern pits, the likely remains of disturbed medieval or post medieval burials from an unknown location.

## HER information

Planning application no. DC/07/1340  
Date of fieldwork: 11th February 2008 to 2nd April 2008  
Grid Reference: TM 4663 7912  
Funding body: T & S Clarke  
Oasis reference number Suffolkc1-40966



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Figure 1. Site location

## 1. Introduction

Planning permission for the alteration and re-development of The Priory, Church Street, Wangford with Henham, required a programme of archaeological works as a condition of the consent. The site lies at TM 4663 7912 (Fig. 1), at a height of approximately 12m OD.

Archaeological interest in this site is due to its location immediately east of St Peter and St Paul's Church, Wangford (WNF 005) and within the core of Wangford village, which is medieval or earlier in origin. The development area also lies within the defined site of the medieval Wangford Priory (WNF 001), a small priory of 2-3 monks founded in 1160 and dissolved in 1540. The precise location of the monastic church of this priory is unknown although a documentary study, commissioned by the owners of the property prior to building works (Breen 2007), implies a location immediately to the south of the church, probably perpetuated in part by the current parish church (Fig. 2). However, burials and structures ancillary to the priory church could potentially exist anywhere within this precinct close to the church. An archaeological evaluation was undertaken at the same time as this monitoring (SCCAS report no. 2008/137, Good, 2008) in the plot immediately south of the graveyard, and no evidence of the priory was revealed here.

The site therefore has high archaeological potential for evidence of medieval settlement, stray burials and/or ancillary buildings around the church and priory site and for further medieval evidence towards the road, representing former dwellings fronting onto Church Street.

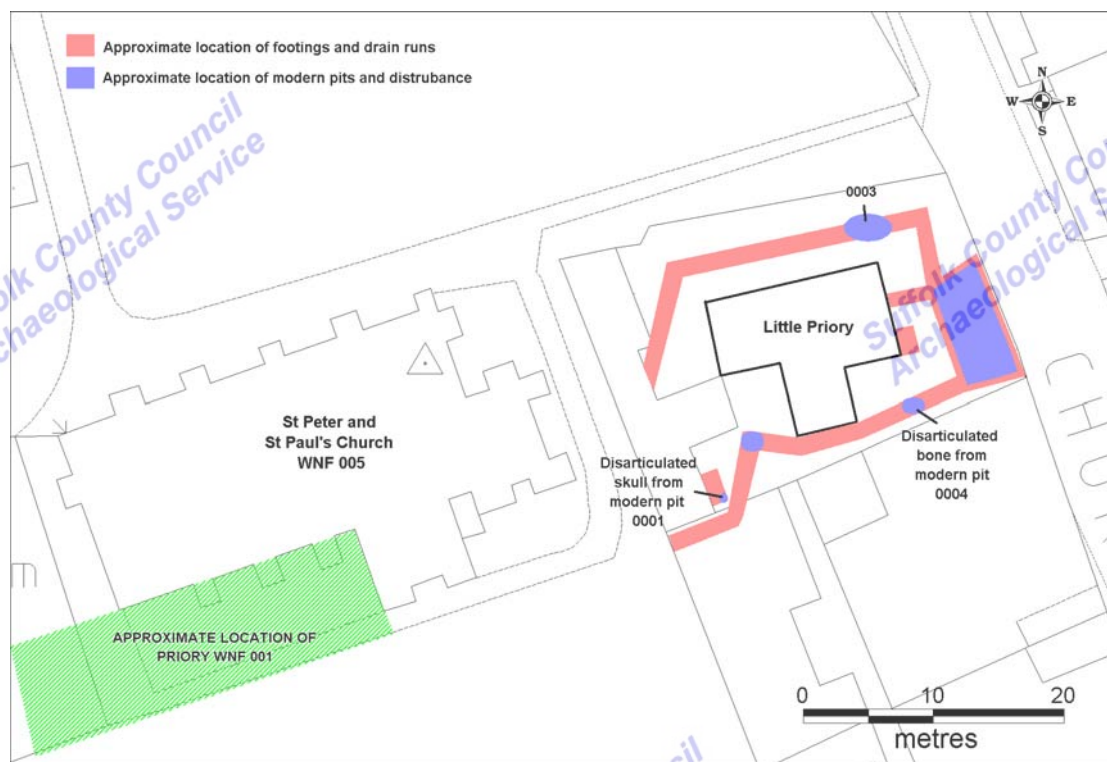
## 2. Methodology

Five visits were made to the site by the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in order to inspect the various ground works. This work included footings for a new porch to the east of the house, and drain runs around most of the plot. This drain run and footing excavation was continuously monitored. The site was recorded under the County Historic Environment Record (HER) code WNF 024.

A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work was produced by Bob Carr of the SCCAS Conservation Team (Appendix II). The fieldwork took place between 11th February 2008 and 2nd April 2008 and was funded by T & S Clarke builders.

The monitoring archive is held in the HER in Bury St. Edmunds.

The site and subsequent results are recorded on OASIS, the online archaeological database, under the code suffolkc1-40966.



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Figure 2. Location of footings and modern features, and position of site in relation to St Peter and St Paul's Church, WNF 005 and Priory WNF 001

### 3. Results

The footing and drainage run trenches were excavated to a depth of between 300 and 800mm, through c.150 - 200mm of topsoil 0002 comprising a dark brown sand, onto natural subsoil comprising a dark orange sandy gravel. The excavation was clean, affording good visibility of the footings. A number of modern features and areas of disturbance were encountered, particularly towards Church Street. This area fronting the road was heavily disturbed, with former wall footings and a well amongst the features revealed. Modern pit 0003 was noted to the north of the house, filled with bricks and rubble, and was likely former soakaway. A single fragmentary disarticulated human skull was recovered from modern pit 0001 at the south west of the plot (Fig. 2), and a number of disarticulated human bones were found in another modern pit 0004 to the south of the plot. Both these pits also had modern brick and tile within their fills, so it seems likely that the bones are remains of previously disturbed burials somewhere within the grounds. There was no evidence of any intact burials within the footings and no further medieval evidence was revealed during this monitoring.

## 4. Artefactual and Environmental Evidence

### Human skeletal remains (Sue Anderson)

#### Introduction

Disarticulated skeletal remains were recovered from two modern features, 0001 and 0004. The remains are believed to be disturbed burials related to either the priory or the church and are therefore likely to be of medieval or later date. A full catalogue is appended to this report and the observations made on the bones from each of the two contexts are summarised below.

#### Method

Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of adult tooth wear scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981), and grades of cribra orbitalia and osteoarthritis can also be found there. Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981).

#### Context 0001: female, middle aged

This group of bone fragments comprised the near-complete cranial vault, with part of the face, and the right clavicle of a single individual. The mandible was not present.

The skull was small and female in appearance, with gracile brow ridges, cheek bones and occipital crest. The mastoid processes were relatively long, but within the normal limits for a female individual. The clavicle was gracile but relatively long.

The maxilla was complete and all teeth had been present at death, but only the right canine and premolars and the left canine to third molar remained. There was moderate alveolar resorption and slight calculus, and the teeth showed a moderate degree of wear. There was no evidence of dental disease.

Non-metric traits were scored for the skull and the following were noted as present: right lambdoid wormian bones, right parietal foramen, right epipterice bone, bilateral Huschke's foramina, right double hypoglossal canal, bilateral extra orbital foramina. This list includes some relatively rare traits, but unfortunately no other skulls were available for comparison.

Pathological changes included some evidence for degenerative disease in the form of osteophytosis of the lateral right clavicle, although the area was broken. There was slight porosity in the roof of both orbits (eye sockets), a condition known as cribra orbitalia which has been linked to iron deficiency anaemia. A slight depression of c.14mm diameter was present on the rear of the skull, on the left parietal adjacent to the sagittal suture. There was no evidence of inflammation or other signs of infection and it seems likely that the depression was the result of a depressed fracture which had healed some time before death.

### **Context 0004a: female, old**

This individual was represented by fragments of most of the bones of the right side from the shoulder to the knee, plus a few pieces of torso including the lower spine. The bones were in fair condition, but were heavily fragmented with surface erosion.

The bones were small and gracile suggesting a female, and evidence of degenerative disease suggested that the individual was old at the time of death.

A number of pathological changes were observed in these fragments. Osteoporosis appeared to have affected most of the bones, with thinning of the trabecular structure. There was severe (Grade III) osteoarthritis of the right shoulder joint, with enlarged and eburnated porotic lesions on the acromion and the glenoid surfaces. The latter had an expanded area of new bone stretching towards the acromial facet. Unfortunately the head of the humerus had not survived. The left clavicle lateral end was also porotic. The fifth finger of the left hand showed signs of arthritic change at the proximal joint with the metacarpal, but distortion of the surface suggested that this may have been the result of a fracture.

The surviving vertebrae were unfortunately in very poor condition, but enough survived of the thoracic vertebrae to show that osteophytosis was present on the facets for the ribs and on the anterior of the bodies. The two surviving lumbar vertebral bodies both had extensive lipping anteriorly, which may be osteoarthritic in origin or possibly a result of disc slippage. However, both bones also had marked sclerosis of the trabecular bone, the fourth in the lower half of the body only and the fifth in the upper and lower thirds, with a relatively normal middle part. The bones appeared slightly crushed, but neither was complete. This type of abnormal new bone growth with loss of space within the cancellous bone is suggestive of Paget's Disease (osteitis deformans). This disease of unknown cause is most prevalent over the age of 40 and results in the abnormal growth and weakening of one or more bones, sometimes with associated bone pain and, particularly in the spine, pressure on the nerves.

### **Context 0004b: ?male, adult**

Additional fragments with 0004a may represent a single individual, and comprised the shaft of the right femur, the lower right radius and a fragment of left rib. These bones were generally better preserved and larger than those of 0004a. Some of the finger bones and the left clavicle attributed to 0004a could belong here.

There was evidence for possible trauma on the femur with a smooth area of new bone growth on the rear, approximately two-thirds down the shaft. This may have been the result of a blow to the thigh, causing a haematoma to form. The rib showed signs of osteophytosis of both joint margins.

### **Summary**

The remains represented a minimum of three individuals, all adults, comprising two females and a possible male. All three had pathological conditions associated with degenerative changes to the skeleton which can occur in older people. Sk. 0004a was the most severely affected, having osteoarthritis of the shoulder joint and lower spine, with the added complication of Paget's Disease. It is likely that towards the end of her life she would have had difficulty moving her right arm and would have suffered

chronic nerve pain, if not arthritic pain and bone ache, in her lower back. Possible evidence of trauma was present in the bones of the other two individuals, but in both cases the lesions were well healed and probably of little consequence to either of them.

## 5. Discussion

The ground disturbance was fairly extensive and afforded good visibility of the area surrounding the house but despite this, and the site's high potential for evidence of medieval and earlier activity, no archaeological deposits of that date were observed. The human bone recovered was disarticulated and likely to have been dumped from a previous disturbed medieval or post medieval burial from an unknown location, probably related to the church or the Priory. The possibility for burials and further medieval evidence remains high in this plot in areas not disturbed by these ground works.

Clare Good  
Field Projects Team,  
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, April 2008

## References

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- Bouts, W. and Pot, Tj., 1989, 'Computerized recording and analysis of excavated human dental remains', in Roberts, C.A., Lee, F. and Bintliff, J. (eds), *Burial Archaeology: current research, methods and developments*, BAR Brit. Ser. 211.
- Breen, A., 2007, *Little Priory, (Formerly Church House) Wangford*
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- Ortner, D. and Putschar, W., 1981, *Identification of Pathological Conditions in Human Skeletal Remains*. Washington, Smithsonian Institute.
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## Appendix I: Catalogue of Human Skeletal Remains

### Notes

Methods of age and sex determination are generalised to give an idea of the bones used. Sexing based on the pelvis used more traits than entries might suggest.

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

Maxilla R.	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1		1	2	3	4	5	X	7	U	L.	
Mandible				O	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	C
				A															C

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
C	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989, modified version of Brothwell's original tooth wear chart).

A few abbreviations have been used in the catalogue for commonly occurring pathological conditions and anatomical regions. These are as follows:

OA	osteoarthritis	MT	metatarsal
OP	osteophytosis, osteophytes	MC	metacarpal
C	cervical )	L.	left
T	thoracic ) vertebrae	R.	right
L	lumbar )		

Any other abbreviations should be self-explanatory, since they are simply shortened forms of bone names or anatomical areas (prox = proximal, etc.).

Tables of measurements for the skull and major long bones are included after the catalogue of disarticulated remains. Tables of non-metric trait scores are also provided.

## Articulated skeletons

**Sk. 0001** Female, middle aged

*Description:* Complete cranial vault, fragments of face and basal skull, and R. clavicle.  
*Condition:* Good but fragmented.  
*Determination of age:* Tooth wear moderate, cranial sutures partially closed, medial clavicle fused (but only a small part surviving).  
*Determination of sex:* Small glabella and occipital smooth, teeth small, zygoma gracile, mastoid processes relatively long, generally small, gracile skull. Clavicle shaft gracile.  
*Stature:* -  
*Cranial index:* 78.6 - mesocranial  
*Teeth:*

/	/	/	5	4	3	/	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	8
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Tooth wear:*

-	-	-	2+	2+	3	-	-	-	4	2+	2+	4+	2+	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

*Dental pathology:* Slight calculus, moderate alveolar resorption.  
*Pathology:*  
*Cribra orbitalia:* Porotic bilateral, L>R, at lateral part only.  
*Osteophytosis:* OP and pitting lateral R. clavicle, but most missing.  
*Trauma:* Possible healed depressed fracture of the L. parietal adj. to sagittal suture – slight depression c.14mm diam. Inner table unaffected.

**Sk. 0004** a) Female, old

*Description:* Fragments of R. scapula, R. humerus, radius and ulna, R. MC1 and MC3, R. femur, R. ilium and pubis, lower T and L vertebrae, ribs, L. MC2 and one finger phal. Also L. lateral clavicle and three finger phals which may belong.  
*Condition:* Fair to poor, surface erosion, fragmentary.  
*Determination of age:* degenerative changes  
*Determination of sex:* small, gracile bones, wide sub-pubic angle  
*Pathology:*  
*Osteophytosis:* lower thoracic vertebrae have OP of rib facets and one has OP of ant. body. OP and porosity of public symphysis (only a small part of the distal facet survives).  
*Osteoarthritis:* OA III of lateral R. acromion and scapular glenoid, with large lip of new bone (13mm long) extending from the edge of the glenoid towards the acromial facet. OA II lateral L. clavicle. OA II prox 5th finger phal at MCP joint with some distortion (possible earlier fracture?).  
*Miscellaneous:* The L4-5? bodies show severe OP of anterior bodies with crushing and sclerosis of the trabeculae (lower L4, lower and upper L5). Probably osteoarthritis with Paget's Disease of the spine.

**Sk. 0004** b) ?Male, adult

*Description:* Distal half of R. radius, frag L. rib, R. femur shaft. Possibly all one, but could be separate.  
*Condition:* Fair to good.  
*Determination of age:* size  
*Determination of sex:* large, fairly robust  
*Pathology:*  
*Osteophytosis:* rib fragment shows OP of both joints with possible lytic lesion at head.  
*Trauma:* slight new bone growth to medial side of linea aspera at c.two-thirds down the shaft, poss haematoma, but smooth and well-healed.

## Cranial measurements

	Sk.	0001
<b>Cranium</b>		
Max Length	L	173
Max Breadth	B	136
Max Height	H'	124
Basi-nasal Length	LB	97
Basi-alveolar Length	GL	
Upper facial Height	G'H	
Bimaxillary Breadth	GB	87
Bizygomatic Breadth	J	
Nasal Height	NH'	
Nasal Breadth	NB	25
Simotic Chord	SC	9
Bi-dacryonic Chord	DC	23
Orbital Breadth	O'1	33
Orbital Height	O2	
Palatal Length	G'1	44
Palatal Breadth	G2	34
Min Frontal Breadth	B'	95
Biasterionic Breadth	BiastB	110
Foramen Magnum Length	FL	35
Foramen Magnum Breadth	FB	33
Frontal Arc	S1	128
Parietal Arc	S2	130
Occipital Arc	S3	120
Frontal Chord	S'1	105
Parietal Chord	S'2	104
Occipital Chord	S'3	91
Trans-Biporial Arc	B'Q	308
Mastoid Process Height	MPH	29
Cranial Index	100(B/L)	78.6

## Mandible

Bicondylar width	W1	
Bigonial breadth	GoGo	
Foramen mentale breadth	ZZ	
Symphyseal height	H1	
Mandibular length	ML	
Bicoronoid breadth	CrCr	
Min ramus breadth R.	RB'	
Coronoid height R.	CrH	
Condylar length R.	CyL	
Gnathion-gonion length R.	GnGo	

Measurements in mm.

## Post-cranial measurements

	Sk.	0001	0004a
<b>Femur</b>			
Site in situ measurement	Max Femur		
Maximum length	FeL1	R	
		L	
Oblique length	FeL2	R	
		L	
Head diameter	FeHead	R	
		L	
Bicondylar breadth	FeE1	R	
		L	
Min subtrochanteric A-P diameter	FeD1	R	24
		L	
Max subtrochanteric M-L diameter	FeD2	R	32
		L	
Minimum shaft diameter (A-P)	FeD3	R	
		L	
Maximum shaft diameter (M-L)	FeD4	R	
		L	
Meric Index $100(\text{FeD1}/\text{FeD2})$		R	75.0
		L	
Robusticity Index $100((\text{FeD3}+\text{FeD4})/\text{FeD2})$		R	
		L	
<b>Tibia</b>			
Maximum Length	TiL1	R	
		L	
Bicondylar Breadth	TiE1	R	
		L	
A-P diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD1	R	
		L	
M-L diameter at nutrient foramen	TiD2	R	
		L	
Cnemic Index $100(\text{TiD2}/\text{TiD1})$		R	
		L	
<b>Fibula</b>			
Maximum Length	FiL1	R	
		L	
<b>Humerus</b>			
Maximum Length	HuL1	R	
		L	
Head diameter	HuHead	R	
		L	
Epicondylar Breadth	HuE1	R	56
		L	
<b>Radius</b>			
Maximum Length	RaL1	R	
		L	
<b>Ulna</b>			
Maximum Length	UIL1	R	
		L	
<b>Calcaneus</b>			
Maximum Length	CaL1	R	144
		L	
<b>Clavicle</b>			
Maximum Length	CIL1	R	
		L	
<b>Sacrum</b>			
Maximum Length			
Maximum Breadth			
S1 Width			
Breadth/Length Index			
S1 Width/Max Breadth Index			
<b>Stature</b>			
Measurements in mm.			

## Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	0001
Highest nuchal line	R	0
	L	0
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		0
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	+
	L	0
Parietal foramen	R	+
	L	0
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	0
	L	-
Epipteric bone	R	+
	L	-
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	0
	L	0
Parietal notch bone	R	0
	L	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	0
	L	0
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	+
	L	+
Post-condylar canal	R	0
	L	0
Double condylar facet	R	-
	L	0
Precondylar tubercle	R	0
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	+
	L	0
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	-
	L	0
Extra palatine foramen	R	-
	L	-
Palatine torus	R	0
	L	0
Maxillary torus	R	0
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	1
	L	1
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	+
	L	+
Sagittal wormian		0
Squame parietal ossicle	R	0
	L	-
Multiple mental foramen	R	-
	L	-
Mandibular torus	R	-
	L	-

## Appendix II

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



##### *Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development*

#### LITTLE PRIORY, WANGFORD WITH HENHAM

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.2. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.*

#### 1. Background

1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application DC/07/1340/FUL). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring of development as it occurs, coupled with provision for an archaeological record of any archaeology that is observed.

1.2 The development area lies within the defined site of the medieval Wangford Priory, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record (WNF 001). The developer has provided a documentary study (Breen 2007) and has provided a degree of mitigation by using shallow or piled foundation designs. However, there will be ground disturbance for service trenches, soakaways and foundations.

Knowledge of the precise form and placement of the monastic buildings is sketchy. It is probable that the monastic church (which is perpetuated in part by the current parish church) did not extend into the development area. However, the property boundary to the east (against Church Road) is very likely to be the original priory precinct boundary. Burials, and structures (including paved surfaces) ancillary to the priory church have the potential to exist anywhere in the precinct this close to the church.

1.3 This brief is based upon ground disturbances implied by drawings and covering letter (Reference VSK/315A07.8672) dated 26 October 2007 from the scheme agent and architect. If there are subsequent variations to this engineering design, this definition of a 'programme of archaeological work' is invalidated and a new programme must be agreed in order to satisfy the condition on the consent.

In this context I point out that the use of 'screw piles' (garage, tack room, hay store) - whilst at first sight a sound mitigation strategy - does run the risk of the piling contractor excavating test holes and wishing to clear solid obstructions, this may well negate the intention of mitigation and such additional disturbance is likely to be unacceptable.

1.4 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 must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (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 PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in “Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England” Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.

1.6 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 this office before execution.

## 2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for earlier occupation of the site.

2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be as defined in drawings 315.S2\S3 (part of the document referred to in paragraph 1.3).

In the case of the works defined above, the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed by an archaeologist whilst they are excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

## 3. Arrangements for Monitoring

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.

3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS 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. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor’s programme of works and time-table.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

## 4. Specification

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted ‘observing archaeologist’ to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the ‘observing archaeologist’ to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.

- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.4 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 4.5 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, 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.
- 4.6 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

## 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 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.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 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.



- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

Date: 6 November 2007  
Street

Reference: /Little Priory, Church

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 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.**

**Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service**

**Shire Hall Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR 01284 352443**