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# ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/011

## Batt House, Bury St Edmunds BSE 328

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A. Tester  
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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/07/2009  
**Date of Fieldwork:** February 19-20 2009  
**Grid Reference:** TL 8539 6382  
**Funding Body:** YMCA England  
**Curatorial Officer:** Jess Tipper  
**Project Officer:** Andrew Tester  
**Oasis Reference:** 1-56660

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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## Summary

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An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land at the rear of Batt House, 56 Westgate Street, Bury St Edmunds prior to the construction of a single story extension. An 11.5m trench was excavated diagonally across the site of the new building. This revealed two shallow gullies aligned parallel to the street frontage and a probable pit. The gullies are interpreted as redundant property boundaries. All were sealed by a reworked post-medieval soil deposit interpreted as a garden soil. The only evidence for medieval settlement was a single sherd of medieval pottery recovered during machining.

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## 1. Introduction

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Archaeological trial trenching was carried out in the grounds of Batt House, 56 Westgate Street, to establish the archaeological potential of the site prior to the construction of a single storey accommodation building. The trenching was part of a condition of planning application SE/07/2009 set out in a Brief and Specification for the work by Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council. The work was commissioned by chartered architects, Hurley Porte and Duell of Colchester on behalf of YMCA England.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site lies on slightly rising ground away from the street frontage at a height of c.43m AOD. The underlying geology is of chalk.

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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Westgate Street is thought to have been laid out in the 11th century as part of the expansion of the monastic town following the Norman Conquest. Earlier work on this site included a small hand dug evaluation (SCCAS Report No. 95/08) and the subsequent monitoring of the site clearance and footings for the main building (SCCAS Report No. 96/37). Numerous pits of medieval date were excavated and several malting tiles were recovered from disturbed deposits.

## 4. Methodology

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A 11.5m trench was excavated c. 1.5m wide using a mini excavator with a 0.75m flat bladed bucket. The trench was planned at a scale of 1:50 and the western face of the trench was drawn at a scale of 1:20. The surface of the natural subsoil was hand cleaned and exposed features were drawn and excavated. A single sequence continuous numbering system was used for the finds recording. Digital photographs were taken of the site and inked copies of the drawn features have been made.

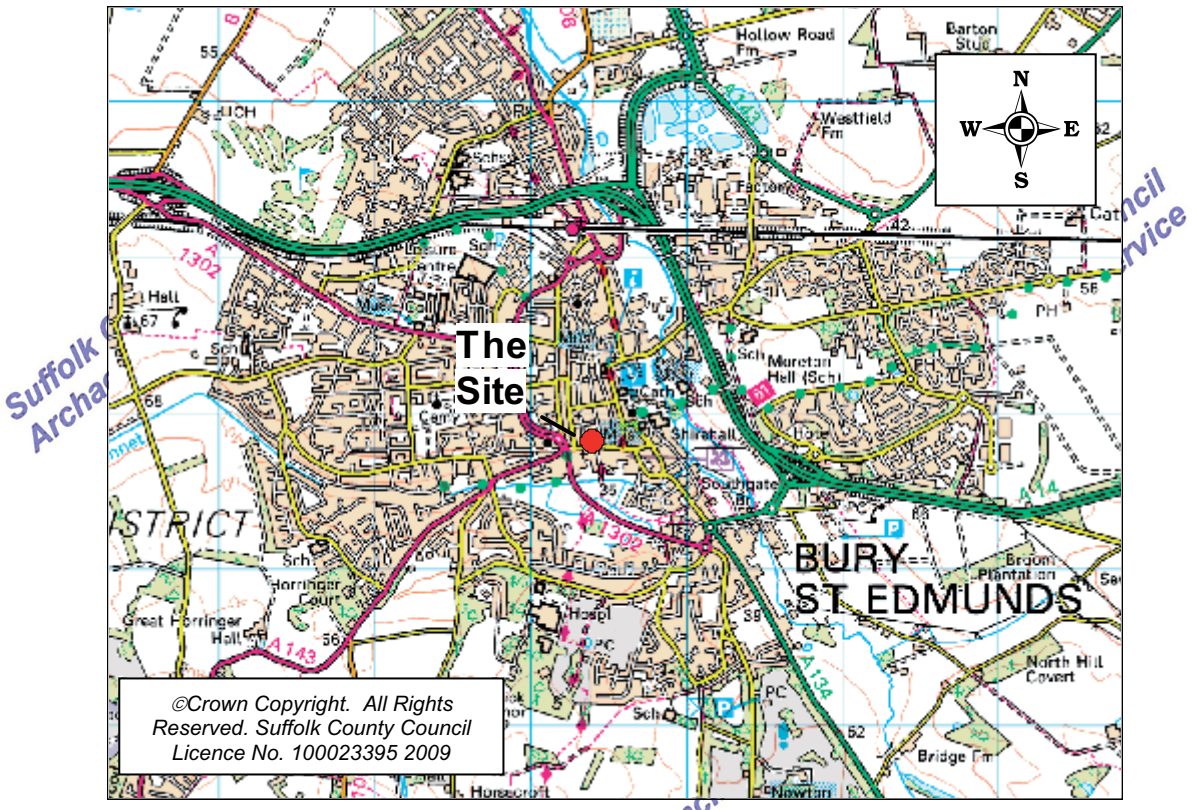


Figure 1. Site location plan

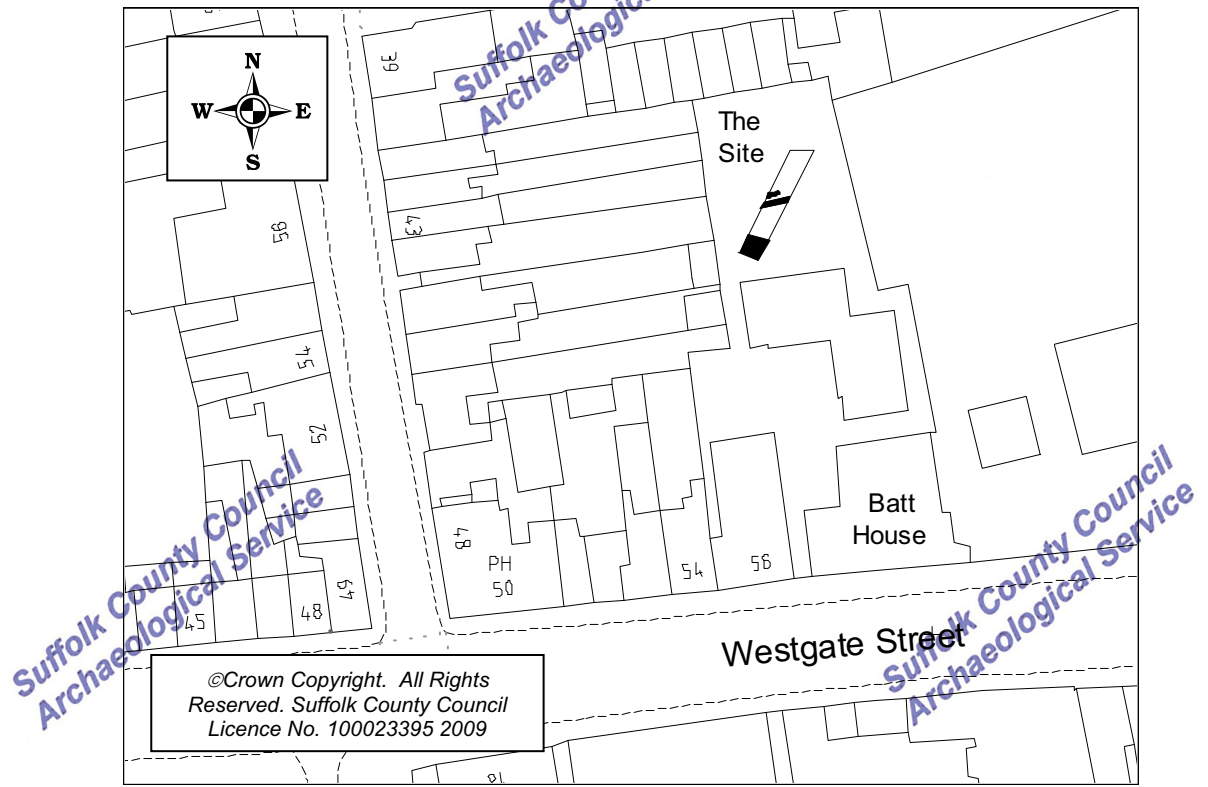


Figure 2. Site in relation to Westgate Street

## 5. Results

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The excavated trench was c.11.5m long and excavated diagonally across the garden (Figs. 2-4). Below the topsoil was a largely homogenous layer of green/brown silt extending to c.0.9m, 0002. While the fill was fairly homogenous, there were finds, (mostly of peg-tile and animal bones) and it was clear that although the layer was quite mixed, it had not been mechanically reworked. Beneath this over most of the trench was the top of natural chalk. The trench was excavated from south to north and at the south end a probable pit 0007 was uncovered. Due to the small size of the machine it was largely excavated before it was identified as a separate feature. Pit 0007 was c. 1.7m deep of which 0.9m was cut into natural subsoil of red silt and chalk. It comprised an upper fill, 0008, of grey/brown silt with chalk that contained occasional finds of animal bone, oyster shell and peg-tile fragments, no pottery was observed (although these finds were pulled out by machine and not retained all the peg-tile was identified as post medieval on site). The lower fill, 0009, was reddish silt with chalk fragments. No finds were identified from this layer. The edge of the feature on the south side was not visible; but from the shape of the upper fills in the section, which show a dip, it is suggested that the majority of the width of this feature was within the trench. It is possible that this feature was a ditch rather than a pit but there was insufficient evidence to be certain although the former interpretation is preferred. A gully 0005 ran diagonally across the trench; it was c.0.2m wide, 0.08m deep with straight sides and had a flat bottom. It contained grey brown silt and chalk. Immediately north of this feature was gully 0003; it was c. 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with more rounded sides; it terminated within the trench and a soil mark appears to indicate where a post may have stood although this did not reach the base of the feature (Fig.5 Section 2).

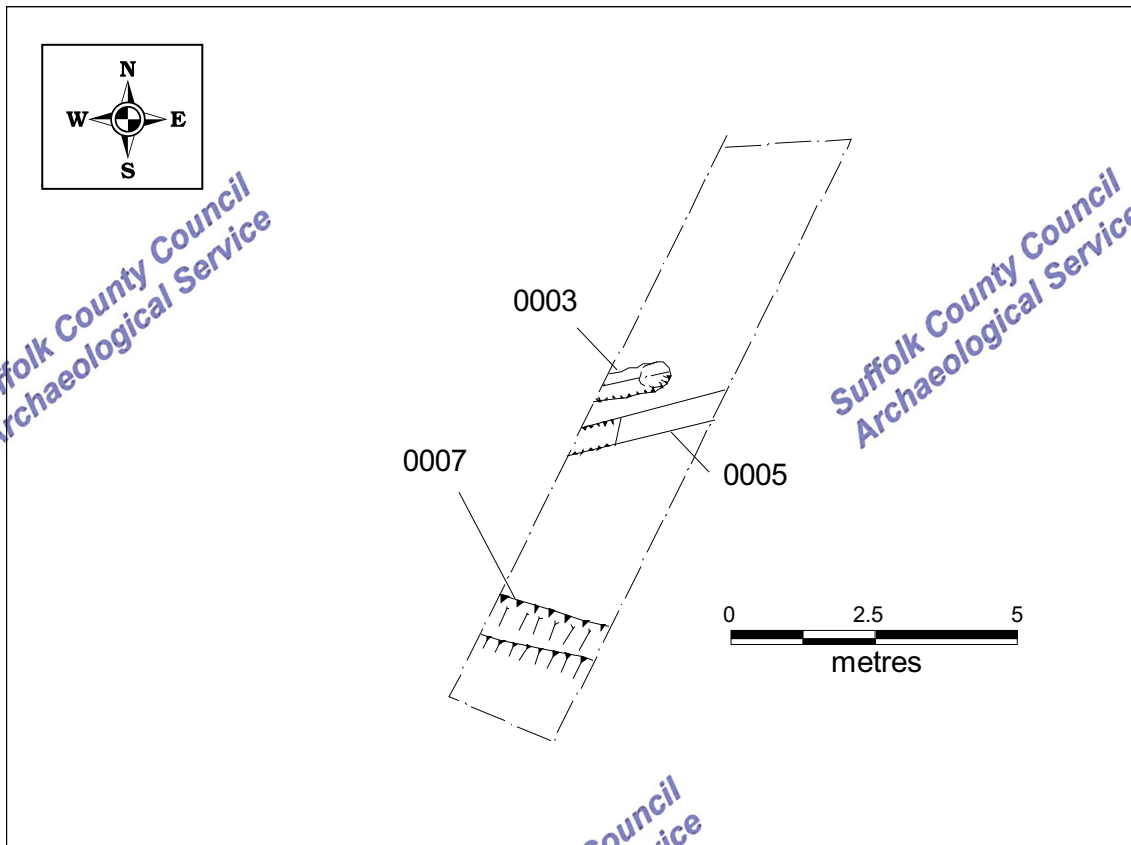
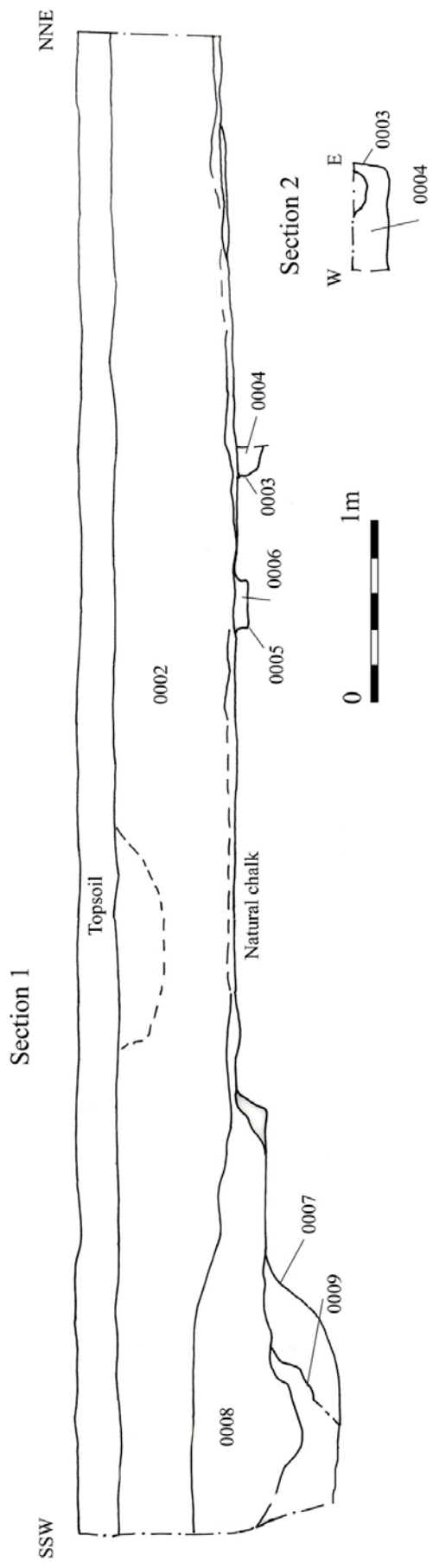


Figure 3. Site plan



Figure 4. Evaluation trench looking north



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Figure.5 Sections

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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### 6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from two contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0002	4	69	2	803	1	25	L18th-19th C
0003					2	23	Undated
Total	4	69	2	803	3	48	

Table 1 Bulk finds

### 6.2 Pottery

A total of four fragments of pottery was recovered from the evaluation (0.069kg). The assemblage has been fully catalogued and the data is on the site database. The ceramics were all from the fill of deposit 0002, an extensive spread, probably of garden soil, found under the topsoil. A single fragment of Bury Coarse Sandy ware was present as a residual find (L12th-14th C). The remainder of the pottery is post-medieval and consists of a large fragment of Glazed red earthenware (16th-18th C), an extremely abraded and laminated fragment of Post-medieval red earthenware, possibly a variant of Colchester Fabric 40 of the same date range (Cotter 2000 192), and a fragment of Yellow ware (L18th-19th C).

Only small quantities of pottery were found, which provide useful dating evidence for the post-medieval deposit 0002, but no ceramics were recovered from the underlying features. Some unstratified medieval wares were identified in previous work on the site, and post-medieval wares. None of the fragments from this evaluation are worthy of illustration and no further work on this material is required.

### 6.3 Ceramic building material

Two fragments of ceramic building material were collected from deposit 0002 (0.803kg). The remains of a large malting tile was retained for recording, although other fragments observed throughout the course of the evaluation were not retained. The tile is made in a fine, dark buff silty fabric (fscp) which contains occasional flint inclusions up to 4mm in length and sparse red clay pellets up to 4mm, surviving dimensions W170mm, H27mm. It is covered on the upper face with small perforations in groups of three, each one of which has a diameter of 5mm. These holes are located over much larger circular holes on the underside of the tile which are 23mm in diameter. The upper surface is worn overall.

The remains of a post-medieval rooftile was found in the same deposit. It is made in a medium sandy deposit with moderate red clay pellets (mscp). One of its surfaces is covered with a white deposit.

Malting tiles are common finds on excavations in the centre of Bury St Edmunds, and have been encountered before on the site. The tiles are likely to date from a 19th century malting in the vicinity, perhaps from land behind the street frontages.

#### **6.4 Animal bone**

Three fragments of animal bone were recovered (0.048kg). The remains of a small horn core was found in deposit 0002. A fragment of an immature and unfused long bone of a pig or sheep was present in 0003, together with the remains of another shaft of bone which had been broken longitudinally.

#### **6.5 Discussion of the material evidence**

Only a small quantity of finds was recovered from the evaluation. Pottery which is mainly post-medieval in date was found in the overlying deposit under the topsoil, with a single residual medieval sherd. No datable finds from the features beneath deposit 0002 were found.

### **7. Discussion**

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The trench revealed three features; two of these were parallel gullies, 0003 and 0005. Neither was substantial and they only penetrated a small way into the natural chalk. It was uncertain from what level they had been cut as they were identified below soil layer 0002. The ditches are broadly parallel with the property boundaries running east – west from Whiting Street and Westgate Street. It is suggested therefore that they were property divisions which predated the reworking of the garden soil. Two animal bones were recovered from ditch 0003 but there were no datable finds. It was uncertain, within the limits of the trenching whether feature 0007 was a ditch or a pit although the latter interpretation would be the most likely given the results from the monitoring of the earlier stages of the Batt House development during the 1990s that identified a number of medieval pits.

Layer 0002 was quite uniform in appearance but contained peg-tiles and occasional animal bones (many were observed during machining). The good survival of animal bones (presumably debris from various rubbish dumps) may be attributed to the very chalky soil and to the absence of mechanical cultivation. This evidence would be consistent with the ground having been manually cultivated. Supporting evidence for this interpretation is provided by Thomas Warren's map of Bury St Edmunds from 1747 that shows what appear to have been gardens or allotments set back from the street frontage. In general terms the quantity of finds from the evaluation was small with only a single sherd of medieval pottery. The malting tile that has been described is one of several from the site and is thought to be from the demolition of a malting on Westgate Street during the 19th century. The results of the evaluation are consistent with the findings of the earlier monitoring that were carried out towards the front of the site when the building was converted during the 1990s. This suggested medieval and post-medieval occupation of the street frontage, however the density of finds and features was in sharp contrast to areas such as High Baxter Street close to the town centre where large quantities of medieval pottery were recovered (Tester, 2001). While higher concentrations of medieval pottery are to be expected closer to the economic heart of the medieval town, the contrast is stark (it is difficult to make precise comparisons because of the nature of the work but while 80 sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from Batt House over 900 sherds were recovered from High Baxter Street). This is likely to reflect on the greater wealth and particularly of commercial activity closer to the medieval Great Market.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations**

The present evaluation revealed less evidence for both the medieval and post-medieval periods than the earlier work. This probably reflects on the site location that was set well back from Westgate Street itself. It is therefore recommended that no further archaeological work is necessary to establish the character of the site.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:arc\



Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Row, H, Parish boxes.

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The evaluation was carried out by Andrew Tester, Gemma Adams processed the finds and produced the section drawing; Richenda Goffin prepared the finds report.

## 11. Bibliography

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- Tester, A., 1995. Batt house, Bury St Edmunds.(BSE 135). A Report on the Archaeological Evaluation SCCAS Report No. 95/08
- Tester, A., 1996. Batt House, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 135). A Report on the Archaeological Monitoring SCCAS Report No. 96/37
- Tester, A., 2001. High Baxter Street, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 183). A Report on the Archaeological Excavations SCCAS Report No. 01/92

### 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.

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**Appendix 1**

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**Brief and Specification**

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## **Brief and Specification for Trenched Evaluation**

**BATT HOUSE, 56 WESTGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK**

***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 for the erection of a new building at Batt House, 56 Westgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 1QG (TL 8539 6382), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application SE/07/2009).
- 1.2 The proposed development area is located on the northern side of Westgate Street, in the centre of Bury St Edmunds (see accompanying plan). It is situated on the north side of the River Linnet, on chalk at c. 40 - 45.00m AOD.
- 1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within a historic settlement core (BSE 241). There is high potential for encountering medieval, and possibly earlier, occupation deposits at this location. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, before any groundworks take place. The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 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 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 (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.

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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.
- 1.10 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* [at the discretion of the developer].
- 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: Field Evaluation

- 3.1 A single linear trial trench is to be excavated, amounting to 9.00m in length across (or immediately adjacent to) the footprint of the new building. The trench is to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.20m 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 - 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).
- 3.8 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.
- 3.9 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. 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 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.
- 3.10 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.
- 3.11 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.12 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

- 3.13 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.
- 3.14 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.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.16 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.17 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

#### **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 fulfill 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 of Field 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 an 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 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.12 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>).
- 5.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. 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, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 5.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.17 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.

- 5.18 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.
- 5.19 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Tel: 01284 352197

Date: 8 December 2008

Reference: / BattHouseWestgate-BSE2008

**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.**

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Appendix 2

**Suffolk County Council  
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**Context List**

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## Appendix 2 BSE 328 OP list

Opno	Feature	Identifier	Finds	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0001				unstratified finds				
0002	0002	Layer	y	homogenous layer of grey silt. Contained occasional animal bone, oyster shell and fragments of pegtile (bright orange post medieval). Occasional disturbances from topsoil although mostly quite shallow, possibly redundant garden features.				
0003	0003	Gully		gully with possible post position in the end	chalk			
0004	0003	Fill	y	grey/brown silt mixed with chalk				0002
0005	0005	Gully		truncated base of gully. Flat bottomed and only 0.08m deep	chalk		chalk0	
0006	0005	Fill		grey/brown silt with much chalk.				0002
0007	0007	Pit		Elongated pit, or possibly ditch. C. 1.8m deep from surface. Slightly overdug during machining of the sides but edge on the south side uncertain (because it occurred at the edge of the trench).	chalk			
0008	0007	Pit fill		upper fill of 0007. Grey/brown silt containing some animal bone and oyster shell			0009	0002
0009	0007	Pit fill		Reddish silt (close to natural) primary fill			chalk	

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