

**Former Sentinel Works Site,
Northgate Avenue,
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk**

Archaeological Evaluation



for:
Terry Sprigings

on behalf of:
Wentworth Country Properties Ltd.

CA Project: SU0280
CA Report: SU0280_1
OASIS ID: cotswold2-421783
HER Ref: BSE 704

July 2021



Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0280
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OASIS ID: cotswold2-421783
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Document Control Grid						
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CONTENTS

SUMMARY	3
1. INTRODUCTION.....	4
2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND	5
3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES	5
4. METHODOLOGY	6
5. RESULTS	7
6. DISCUSSION.....	7
7. CA PROJECT TEAM	8
8. REFERENCES.....	8
APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS	
APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS	
APPENDIX C: OASIS REPORT FORM	
APPENDIX D: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION	

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

Fig. 1 Site location plan (1:25,000)

Fig. 2 Trench location plan (1:400)

Fig. 3 Trench 1, 2, 3 and 4: photographs

SUMMARY

Project name:	Former Sentinel Works Site
Location:	Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk
NGR:	612578 251197
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	28 June 2021
Planning reference:	19/1406/FUL
OASIS ID:	Cotswold2-421783
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Site Code:	BSE 704
HER Invoice No.	N/A

In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk.

Four trenches were excavated across the development area located to provide a representative sample of the readily available areas of the site. The site lies within close proximity to a potential Anglo-Saxon cemetery site and had the potential to reveal below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance, but no archaeological finds or features were observed within the four trenches.

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land comprising the former Sentinel Works, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 612578 251197; Fig. 1). This evaluation was commissioned by Terry Sprigings, on behalf of the client, Wentworth Country Properties Ltd.
- 1.2. The evaluation was required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019) as a condition of planning permission for the development of the site. The relevant planning application reference is 19/1406/FUL.
- 1.3. The evaluation was carried out according to a Brief (dated 07/05/2021) produced by the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), James Rolfe of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) and then addressed by a Written Scheme of Investigation, prepared by CA (Boulter 2021; Appendix D) and approved by SCCAS.
- 1.4. The evaluation was also in line with the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021) *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015). A monitoring visit did not take place due to the limited evaluation results, however there was a telephone conversation with James Rolfe of SCCAS prior to backfilling.

The site

- 1.5. The site is located in the St. Edmundsbury district of Suffolk, in the civil parish of Bury St. Edmunds and equates 0.29 hectares. The site lies at approximately 40m AOD, sloping moderately down to the east. It is bounded by Northgate Avenue to the east with residential properties immediately to the north, west and south with the playing fields of St. Benedict's School beyond to the south-west (Fig. 2).
- 1.6. While no superficial deposits are recorded, the site lies close to the mapped boundary with the Croxton Sand and Gravel Member which could be encountered in the trenches. These are sand and gravel deposits formed up to two million years

ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The bedrock geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), a sedimentary rock formed approximately seventy-two to ninety-four million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin, biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds of chalk. (BGS 2021).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The evaluation Brief states that the proposed development lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), in close proximity to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (BSE 005) and an undated inhumation cemetery (BSE 059). As a result, there was a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets within the site that would be damaged or completely destroyed by the process of development.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation was to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. The information obtained will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed development upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project was to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive.
- 3.2. Specific objectives of the evaluation, as outlined in the WSI, were to:

-
- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost

4. METHODOLOGY

- 4.1. The evaluation fieldwork comprised the excavation of four trenches measuring c.15m long by 2.10m wide (Fig. 2). The trenches were located to provide a representative sample of the readily available areas of the site.
- 4.2. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GPS. Overburden was stripped using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate.
- 4.3. Records were maintained in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.
- 4.4. No deposits were identified that required sampling.
- 4.5. Site data has been added onto a database and recorded using the County HER code BSE 704. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: Cotswold2-421783; Appendix C) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).
- 4.6. The archive from the evaluation is currently held by CA at their office in Suffolk. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the site archive will be deposited with the SCC Archaeological Archive. The archive will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and*

deposition of archaeological archives (ClfA 2014; updated October 2020) and the *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

Constraints

- 4.7. Trench 3 was shortened by c.9m due to the discovery of asbestos, whilst Trench 2 was shortened by 4.5m due to size of the machine and the constraints of the plot size.

5. RESULTS

- 5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Full descriptions of the trenches are provided in Appendix A and detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix B.
- 5.2. Four trenches were excavated across the development site. The trenches were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 2.10m wide toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Following excavation each trench was cleaned sufficiently to determine if archaeological remains were present. Basic trench information was recorded on pro-forma sheets and a photographic record was compiled. The trench and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector looking for the presence of archaeological artefacts, but none were recovered.

Trenches 1-4 (Figs 2 and 3)

- 5.3. Within the four trenches a modern made ground deposit of tarmac and hardcore (c.0.40-0.45m thick) directly overlay a subsoil deposit of mid orange, brown soft silty sand that contained occasional gravel inclusions (c.0.20-0.45m thick), that in turn overlay the natural geological substrate of light orange-brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions and patches of solid chalk. No archaeological finds or features were observed within the trenches and the only discoveries were single treethrows identified in Trenches 2 and 4 and modern truncations within Trenches 1, 2 and 4.

6. DISCUSSION

- 6.1. No archaeological finds or features were observed in the trenches. While the existence of individual isolated archaeological features away from the trenches cannot be specifically excluded, it is unlikely that large numbers of archaeological features were present on the site, and that the proposed development will have a

significant impact on archaeological remains. The final decision on whether further work is required rests with SCCAS.

Confidence Rating

- 6.2. The conditions for the evaluation were good and the work took place in dry and overcast weather conditions. Full co-operation was received from all parties and a high degree of confidence is attached to the results of the evaluation.

7. CA PROJECT TEAM

The fieldwork and the report element of the project were undertaken by Martin Cuthbert BA (Hons) ACIfA. The report illustrations were prepared by Krissy Moore. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Stuart Boulter BSc (Hons) MCIfA who also edited the report.

8. REFERENCES

ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit

ClfA 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Reading)

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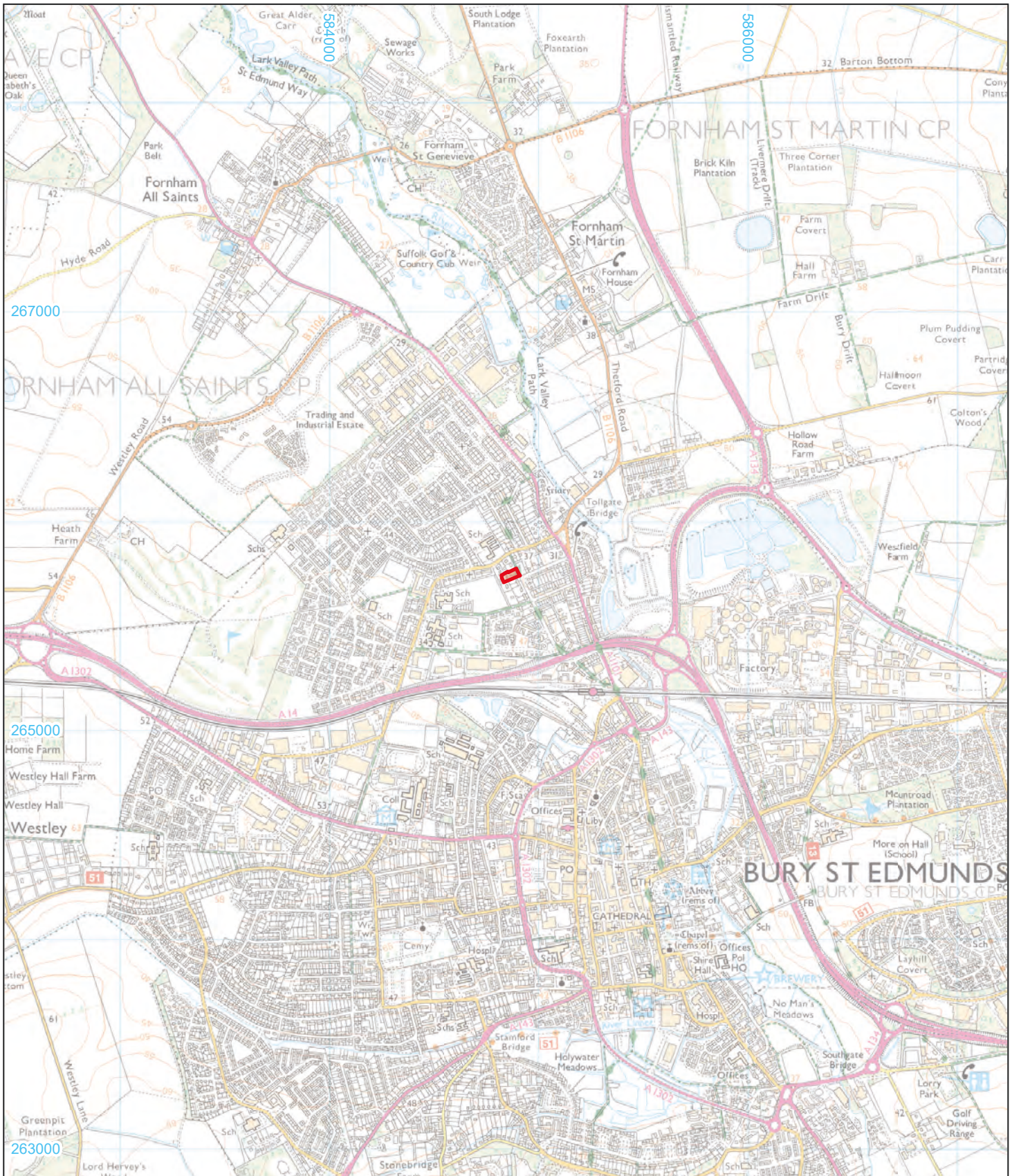
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SCCAS, 2019, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

SCCAS, 2021, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*



 Site boundary



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Ordnance Survey 0100031673



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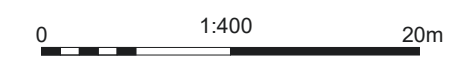
PROJECT TITLE
BSE 704 Sentinel Works, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY KM	PROJECT NO. SU0280	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY DJB	DATE 01/07/2021	1
APPROVED BY MC	SCALE@A4 1:25,000	



- Site boundary
- Evaluation trench
- Modern
- Natural



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PROJECT TITLE
 BSE 704 Sentinel Works, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
 Trench location plan

DRAWN BY KM CHECKED BY DJB APPROVED BY MC	PROJECT NO. SU0280 DATE 01/07/2021 SCALE@A3 1:400	FIGURE NO. 2
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Trench 1, looking north-east (scales 1m)



Trench 2, looking south-east (scales 1m)



Trench 3, looking south-west (scales 1m)



Trench 4, looking south-east (scales 1m)

APPENDIX A: TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS

Trench Number	Length	Width	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	12.83	2.10	WSW-ENE	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk	0.65	Modern made ground over subsoil and natural 1 modern feature	No archaeology	101, 103, 102
2	10.51	2.10	NNW-SSE	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk	0.65	Modern made ground over subsoil and natural 1 bioturbation 1 modern posthole with post	No archaeology	201, 202, 203
3	5.81	2.10	ENE-WSW	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk	0.85	Modern made ground over subsoil and natural Asbestos coated cables hindered further excavation of the trench length	No archaeology	301, 302, 303
4	15.51	2.10	NNW-SSE	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk	0.65	Modern made ground over subsoil and natural 1 bioturbation 1 modern footing 1 modern posthole with post	No archaeology	401, 402, 403

APPENDIX B: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Trench	Category	Description	Depth	Over	Under
101	1	Deposit	Tarmac and hardcore - Modern made ground	0.40	102	
102	1	Layer	Orange mid brown silty sand occ. gravel - Subsoil	0.25	103	101
103	1	Layer	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk patches - natural			102
201	2	Deposit	Tarmac and hardcore - Modern made ground	0.40	202	
202	2	Layer	Orange mid brown silty sand occ. Gravel - Subsoil	0.25	203	201
203	2	Layer	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk patches - natural			202
301	3	Deposit	Tarmac and hardcore - Modern made ground	0.40	302	
302	3	Layer	Orange mid brown silty sand occ. Gravel - Subsoil	0.45	303	301
303	3	Layer	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk patches - natural			302
401	4	Deposit	Tarmac and hardcore - Modern made ground	0.45	402	
402	4	Layer	Orange mid brown silty sand occ. gravel - Subsoil	0.20	403	401
403	4	Layer	Orange light brown sand with occ. gravel and chalk patches - natural			402

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OASIS ID: cotswold2-421783

Project details

Project name	Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds
Short description of the project	In June 2021, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation at the Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk. Four trenches were excavated across the development area located to provide a representative sample of the readily available areas of the site. The site lies within close proximity to a potential Saxon cemetery site and had the potential to reveal below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance, but no archaeological finds or features were observed within the four trenches.
Project dates	Start: 28-06-2021 End: 28-06-2021
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSE704 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	19/1406/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SU0280 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 2 - Offices
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation

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Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds
Postcode	IP32 6BZ
Study area	0.29 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 84852 65734 52.215252472697 2.17068997404 52 12 54 N 002 10 14 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0.4m Max: 0.4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeology (Suffolk)
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Martin Cuthbert
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wentworth Country Properties Ltd.

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Digital Archive ID	BSE704
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archive
Paper Archive ID	BSE704
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Photograph","Report","Survey ","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk - Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cuthbert, M.

Other bibliographic details	SU0280_1
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Entered by	martin cuthbert (martin.cuthbert@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
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**Former Sentinel Works Site,
Northgate Avenue,
Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk**

*Written Scheme of Investigation for
an Archaeological Evaluation*



for:
Terry Sprigings

on behalf of:
Wentworth Country Properties Ltd.

CA Project: SU0280
OASIS ID: cotswold2-421783
HER Ref: BSE 704

May 2021



Former Sentinel Works Site, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: SU0280
OASIS ID: cotswold2-421783
HER reference: BSE 704

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A	April 2021	S. Boulter	James Rolfe	Submitted	Curatorial Review	

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CONTENTS

	<i>Summary Project Details</i>	3
1.	INTRODUCTION.....	4
2.	ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND.....	5
3.	AIMS AND OBJECTIVES.....	5
4.	METHODOLOGY.....	6
5.	PROGRAMME.....	11
6.	PROJECT STAFF.....	12
7.	POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING.....	12
	<i>Reporting</i>	12
	<i>Archive deposition</i>	15
8.	HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT.....	16
9.	INSURANCES.....	16
10.	MONITORING.....	16
11.	QUALITY ASSURANCE.....	17
12.	PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT.....	18
13.	STAFF TRAINING AND CPD.....	18
14.	REFERENCES.....	18
	APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS.....	20
	APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES.....	23

Fig. 1 Site Location

Fig. 2 Proposed trench plan

Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Land between Norwich Road and Pesthouse Lane	
	Parish/County	Barham/Suffolk	
	Grid Reference	590070 243750	
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation	
	Size of Area	c.1.79 hectares	
	Access	Pesthouse Lane	
	Planning proposal	Residential	
Staffing	No. of personnel (CA)	Estimated as Project Officer + 3 archaeologists/surveyor and metal detectorist	
	No. of subcontractor personnel	Mechanical excavator driver	
Project dates	Start date	Spring/Summer 2021	
	Fieldwork duration	Projected as up to four days (with contingencies)	
Reference codes	Site Code	BSE 704	
	OASIS No.	Cotswold2-421783	
	Planning Application No.	0085/17	
	CA Jobcode	SU0270	
Key persons	Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	
	Project Officer	Martin Cuthbert	
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt, Mike Green or Matt Stevens	
Hire details	Plant	NA	-
	Welfare	NA	-
	Tool-hire	NA	-

Personnel and contact numbers

Cotswold Archaeology; Suffolk Office	Project Managers	Stuart Boulter (fieldwork)	01449 900122
		Rhiannon Gardner (fieldwork)	01449 900125
		Joanna Caruth (post-excavation)	01449 900121
	Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	H&S	Rhiannon Gardner	01449 900125
EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124	
Client	Client	Wentworth Country Properties Ltd	-
	Client Contact	Terry Sprigings	01359 233148
	Consultant	NA	-
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	James Rolfe (SCCAS)	01284 741225
			07720 210086
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

1. INTRODUCTION

- 1.1. This document is a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation on land comprising the former Sentinel Works, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 612578 251197). The WSI has been prepared for Terry Sprigings of Wentworth Country Properties Ltd.
- 1.2. Planning Application 19/1406/FUL attracted a planning condition requiring a programme of archaeological investigation. The scope of the required archaeological works are detailed in a Brief prepared by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) archaeologist James Rolfe, the archaeological advisors to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), in a document dated 7th May 2021. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers the trenched evaluation only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required as a consequence of the results of the evaluation would be subject to new documentation
- 1.3. In this instance, the archaeological evaluation will comprise trial-trenching.
- 1.4. This WSI has been guided in its composition by *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014; updated 2020), the SCC Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS 2021), the *EAA Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Planning Note 3* (English Heritage 2008), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MORPHE): Project Manager's Guide* (EH 2006) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix B.

The site

- 1.5. The Brief states that the entire c.0.3 hectares development site will be subjected to trenching (Fig. 2). The site lies at approximately 40m AOD, sloping moderately down to the east. It is bounded by Northgate Avenue to the east with residential properties immediately to the north, west and south with the playing fields of St. Benedict's School beyond to the south-west.
- 1.6. While no superficial deposits are recorded, the site lies close to the mapped boundary with the Croxton Sand and Gravel Member which could be encountered in the trenches. These are sand and gravel deposits formed up to two million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age

conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin, detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater, they can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and inter-glacial periods during the Quaternary. The bedrock geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated), a sedimentary rock formed approximately seventy-two to ninety-four million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas. These sedimentary rocks are shallow-marine in origin, biogenic and detrital, generally comprising carbonate material (coccoliths), forming distinctive beds of chalk. (BGS 2021). Further details of both bedrock geology and superficial deposits can be obtained online at: <https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> .

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 2.1. The evaluation Brief states that the site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER) in close proximity to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery (BSE 005) and an undated inhumation cemetery (BSE 059). As a result, there is a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets within the site that will be damaged or completely destroyed by the process of development. **NB: A full HER search of an area encompassing a c.1km radius of the site will be undertaken as part of the evaluation works and included in the subsequent report unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.**

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

- 3.1. The general objective of the evaluation is to provide further information on the likely archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date and state of preservation. This information will enable SCCAS to identify and assess the particular significance of any archaeological heritage assets within the site, consider the impact of the proposed reservoir upon that significance and, if appropriate, develop strategies to avoid or minimise conflict between heritage asset conservation and the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019). A further objective of the project is to compile a stable, ordered, accessible project archive (see Section 7).

3.2. The SCCAS Brief (Section 4.2) states the specific aims of the evaluation are to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

3.3. Any archaeological remains that are identified will be put into their local and regional context with reference to the East Anglian Regional Research Agenda (Medleycott 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. SCCAS will be informed in writing at least ten days in advance of the proposed start date of the fieldwork. Subsequently, during the course of the project (both fieldwork and post-excavation), SCCAS will be regularly informed regarding developments. Any changes proposed by the CA Project Manager (Stuart Boulter) to the following specifications and methodologies will also be communicated directly to SCCAS (James Rolfe) for approval.

4.2. The evaluation will initially comprise the excavation of a combined trench length of 60m (4 x 15m long by 1.8m wide trenches) (Fig. 2). A further 20m length of trench will be held in reserve for a second stage of evaluation if required by SCCAS to examine the preservation beneath the extant buildings once they have been demolished down to ground level, but prior to their footings being grubbed out.

4.3. The trenches have been located to provide a representative sample of the readily available areas of the site (Fig. 2).

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- 4.4. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology *Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services*. The locations of the trenches may need to be adjusted on site to account for currently unidentified services and other constraints, but only with the approval of the archaeological advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded using Leica GPS.
- 4.5. The trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket; plant, including breaker attachment if required, will be provided by the client. Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench. Machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first significant archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first) or at a depth where health and safety considerations make further excavation without trench support problematic. Should the depth of the archaeological deposits be such that unsupported excavation cannot continue, beyond that which can be provided by stepping the trench edges, there will be discussions with SCCAS regarding the need to proceed; if deeper excavation is deemed necessary by SCCAS then other methods such as formal shoring may be employed and will represent an additional expense to the client. Where deep excavations need to be left open overnight, security fencing will be erected.
- 4.6. No formal reinstatement of the trenches will be undertaken with the spoil simply replaced and levelled using the mechanical excavator.
- 4.7. Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*. Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual*. Photographs (high resolution digital images; unprocessed Raw files of at least 10 megapixels with a APS-C sensor or larger) will be taken as appropriate.

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- 4.8. Unless agreed with SCCAS, all archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the accepted guidance documents (see Section 1.4). Where complex or unexpected deposits are encountered or those that are suitable for mechanical excavation, they will be discussed with SCCAS to agree an excavation strategy.
- 4.9. Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will, wherever possible, be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified above. Wherever possible excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains, either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date. However, the general assumption is that a minimum of 1m wide slots will be manually excavated across the width of linear features, while for discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be requested by SCCAS. Stratified deposits will be cleaned manually and then sampled by sondage unless it is agreed with SCCAS that at the evaluation stage of the project the deposit should remain intact. Where complex stratigraphy is encountered, provision will be made to record long trench-sections. It is assumed that unless agreed with SCCAS that all features will be sampled.
- 4.10. Metal detector searches (non-discriminating against iron), undertaken by an experienced metal-detectorist (CA staff Steve Hunt, Matt Stevens or Michael Green), will take place throughout the project. This will include prior to the trenches being dug, during the machine excavation and the subsequent hand-excavation phase as well as scanning the upcast spoil. Metal finds recovered which are not from hand-excavated features will have their location recorded by GPS.
- 4.11. Should circumstances on site require additional security measures, for example fencing, then the client will be informed and the additional measures put in place.

Artefacts

- 4.12. Artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*. Artefacts will be collected and bagged by context. Artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for

large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Subject to SCACS approval, such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.

- 4.13. All finds will be brought back to the CA Suffolk premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Where possible, finds analysis work will be undertaken in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists (see below).

Environmental remains

- 4.14. Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. This will follow the Historic England environmental sampling guidelines outlined in *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011), and *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*. The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close consultation with the CA Environmental Officer and, if necessary, the Heritage England Science Advisor (currently Zoe Outram), but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.
- 4.15. Secure, phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures, will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits (where excavated; see *Human remains*, below) will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples will be taken for the recovery of slag and hammerscale. Sample sizes will be a minimum of 40 litres, or 100% of the context where deemed more suitable.
- 4.16. Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples will be considered for the recovery of waterlogged remains (including insects, molluscs and pollen) and any charred remains. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits, such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeochannels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from suitable deposits as appropriate to allow soil and

sediment description/interpretation, as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

- 4.17. The need for more specialist samples (such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology) will be evaluated on site. If required, any such samples will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialists.
- 4.18. The processing of samples will be undertaken in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the *Environmental Archaeology, A guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation* (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

Treasure

- 4.19. Should items considered to be Treasure as detailed in the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein, be identified the following guidelines will be followed.
- The client (and landowner if different) and SCCAS curator will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer and Coroner within fourteen days of discovery or identification. The British Museum will subsequently be informed of the find.
 - Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at CA and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
 - Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward which, in this instance, would be 100% of the market value. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to CA and the project archive.

Employees of CA, or volunteers etc. present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

Human remains

4.20. In this instance, there is considered to be some potential for the discovery of human remains (skeletal or cremated); at all times they should be treated with due decency and respect. SCCAS will be informed immediately upon the discovery of human remains. For each situation, the following actions are to be undertaken:

- The general principle will be that human burials should not be disturbed without good reason. However, investigation of human remains should be undertaken to an extent sufficient for adequate evaluation. Therefore, a suspected burial feature (inhumation or cremated bone deposit) will be investigated by small slots hand-excavated across any suspected burial features (inhumations or cremated bone deposits) in order to confirm the presence and condition of any human bone. Once confirmed as human, the buried remains will not normally be disturbed through any further investigation at the evaluation stage, and will be left *in situ* where possible unless further disturbance is absolutely unavoidable and required by SCCAS.
- Where further disturbance is unavoidable, or full exhumation of the remains is deemed necessary by SCCAS, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice (a MOJ licence will be obtained prior to exhumation). All excavation and post-excavation processes will be in accordance with the standards set out in *ClfA Technical Paper No 7 Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (ClfA 2017) with reference to *IFA Technical Paper No. 13, Excavation and Post-excavation Treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains* (McKinley, J. I. and Roberts, C. A. 1993).

5. PROGRAMME

5.1. It is anticipated that the project fieldwork will require up to three days on site with a team of two archaeologists, while analysis of the results and subsequent reporting will take up to eight weeks depending on the complexity of any archaeology present and the quantity of artefacts recovered.

6. PROJECT STAFF

- 6.1. This project will be under the management of Stuart Boulter MCIfA, Project Manager, CA. The Project Manager will direct the overall conduct of the evaluation during the period of fieldwork. Day-to-day responsibility will, however, rest with the Project Leader, who will be on-site throughout the project.
- 6.2. The field team is projected to consist of two staff (a Project Officer and an Archaeologist).
- 6.3. Specialists who may be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are as follows:
- **Ceramics:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Steve Benfield (CA)
 - **Metalwork:** Ed McSloy MCIfA (CA), Ruth Beveridge (CA)
 - **Flint:** Jacky Sommerville PCIfA (CA), Mike Green (CA)
 - **Animal bone:** Andy Clarke BA (Hons) MA (CA), Matty Holmes BSc MSc ACIfA (freelance), Julie Curl (freelance)
 - **Human bone:** Sharon Clough MCIfA (CA), Sue Anderson (freelance)
 - **Environmental remains:** Sarah Wyles MCIfA (CA), Anna West (CA)
 - **Conservation:** Pieta Greeves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)
 - **Geoarchaeology:** Dr Keith Wilkinson (ARCA), Martin Bates (UWTSD)
- 6.4. Depending on the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered, it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by CA is given as Appendix A.

7. POST-EXCAVATION, REPORTING AND ARCHIVING

Reporting

- 7.1. Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and other appropriate guidelines. A recommendation will be made regarding material deemed suitable for disposal/dispersal in line with the collection policy of the relevant archive depository which, in this case, will be the SCCAS store.

7.2. An illustrated typescript report will be compiled on the evaluation results. This report will include:

- an abstract preceding the main body of the report, containing the essential elements of the results;
- a summary of the project's background;
- a description and illustration of the site location;
- a methodology of the works undertaken;
- integration of, or cross-reference to, appropriate cartographic and documentary evidence and the results of other research undertaken, where relevant to the interpretation of the evaluation results;
- a description of the evaluation results;
- an interpretation of the evaluation results, including a consideration of the results within their wider local/regional context;
- a site location plan at an appropriate scale on an Ordnance Survey (or equivalent) base-map;
- a plan showing the locations of the trenches in relation to the site boundaries;
- plans of each trench, or part of trench, in which archaeological features were recorded. These plans will be at an appropriate scale to allow the nature of the features to be shown and understood. Plans will show the orientation of trenches in relation to north. Section drawing locations will also be shown on these plans. Archaeologically sterile areas will not normally be illustrated;
- appropriate section drawings of trenches and archaeological features. These drawings will include OD heights and will be at scales appropriate to the stratigraphic detail being represented. Drawings will show orientation in relation to north/south/east/west;
- photographs showing significant archaeological features and deposits that are referred to in the text. All photographs will contain appropriate scales, the size of which will be noted in the photograph captions;
- summary tables of the recorded contexts and recovered artefacts;
- a summary of the contents of the project archive and details of its location;
- specialist assessment or analysis reports (where undertaken). Specialist artefact and palaeoenvironmental assessments will take into account the wider local/regional contexts and will include:
 - specialist aims and objectives;

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- processing methodologies (where relevant);
 - any known biases in recovery, or problems of contamination/residuality;
 - quantities of material; types of material present; distribution of material;
 - for environmental material, a statement on abundance, diversity and preservation;
 - a summary and discussion of the results, to include significance in a local and regional context.

7.3. The draft evaluation report will be distributed to the client, their consultant and the project curators (SCCAS) for review prior to finalisation. All copies of the report (draft and final) will be issued in pdf format both digitally and, if requested, as hard copy.

7.4. A digital vector trench plan compatible with QGIS software, which also shows the location of the recorded archaeological features and excavated sections, will be submitted to the Suffolk HER with the final report

Academic and public dissemination

7.5. Given the limited nature of this project, it is anticipated that the need for academic publication will be limited. However, where positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared for inclusion in the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It will also be included in the project report and submitted to SCCAS by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes (whichever is sooner).

7.6. Subject to any contractual constraints, a summary of information from the project will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain (cotswold2-421783). This will include a digital (pdf) copy of the final report, which will also appear on the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) website once the OASIS record has been verified.

7.7. A digital (pdf) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via CA's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page (<http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>).

Archive deposition

- 7.8. All artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA technical manuals and SCCAS guidelines.
- 7.9. An ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (ClfA 2014; updated 2020), *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (SCCAS 2019), *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and *Standard and Guide to Best Practice for Archaeological Archiving in Europe: EAC Guidelines 1* (Europae Archaeologia Consilium 2019).
- 7.10. Depending on the nature and scope of any subsequent programme of archaeological mitigation works at the site, the evaluation archive may be combined with that for any subsequent works and deposited as a single archive. Confirmation of this will be included in any forthcoming WSI or updated Project Design (UPD).
- 7.11. CA will make arrangements with SCCAS for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

Selection strategy

- 7.12. As noted in para. 4.12, artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and unstratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest. All artefacts from stratified excavated contexts will be collected, except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained.
- 7.13. The site-selected material archive returned to the CA offices will be reviewed following analysis. Stakeholders will make selection decisions based on CA Finds Manager/Officer reports and selection recommendations. The selection will take place during archive compilation. After discussion with the relevant museum Curator and the CA Finds Managers/Officers, it is possible that no material postdating AD 1800 will be retained for inclusion in the preserved archive.

Digital archive

- 7.14. A digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). This archive will be compiled in accordance with the *ADS Guidelines for Depositors*.

Data management

- 7.15. All born-digital and digitally-transferred project data created during fieldwork and post-excavation (other than duplicated files) will be stored by CA. Upon project completion and deposition, the data will be transferred to a secure external server. Data will be selected for inclusion in the final digital archive, as detailed below. It is proposed that data selection will occur following completion of post-excavation work.
- 7.16. Selected digital files will be transferred to SCCAS with the documentary and material archive and to the ADS, in line with the relevant guidance and standards for both organisations. In adherence to CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017), it is proposed that the selected files will include final versions only. Digital photographs will be selected for inclusion in the archive in line with CA's *Guidelines for essential archive tasks and the preparation of archives* (2017) and *Digital Image Capture and File Storage: Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015). Data produced by external specialists or sub-contractors will be granted under license to CA to allow inclusion in the digital archive as required.

8. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

- 8.1. CA will conduct all works in accordance with the Health and Safety at Work Act 1974 and all subsequent health and safety legislation, as well as the CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System (SHE). Any client/developer/Principal Contractor policies and/or procedures will also be followed. A site-specific Construction Phase Plan (form SHE 017) will be formulated prior to commencement of fieldwork.

9. INSURANCES

- 9.1. CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000.

10. MONITORING

- 10.1. SCCAS officers are responsible for monitoring all archaeological work within Suffolk (including fieldwork, post-excavation and archiving) and will be notified of the start of site works and will be given the opportunity to visit the evaluation and check on the quality and progress of the site works during an appropriately timed pre-arranged visit. No trenches will be backfilled before being signed off by SCCAS.

10.2. However, while the present Covid-19 pandemic is in progress, SCCAS have periodically reduced and sometimes ceased to undertake site visits and have issued guidelines regarding remote monitoring. Should remote monitoring be needed for this project, the requirements would be as follows:

- All features present, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI
- GPS plans showing what is present, with context numbers included and which features have had environmental samples taken
- Running phase plans
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Photographs of features (Please note all photographs should be taken at appropriate times of day and not in bad lighting conditions and once trenches, sections, features have been cleaned)
- Overall site shots from an elevated point or pole cam if possible
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be addressed.

11. QUALITY ASSURANCE

11.1. CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the Code of Conduct (CIfA 2019) and the *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* (CIfA 2014; updated 2020). All CA Project Managers hold Member status within the CIfA.

CA operates an internal quality assurance system as follows: projects are overseen by a Project Manager, who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive, who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors and, in cases of dispute, recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

12. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

- 12.1. It is not anticipated that this evaluation will afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the evaluation results will be made publicly available on the ADS and CA websites, as set out in Section 7.

13. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

- 13.1. CA has a fully documented mandatory performance management system for all staff. This system reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning career development programme for its staff. This ensures a consistent and high-quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.
- 13.2. As part of CA's requirement for continuing professional development, all members of staff are required to maintain a personal development plan and an associated log; these are reviewed within the performance management system.

14. REFERENCES

British Geological Survey 2020 *Geology of Britain Viewer*

<https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/geology-of-britain-viewer/> Accessed
18th January 2020

CIfA 2014 (updated 2019), *Code of Conduct* (Reading)

CIfA 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*

CIfA 2014 (updated 2020), *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Reading)

CIfA 2017, *Updated Guidelines to the Standards for recording Human Remains* (Reading)

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- Ministry of Housing, Communities & Local Government 2019 *National Planning Policy Framework*
- Rolf, J., 2021, Sentinel Works, Northgate Avenue, Bury St. Edmunds, Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (SCCAS)
- SCCAS, 2021, *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation*
- SCCAS, 2019, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk, Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

APPENDIX A: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton) Sarah Percival MA MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance) Steve Benfield BA (CA)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance) Sue Anderson, M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
South-West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance) Kieron Heard (freelance) Richenda Goffin BA MCIFA (CA)
Ceramic building material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance) Richenda Goffin (Roman painted wall plaster) CBM, BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield BA (CA)

Other finds

Small finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Richenda Goffin, (non-metalwork) BA MCIFA (CA) Steve Benfield (CA) Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr I Riddler (freelance) Dr Alison Sheridan, National Museum of Scotland
Metal artefacts	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr I Riddler (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA) Michael Green (CA) Sarah Bates BA (freelance)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)

Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage) Dr Sarah Paynter (Historic England) Dr Rachel Tyson (freelance) Dr Hugh Wilmott (University of Sheffield)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Ruth Beveridge (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance) Jude Plouviez (freelance) Dr Andrew Brown (British Museum) Dr Richard Kelleher (Fitzwilliam Museum) Dr Philip de Jersey (Ashmolean Museum)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance) Dr Sue Harrington (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD Lynne Keys (freelance)
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)
Biological remains	
Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance) Julie Curl (freelance) Lorrain Higbee (Wessex Archaeology)
Human bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA) Sue Anderson M Phil, MCIFA, FSA (freelance)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Anna West BSc (CA) Val Fryer (freelance)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred plant remains	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance) Dr Esther Cameron (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)

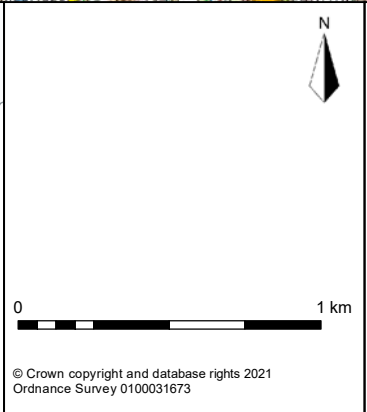
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London) Dr Mike Allen (Allen Environmental Archaeology)
Scientific dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Bayesian chronological modelling	Dr Derek Hamilton (SUERC) Professor John Hines (Cardiff University)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation) Julia Park-Newman (Conservation Services, freelance)


APPENDIX B: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

- AAF 2007 *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation*. Archaeological Archives Forum
- AAI&S 1988 *The Illustration of Lithic Artefacts: A guide to drawing stone tools for specialist reports*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 9
- AAI&S 1994 *The Illustration of Wooden Artefacts: An Introduction and Guide to the Depiction of Wooden Objects*. Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors Paper 11
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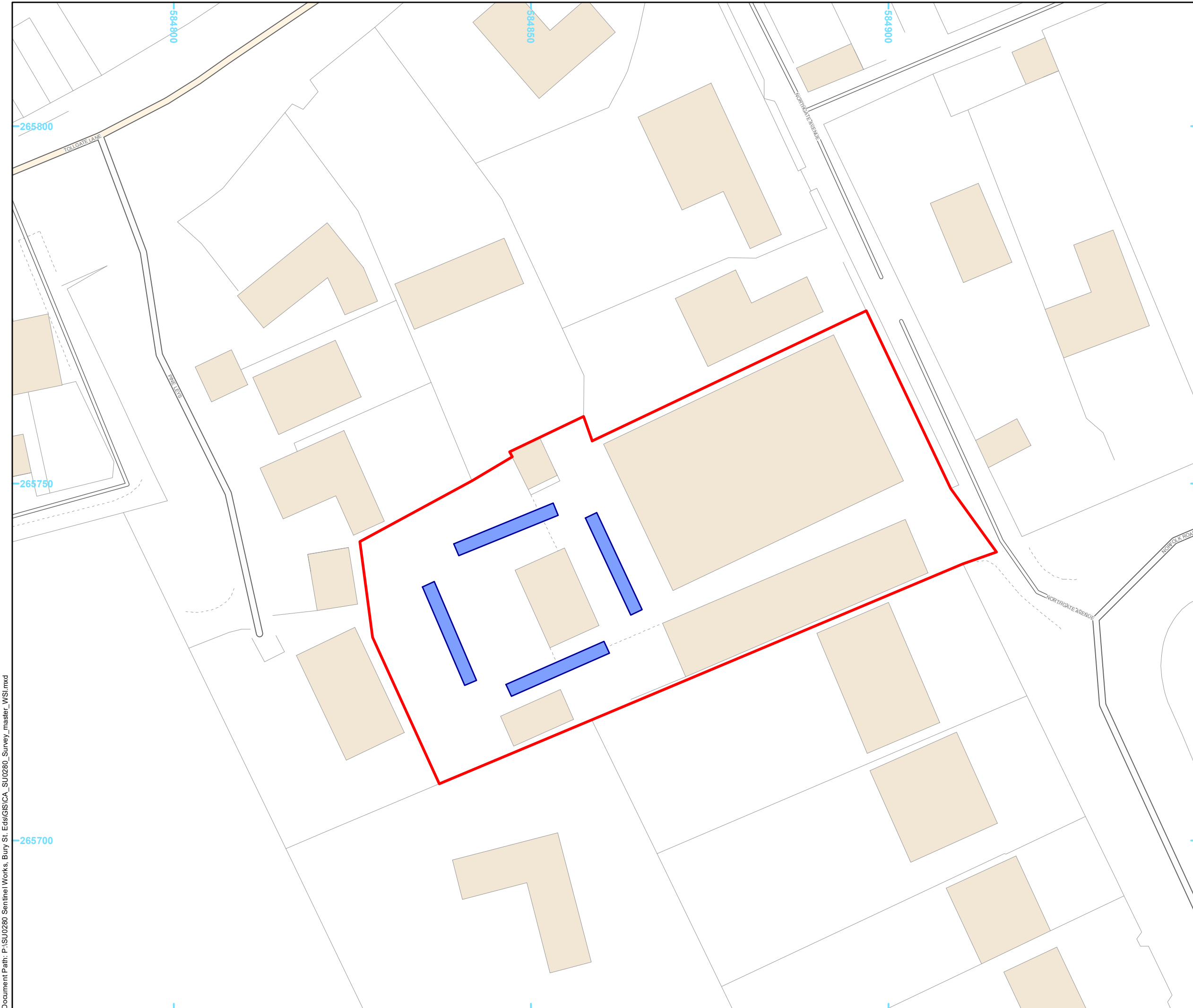


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PROJECT TITLE
Sentinel Works, Bury St. Edmunds

FIGURE TITLE
Site location plan

DRAWN BY	CB	PROJECT NO.	SU0280	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	KW	DATE	20/05/2021	1
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE @ A4	1:25,000	



Legend

- Site boundary
- Proposed evaluation trench



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PROJECT TITLE
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Bury St Edmonds

FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	CB	PROJECT NO	SU0280	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	SB	DATE	21/05/2021	2
APPROVED BY	SB	SCALE@A3	1:500	

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