

Erection of Extensions at 82 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Planning application: SE/11/0240

HER Ref: BSE 369

Archaeological Monitoring Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(July 2012)

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Site details for HER

Name: 82 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2RA

Client: Mr & Mrs R Ford

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: SE/11/0240

Development: Erection of side extensions

Date of fieldwork: 10 June, 2011 (first extension) & 7 June, 2012 (second extension)

HER Ref: BSE 369

OASIS Ref: johnnewm1-130212

Grid ref: TL 8532 6291

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Summary: Bury St Edmunds, 82 Hardwick Lane (BSE 369, TL 8532 6291) monitoring of ground works for two extensions did not reveal any archaeological finds or features (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs R Ford).

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr & Mrs R Ford commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application SE/11/0240. The monitoring requirements were set out in a Brief and Specification set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to satisfy this condition (see Appendix II). This application concerns the erection of side extensions to 82 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds.

1.2 The site at 82 Hardwick Lane is located within an area of recent development towards the southern edge of Bury St Edmunds, some 1,000m from the historic town centre and c500m south of the River Linnet, a tributary of the River Lark, at c40m OD (see Fig. 1). Soils in the area are light and well drained over glaciofluvially derived sands and gravel with occasional outcrops of chalk. Anglo-Saxon inhumations have been recorded less than 100m to the east (County Historic Environment Record BSE 007) and c250m to the west (BSE 028). A further undated burial was recorded c130m to the east. These burials are situated overlooking the floodplain of the River Linnet, and are dispersed along it. The application area therefore had potential to contain further, related, evidence of Early Anglo-Saxon activity which would be disturbed by the planned ground works.

2. Monitoring methodology

2.1 Two visits were made to the site to observe the ground works as they progressed and inspect the open trenches and the upcast spoil with the initial visit in June 2011 and the second one a year later in June, 2012. The foundation trenches were then entered in order to examine the sides and trowel clean any indistinct areas in order to check for archaeological features. In total some 38m of footing trench were inspected. A small number of digital images were taken to record the monitoring (see Appendix I)

3. Results

3.1 The foundation trenches for the western extension (see Fig. 2) were 700mm wide by 900/1000mm deep and the trench sides revealed a depth of 300mm of topsoil over 500/600mm of a mid brown sandy subsoil. At the northern end of the foundations the naturally occurring drift deposit proved to be a silty sand with flints while the southern part was a mix of degraded chalk in a firm, pale brown, silty sand matrix. No evidence was observed for any pre-modern activity at the site.

3.2 The foundation trenches for the eastern extension were again 700mm wide and 900/1000mm deep as was a trench for a narrow, rear, extension to north-eastern part of the house (see Fig. 2). A similar deposit profile was recorded with 300mm of topsoil over 400/500mm of a mid brown sandy subsoil which in turn lay over a pale brown to orange silty sand containing small and medium flints and degraded chalk fragments. The latter deposit is interpreted as the top of the locally occurring natural glaciofluvial material in the area. As with the western extension no pre-modern ground disturbance was revealed and the upcast spoil only contained finds of recent date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results in relation to evidence for past activity around this site it can only be concluded this property lies outside the nearby areas recorded as being zones where Early Anglo-Saxon burials have been found and where more might be anticipated. However the distribution of the recorded burials indicates a dispersed pattern of activity in the Early Anglo-Saxon period above the River Linnet and it would be prudent to monitor future developments in the Hardwick Lane area.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Richard Ford for his close cooperation with regard to this site monitoring)

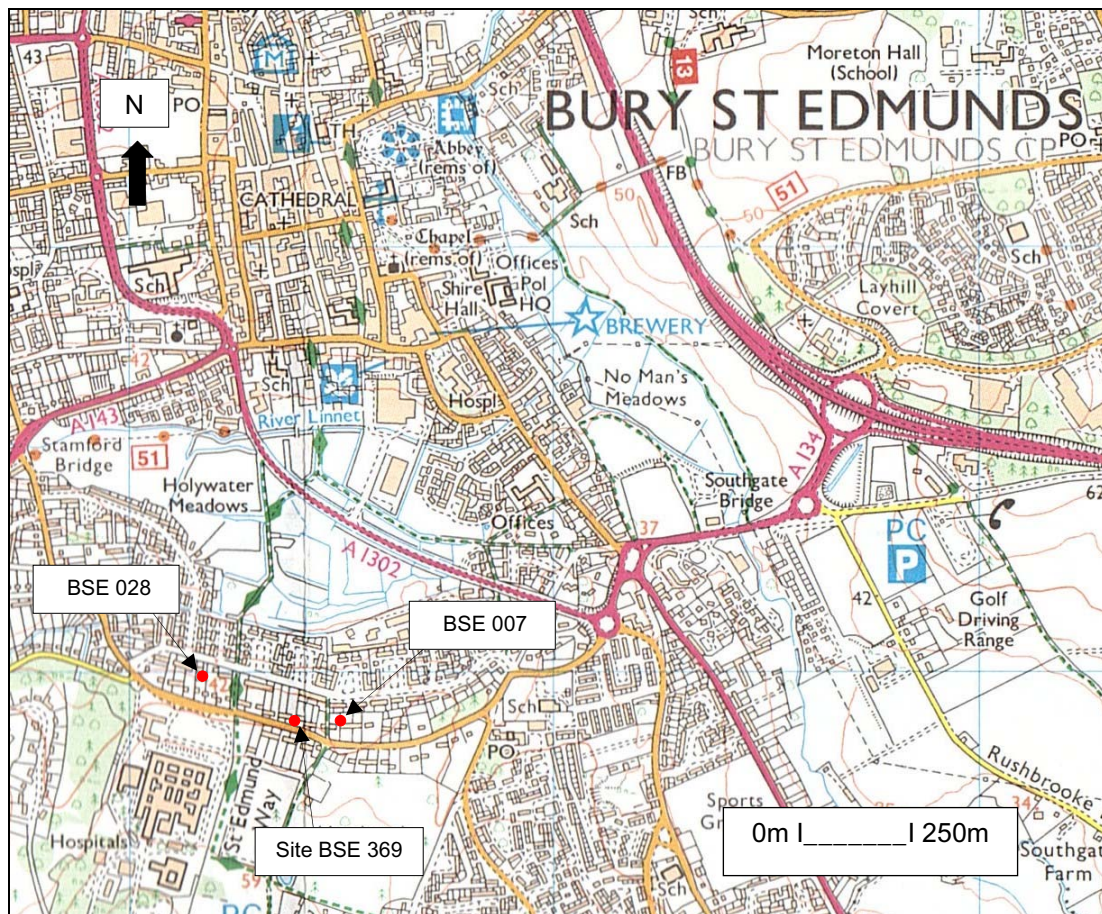


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008
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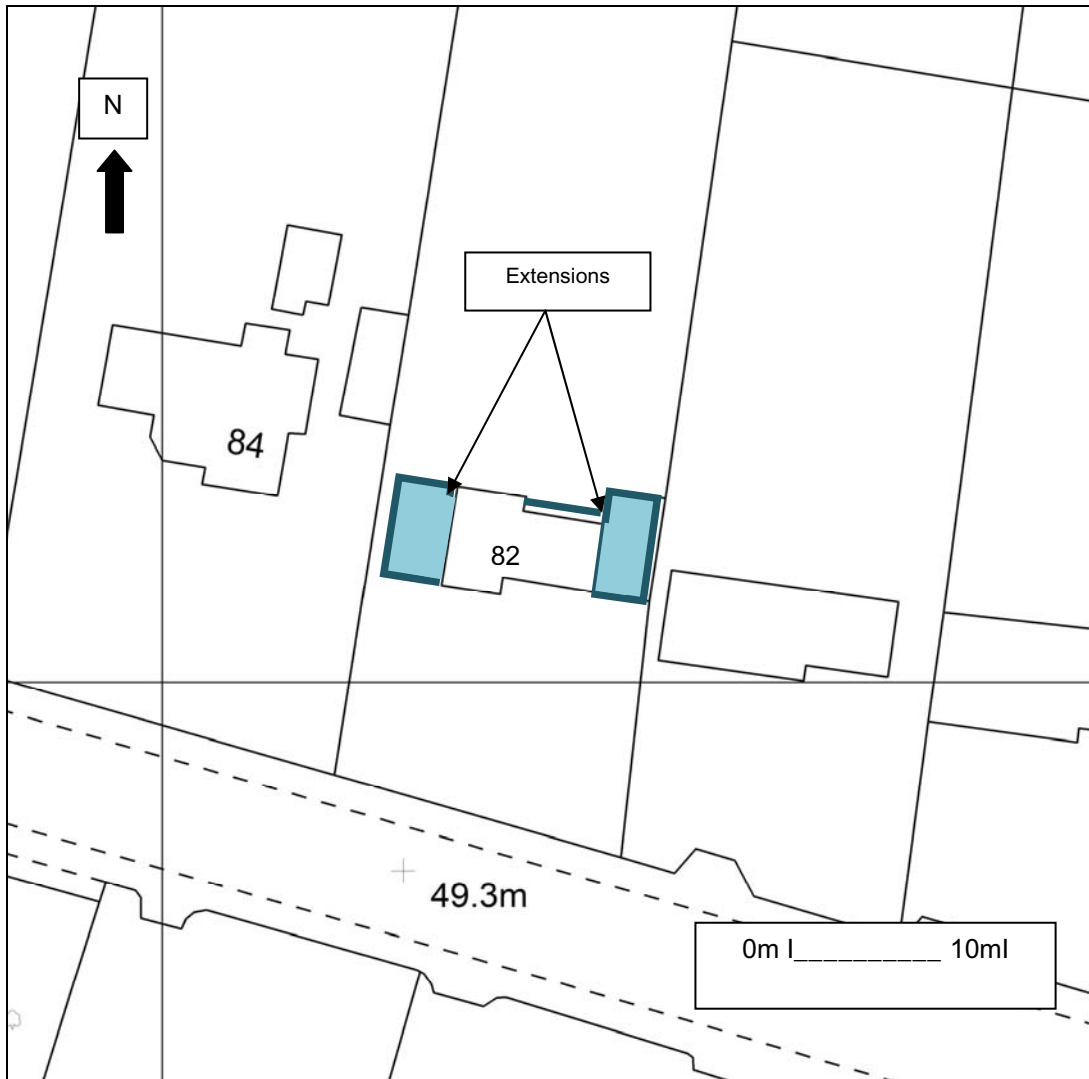


Fig.2: Monitored extension footings (trenches darker blue)
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Appendix I- Images



General view from north



Western extension footing trench



Eastern extension footing trench from north



Typical deposit profile

9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

82 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS (SE/11/0240)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the applicant/developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for the construction of an extension and car port at 82 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2RA (TL 853 629) has been granted by St Edmundsbury District Council.
- 1.2 The Planning consent (SE/11/0240) is conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins, in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3), to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The house is an an area of high archaeological potential. Anglo-Saxon inhumations have been recorded less than 100m to the east (County Historic Environment Record BSE 007) and c.250m to the west (BSE 028). A further undated burials was recorded c130m to the east. These burials are situated overlooking the floodplain of the River Linnet, and are disperse along it. The topographical location of the proposed development means that there is potential for similar archaeological deposits to exist on the site.
- 1.4 Aspects of the proposed works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any heritage assets of archaeological importance that exists.
- 1.5 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).
- 1.6 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 (9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.7 Following approval of the WSI, our office will advise the Local Planning Authority that an acceptable scheme of work is in place, and therefore we (will) have no objection

to the work commencing. Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation (assuming planning permission is granted). Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise St Edmundsbury District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged; only the Local Planning Authority can effect discharge of the condition.

- 1.1 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.2 All arrangements for the excavation 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 by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.3 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.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

2. Brief for Archaeological Recording

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works

in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, 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.

- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.

- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).

- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.

- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event 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.

- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.5 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.6 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.7 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.8 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 proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.9 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.10 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.11 Following acceptance, a single copy of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.12 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.13 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 Historic Environment Record. 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.

- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report. A paper copy should also be included with the report and also with the site archive.

Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
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Suffolk IP33 2AR
Tel. : 01284 741231
E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 21 April 2011

Reference: Bury St Edmunds/2011_0240

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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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-130212

Project details

Project name	82 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk- Archaeological Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Bury St Edmunds, 82 Hardwick Lane (BSE 369, TL 8532 6291) monitoring of ground works for two extensions did not reveal any archaeological finds or features.
Project dates	Start: 10-06-2011 End: 07-06-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 369 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS No 82 Hardwick Lane
Postcode	IP33 2RA
Study area	50.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8532 6291 52 0 52 13 57 N 000 42 50 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 49.00m Max: 50.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	John Newman Archaeological Services
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body John Newman

Project design originator
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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