

**Land at 111 Westley Road,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

Planning application: DC/14/1273/FUL

HER Ref: BSE 480

Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report

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

(January 2016)

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Site details for HER

Name: Land at 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 3SA

Clients: Hartog Hutton Ltd

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/14/1273/FUL

Development: Erection of five dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 12 & 13 May (evaluation) & 13 & 16 November, 2015 (monitoring)

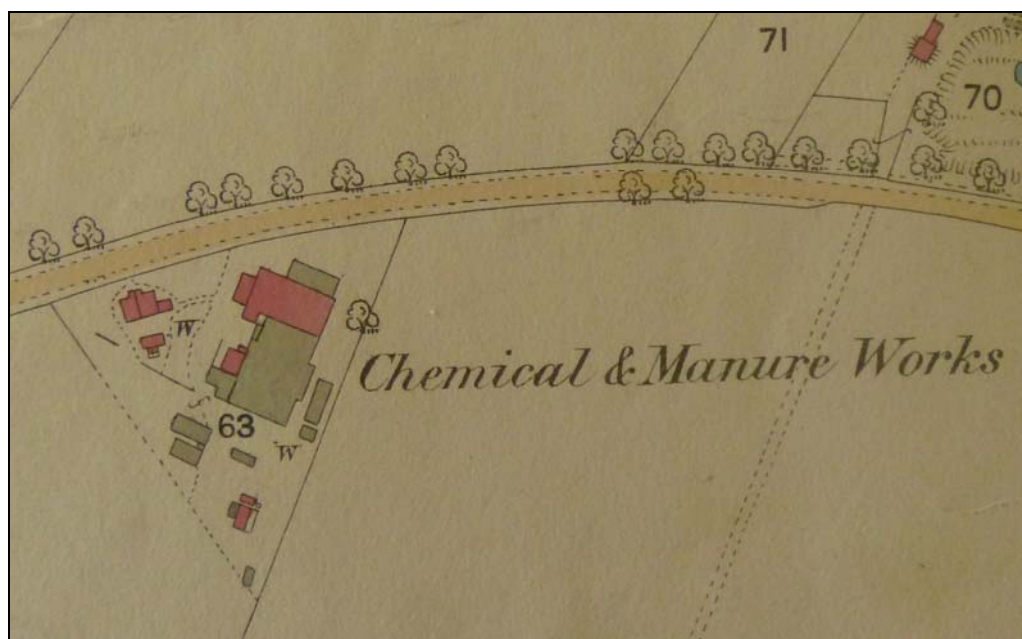
HER ref: BSE 480

Event ref: ESF 23065

OASIS ref: johnnewm1- 210915

Grid ref: TL 8358 6428

Area: 2500m²



Frontispiece- extract from Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1886 (SRO ref. sheet 44.6)

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Summary: Bury St Edmunds, land at 111 Westley Road (BSE 480, TL 8358 6428) evaluation trenching, and later site monitoring over an area that was not available during the initial site works, for a development of five new dwellings did not reveal any evidence for significant activity of pre 1850 date though Roman sites and finds are recorded in this general area. However evidence was recorded for the later Victorian Chemical and Manure Works or bone mill that was established in 1865 but had ceased operation by 1908 and had then been comprehensively demolished to the base of the brick built walls. During the monitoring the base of the oven for the mill was recorded photographically as it was partially exposed in a deep and unstable trench (John Newman Archaeological Services for Hartog Hutton Ltd).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Hartog Hutton Ltd commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation and later monitoring works for a residential development comprising five new dwellings on land at 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application DC/14/1273/FUL, set by Dr M Brudenell then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area concerned. The Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead in the garden to the rear of the house that formerly stood at the front of the site before any other ground works were undertaken. However as the house was still occupied at the time a planned trench at the front of the site in an area that was then driveway was not opened and this area was therefore monitored during the construction phase of works following discussion with Mrs R Abraham of SCCAS.

1.2 No 111 Westley Road is located within an area of mid to late 20th century development towards the western edge of Bury St Edmunds some 1,500m from the historic town centre. The site is also c500m north of the floodplain along the River Linnet, which is a tributary of the River Lark and that has been canalised in the recent past as the town has grown, at c60m OD in an area of generally flat topography. Soils in the area are light and well drained over glaciofluvially derived sands and gravel with pockets of degraded chalk. As indicated above 111 Westley Road was a large house of mid 20th century date which when standing had a large rear garden and to allow this development to go ahead the house was demolished after the evaluation had been completed and its results discussed with SCCAS.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by its location close to various recorded archaeological as listed in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER- BSE 001, 012, 032 & 047 see Fig. 1). These records indicating the potential of the area around this site just above the floodplain to contain evidence for past activity of Roman date.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed development in the garden to the rear of the house was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. However as noted above the trench to the front of the house was not opened as it was over a driveway that was still in use and historic map sources examined during the evaluation depicted the former presence of a substantial later 19th industrial structure in the northern half of the site fronting onto Westley Road.

2.2 The sides and base of the 1.80m wide trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas were investigated by hand. Exposed archaeological features were then cleaned and recorded. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under sunny and dry conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

2.3 Due to the results of the evaluation, and after discussion with SCCAS, a search for relevant documentary and historic cartographic sources at the local record office was commissioned from a specialist documentary historian.

3. Results

3.1 Details of the five evaluation trenches are summarised in table 1 below (see also Figs. 2 & 3, Appendix I- Images & Appendix III- Context List):

Trench number	Length (m)	Orientation	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological features & finds
1	10	Northwest-southeast	200	400 of mid brown sand subsoil with brick, tile & mortar fragments	Pale brown sand with pockets of silty orange sand and of degraded chalk	One flint and mortar rubble wall foundation (0002) and one red brick rubble wall foundation (0003)
2	6.50	Northeast-southwest	200	300 as T1	As T1	One red brick rubble wall foundation (0004), one red brick wall foundation (0005) and a ceramic pipe (0006)
3	10	Northeast-southwest	200	400 as T1	Orange sand with pockets of degraded chalk	One red brick wall foundation, in subsoil one 19 th C sherd (3g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (3g)
4	10	Northwest-southeast	200	300 as T1	As T4	No features
5	15	Northeast-southwest	200-350 (N-S)	150 to 400 (N-S) As T1 but no brick, tile or mortar fragments	As T4	One small (4g) abraded Roman grey ware sherd and one clay pipe stem fragment (2g)
	51.50 (92.70m ²)		200-350	150-250		Overall trench depth 350 to 600

Table 1: Trench details

3.2 The glaciofluvial deposit exposed in the base of the trenches proved to be pale brown or orange sand with widespread pockets of degraded chalk re-deposited by glacial re-working below 200mm to 350mm of topsoil and 150mm to 400mm of mid

brown sandy subsoil which in trenches 1 to 4 contained numerous small to medium sized fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile and mortar fragments.

3.3 As detailed in the context list various red brick and flint and mortar wall foundations with a widths between 310mm (0005) and 450mm (0007) were exposed in the base of trenches 1, 2 and 3 while no features were revealed in trenches 4 and 5 though building debris was evident in the upcast spoil of the former trench. While one wall foundation (0002) at the western end of trench 1 was made up of loosely mortared flints the remainder were either red brick rubble (0003 in trench 1 and 0004 in trench 2) or whole and part red bricks (0005 in trench 2 and 0007 at the northern end of trench 3). Where whole bricks could be measured (in 0005 and 0007) they were 9.25 in. x 4.50 in. x 2.75in. (234mm x 114mm x 72mm) indicating a later Post medieval date for the structure these walls were part of. It was also notable that the walls had been demolished to a point close to their base, and no evidence for any flooring was exposed, though enough survived to confirm broadly similar north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east alignments for all of the wall foundations that were revealed. Finally a 270mm wide ceramic pipe run (0006) in a pale yellow fabric and on a north-west/south-east alignment was recorded at the northern end of trench 2.

3.4 Apart from small and medium sized fragments of later Post medieval brick and tile and mortar fragments present in the upcast spoil of trenches 1 to 4 very few stray finds were revealed with one blue and white ware sherd (3g) from trench 3 and an abraded grey ware sherd (4g) from trench 5 plus individual clay tobacco pipe stem fragments from each of these two trenches. Non ferrous metal finds were also scarce with a scan of the upcast spoil with a metal detector only recovering a few finds of recent date such as a plant label and two low denomination decimal coins.

4. Monitoring results

4.1 As noted above in section 1.1 the area of the site adjacent to Westley Road was not evaluated as it was a driveway at the time of the trenching. Therefore two visits were made to monitor the excavation of foundation trenches in this area (see Fig. 2) and these were examined from above due to their depth and instability in places. The trenches were 600mm wide and up to 2100mm deep and in the central part of the footprint of the new house a large brick lined square or rectangular below ground chamber with evidence of heavy burning was revealed. As only part of this chamber was exposed exact dimensions are uncertain but this was in excess of 2000mm across on each axis and its base was 2000mm below ground level with a brick floor. Brick size was the same as the walls (0005 and 0007) revealed in the evaluation trenches to the south and therefore a late Post medieval date can be ascribed to this feature. No other features were revealed in the foundation trenches.

5. Record Office search summary

5.1 From the start of the evaluation trenching it became apparent that a structure had stood on this site in 19th century period as wall foundations with bricks of this date were revealed. Following this during discussion with the then owner it transpired that during the mid to late Victorian period a Chemical and Manure Works (see Frontispiece), also known as a bone mill, had occupied this site (pers. comm. Mr P Spencer) and examination of the flint built cottages adjacent and to the west of 111 Westley Road noted the names 'Bone Mill Cottages.' Therefore following consultation with Mrs R Abraham of SCCAS it was agreed that a search for sources available in the local Record Office by a specialist documentary historian would be appropriate to inform the results of the evaluation. This search was commissioned from Mr A Breen and his report with historic cartographic sources is included in full as Appendix IV below.

5.2 In summary this site was part of Westley parish until boundary changes in 1934 as Bury St Edmunds grew. On the Westley tithe map of 1837 this site is shown as plot 38, an open field called 'Hemland Hill' with the Chemical and Manure Works being mapped for the first time on the first edition 1:2500 Ordnance Survey (OS) map surveyed in 1883. The works are also shown on the second edition 1:2500 OS map of 1904 but by the time of the third edition 1:2500 OS map of 1926 the works had been cleared away save one large chimney which was close to the road frontage. The full report also details the ownership from trade directories where it is noted that the works were established in 1865 by Robert Burrell under the name 'Robert & Walton Burrell Chemical Manure Manufacturers' and it is last listed in a directory in 1904 with no mention in a subsequent directory of 1908.

6. Conclusion

6.1 While there is evidence for Roman period activity in the area of this site on the northern side of the River Linnet the evaluation did not reveal any feature of pre-1850 date and only one small and abraded sherd of Roman pottery. It can also be noted that while a substantial works structure occupied the northern part of the site from 1865 to just after 1904 ground disturbance from the related foundations was only extensive in the area close to Westley Road and it is assessed that visibility for archaeological deposits across the remainder of the area examined by evaluation trenching was good.

6.2 However it has been of value to add information relating to the former presence of the Chemical and Manure Works at the site in the later Victorian period to the County Historic Environment Record as an important aspect of local Post medieval industrial archaeology with the specialist Record Office search yielding valuable historical detail. It can also be seen from an examination of the 1886 and 1904 OS maps that the wall foundations revealed in trenches 1, 2 and 3 must have formed part of the central and southern part of the fertiliser works with the OS maps

confirming wall alignments on the north-east/south-west and north-west/south-east orientations recorded in these trenches (see Appendix IV).

6.3 Finally it can be concluded that the demolition of the works soon after 1904 was in the main thorough leaving only the base of wall foundations with the only large structure recorded being the brick lined and burnt chamber seen close to Westley Road during the monitoring stage of the archaeological works. This below ground chamber, interestingly, being directly below the site of the works chimney that was still standing at the site in 1926 with this area clearly being the main area of operations for the production of fertilisers.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BSE 480.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Mr & Mrs P Spencer and to everyone from Hartog Hutton Ltd for their close cooperation with regard to this evaluation and monitoring, to Anthony Breen for his specialist historical input and to Sue Holden for her illustration input)

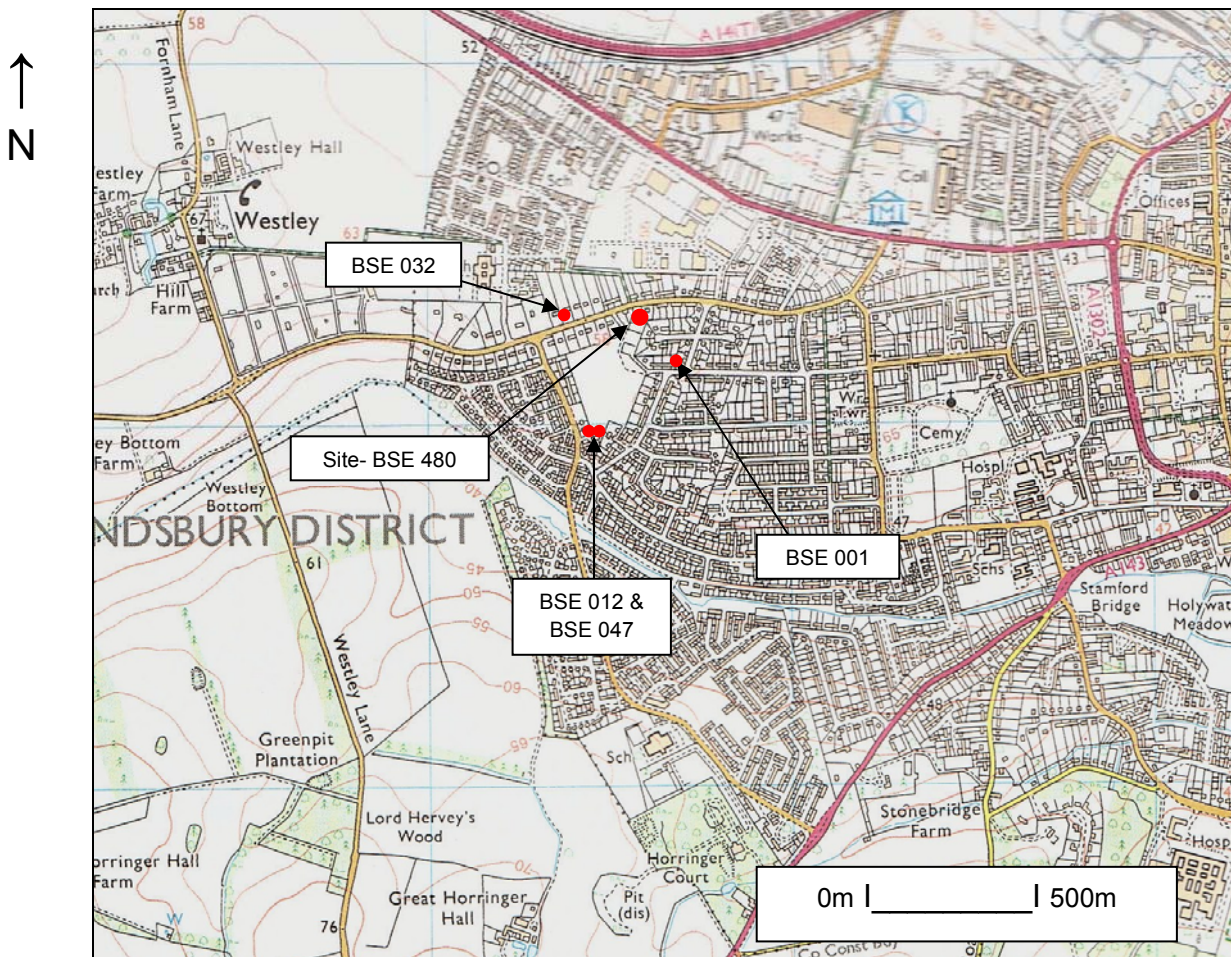


Fig. 1: Site location

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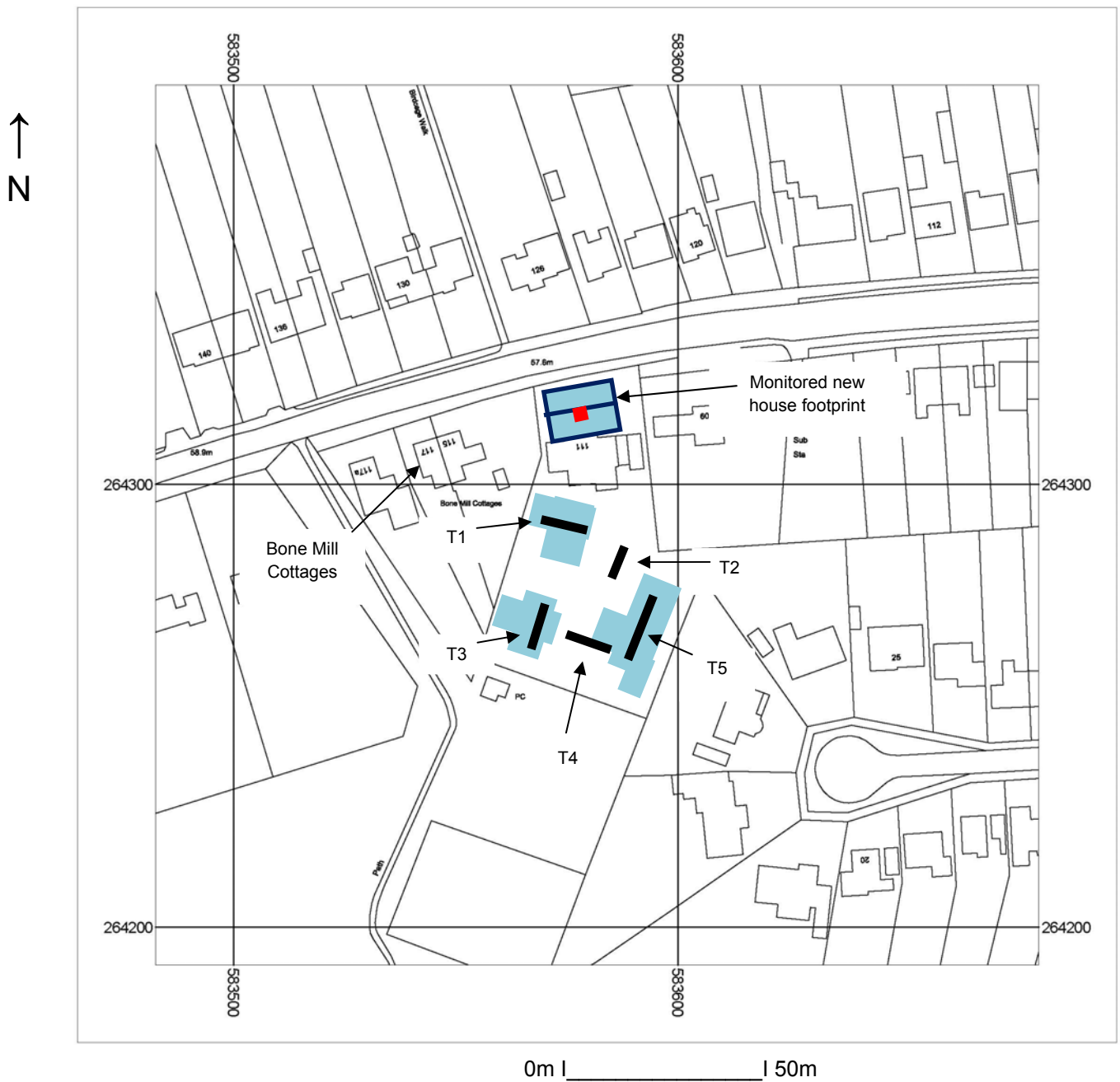


Fig.2: Location of evaluation trenches and monitored area
 (light blue- new house footprints, red- works over cellared base seen in monitoring)
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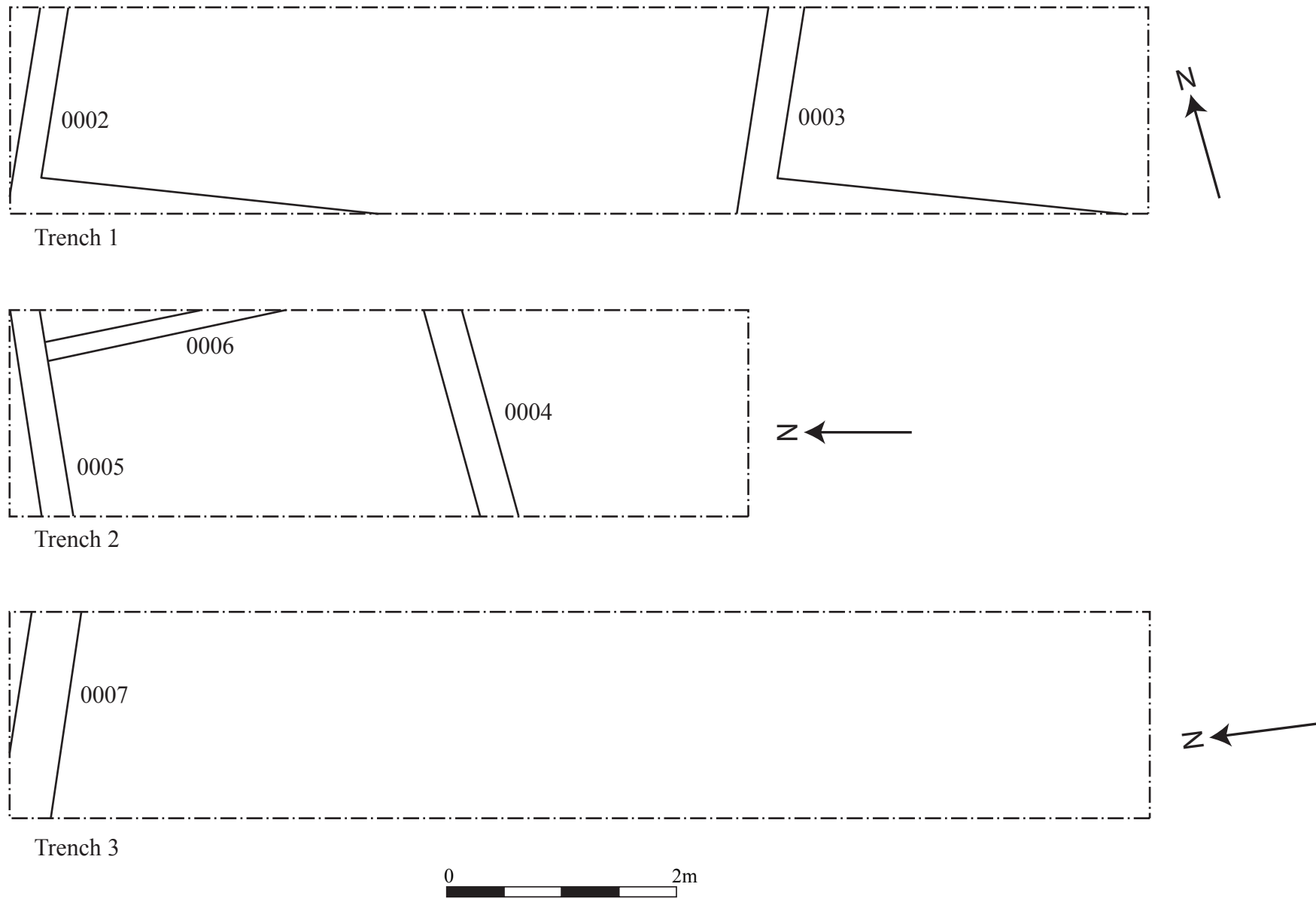


Fig. 3: Trench plans.

Appendix I- Images



General view from south



Trench 1 from east with wall 0003 in foreground



Wall 0002 at western end of trench 1 and deposit profile



Trench 2 from south with wall foundation 0004 in mid foreground



Wall 0005 at northern end of trench 2 from east and pipe 0006



Trench 3 from south



Wall 0007 at northern end of trench3 from east and deposit profile



Trench 4 from east



Trench 5 from north



Trench 5 deposit profile



Monitored trench on western side of new house in the northern part of the site



Monitored trench on northern side of new house



Foundation trench through brick built below ground oven base near centre of new house footprint from west



Below ground oven base from south-east showing red brick walls

**Land At 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 3SA

Client: Hartog Hutton Ltd

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: DC/14/1273/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of five dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 111 Westley Road Bury St Edmunds

Grid ref: TL 8356 6428

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trench

1. Introduction

1.1 Hartog Hutton Ltd have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application DC/14/1273/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr M Brudenell then of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of five dwellings on land at 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 & re-issued 2014)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The area adjacent to 111 Westley Road is located within an area of mid to late 20th century development towards the western edge of Bury St Edmunds, some 1,500m from the historic town centre, and c500m north of the floodplain along River Linnet a tributary of the River Lark which has been canalised in the recent past as the town has grown, at c60m OD. Soils in the area are light and well drained over glaciofluvially derived sands and gravel with occasional outcrops of chalk.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposed development affects an area of archaeological potential, as defined by information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site lies within c250m of a number of Roman find spots, including two cremations to the southeast (HER no. BSE 001) and finds of Roman pottery, coins and a lead vessel to the south and northwest (BSE 012, 032 and BSE 047). These finds are indicative of widespread Roman occupation in this area. There is therefore potential for important heritage assets of archaeological interest to be defined at this site.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore required

- 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. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location close to where recorded evidence for Roman period activity has been found. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development areas with evaluation trenches across the area of the planned dwelling footprints under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for five dwellings on what is largely soft ground on land at 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds. Initially an HER search for the area within 500m of the PDS to help put it into the local archaeological context.

5.2 The Brief requires 70m of 1.80m wide trenches. The trenching will be undertaken using a 1.2/1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the

relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under overall site event and HER numbers obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being medium given nearby recorded findings).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral

part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no

easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on small scale evaluations).

- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this will be covered within the resources agreed for the first date but will take time to obtain, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land

use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. As appropriate a vector plan of

the trench location will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client's agent has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

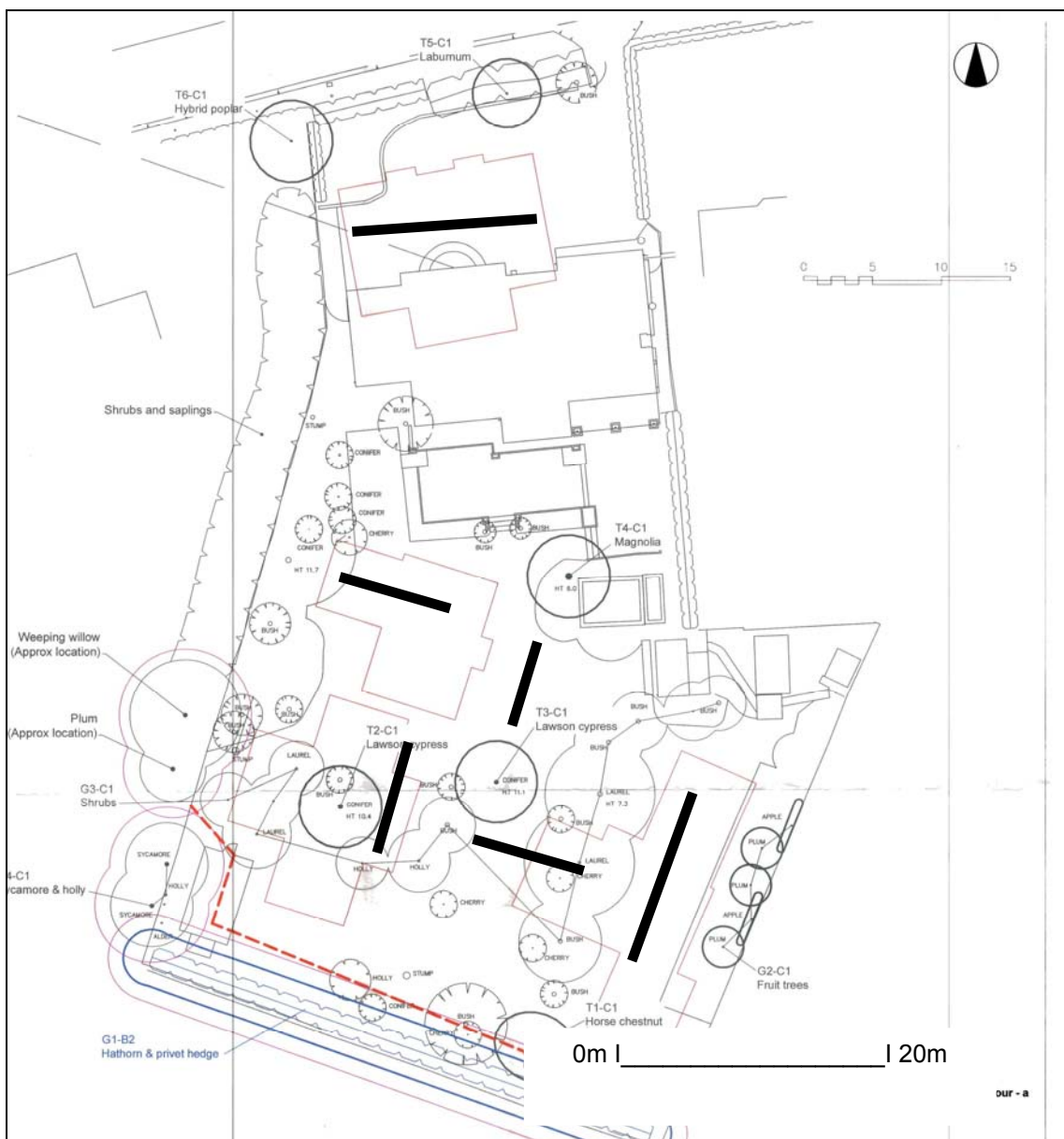
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)

John Newman Archaeological Services

Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



Proposed location of trial trenches

Appendix III- Context list

Trench	Context No	Type	Part of	Description	Date
5	0001	US	0001	Unstratified finds from upcast spoil	One small (4g) RB sherd and one claypipe stem frag (2g)
1	0002	Wall	0002	Flint and mortar wall foundation forming a corner in SW corner of trench with one arm running NE-SW other one NW-SE, 500mm deep, 320mm wide, only base of foundation surviving	Pmed (?19 th C)
1	0003	Wall	0003	Red brick rubble with few flints wall foundation towards eastern end of trench, also two arms, NE-SW and NW-SE, on similar alignments to 0002, 500mm deep and 320mm wide	19 th C
2	0004	Wall	0004	Red brick rubble with flints wall foundation on NE-SW alignment near southern end of trench, 450mm deep and 330mm wide	19 th C
2	0005	Wall	0005	Red brick wall foundation on NE-SE alignment 310mm deep and at northern end of trench, bricks 9.25in x 4.5in x 2.75in (234mm x 114mm x 72mm), comprising whole and part bricks	19 th C
2	0006	Pipe	0006	Ceramic pipe run, pale yellow fabric, 270mm wide, NW-SE alignment	19 th /20 th C
3	0007	Wall	0007	Red brick wall foundation at northern end of trench on NW-SE alignment, 400mm deep, 450mm wide, same brick size as 0005, mainly whole bricks	19 th C

Appendix IV- Report on Record Office Search

No 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds (see below for historic map extracts).

This area of Bury St Edmunds was formerly in the ecclesiastical and later civil parish of Westley until the boundary changes of 1934. When Kelly's 'Directory of Bury St Edmunds' was first published in 1930 Westley Road extended from '49 Out Risbygate to Boundary' listing the resident to number 57 only. This boundary had been the medieval boundary of the liberty of St Edmunds established in the eleventh century. Though the same directory lists both private and commercial residents of Westley Bonemill Cottages which adjoin 111 Westley Road are not mentioned. By 1937 the boundary had been extended to include the area that had formerly been in Westley and Bonemill cottages are listed in the occupation of Ernest Martin and Cecil Wilding after 87 Westley Road. The present numbering of houses in this road might have been adopted at a later date.

Maps

The site of the works is shown on the first edition of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map surveyed in 1883 (ref. Suffolk sheet number 44.6). The coloured edition of this map published in 1886 distinguishes

The works is also shown on the 1904 edition within the same parcel number but here measured at 1.477 acres. The only alteration to the property was a tank marked 'Tk' had replaced the earlier well. On the third edition published in 1926 based on a revised survey of 1924 the works is no longer shown on the map apart from a chimney marked italics 'chy'. On the provisional edition of the 1:10560 map based on the revised survey of 1924 but with addition in 1938 the chimney is not longer shown on the map and the site had been completely cleared. The map still shows the old pre 1934 parish boundary but does show some additional buildings along the Westley Road and Gainsborough Road to the east of this site (Suffolk sheet number 44.NW).

On the 1837 tithe map of Westley (T9/2) the site of the works and surrounding area are shown as a single large field numbered 38 on the map. The land is further described in the apportionment which uses acres roods and perches (a r p). There were 40 perches to a rood and 4 roods to an acre. In the apportionment the field is named as 'Hemland Hill' measured at 24a 2r 22p, the property of William and Isaac Brooks but tenanted to 'Walter' Burrell. It was part of a landholding of 78 acres 4 perches. 'Walter' Burrell was also a tenant to the marquis of Bristol including the site

of the farm, marked as Westley Hall on the later Ordnance Survey maps and 346a 2r 28p of land. In addition he was also to tenant to 152a 1r 32p the property of Revd Joseph Tate and a further lands measured at 32a 2r 26p that were part of the parish glebe lands. The total acreage given for this parish was 1216a 3r 0p. Though Walter Burrell did not own any of these lands he was by far the largest farmer of the lands in this parish.

On the Westley enclosure map of 1815 this same field is marked as the freehold property of John and William Brooks and then measured at 40a 0r 32p (ref. 503/2). The only area of the parish then inhabited was the area of the village itself.

The Chemical Works

The chemical manure works were established under the name 'Robert & Walton Burrell Chemical Manure Manufacturers' in 1865. The company is first mentioned in Morris & Co' 'Directory of Suffolk with Great Yarmouth' published in 1868, though it is not mentioned in the commercial directories of 1864 and 1865. Robert was the son of Walton Burrell and judging from details given in his obituary, it appears to be the case that Robert was the main driving force behind the enterprise. He had attended the Agricultural Training College in London 'where he had a thorough training in chemistry, the fruits of which were seen in his establishment in 1865 of the chemical bone manure works in the Westley Road' (Bury Free Press 1923). The company was still trading under the name 'Robert & Walton Burrell' in 1904 when the company is described in Kelly's 'Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk' as 'sulphuric acid, sulphate of ammonia & chemical manure manufacturers'. It is not listed in the next commercial directory published in 1908.

Robert Burrell had been born at Westley Hall on 17 July 1834 which according to his obituary his family had farmed for generations. In the censuses from 1871 onwards until 1901 he is described as both a farmer and manufacturer. He had begun farming initially with his father Walton Burrell until his death in 1879. In 1881 the census returns stated that he employed 8 men in the chemical works but 31 men, 15 boys and 3 women on his farm (ref. RG11/1843/29). In 1891 he gave his occupation as 'Landowner, merchant, chemical manure manufacturer, farmer, alderman West Suffolk County Council, chairman of the Thingoe Board of Guardians, Chairman of Fornham & Westley School Board, churchwarden, overseer and surveyor of the highways' (ref. RG12/1448/132). His obituary published on 24 November 1923 mentions his other interests such as metrology and his role as 'member of the Council of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology'. Also he had been one of the original volunteers having joined the Bury Rifle Corps in 1859. His farm had been noted for the apple orchards and for his interest in black face sheep. He had married in 1879 but had no children. He died on 15 November 1923 and in addition to his obituary the paper also published an earlier photograph of him. He left an estate valued at £79,985 9s 4d.

The record office has an album of photograph labelled as the Walton Burrell Collection (ref. K997). The album includes other family photographs and photographs of public event in Bury St Edmunds such as the 1907 pageant in which Robert Burrell took part.

Most of the workers at the chemical works lived locally in Westley and their names can be found in the Victorian censuses. In 1901 Harry Carver and William Grainger are listed as engine drivers at the manure factory, Thomas Goldsmith as a carter (ref. RG13/1752/92-93).

Another of Suffolk's chemical manures manufacturers H. Chapman & Co of Ipswich regularly advertised the company's wares in the commercial directories. These include guano phosphate and chemical guano, potash phosphate and dissolved bones.

The Burrell Family

There are property records for the Burrell family's property in Westley which were deposited at the then West Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds by the family's solicitors, Woolnough, Gross, Son and Chamberlayne in 1960. The records include deeds for the Westley Farm estate 1735-1846 (ref. 1019/1/23-32). Walton Burrell had purchased this property 1846 though only a draft conveyance has survived (ref. 1019/1/32). Early Walton Burrell had taken a twelve year lease of 'Westley Farm ... in Westley and Fornham All Saints containing 480 acres' on 1 August 1815 (ref. 1019/1/30). There are also his proposals for the farm dated 2 February 1816 (ref. 1019/3/21) and it appears to be the case that the farm itself was rebuilt in 1845 about the time it was sold to Burrell (ref. 1019/3/23). Earlier still Joseph Burrell of Westley obtained a marriage licence from the archdeaconry of Sudbury to marry Martha Brooks at Westley parish church on 10 August 1793 (ref. 1019/2/10). The Brooks family had been previously tenants of Westley Farm.

The final affairs of these families in the early nineteenth century were in the hands of the Bury St Edmunds' bankers James Oakes & Son and the account books of Joseph Burrell 1827-29 and Mrs A Walton 1807-1817 (ref. 1019/3/30 & 19) are in this collection with other financial records. The family records come to an end about 1845.

Conclusion

Though the initials 'W.B.' appear on an inscription at Bonemill Cottages, the adjoining chemical manure works was an enterprise started by Robert Burrell and not his father Walton Burrell. Both were farmers who lived at Westley Hall. Robert was born at Westley in 1834. The works operated from 1865 until about 1905. The works is shown on the Ordnance survey maps of 1886 and 1904 but only the chimney remained in 1924. It employed about 8 workers. The Bonemill Cottages were part of the works and remained after the works closed.

Before 1865 the area was part of a large open field. This part of Westley was beyond the bounds of Bury St Edmunds until 1934.

Anthony M Breen

May 2015

References

Ordnance Survey Maps

1:2500 Suffolk sheet number 44.6, published 1886, 1904, 1926

1:10560 Suffolk sheet number 44.NW 1935

Other Maps

T9/1, 2 Tithe Apportionment and Map Westley 1837

503/2 Enclosure Map Westley 1815

Census Returns

RG11/1843/29 Census Westley 1881

RG12/1448/132 Census Westley 1891

RG13/1752/92-93 Census Westley 1901

Newspapers

Bury Free Press 24 November 1923 page 2 photograph Robert Burrell, page 10 obituary

Bury Post 21 November 1923 page 5 Obituary Robert Burrell

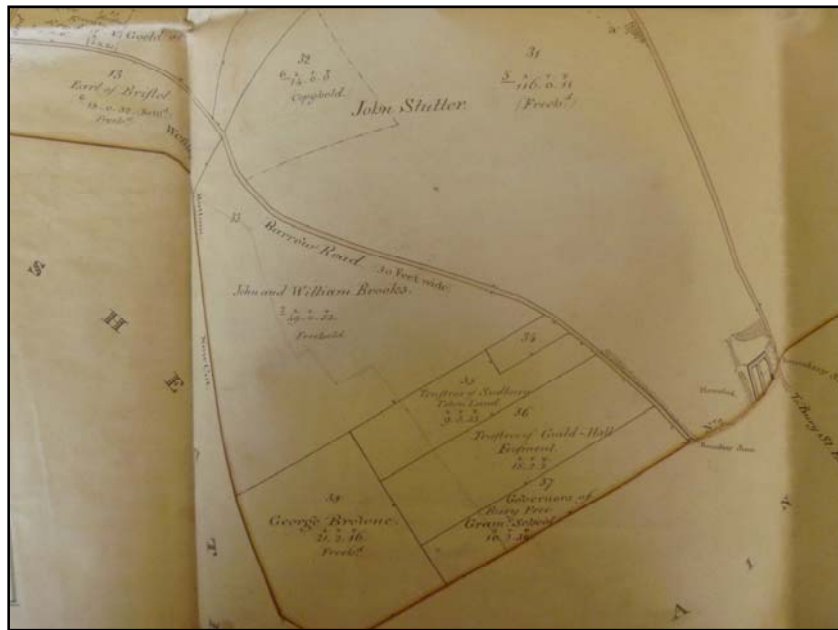
Commercial Directories

Morris & Co' 'Directory of Suffolk with Great Yarmouth' published 1868

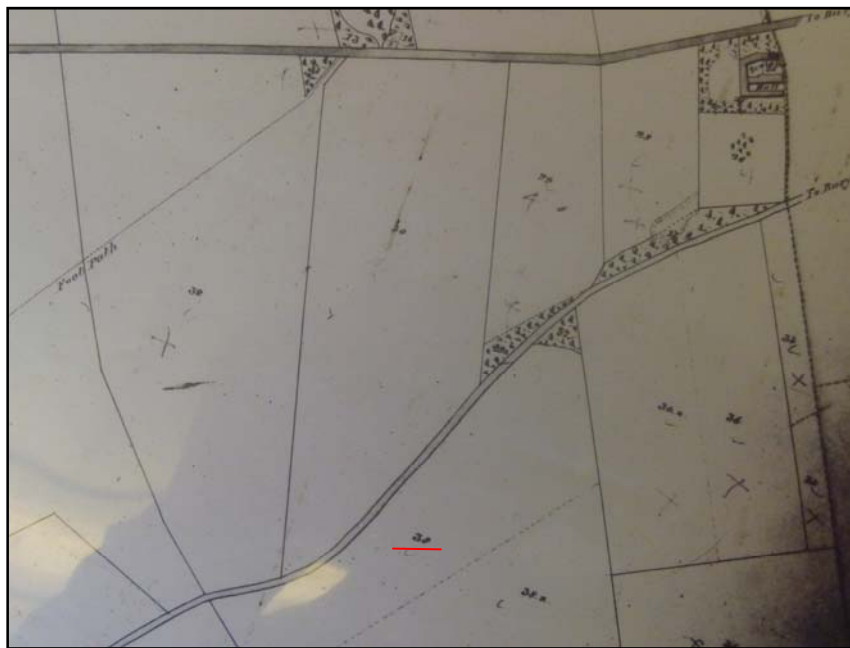
Kelly's 'Directory of Cambridge, Norfolk and Suffolk' published 1904

Kelly's 'Directory of Bury St Edmunds' published 1930 & 1937

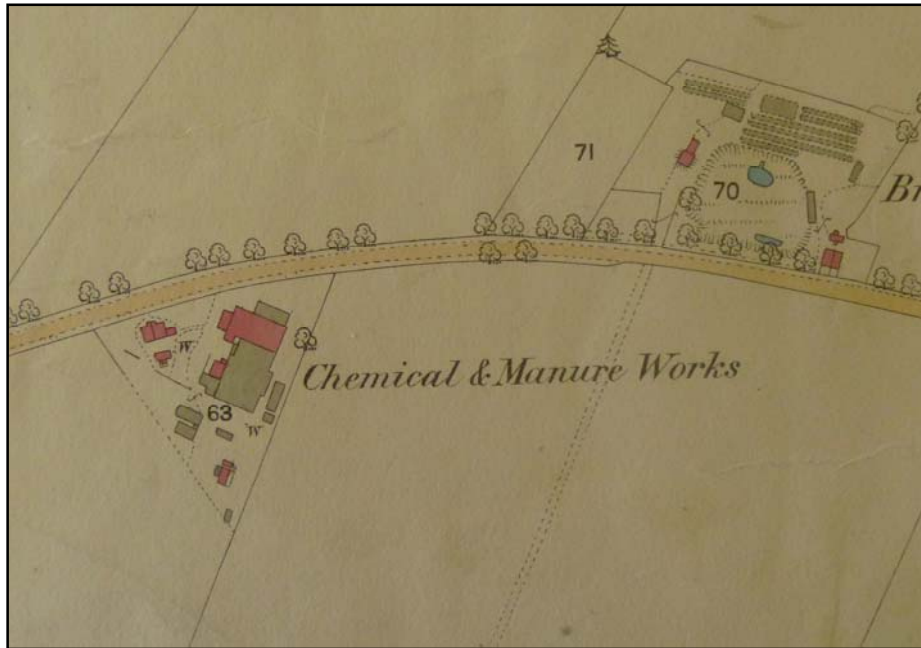
Maps (north to top)



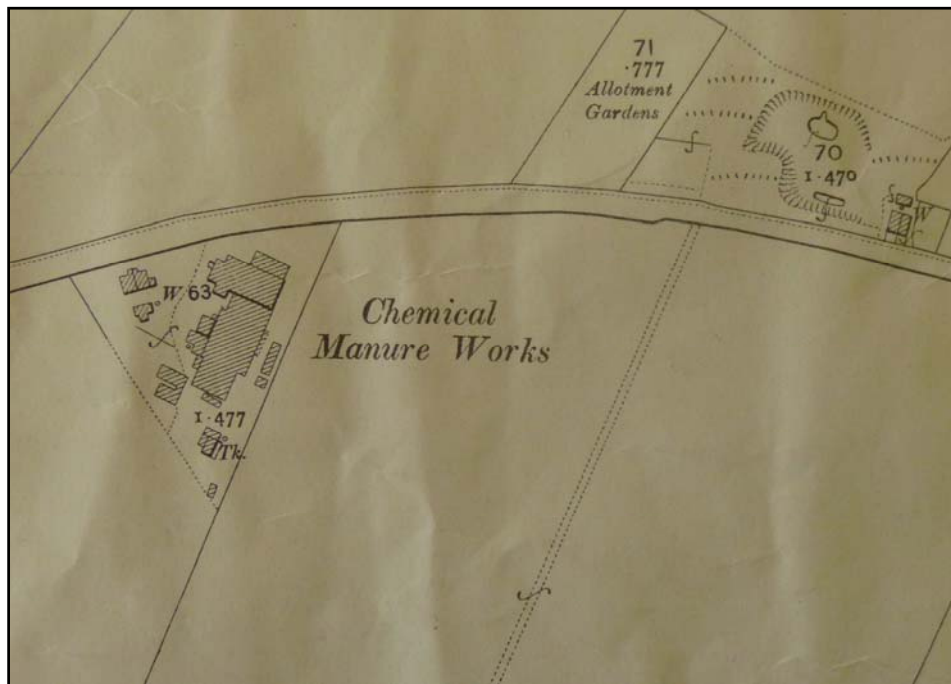
Westley Enclosure Map of 1815 (SRO ref. 503/2)



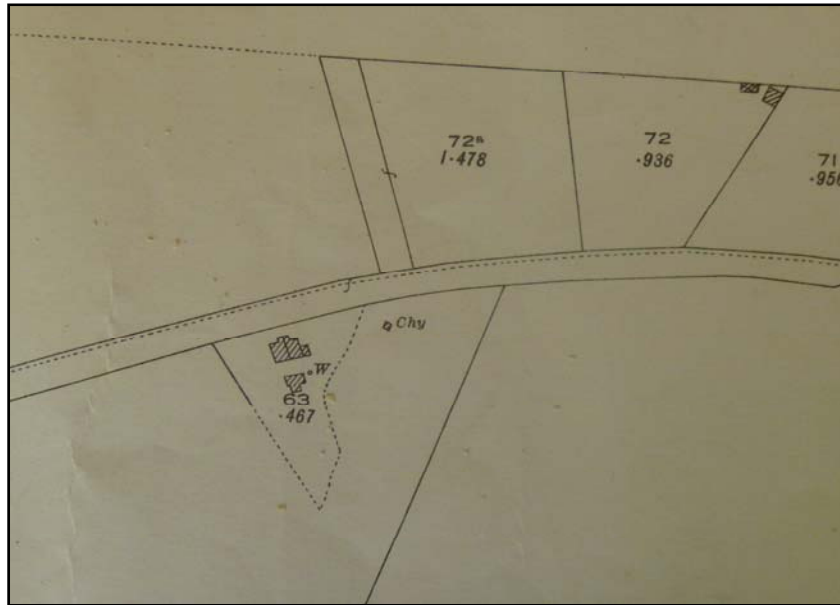
Westley Tithe Map of 1837 (SRO ref. T9/1, plot 38 underlined)



Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1886 (Sheet 44.6)



Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1904 (Sheet 44.6)



Ordnance Survey 1:2500 map of 1924 (Sheet 44.6, Chy- chimney)

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-210915

Project details

Project name	No 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Bury St Edmunds, land at 111 Westley Road (BSE 480, TL 8358 6428) evaluation trenching, and later site monitoring over an area that was not available during the initial site works, for a development of five new dwellings did not reveal any evidence for significant activity of pre 1850 date though Roman sites and finds are recorded in this general area. However evidence was recorded for the later Victorian Chemical and Manure Works or bone mill that was established in 1865 but had ceased operation by 1908 and had then been comprehensively demolished to the base of the brick built walls. During the monitoring the base of the oven for the mill was recorded photographically as it was partially exposed in a deep and unstable trench.
Project dates	Start: 12-05-2015 End: 16-11-2015
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23065 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 480 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1273/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	OVEN BASE Post Medieval
Monument type	INDUSTRIAL WORKS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt Planning condition
 Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS No 111 WESTLEY ROAD
 Postcode IP33 3SA
 Study area 2500 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 8356 6428 52.245580942805 0.689079006819 52 14 44 N 000 41 20 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 59m Max: 60m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land At 111 Westley Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J

Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication	Henley, Suffolk
Description	Loose bound client report and pdf
Entered by	John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
Entered on	29 January 2016

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