



90 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING



Report Number: 1130

May 2016



**90 HARDWICK LANE,
BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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Planning Ref.	DC/15/2517/HH	OASIS	britanni1-246676
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		Event Code	ESF23817



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Abstract

In April 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of monitoring and recording during the redevelopment of 90 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (TL 85232 62949) in advance of the demolition of an existing garage and the construction of a new garage, chimney stack and associated works. The design brief was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. dated 11th March 2016) and required the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with the construction of the extension and grubbing out of the existing extension.

The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for features and finds relating to the presumed Saxon inhumation cemetery in the immediate area.

The monitoring revealed no archaeological finds or features. This is most likely due to modern truncation from the late 20th century building works that have taken place in the area and the relatively small area that the monitoring was sampling.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

In April 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of monitoring and recording during the redevelopment of 90 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (TL 85232 62949) (Fig.1), which in advance of the demolition of an existing garage and the construction of a new garage, chimney stack and associated works. The design brief was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. dated 11th March 2016) and required the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with the construction of the extension and grubbing out of the existing extension.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located within the southern bounds of the town of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Hardwick Lane runs approx. east to west from Vinery Road at its western end to Cullum Road at its eastern end. 90 Hardwick Lane itself is located along the northern boundary of Hardwick Lane, bordered by a public footpath along its eastern boundary and a private residence to its west. The focus of the monitoring is within the side and rear plot of 90 Hardwick Lane.

Bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, deposited approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2016).

Superficial geology is described as Croxton Sand and Gravel Member, formed during the Quaternary Period and consisting of sand and gravels with localised lenses of silts and clays (BGS 2016).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Breckland Adopted Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document* (2009).



4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (350m search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2). There are 10 monument entries, 11 events within and just outside the search radius. 2 listed building entries were also returned within the search area.

The Saxon period is the earliest represented by the SHER data. Two records dating to this period (BSE007 and BSE028) are located adjacent and 300m to the east respectively. BSE007 is located in the immediate vicinity of the site and refers to the discovery of three male skeletons. The burials were inhumations broken up by building trenches and were situated in graves approximately 2 feet deep in gravel. Along with the remains an iron split socketed spearhead, a tanged knife (6" long) and a shield boss were also recovered. It was noted that there appeared to be no special orientation and these were likely casual hurried interments. BSE028 also refers to the discovery of human remains. An inhumation was discovered during construction of a small conservatory at 64 Barons Road. The remains were buried with a spear, shield boss and knife. It is important to note that an evaluation undertaken 20m to the east of the project (ESF20167) did not identify any archaeological deposits, indicating that the potential Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, indicated by the several nearby burials and which is thought to lie in the vicinity, did not extend this far.

The post-medieval period returned 3 monument records from the SHER search the most significant of which (BSE105) is located 15m south of the site on the opposite side of the road. The records refer to the park associated with Hardwick House. Boundary and details of the park were on a map drawn in 1663. The map shows the house, separate stable buildings, a dovehouse to the west, and an 'almes house' to the north-west (all now gone). All these were within the boundary of the park.

The SHER search returned three records of modern date none of which are in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The SHER returned one undated record. This record (BSE051) is located 10m to the north-west of the site and refers to the discovery of another inhumation. This single extended burial, orientated south-east to north-west, was discovered with no associated finds. The remains were uncovered during the cutting of a foundation trench for a new house. Further archaeological monitoring in this location (ESF22095) did not reveal any archaeologically relevant finds or deposits.

Given the above records the site had a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the presumed **Saxon** inhumation cemetery in the immediate area.



5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief stated that provision should be made for the monitoring of the development including where appropriate:

- All areas of below ground disturbance, including excavations, foundation trenches, service trenches drains, soakaways and landscaping.
- Any upcast soil is monitored.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Project objectives will cover the following:

- To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of archaeological features and deposits should be determined.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required archaeological monitoring and recording of all excavations associated with groundworks conducted in advance of the construction of a new extension (landscaping, services, etc).

The excavation of the foundation trenches and associated intrusive ground works was undertaken by a mechanical excavator/by hand and then further investigated by hand as necessary.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 3 - 5)

A single monitoring visit was made to the site on 19th April 2016, all the footing trenches and grubbing out were excavated under archaeological monitoring. Recent demolition Layer **1000** associated with the former patio in this area of the site formed the upper layer in the stratigraphic sequence in the north west of the site. The next layer in the stratigraphic sequence and the upper layer on the rest of the site was Topsoil Layer **1001**. Below this was Natural geology **1002**.



No archaeological features or finds were encountered in the monitoring.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figures 3-5)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

Demolition Layer **1000** was present in the north west of the site and related to a former patio now removed to make way for the current development. The layer comprised dark grey brown loose silty sand with frequent modern rubble inclusions and was present to a maximum depth of 0.10m in Sample Section 1.

The next layer in the sequence and the uppermost layer for the majority of the site was Topsoil layer **1001**. This layer comprised mid-grey brown, loose silty sand and represents a modern garden soil. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.52m in Sample Section 4.

The final layer in the stratigraphic sequence was Natural Geology **1002**. This layer comprised mid-orange brown, loose silty sand with frequent sub angular flint gravel inclusions.

10 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for features and finds relating to the presumed Saxon inhumation cemetery in the immediate area.

The monitoring revealed no archaeological finds or features. This is most likely due to modern truncation from the late 20th century building works that have taken place in the area and the relatively small area that the monitoring was sampling.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr John Stebbing and Mr and Mrs Foster for commissioning the project.

We would also like to thank Abby Antrobus at SCCAS/CT for her advice and assistance throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Adam Leigh of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

Walsham-le-Willows Community Web Page
<http://www.walsham-le-willows.org/history/>



HER Data

Provided and licenced by Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record.

APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Sample Section 1

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
n/a	W-E	47.21m	DP 1
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
1	n/a	S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00 – 0.10m	Demolition layer: dark grey brown, loose, silty sand with frequent modern rubble inclusions	
1001	0.10 – 0.49m	Topsoil - mid-grey brown, loose silty sand	
1002	0.49m+	Natural – mid-orange brown, loose, silty sand with frequent sub angular flint gravel inclusions	

Sample Section 2

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
n/a	S-N	47.28m	DP 2
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
2	n/a	E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1001	0.00 – 0.31m	Topsoil - mid-grey brown, loose silty sand	
1002	0.31m+	Natural – mid-orange brown, loose, silty sand with frequent sub angular flint gravel inclusions	

Sample Section 3

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
n/a	E-W	47.25m	DP 3
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
3	n/a	N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1001	0.00 – 0.33m	Topsoil - mid-grey brown, loose silty sand	
1002	0.33m+	Natural – mid-orange brown, loose, silty sand with frequent sub angular flint gravel inclusions	

Sample Section 4

Trench No	Orientation	Height aOD	Shot No
n/a	SW-NE	47.28m	DP 4
Sample Section No	Location	Facing	
4	n/a	SW Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1001	0.00 – 0.52m	Topsoil - mid-grey brown, loose silty sand	
1002	0.52m+	Natural – mid-orange brown, loose, silty sand with frequent sub angular flint gravel inclusions	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

5/12/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

[Printable version](#)

OASIS ID: britanni1-246676

Project details

Project name	90 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Monitoring and recording during extension works at 90 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2016 End: 01-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/2517/HH - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	N/A None
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS 90 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Postcode	IP33 2RA
Study area	30 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 85232 62949 52.233064411015 0.712813994467 52 13 59 N 000 42 46 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dan McConnell
Project director/manager	Dan McConnell
Project supervisor	Adam Leigh
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding	John Stebbing

<http://oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm>

1/2



5/12/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

body

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	BSE 505
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	BSE 505
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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APPENDIX 3 – WSI

**90 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**



Project Number: 1150

April 2016



90 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION


ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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Site Code	BSE 505	NGR	TL 85232 62949
Planning Ref.	DC/15/2517/HH	OASIS	britanni1-246676
Event Code	ESF23817	HER Inv. No.	9185622
Approved By:		Date	April 2016



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24.0	Monitoring

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr John Stebbing, in advance of the demolition of an existing garage and the construction of a new garage, chimney stack and associated works to 90 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, (TL 85232 62949).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of monitoring. The design brief was issued by Suffolk County Councils Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. dated 11th March 2016) and requires the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with the construction of the garage and associated works.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)

The site is located within the southern bounds of the town of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Hardwick Lane runs approx. east to west from Vinery Road at its western end to Cullum Road at its eastern end. 90 Hardwick Lane itself is located along the northern boundary of Hardwick Lane, bordered by a public footpath along its eastern boundary and a private residence to its west. The focus of the monitoring is within the side and rear plot of 90 Hardwick Lane.

Bedrock geology is described as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, deposited approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period when the local environment was dominated by warm chalk seas (BGS, 2016).

Superficial geology is described as Croxton Sand and Gravel Member, formed during the Quaternary Period and consisting of sand and gravels with localised lenses of silts and clays (BGS 2016).

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Breckland Adopted Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document* (2009).

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;

- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 St Edmundsbury Local Plan (2015)

The relevant section in the local plan (9. Heritage and Conservation) states the following aims and objectives:

9.1 To maintain and improve the quality of the built environment

9.2 To achieve this aim, the objectives are to:

- a) retain and enhance the character and appearance of the historic environment and ensure that new development is sensitive to the character of the locality;
- b) safeguard listed buildings, conservation areas and parks and gardens of special historic or design interest and their settings from inappropriate development;
- c) protect and conserve the fabric of historic buildings, structures and other features, and the archaeological remains related to them; and
- d) protect and conserve sites of archaeological importance and their settings.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background draws on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (350m search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Fig. 2). There are 10 monument entries, 11 events within and just outside the search radius. 2 listed building entries were also returned within the search area.

The Saxon period is the earliest represented by the SHER data. Two records dating to this period (BSE007 and BSE028) are located adjacent and 300m to the east respectively.

BSE007 is located in the immediate vicinity of the site and refers to the discovery of three male skeletons. The burials were inhumations broken up by building trenches and were situated in graves approximately 2 feet deep in gravel. Along with the remains an iron split socketed spearhead, a tanged knife (6" long) and a shield boss were also recovered. It was noted that there appeared to be no special orientation and these were likely casual hurried interments. BSE028 also refers to the discovery of human remains. An inhumation was discovered during construction of a small conservatory at 64 Barons Road. The remains were buried with a spear, shield boss and knife. It is important to note that an evaluation undertaken 20m to the east of the project (ESF20167) did not identify any archaeological deposits, indicating that the potential Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, indicated by the several nearby burials and which is thought to lie in the vicinity, did not extend this far.

The post-medieval period returned 3 monument records from the SHER search the most significant of which (BSE105) is located 15m south of the site on the opposite side of the road. The records refer to the park associated with Hardwick House. Boundary and details of the park were on a map drawn in 1663. The map shows the house, separate stable buildings, a dovehouse to the west, and an 'almes house' to the north-west (all now gone). All these were within the boundary of the park.

The SHER search returned three records of modern date none of which are in the immediate vicinity of the site.

The SHER returned one undated record. This record (BSE051) is located 10m to the north west of the site and refers to the discovery of another inhumation. This single extended burial, orientated south east to north west, was discovered with no associated finds. The remains were uncovered during the cutting of a foundation trench for a new house. Further archaeological monitoring in this location (ESF22095) did not reveal any archaeologically relevant finds or deposits.

Given the above records the site has a **moderate** potential for features and finds relating to the presumed **Saxon** inhumation cemetery in the immediate area.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that provision will be made for the monitoring of the development including where appropriate:

- All areas of below ground disturbance, including excavations, foundation trenches, service trenches drains, soakaways and landscaping.
- Any upcast soil is monitored.

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24 (Medlycott, 2011).

Project objectives will cover the following:

- To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of archaeological features and deposits should be determined.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief requires archaeological monitoring and recording of all excavations associated with ground works conducted in advance of the construction of a new garage and associated works (landscaping, services, etc).

The excavation of the foundation trenches and associated intrusive ground works will be undertaken by a mechanical excavator/by hand and then further investigated by hand as necessary. In the event that important archaeological remains are identified, a site meeting will be held with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist to discuss the significance of the remains and decide on the scope of any further excavation and recording. **The client is aware of the need for contingency funding to cover additional works if necessary.**

7.1 Site Plans

A site location plan based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map and indicating site north will be prepared. This will be supplemented by a site plan showing the area of investigation in relation to the proposed development.

A pre-excavation base plan accurately plotting all features will be produced using a Total Station (TS) or Global Positioning System (GPS). The final post-excavation plan will be based on this. All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

7.2 Mechanical Excavation

The location of electricity, gas, water, sewage and telephone services will be identified from information supplied by the client prior to machining.

Topsoil and any sterile subsoil layers shall be removed by mechanical excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision of a professional archaeologist. The exposed archaeological horizon will be cleaned by hand and any archaeological deposits or negative features planned.

No excavators or dumpers will be driven over the excavated surface.

7.3 Hand Excavation

All archaeological features will be excavated by hand, in the appropriate way detailed below, where it is safe to do so.

7.4 Excavation of Stratified Sequences

All archaeological remains will be excavated by phase, from the most recent to the earliest, excluding those of obvious 20th century origin. The phasing of the features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds. All archaeological features/deposits will have adequate provisioned time to fully investigate during excavation.

7.5 Excavation of Buildings

All building structures and associated features (e.g. stakeholes, postholes, sill-beams, gullies, masonry walls, possible floors) will be excavated in stratigraphic sequence.

7.6 *Ditches*

Ditch segments will be positioned to provide a total coverage of 25% and to ascertain relationship information. Features present in the footings will be 100% excavated.

7.7 *Discrete Features*

All discrete features will be half-sectioned or excavated in quadrants providing for a minimum 50% sample. Features present in the footings will be 100% excavated.

7.8 *Full Excavation*

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths and burials will merit full excavation in agreement with the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist.

7.9 *Burials*

Any articulated human remains shall receive minimal excavation to define the extent and quality of their preservation. A decision will then be made on their future treatment in consultation with the client and the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist. The coroner and the Ministry of Justice will be informed. Any removal of human remains will be carried out under a licence issued by the Ministry of Justice under section 25 of the Burials Act 1857 and in accordance with *Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005).

7.10 *Written Record*

All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered will be fully recorded on *pro forma* context, finds and sample forms, using a single context recording system.

7.11 *Photographic Record*

All features will be photographed. This record will comprise high quality digital photographs (jpg), black and white prints (35mm) and colour slides (35mm) will be utilised. All photographs will be listed, indexed and archived. In the event that the site has no archaeology present within the monitoring area, only digital photography will be used.

7.12 *Drawn Record*

All drawings will be tied into the Ordnance Survey National Grid, plans will be initially hand drawn at a scale of 1:20 and the sections at 1:10 on drafting film (permatrace). The height AOD of all features and principal strata will be written on appropriate plans and sections.

7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

All finds recovered from sealed contexts will be retained. A sample of those found in the topsoil and subsoil will be taken to characterise the assemblage. Finds will be identified using a unique site code and context number.

All finds will be processed according to BA standards and to the CIfA *Standard and Guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials*, 2014.

Important, rare or unusual finds will also be assigned a small finds number and sent away for specialist analysis.

Environmental samples will be taken from well-stratified datable deposits and specifically targeted areas of interest (e.g. undated sealed primary ditch fills) where appropriate. Each deposit retained will be identified by context and unique sample number.

A full list of specialists is at Appendix 2.

7.14 *Metal Detecting Survey*

All upcast soil and exposed and partially exposed surfaces and features will be fully scanned using a professional metal detector model.

8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

A report will be prepared on the conclusion of the evaluation and will be completed 4 weeks after the field work ends (no further work required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months. The prepared client/archive report will be commensurate with the results of the fieldwork, and will be consistent with the principles of *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*, Historic England, 2015 and contain the following:

- *Summary.* A concise summary of the work undertaken and the results;
- *Introduction.* Introduction to the project including the reasons for work, funding, planning background;
- *Background.* The history, layout and development of the site;
- *Aims and Objectives;*
- *Methodology.* Strategy and technique for site excavation;
- *Results.* Detailed description of findings outlining the nature, location, extent, date of any archaeological material;
- *Deposit Model.* Description of events behind the archaeological stratigraphy and geological deposition;
- *Specialist Reports.* Description of the artefactual and ecofactual remains recovered;
- *Discussion and Conclusions.* A synopsis interpreting the archaeological deposits and artefacts, including details of preservation, impact assessment, wider survival, condition and relative importance of the site and its component parts in local, regional and national context;

- *Bibliography;*
- *Appendices.* Context Descriptions, Finds Concordance, Project Archive Contents and Archive Deposition, HER/OASIS Summary Sheet;
- Illustrative material including maps, plans, drawings and photographs.

Digital and paper report copies will be supplied to the client, SCCAS/CT (one copy and a .pdf copy on CD) and the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science at Heritage England (one copy). An OASIS entry will be completed and a summary included with the report. A .pdf file of the report will be uploaded to the ADS.

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate. Provision has been made for a summary publication within the annual Proceedings of the Suffolk Archaeology and History should the monitoring prove positive.

9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Archives in accordance with the *Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2015).

Any items requiring treatment will be conserved. Arrangements will be made for the archive to be deposited with the relevant museum, subject to agreement with the legal landowner where finds are concerned.

The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The material will be catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the following documents:

- *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites.* Conservation Guidelines No. 2. Archaeology Section, United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983;
- *Archives. A guide to best practice, compilation, transfer and curation,* Archaeological Archives Forum's *Archaeological* (Brown 2007);

10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY

BA operate a comprehensive Health and Safety Policy in accordance with the Health and Safety Executive. BA operates under the Federation of Archaeological Managers and Employers (FAME) *Health and Safety Field Manual*, which is regularly updated by supplements.

BA holds employer's liability, public liability and professional indemnity insurance arranged through Towergate Insurance (see Appendix 3).

10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential

risks will be highlighted. A full site risk assessment is produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

BA will liaise with the contractor or client on arrival and will follow any additional Health and Safety instructions given. A qualified First Aider will be present on every site. All BA staff are CSCS registered.

11.0 RESOURCES

The archaeological works are undertaken by a team of professional archaeologists, qualified to undertake this type of work (Appendix 1). Full CV's are available on request.

All site work will be undertaken by a Supervisor (with a field team if required) in close communication with a Project Manager. This project officer will also be responsible for post-excavation and publication in liaison with the relevant specialists (Appendix 2).

Other specialists may be consulted and will be made known to the SCCAS/CT planning archaeologist for approval prior to the commencement of fieldwork. Any changes to the specialists documented in Appendix 2 will be made known to the NCC immediately.

12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The project is due to be undertaken April 2016 (pending approval of this WSI) and take approximately 1 – 2 on site days to complete. We will notify SCCAS/CT as soon as a start date has been confirmed.

The production of the report will take either a maximum of 4 weeks from the end of fieldwork (no further fieldwork required) or a maximum of 6 months from the end of fieldwork (further fieldwork is required). Resourcing of the post-excavation phase is dependent on findings. Where further publication is required a detailed publication programme will be provided within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork, and a publication report will be programmed for completion within 6 months.

13.0 MONITORING

SCCAS/CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. Any variations to the specification will be agreed with the SCCAS/CT monitoring officer prior to work being carried out. The monitoring officer will be kept informed of progress throughout the project.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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United Kingdom Institute for Conservation, 1983. *Packaging and Storage of Freshly-Excavated Artefacts from Archaeological Sites*; Conservation Guidelines No. 2.

Websites:

The British Geological Survey (Natural Environment Research Council) – Geology of Britain Viewer - www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/home.html?Accordion2=1#maps

English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk

English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

Walsham-le-Willows Community Web Page
<http://www.walsham-le-willows.org/history/>

HER Data

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APPENDIX 1 STAFF

The following members of staff have the skills and experience necessary to undertake the supervision of archaeological work as required in the brief. All have a wide range of experience on a variety of site types.

Supervisor Adam Leigh BA (Hons)

Qualifications: University of Reading, BA (Hons) History (2008-2011)

Experience: Adam joined Britannia Archaeology in early 2015 as an Archaeologist and has six years experience within commercial archaeology. After graduating from Reading with First Class Honours, Adam began his career in archaeology processing finds recovered from sites across East Anglia. In 2012 he became responsible for supervising the processing of finds and working with specialists to produce post excavation assessments. Adam has also worked closely with archivists and has experience in preparing archives for deposition across the region. In his time within commercial archaeology he has learned a wide range of fieldwork skills on numerous sites within and beyond the East Anglia. Adam's main research interests lie in the archaeology and history of the medieval period that stemmed from his higher education studies.

Director Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)

Qualifications: University of Bournemouth, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1995-1998)

Experience: Dan is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has seventeen years commercial archaeological experience. He took part in several archaeological projects in the north of England from the late 1980's onwards, including the Wharram Percy Research Project and Mount Grace Priory excavations. Within commercial archaeology he has been involved with many small to large scale archaeological projects in the United Kingdom and Ireland including major infrastructure schemes. Since relocating to East Anglia in 2004 he has carried out and managed several small to large scale excavations across the south and east of England. In 2008 Dan became a County Archaeologist for the Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team before joining Britannia in 2014. His main research interests focus on the early pre-historic period (in particular the Neolithic) of the British-Isles and late post-medieval archaeology.

Director Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIfA

Qualifications: University of Leicester, BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 – 2006)

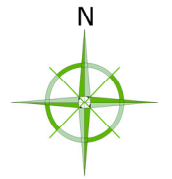
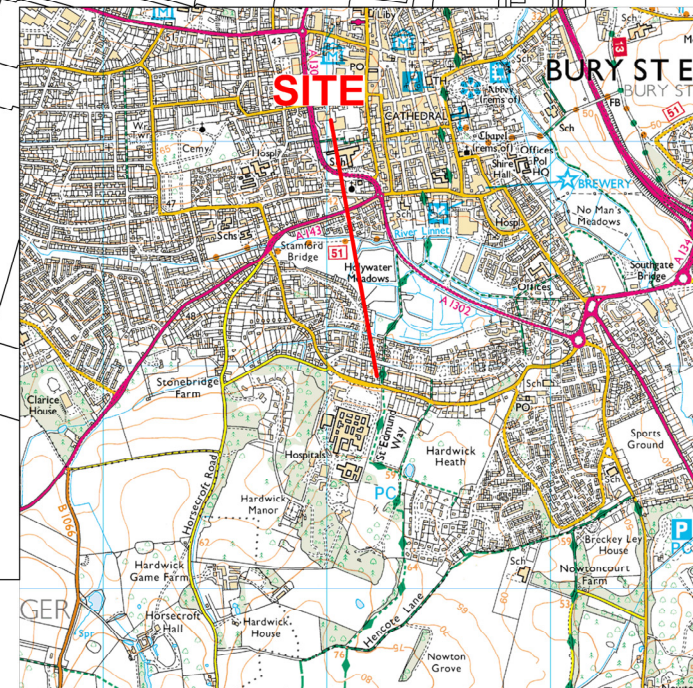
Experience: Martin is a Director at Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeological experience. He specialises in logistical project management, archiving and fieldwork. He has carried out numerous excavations and evaluations throughout East Anglia and the Midlands, and works closely with local and national museums when archiving sites. His research interests are focused on the British Iron age specifically funerary traditions in the south of England and in East Yorkshire. Martin specialises in

APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

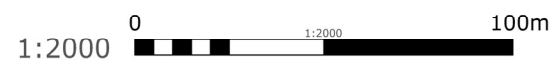
Prehistoric Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (Independent)
Roman Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (Independent)
Saxon and Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (Independent)
Post Medieval Pottery:	Andrew Fawcett (Independent)
Flint:	Dan McConnell (BA)
Animal Bone:	Julie Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human Bone:	Dr Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd) Dr Steph Leach (Independent)
Environmental:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Pollen and Seeds:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Charcoal and Wood:	Dr Roderick Bale (University of Trinity St David) Mike Bamforth (Independent)
Soil Micromorphology:	Dr Steve Boreham (University of Cambridge)
Carbon-14 Dating:	Beta Analytic Inc
Conservation:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Metalwork and Leather:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Glass:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Small Finds:	University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)
Illustration:	Dave Watt (Independent)
Slag:	Jane Cowgill (Independent)
Geophysical Consultant:	Dr Dave Bescoby
Air Photographic Assessments:	Alison Deegan (BSc)
Topographic Survey:	Matt Adams (BA)
CAD:	Dan McConnell & Mr Matt Adams (BA)
Coins & Medals:	British Museum, Department of Coins & Medals or University of Leicester Archaeological Services (ULAS)

APPENDIX 3 INSURANCE DETAILS

	Employers Liability Insurance	Public Liability	Professional Indemnity
Insurer	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance	Towergate Insurance
Extent of Cover	£10,000,000	£5,000,000	£5,000,000
Policy Number	000436	000436	201101352/1236

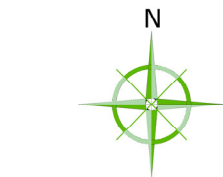
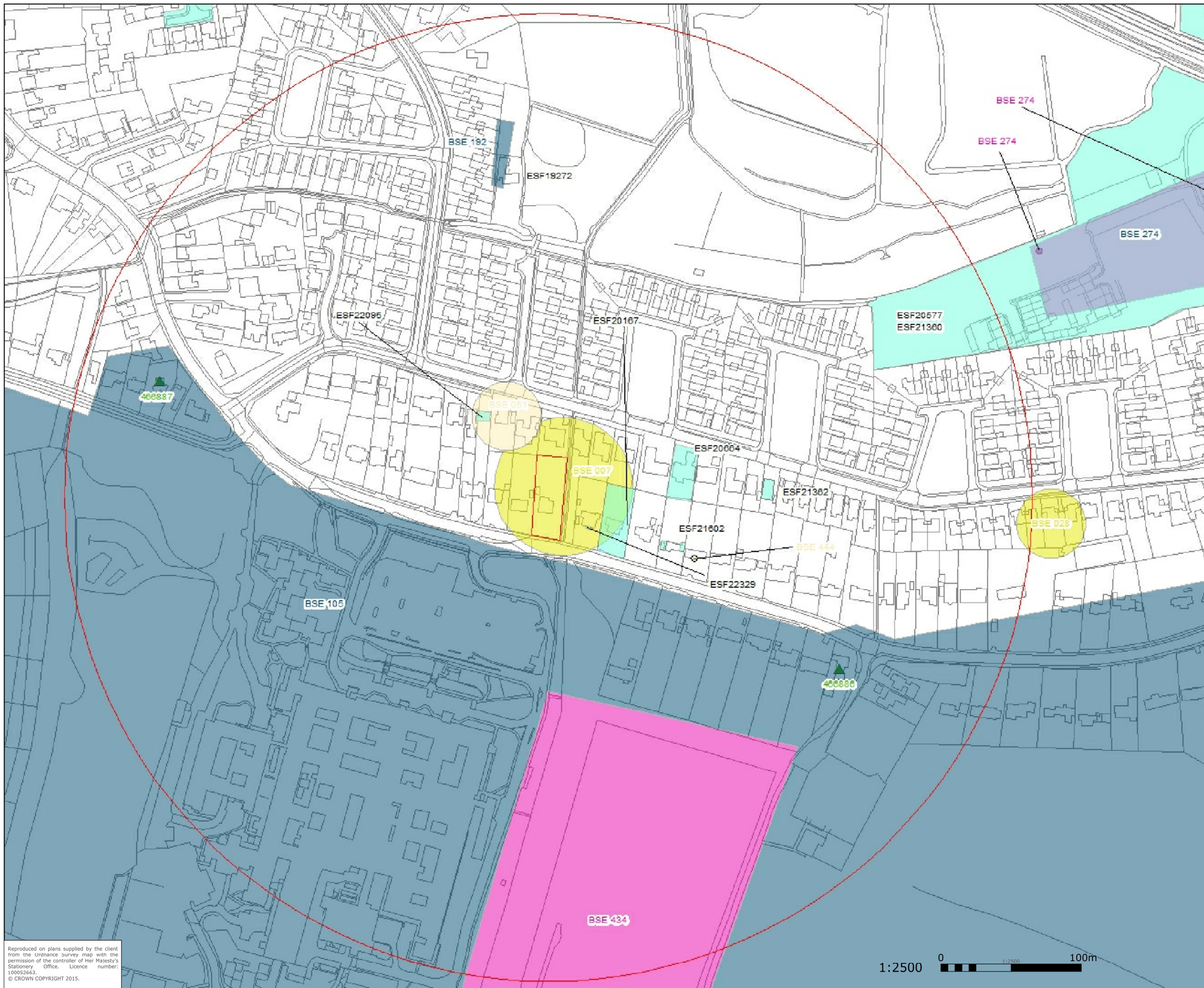


 Site Boundary



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PROJECT:	90 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	JOHN STEBBING ARCHITECTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
 UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016			
DATE:	MAY 2016	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1	AUTHOR:	DPM
APPROVED:	MB	FIGURE:	1



- HER Search Area
- ▲ Grade I
- ▲ Grade II*
- ▲ Grade II
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Undated Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Site Boundary

(NGR: 585232 262949) (REF: R1130)

PROJECT: 90 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SCCHER DATA PLAN

CLIENT: JOHN STEBBING ARCHITECTS LTD

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD

UNIT 2
THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE
ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH
BURY ST EDMUNDS
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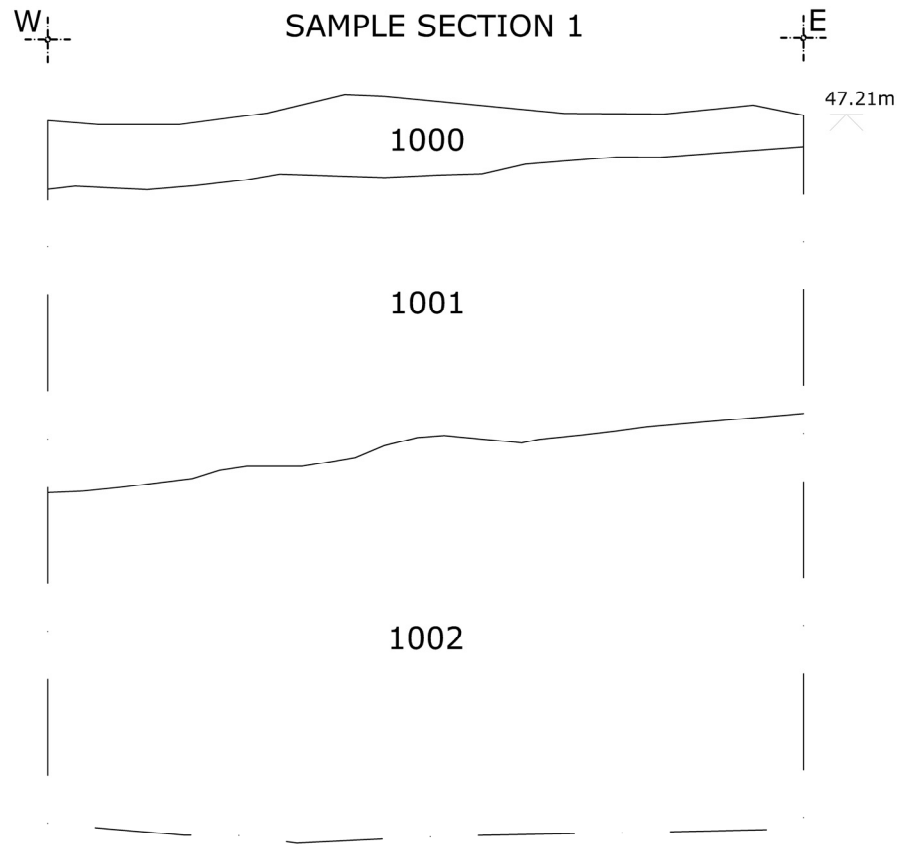
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AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 2

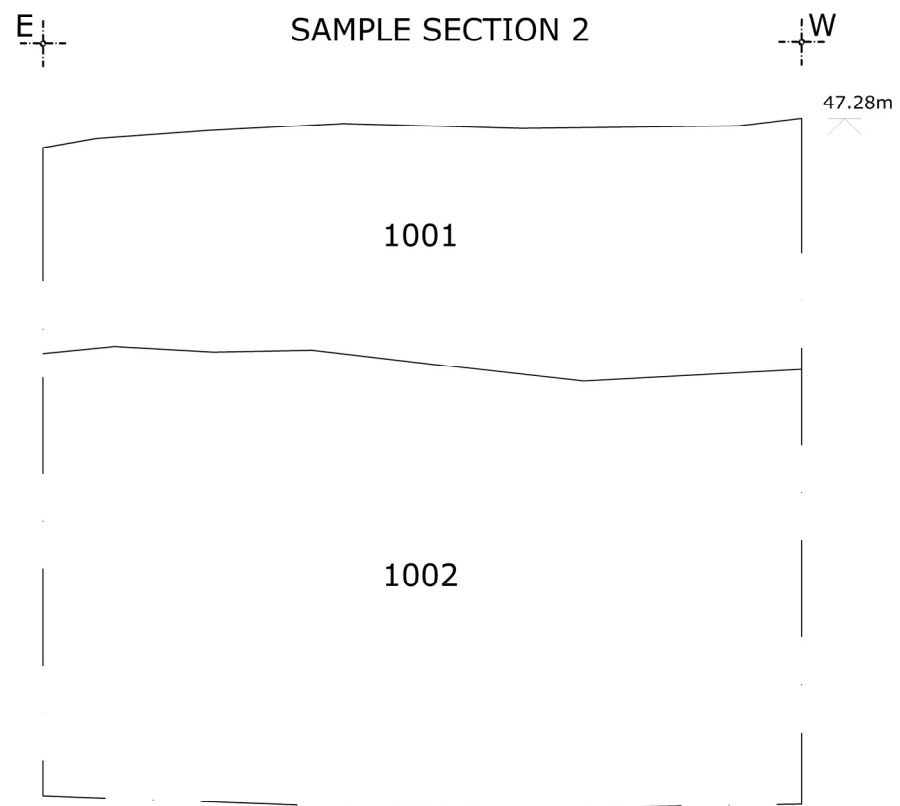
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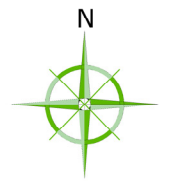
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DP1 - SS1 - VIEW N



DP2 - SS2 - VIEW S

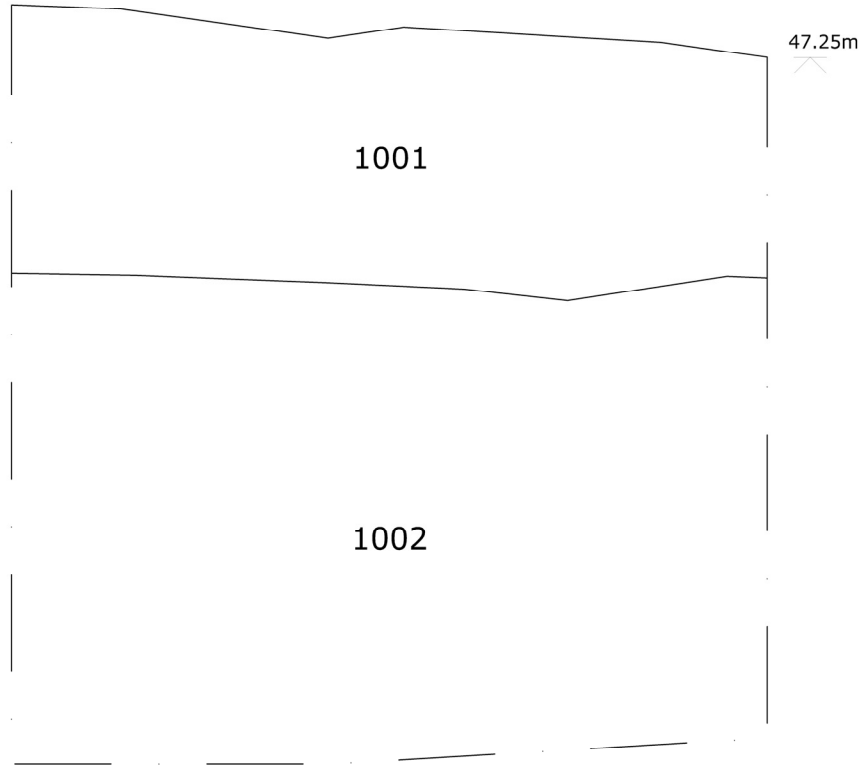


WGR: 585232 262949	REF: R1130	
PROJECT: 90 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: JOHN STEBBING ARCHITECTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD  UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2016		
DATE: MAY 2016	PLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 3	
APPROVED: MB		

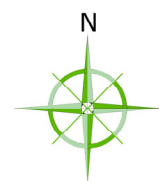
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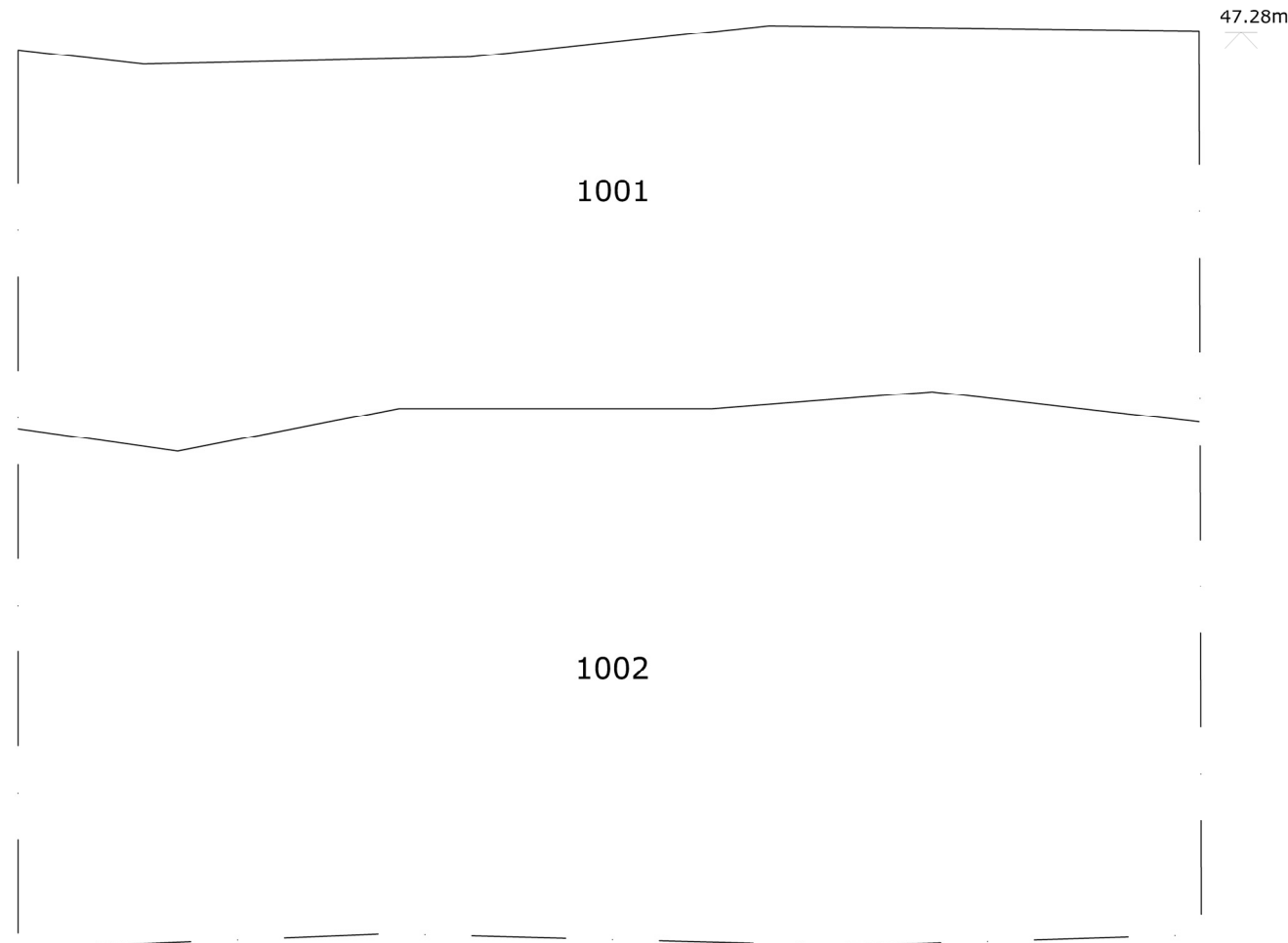
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SAMPLE SECTION 4

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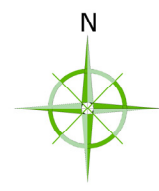
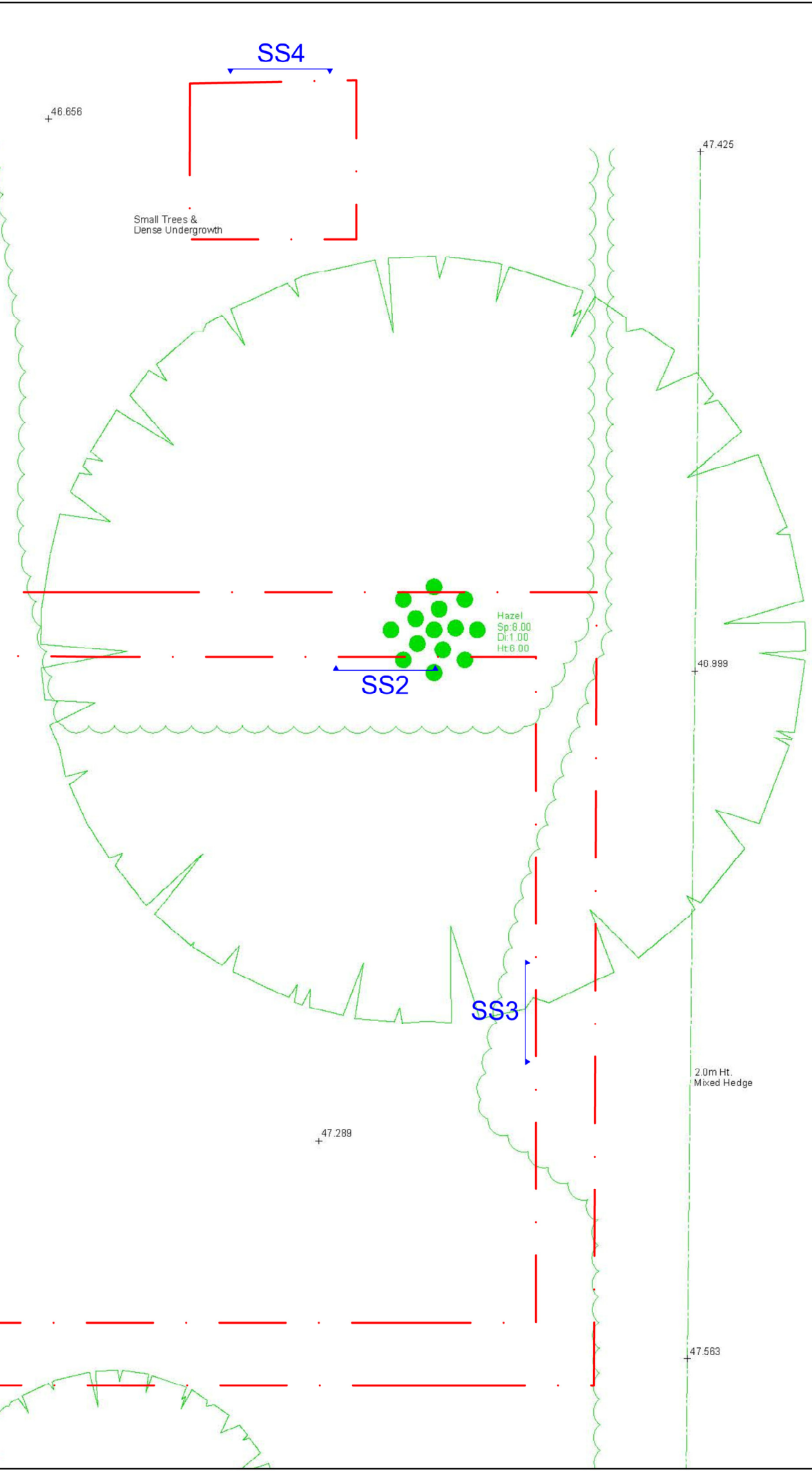
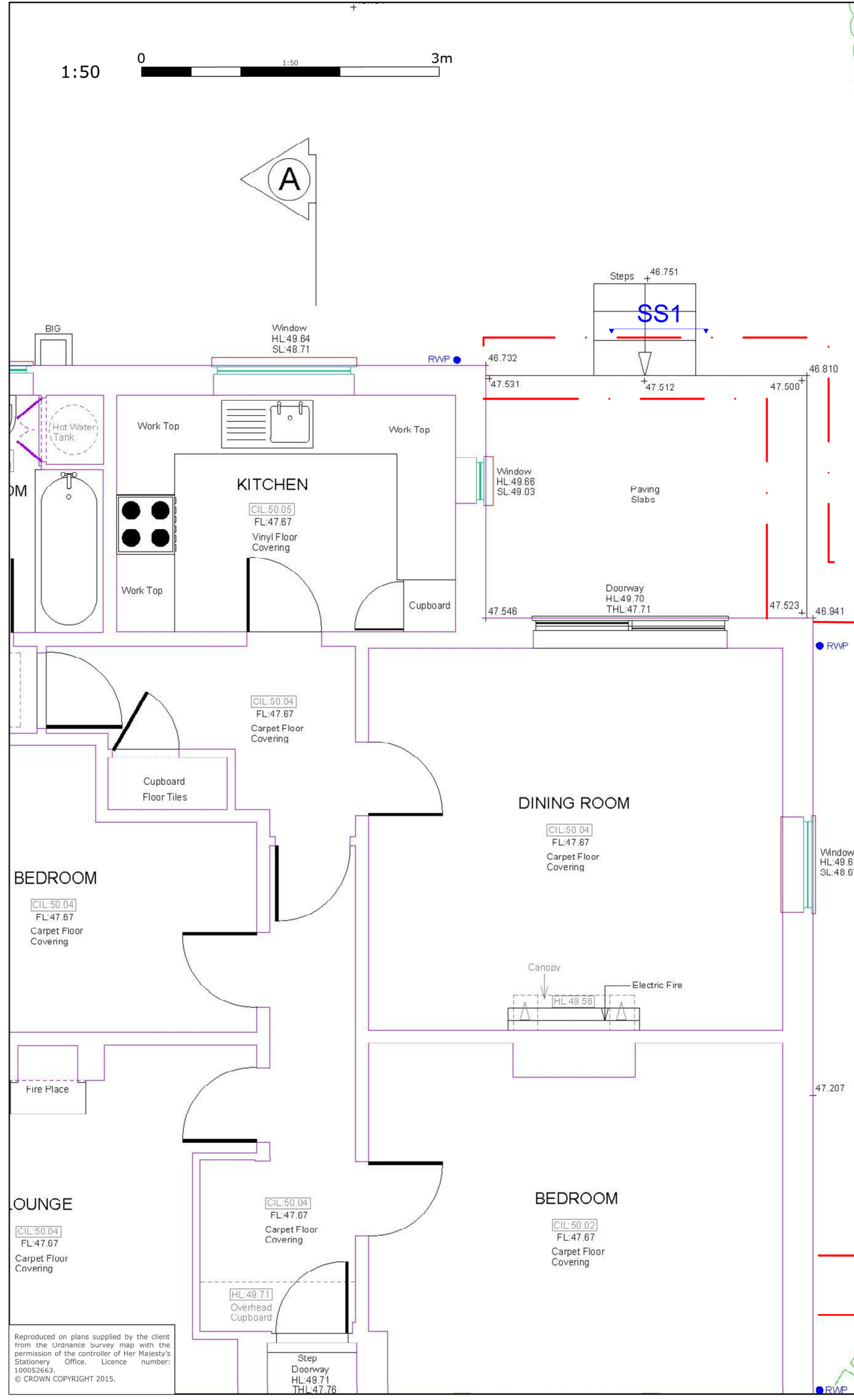
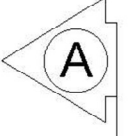


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DESCRIPTION:	SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT:	JOHN STEBBING ARCHITECTS LTD		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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DATE:	MAY 2016	PLOT:	A3
VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	4
APPROVED:	MB		

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- Sample Section
- Limit of Excavation: Footings

(WGR: 585232 262949) (REF: R1130)

PROJECT: 90 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE PLAN: EXCAVATED FOOTINGS & SECTION LOCATIONS

CLIENT: JOHN STEBBING ARCHITECTS LTD

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FIGURE: 5

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