

**The Former Maltings, Bury St Edmunds
BSE 368**

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/159

Client: Baker Construction

Author: Rob Brooks

June/2012

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HER Information

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Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: 27/06/2012

Approved By: David Gill
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: 27/06/2012
Signed:

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

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Summary

Monitoring of the excavation of trenches, a man hole and a large soak-away at the former maltings on Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, revealed evidence of several post-medieval features and layers, including canal channels thought to be associated with the coal yard and the maltings. A brick quayside surface, as well as a chalk screed/surface, several make-up, consolidation and levelling layers were also recorded and are all post-medieval. Finds recovered from the site comprise late medieval and post-medieval brick fragments, and undated CBM.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

Service and manhole trenches, as well as a large soak-away, were excavated at the former Maltings site, Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, to the north-west and north-east of the existing building (Figs. 1 and 2). This involved the excavation of several linked trenches that led from the building to a manhole trench in 2011. However, when the original drainage infrastructure of the area was found to be insufficient, a new scheme was drawn up that involved the excavation of the soak-away, with further associated trenches. The excavations associated with this new phase of works were carried out in 2012. An archaeological monitoring was required of the project in order to record any archaeological features and recover any finds that could otherwise be uncovered or destroyed by the machining, particularly in relation to the River Lark canal navigation. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Edward Martin, (of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendix 1). The developer, Baker Construction, funded the work that was carried out on the 07-10/06/2011 and 21-25/05/2012.

2. Geology and topography

The site's geology is made up of superficial river terrace deposits of sand and gravel, overlying Holywell nodular chalk formation and new pit chalk formation bedrock (BGS, 2011). On site this comprised pale yellow, mid orange and mid orangish-greyish-brown gravelly sand deposits, whilst none of the groundworks penetrated to the bedrock.

Mildenhall Road lies close to the 30m contour, with the ground falling slightly to the north-east/east along the River Lark's course. To the south-west the levels start to rise relatively sharply. However, the site of the former Maltings was relatively level, having been levelled for its use as an industrial site.

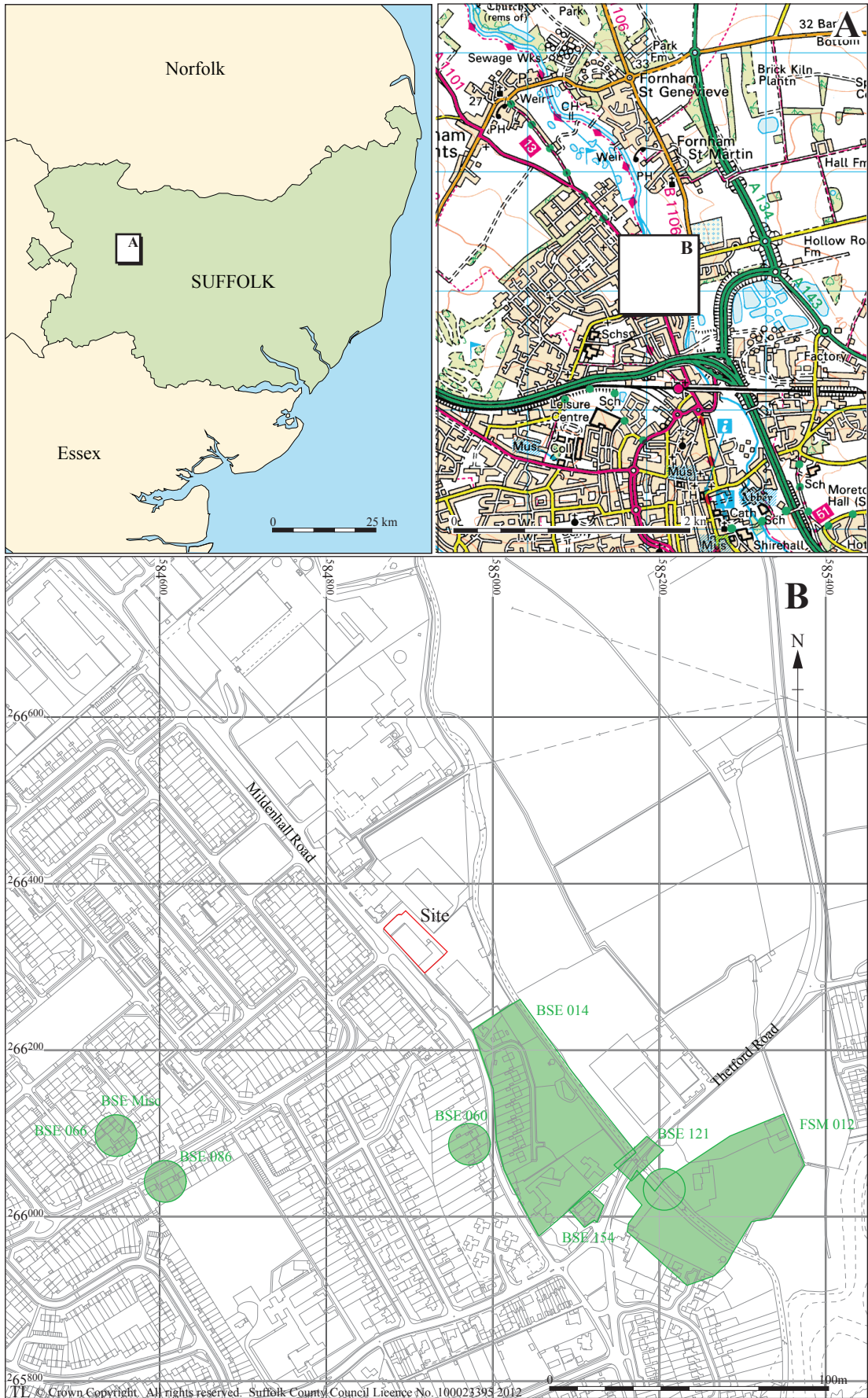


Figure 1. Location map with site outline (red)

3. Archaeology and historical background

The development area encompasses the former Maltings, a Grade II Listed Building (LB No. 466964) which was built in 1851 by Robert Dunnell and stands at what was the end of the River Lark navigation until 1889 (Weston, 1976). In the 1830s and 1840s the navigation reached as far south as the railway line and its official end point was at times defined as Eastgate Bridge. However, by the mid 19th century the success of the railways had resulted in river transport becoming less profitable and despite navigation improvements as late as the 1890s (as well as rebuilds of elements of the locks into the 20th century), the use of the Lark for anything except pleasure boating was rapidly declining (Brooks, 2010). The site's position on the Lark may have been used to supply the maltings with water, but it must have been supplied with barley and other materials, and then subsequently shipped malt, via road transportation.

Warren's map of 1791 shows no development on the site, with it being taken up by meadows and occasionally divided by drainage channels flanking the road. However, the 1813 Warren map shows the site already functioning as a coal yard, with houses to the north-west of the site being known as the Coalyard Cottages (Fig. 2). On this depiction of the site, the channel seems to fall close to the southern corner of Cottage 5. However, on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map the channel seems to be positioned nearer to the eastern corner of the block of cottages. This suggests that it may have been modified at some point between these dates to allow for the construction of the maltings and reduce the risk of the building subsiding (Fig. 3). The widened river channel in this area functioned as a turning point for the barges, but the coming of the railways eclipsed the use of the river for coal shipping. At this point the land was owned by the Cullum family, who also received tolls on transportation along the Lark. In response to the drop in revenue from the river, the Cullum family leased the land to Dunnell. Up until 1924 the Ordnance Survey map shows the building still listed as a Malthouse, but it is unclear exactly when it ceased to function as such (Martin, 2009). Part of the building was used as the Kingsbury furniture store in the 20th century (Weston, 1976). The First Edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 clearly shows the maltings, with the modified path of the River Lark running parallel to its north-east wall (Fig. 3). By the time of the 1904 Second Edition OS map the channel has been shortened in response to the maltings being extended at its south-east corner (Fig. 4).

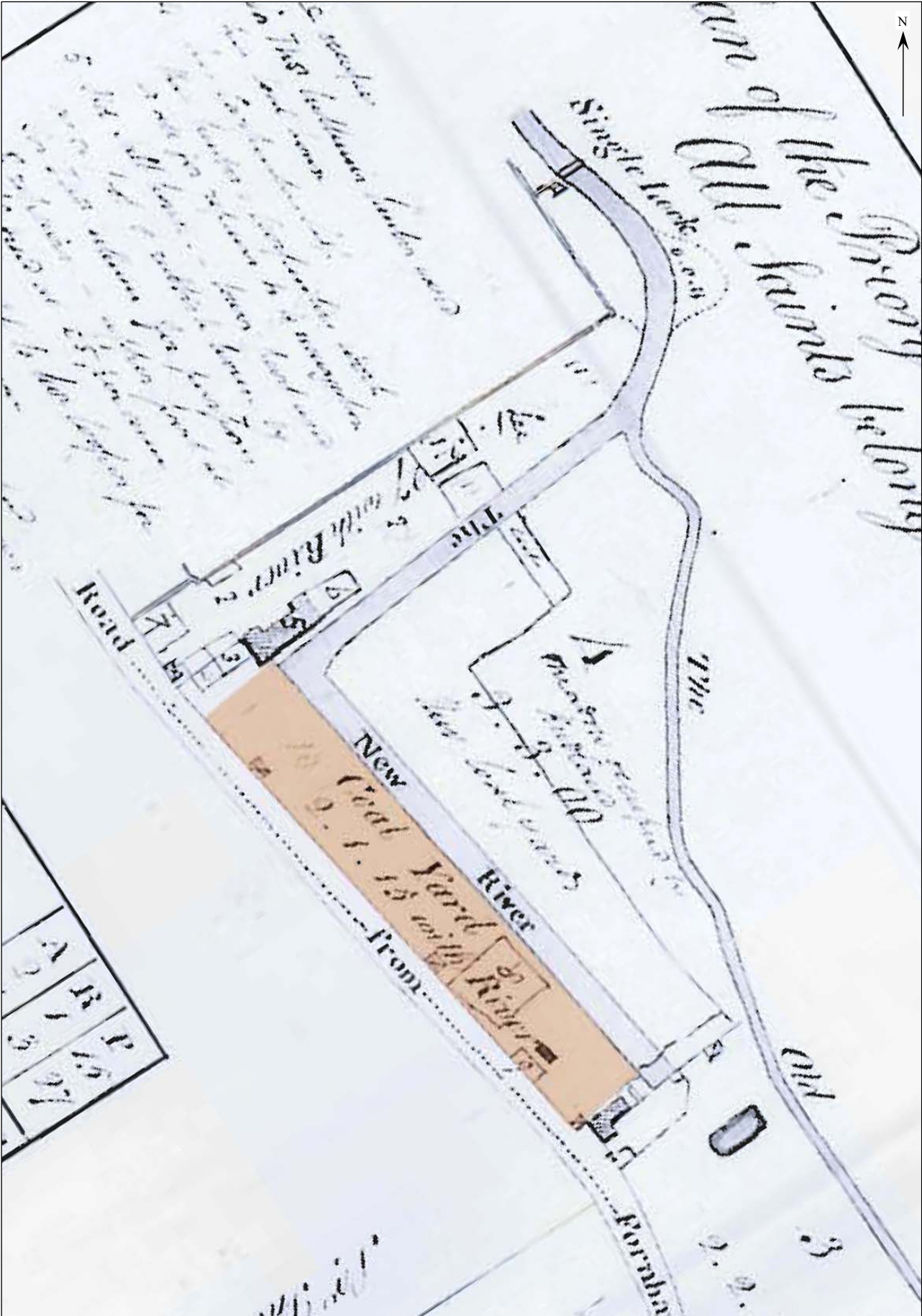


Figure 2. Extract from 1813 Warren map (reproduced from report by Martin, 2009)

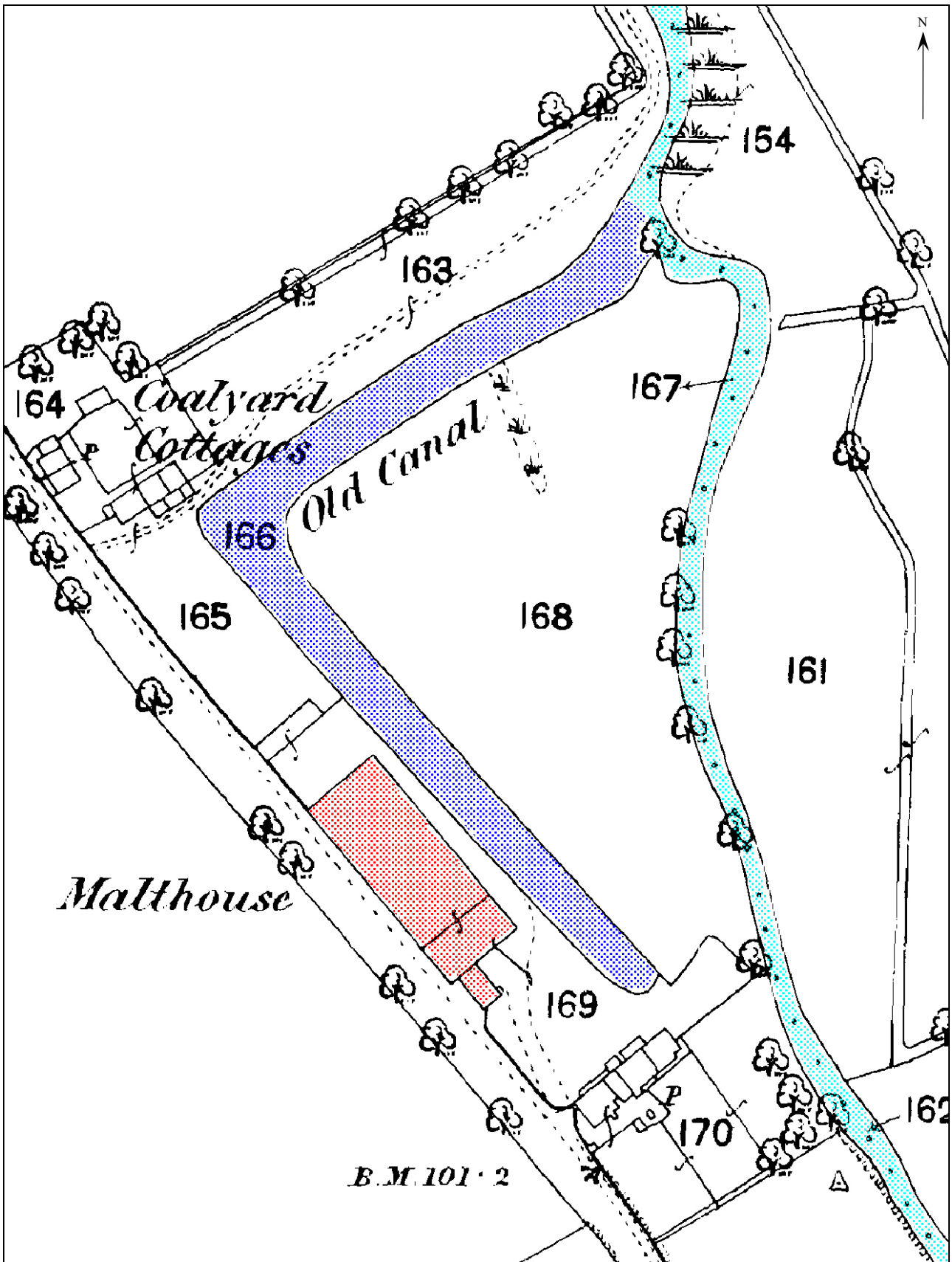


Figure 3. 1886 First Edition Ordnance Survey map

Showing the maltings building (red), the original River Lark (pale blue) and the modified channel (dark blue)

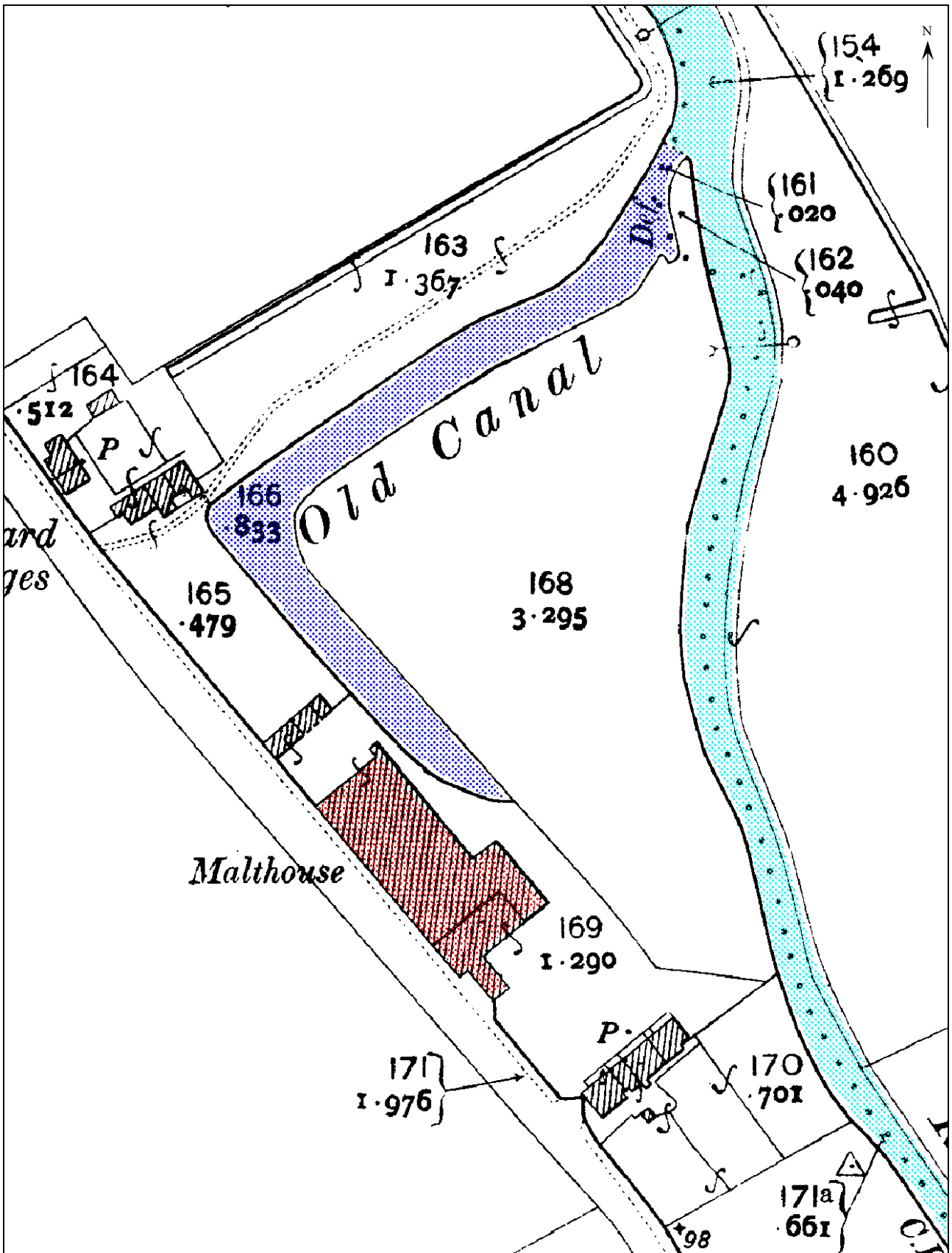


Figure 4. 1904 Second Edition Ordnance Survey map

Showing the extended maltings building (red), the original River Lark (pale blue) and the modified channel having been shortened (dark blue)

4. Methodology

The service and manhole trenches were excavated using a mechanical digger equipped with a toothed bucket to depths of 1.9m below the existing concrete yard. The large soak-away was excavated using a toothless bucket. The works were monitored at various stages by the supervising archaeologist, with upcast spoil being examined for finds. Sections were cleaned down by hand and then drawn of each feature at 1:20 scale and plans were made of the trenches from OS points. Section 3 was only photographed, because the presence and position of the channel that it depicted was already fully known from the Ordnance Survey maps. Digital colour photographs were taken of ditch 0002, soil stratigraphy and the site at 314 x 314dpi. It was not possible to photograph feature 0007 due to the depth of the trench and the exposure problems caused by light at the time. The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system (Appendices 2 and 3) and measured 2715sqm in total.

On-site records have been input into the MS Access database and recorded using the Historic Environment Record (HER) code BSE 368. Finds have been washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data entered onto the database. Digitised copies of profile and feature sections have been made. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-102814, Appendix 4) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, under the HER code BSE 368.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Initially 0.2-0.36m of concrete, tarmac and rubble layers were stripped from the areas of the site to be worked on. In different areas this either uncovered brick or chalk surfaces and further archaeological levels, as described below (Appendix 3 and Figs. 5 and 6). Only in the initial drainage trenches, around the area of Section 1, was the natural geology uncovered. This consisted of layer 0001, a pale yellow and mid orange mottled sand, with frequent gravel inclusions. A subsoil B-horizon, recorded as 0010, overlaid this and was a mid-orangish-greyish-brown silty-sand with frequent gravel-type stones. Both of the channel cuts in this area, 0002 and 0007, truncated deposit 0010.

5.2 Trench results

Phase 1 – prior to 1813

Ditch/channel 0002

Within the length of 2011 drainage trenching, which led from the north-west end of the Maltings, a large ditch or channel was visible in Section 1. It was 4.4m wide (SW-NE) x 0.86m deep and had 40° concave sides and a concave, wide base. It contained basal fill 0003, a grey-reddish-brown silty-sandy-clay mix, interpreted as a fluvial deposit derived from silting action and the erosion of the local geology. Above this was mid-dark grey-black silty-clay fill 0004. Again this was interpreted as a fluvial deposit, hence its make-up and colouration. No finds were recovered from this feature and its alignment shows that it would carry on under the Maltings. This was interpreted as a large natural channel, although it could also be a manmade drainage ditch. Whatever the function of the channel may have been, its stratigraphy shows that it is earlier than the Maltings and the coal yard. The channel also does not appear on any of the maps for the site.

Phase 2 – relating to the coal yard

Channel 0007

At the north-east end of the 2011 drainage trenches and running into the manhole trench was a large probable channel, recorded as 0007. Only its south-west side was

visible, sloping gently at 20°. This cut contained a single fill, 0008, of dark grey silty-clay. This fill was notably similar to fill 0017 and it is thought that they are probably the same material, with channel 0007 continuing along to the south-east from Section 2 into Section 4. Fill 0018 in Section 4 is also thought to be a fluvial deposit and is probably also within channel 0007. Cut 0007 and its fills are thought to relate to the channel associated with the coal yard. According to the map evidence, the coal yard channel appears to have been positioned somewhat to the south-west of the channel which served the Maltings, hence cut 0007's position underlying part of the Maltings.

Phase 3 – relating to the Maltings

Several layers that were recorded across the site, and a further channel cut, are thought to be linked to the Maltings. The layers seem to involve the levelling and consolidation of the site and the movement of the canal's path away from the maltings, as well as the placing of a possible chalk surface and a rough brick surface/yard.

Layer 0016

The earliest of the contexts thought to be associated with the Maltings is layer 0016, recorded in Section 4. This consisted of 0.1m of pure orange sand and gravel, which appears to have been a levelling deposit for this part of the site.

Coal layer 0009/0015

Recorded within both Sections 2 and 4 a layer was recorded comprising coal dust and small fragments. It varied from 0.06-0.14m thick and was overlaid by chalk surface 0005/0014. Its function is thought to have been as another levelling deposit or screed for the overlying layer and its presence is interpreted as indicating a reuse of leftover material from the coal yard when the site was converted into the Maltings.

Chalk surface 0005/0014

Overlying coal layer 0009/0015 was a rammed chalk surface. It varied from 0.06m to 0.2m thick and was present in Sections 2, 3 and 4. It was thought to be a consolidation layer, or possibly a floor surface in its own right. However, it notably started to dip down into the bank of channel 0019, indicating that it was part of the consolidation and bank

build-up for the site. Three of the larger pieces of coal were weighed, measuring a collective total of 20g.

Channel 0019

Within the large soak-away trench a channel, though to represent that on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map, was recorded as 0019 (Pl. 1). Its south-west bank consisted of several layers of built-up brick fragments, reddish-purple slag/coke, chalk and rubble layers. Its lowest fluvial deposit consisted of a dark grey silty-clay (highlighted on Pl. 1), which was overlaid by a series of further fluvial redeposited geology layers. The edge of the channel sloped at 40°. One of the layers that made up the channel's bank was recorded elsewhere as chalk surface 0005/0014. Brick surface 0006 was also recorded near to the edge of the channel, but was heavily truncated and may have originally run to the edge of the water.

Brick and mortar surface 0006

Within Sections 1, 2 and also partially within 3, a roughly built brick yard surface was present. This was laid in a single course of reused bricks, which were generally broken. A sample of the bricks was collected and two were dated as mid-late 19th century, another as possibly being late medieval, but probably post-medieval, whilst the fourth could not be dated (Table 1). In Sections 1 and 2 it was laid on a poor quality mortar, sand and gravel layer, immediately overlying chalk surface 0005/0014. This foundation may have been used to consolidate the area for the construction of the Maltings, particularly as there may have been a greater risk of subsidence here as a result of channels 0002 and 0007. Further away from the maltings structure the bricks were laid on post-medieval rubble/make-up layers, which also overlaid chalk surface 0005/0014. The brick surface continued into Section 3, where it was largely truncated but appeared to have formed a quayside surface.

0006 (brick layer) CBM (4 fragments @ 2831g):
1 x 913g. Depth 65mm/Width 110mm. The brick is abraded. It is oxidised in a medium sandy fabric with iron ore (msfe) and displays a thin rectangular frog on one surface. Traces of mortar can be seen on the upper and lower surface. c mid-late 19th C
1 x 1050g. Depth 62mm/Width 110mm. The brick is abraded. It is oxidised in a medium sandy fabric with iron ore (msfe) and displays a thin rectangular frog on one surface. No traces of mortar are evident on this example. c mid-late 19th C
1 x 864g. Depth 50mm/Width 120mm. The brick is abraded. It is oxidised in a medium sandy fabric with flints (msf),

although some sparse thin lines of calcitic streaking can also be observed. The brick is unfrosted and is heavily mortared on both the upper and lower surface. Late medieval/post-medieval (looks more likely to be post-medieval)
1 x 4g. A medium sandy ceramic building material fragment (ms).

Table 1. Finds description for CBM samples from context 0009

Foundation trench 0011

On the north-east edge of the Maltings wall was a near vertically-sided trench cut, 0011. This was not fully excavated, but its shape and position suggested that it was the foundation slot for the construction of the wall located within it. At the bottom of its fill, 0012, there was also a deposit of stones that had been used to create a firm base for the wall. Abutting the cut was layer 0013.

Layer 0013

This was a layer of mixed topsoil and hoggin aggregate that was recorded immediately under the concrete in the area of the soak-away trench and the 2012 drainage trenches. It contained some brick and concrete rubble, as well as traces of a chalk surface thought to relate to layer 0005/0014. It is thought to represent the truncation of contexts such as surface 0006 in this area, and subsequent levelling of the site.



Plate 1. Section 3 within the soak-away trench

Showing channel 0019's lowest fluvial deposit (blue), chalk layer 0005/0014 (yellow) and traces of brick surface 0006 (red), 3x1m scale, facing south-east

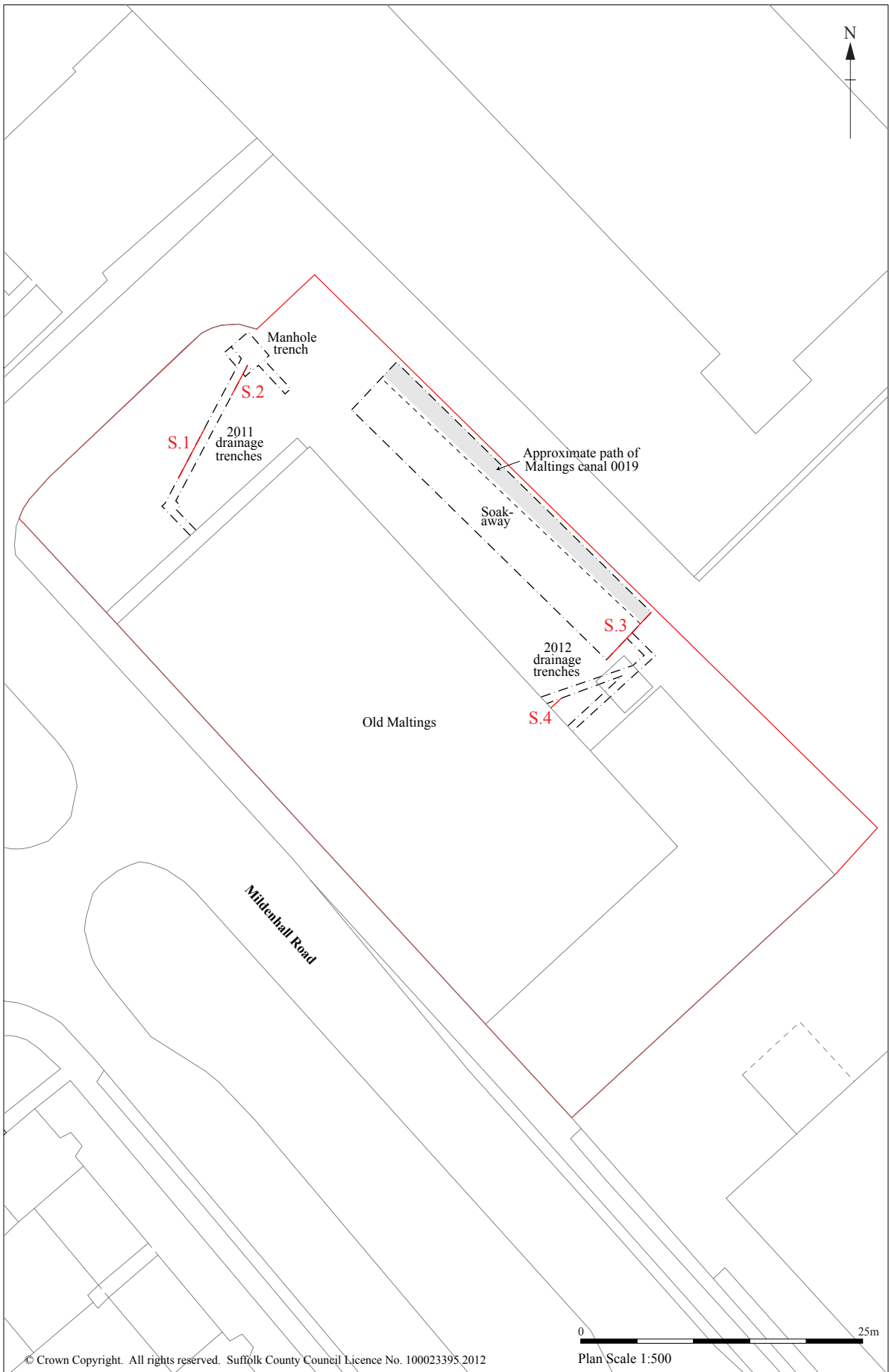


Figure 5. Site plan

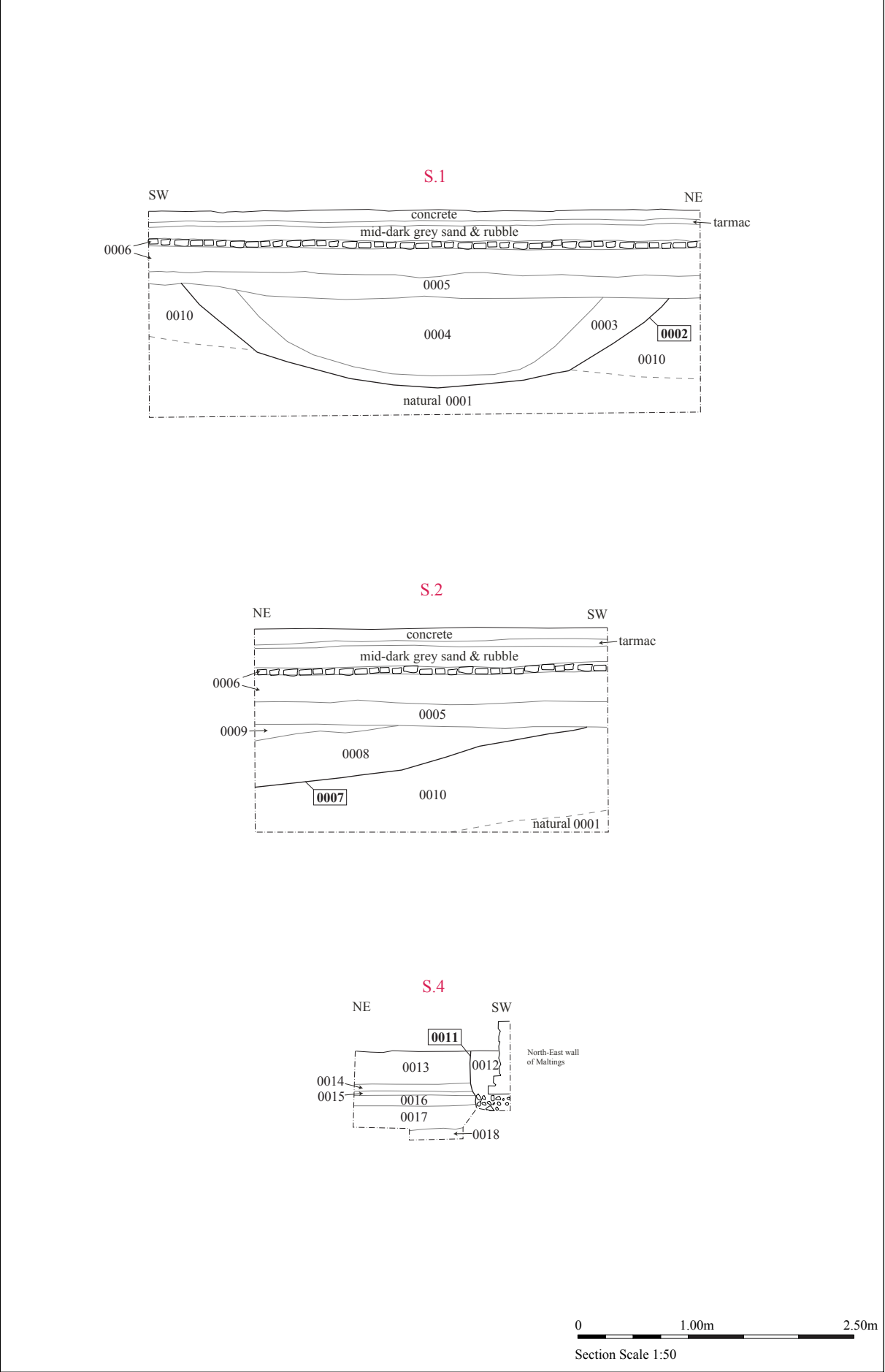


Figure 6. Sections

6. Discussion and conclusions

Despite fairly significant levels of truncation and general redevelopment across the site, several cut features and layers have survived which appear to relate to the area's use as a quayside for the coal yard and Maltings, as well as tracking the changes in the position of the canal channel.

Channel 0002 is possibly the earliest feature on site. It may well represent a much older River Lark channel, or a tributary. It may also have been a drainage channel, but its shape and size suggests otherwise. Following this, channel 0007 seems to have been dug as the first canal position, which would have serviced the coal yard; being depicted on the 1813 Warren map as having a more south-westerly position than the channel on the 1886 Ordnance Survey map. This explains why its course underlies the Maltings structure. Following the coal yard's closure, the Maltings seems to have been built extending further back onto the site. This appears to have required the consolidation of much of the site, involving various layers of chalk, sand and mortar, as well as leftover coal waste. The original channel also seems to have been partially infilled at this point (with various layers of demolition rubble, chalk, sand and industrial refuse), moving the channel to a more north-easterly position. The quayside then had a brick yard surface built over it, some of which was later truncated, probably during the laying of the modern concrete surface.

No clear structural remains or modifications for any of the channels were uncovered in the monitoring works, except for the make-up layers for the south-west bank of channel 0019. As this channel serviced the maltings rather than the coal yard (and as a result was possibly a water source and not a mode of transport), it is unlikely that an elaborate quayside would have been required. The coal yard may have had a more substantial quayside structure, but where its channel survives as 0007 there was no evidence for this.

7. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 368 The Maltings Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HPA-HPZ\HPM 56-81

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: H/79/5

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks and David Gill and directed by Rob Brooks.

Project management was undertaken by David Gill who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. Specialist finds advice was provided by Andy Fawcett.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

9. Bibliography

BGS, 2012, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

Brooks, R., 2010, *Structural Recording Report, Hengrave Lock, Culford, CUL 046, Cavenham Lock, Lackford, LKD 034*, SCCAS Report No. 2010/027, Bury St Edmunds: SSCAS

Martin, J., 2009, The Maltings, Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds (Fornham All Saints), Suffolk, in Aitkens, P., 2009, *A Report on the Architectural History of The Old Maltings, Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds*, Bury St Edmunds: Philip Aitkens, Historic Buildings Consultant

Weston, D. E., 1976, *East Anglia's Little Known Waterway, The Lark Navigation*, Bury St Edmunds: D. E. Weston

Appendix 1. Brief and specification



Economy, Skills and Environment

The Archaeological Service
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

THE MALTINGS, MILDENHALL ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS
TL 849 964
(planning consent SE/10/0833)

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

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for the conversion of The Maltings has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon the implementation of a programme of archaeological work for development works outside the walls of the listed building (consent SE/10/0833). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The Maltings are a Grade II Listed Building (LB no. 466964). They were built in 1851 by Robert Dunnell, a malster, in conjunction with Sir Thomas Gery Cullum, the landowner, on a pre-existing coalyard adjacent to a canal linked to the Lark Navigation. A detailed account of the building and its history is contained within 'A Report on the Architectural History of The Old Maltings, Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds' by Philip Aitkens (dated Dec. 2009) which was submitted with the application. Groundworks associated with the proposed development may cause damage or destruction to underlying heritage assets associated with the now-buried canal and wharf on the east side of the maltings, or to pre-existing deposits.
- 1.3 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and the Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).*

- 1.5 Following receipt of the WSI, SCCAS/CT will advise the Local Planning Authority (LPA) if it is an acceptable scheme of work. Work must not commence until the LPA has approved the WSI. Neither this specification nor the WSI is, however, a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to the archaeological works. **Only the full implementation of the approved scheme – that is the completion of the monitoring, the assessment of the findings and the final reporting – will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.**
- 1.2 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.
- 1.5 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 1.6 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, Sites of Special Scientific Interest, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not override such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.7 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

2. Brief for Archaeological Recording

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the ground works associated with the erection of the new buildings and any associated services and landscaping. The groundworks, and the upcast soil from them, are to be monitored during and after their excavation by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 2.3 The academic objective will be to provide an understanding of the historical context, development and significance of the site.

3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. Specification for Monitoring of Groundworks

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.
- 4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of high resolution digital images.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.
- 4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).
- 4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County HER within six months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER Officer if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their

significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000) and the *Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region*, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>, sub ALGOA East).

- 5.6 A copy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following approval, two hard copies, as well as a digital copy, of the report must be presented to SCCAS/CT
- 5.7 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.8 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.9 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.10 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.11 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Edward Martin

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Date: 14 October 2010

Reference: SpecMon(EM)_Maltings_BuryStEds_0833_10

This brief and specification remains valid for six months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

The work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must therefore be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

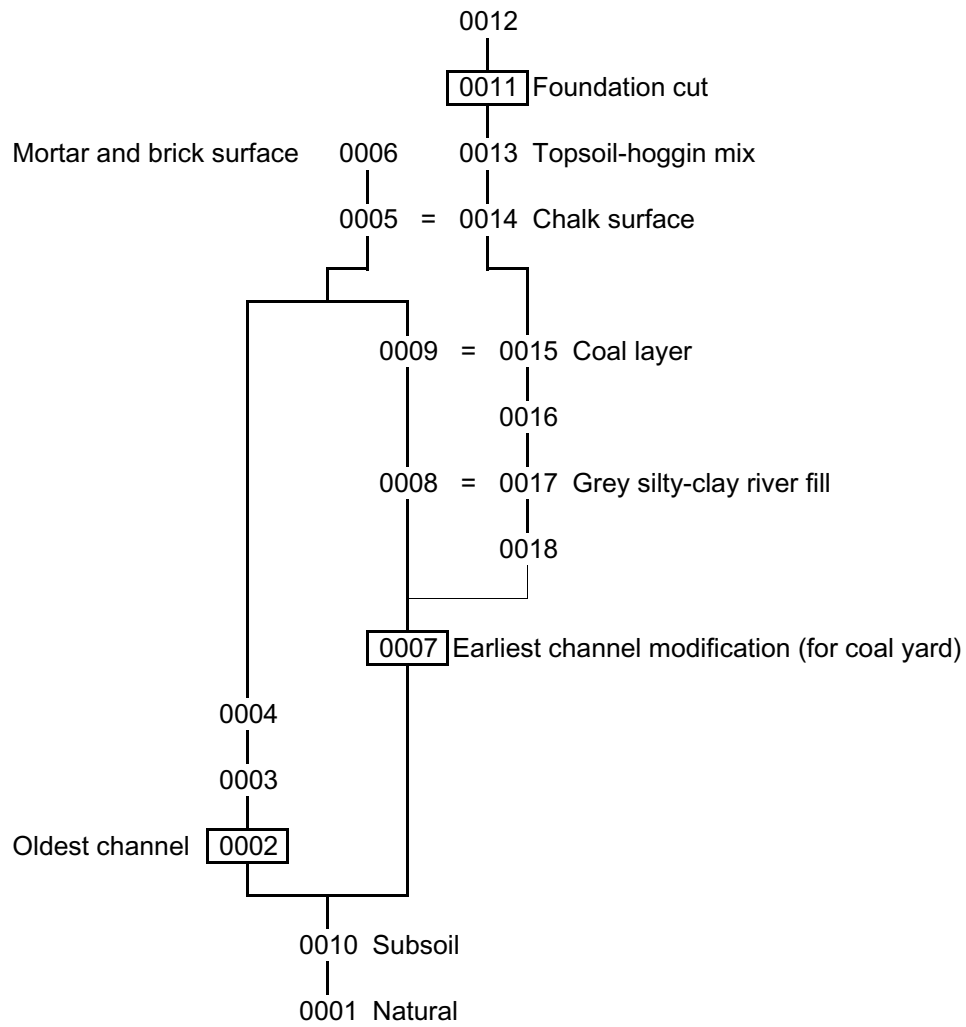
Appendix 2. Context list

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0001		Geological	Layer	Pale yellow and mid orange mottled sand. Friable compaction. Frequent gravel-type flints. Superficial geology layer.	Superficial geological deposit.
0002	0002	Ditch	Cut	Linear? Aligned WNW-ESE. 35-40° concave sides, with gently curving break of slope to base. Base is concave. Cuts into subsoil. Seen in section of NNE-SSW trench leading to manhole from building.	Large ditch or channel, perhaps relating to original course of a River Lark tributary. Possibly a large re-cut ditch. Alignment suggests it runs under Maltings building.
0003	0002	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey, brown and reddish-brown sandy-silty-clayey mix. Friable-firm compaction. Common gravel-type flints. Clear horizon clarity. Basal fill.	Basal fill of ditch. Partly derived from 0001 and partly from natural silting.
0004	0002	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark grey-black silty-clay. Firm-hard compaction. Rare small flints. Clear horizon clarity. Top surviving fill of ditch.	Top surviving fill of ditch. Formed through fluvial processes.
0005		Floor	Layer	White chalk nodules. Firm compaction. Sharp horizon clarity.	Chalk surface running throughout trenches and manhole. Uncertain if this simply relates to other levelling layers above, or if it is perhaps older and maybe relates to construction of the Maltings. Possibly a levelling layer for the laying of 0006, but this seems unlikely as 0006 has its own mortar foundation.
0006	0007	Floor	Layer	Single course of reused red bricks on top of orange flinty-mortar. Clear horizon clarity. Surface with foundation.	Brick yard surface made up of reused bricks that are mainly broken in half and a mixture of floor and wall bricks. The bricks are c.0.05-0.07m thick and the mortar was up to 0.25m thick. Possibly contemporary with the Maltings. Not visible in some parts of manhole trench, but it was unclear if it had just been cut away by the sewer trench.

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0007	0007	Channel	Cut	Unknown shape in plan. SW side = Imperceptible break of slope at surface, 20-30° concave slope. Base shape unknown as full section not seen.	Possibly a feature associated with River Lark/canal navigation, but has a very shallow profile and no sign of a constructed canal edge. Plus it lines up too closely with the north-east edge of the Maltings and underlies surface 0006, which may be a surface associated with the Maltings. Possibly this is the natural topography with redeposited natural from digging out and diversion of the Lark placed here as part of levelling works. Other consolidating layers 0005 and 0006 may then have been placed on top. The local area was somewhat marshy according to the First Edition OS maps, and this may account for the nature of fill 0008.
0008	0007		Fill	Dark grey silty-clay. Hard compaction. Occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity. Basal fill.	Main fill of 0007. The homogeneity of the material, as well as its colour, suggests a fluvial deposit.
0009		Coal dust	Layer	Black coal/coke. Dard/friable compaction. Diffuse horizon clarity. Possibly a fill or a lens/deposit.	Thin sporadic deposit above 0008. Entirely made up of pieces of coal/coke. Very similar to 0015, which also sat directly under a chalk surface - 0014.
0010			Layer	Mid orangish-greyish-brown silty-sand. Friable compaction. Frequent gravel-type stones. Diffuse horizon clarity.	Subsoil above geology 0001 that runs throughout most of trenching. In places it is hard to differentiate from 0001. Possibly just a slightly differently formed band of natural.
0011	0011	Foundation	Cut	Linear in plan, presumably following Maltings walls. 75-80° straight side. Base not revealed. Cuts all layers, surfaces, etc in Section 4.	Foundation cut for Maltings walls.
0012	0011	Foundation	Fill	Backfill of foundation trench. Compacted material. Lower 0.16m consists of gravel/large stones. Clear horizon clarity with 0013. (No other details recorded)	Backfill of foundation trench. Lower stones form solid base for Maltings walls.
0013		Mixed	Layer	Grey-brown clayey-topsoil and hoggin. Firm-friable compaction. Clear horizon clarity with 0014.	Topsoil and hoggin mixed layer. Either a disturbed mix of dumped material, or a rough consolidation/levelling layer mixed with topsoil.

Context	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation
0014		Floor	Layer	Rammed chalk surface of hard compaction. Sharp horizon clarity with layer 0015. Found at 0.4m deep near Maltings wall, becoming progressively deeper to the north-east. Starts to tip more steeply downwards at 5m from the Maltings wall, indicating start of river/canal bank modifications/build-up.	External floor surface/screed for another floor, which also makes up part of the canal banl. Possibly relates to 0005.
0015		Coal dust	Layer	Black coal dust layer. Friable-firm compaction. Clear horizon clarity with layer 0017.	Levelling screed for chalk surface for 0014? Similar to 0009, which was under chalk surface 0005. Presumably relates to the former coal yard and is thought to indicate levelling of the site after the yard closing.
0016		Gravel and sand	Layer	Mixture of pure orange sand and gravel. Friable compaction. Clear horizon clarity with layer 0017.	Levelling screed for site.
0017		River	Fill	Mid greyish-brown silty-clay of firm compaction. Traces of organic material within it. Clear horizon clarity with 0018.	Fine, close-textured river mud. Possibly same as 0008.
0018		River	Fill	Brown peat and clayey-silt. Dense, compressed material. Organic traces found throughout the material.	Fill of river channel.
0019	0019	Channel	Cut	Large linear channel, aligned NW-SE, flanking wall of maltings. Only the north-east side was seen and it had a 40°, fairly straight edge. The base was not uncovered. It was partially cut by a service pipe. Its bank was made up of several deposits of made-up layers.	Canal channel as depicted on early OS maps. Make-up layers (making up SW bank) consist of brick rubble, cokey material, redeposited chalk, sand etc. suggest that the channel had been closer to the north-east edge of the maltings originally, but had been moved/modified. Channel cut has only been photographed and its fill not recorded as it is a well-known feature from early maps. Also its fills were fluvial deposits of grey silty-clays and redeposited natural/silt mixes and produced no finds.

Appendix 3. Matrix



Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-102814

Project details

Project name	BSE 368 Former Maltings Monitoring, Bury St Edmunds
Short description of the project	Monitoring of the excavation of trenches, a man hole and a large soak-away at the former maltings on Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, revealed evidence of several post-medieval features and layers, including canal channels thought to be associated with the coal yard and the maltings. A brick quayside surface, as well as a chalk screed/surface, several make-up, consolidation and levelling layers were also recorded and are all post-medieval. Finds recovered from the site comprise late medieval and post-medieval brick fragments, and undated CBM.
Project dates	Start: 02-06-2011 End: 25-05-2012
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 368 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 368 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	2011/159 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SE/10/0833 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LB no. 466964 - LBS No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Listed Building
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Current Land use	Other 12 - Verge
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	CANAL Post Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Uncertain

Investigation type "Watching Brief"
Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 368 Former Maltings Monitoring, Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds
Postcode IP32 6EH
Study area 2715.00 Square metres
Site coordinates TL 8488 6635 52 0 52 15 49 N 000 42 34 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator Edward Martin
Project director/manager David Gill
Project supervisor Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Baker Construction

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID BSE 368
Physical Contents "Ceramics"
Digital Contents "Ceramics","other"
Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Contents "Ceramics","other"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Correspondence","Drawing","Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title The Former Maltings, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 368, Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, R.

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Date	2012
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