

Chapel Cottage, Hollow Road Bury St Edmunds BSE 344

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/21

Client: E. E. Mortimer

Author: Andrew Tester

February 2014

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SCCAS Report No. 2014/021

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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.

Prepared By: Andrew Tester

Date:

Approved By:

Position:

Date:

Signed:

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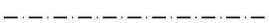









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Summary

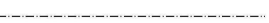








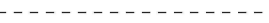

An archaeological monitoring and a 'strip and map' was carried out during site clearance and ground works at the site of Chapel Cottage, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The site was on two levels with Chapel Cottage built on a platform created by excavating a terrace into a slope leaving a chalk face on the north side of the cottage. Following the removal of Chapel Cottage the topsoil strip for the new buildings was monitored. The new construction also involved pushing the terrace further to the north; this extension was monitored after topsoil was removed but before the bulk of excavation took place. On the terraced area a pit, possibly associated with chalk extraction, and dated to the post-medieval period was exposed along with a section face that showed the south edge of a pit for a probable Lime kiln first exposed in 2010 (Tester 2010), both of post-medieval date. A slight linear gully may be evidence of a property boundary of similar date. At the south end of the site a footing trench from a small building, visible on the 1980 OS map was uncovered. There was no evidence for the medieval hospital of St Nicholas immediately to the south of the site.

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 $\frac{18.45m}{\times}$ OD

1. Introduction

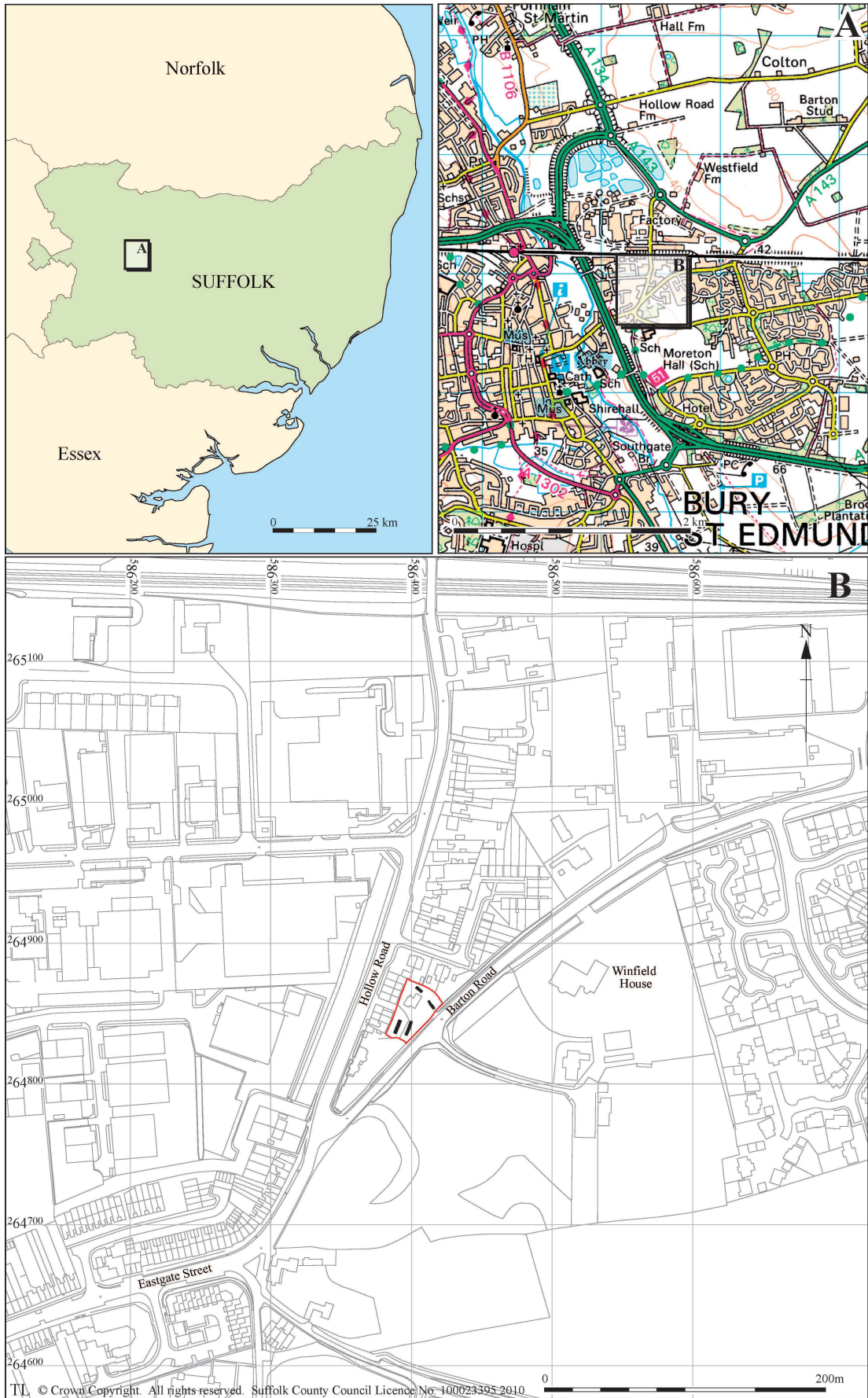
Monitoring was carried out during site clearance of a standing building and garden and during the surface strip preceding the stripping of chalk during terracing for the construction of three new houses (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Dr Abby Antrobus, (SCCAS Conservation Team – Appendix 1). E. E. Mortimer funded the work that was carried out on the 14th February 2014.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at c.45-50m OD on rising ground overlooking the River Lark. The natural geology is of chalk (Lewes, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver nodular chalk BGS 2014) and the site falls between Hollow Road and Barton Road, the latter occupying a distinct cut into the natural shape of the hillside which may have been caused by erosion or chalk quarrying or a combination of the two. The site itself is on two levels with terracing into the slope over the lower part of the site, which was established during the earlier evaluation (Tester 2010).

3. Archaeology and historical background

A detailed historical and desktop search has been completed for this site (Rolf 2010). The importance of the site is related to its location immediately to the northeast of St Nicholas's hospital, which was one of a series that were established on the roads into the medieval town that was suppressed by Henry VIII in 1539. Parts of the old hospital are retained within the present building on the corner of the Hollow Road and Barton Road site and it is likely that remains of the hospital including building footings and burials survive below ground. The ground is almost level between the Chapel Cottage site and the Hospital to the south and the evaluation carried out in 2010 confirmed that a terrace had been cut into the hillside where Chapel Cottage stood. The terrace appears to be marked on Thomas Warren's map of Bury from 1791 (Rolfe 2010) and therefore dates from before the late 18th century.



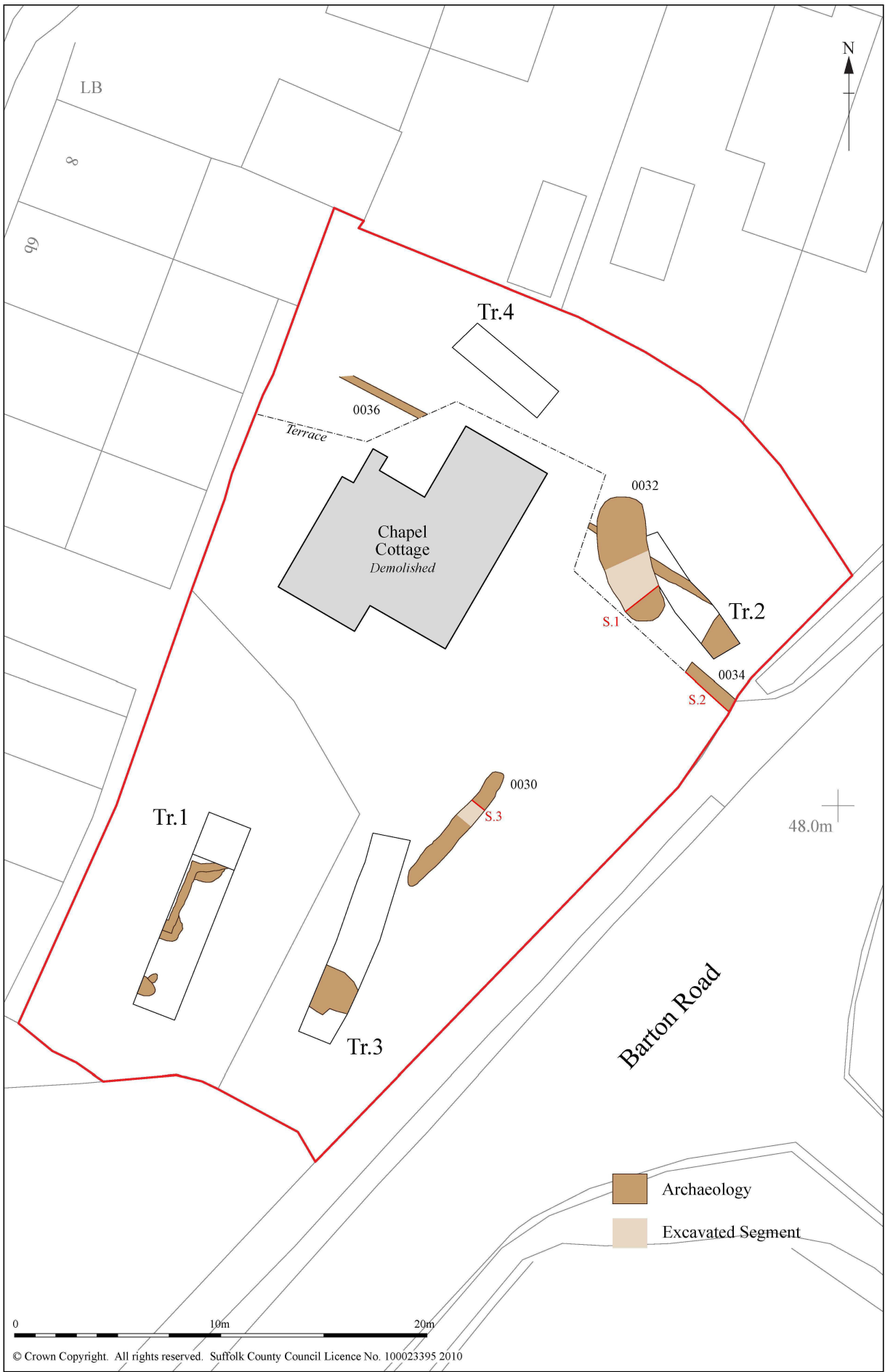


Figure 2. Plan of the site showing evaluation trenches alongside the results of the monitoring

4. Methodology

A monitoring visit was carried out during the demolition of Chapel Cottage and further attendance during the removal of a retaining wall and the stripping of the topsoil to the top of natural chalk above the higher, unterraced north end of the site. Exposed features were planned and, sample excavated and a section recorded of the exposed south end of a possible lime-burning site identified during the evaluation.

Sections were recorded at a scale of 1:20 and a high resolution digital photographic record made of the site.

Digitised copies of profile and feature sections have been made. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-171536, Appendix 3) 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 344.

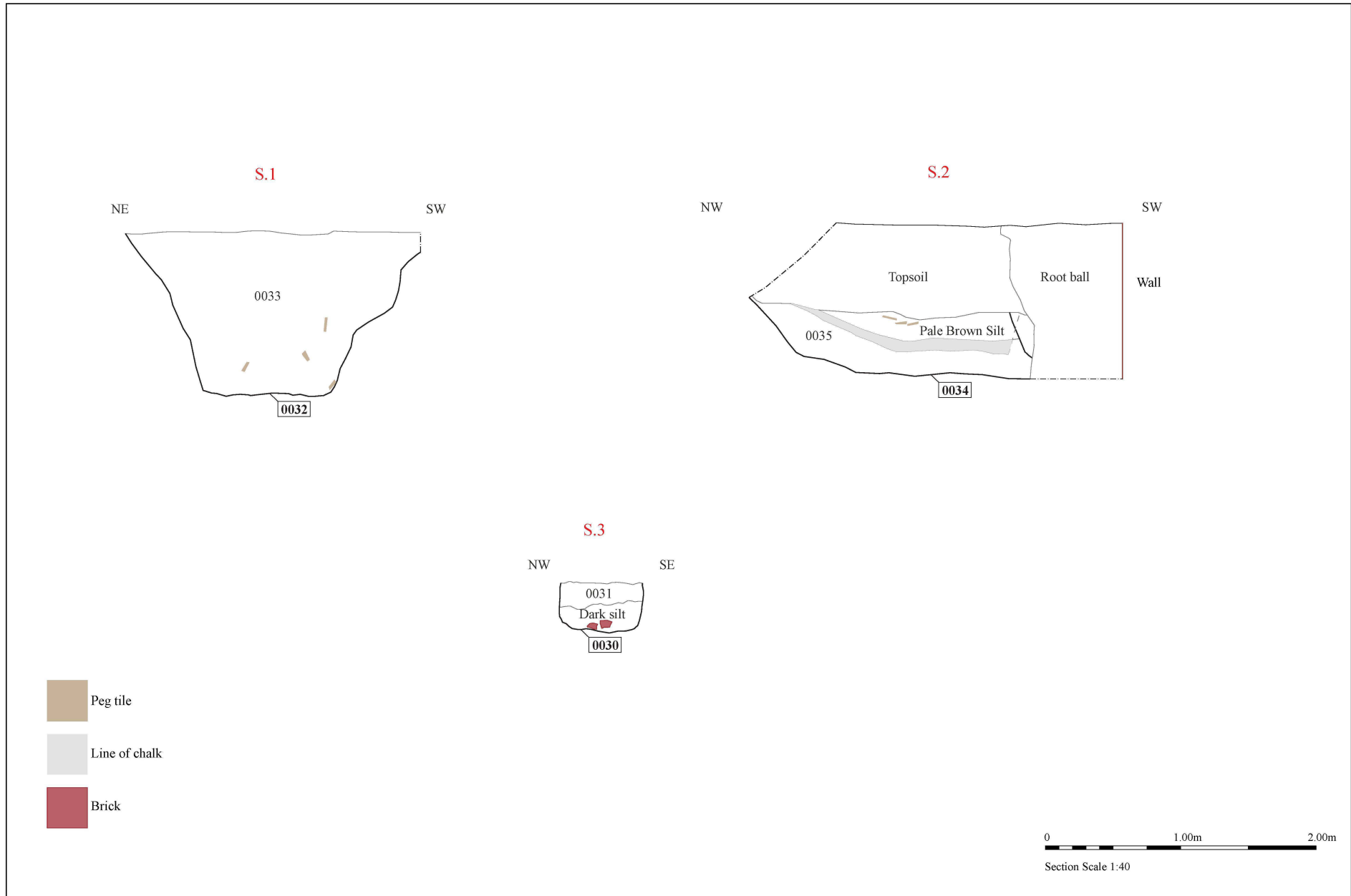


Figure 3. Sections

5. Results

Figure 2 illustrates the site with recorded features and includes the location and feature summary from the trenched evaluation. The dotted line records the approximate location of the terrace and hence the area that was 'strip and mapped'. It can be seen that a possible early boundary at the north of the site was traced as feature 0036 to the west of the site.

Ditch 0030

Topsoil was removed from the southern end of the site (in the area of Trench 3 from the evaluation) and a ditch, 0030 was plotted. This trench was cut directly into chalk and was 7.5m in length, 0.35m deep and 0.6m wide with steep sides and a fairly flat base. It was aligned parallel to the southeast boundary of the site. The fill contained brick fragments and pegtile in the lower fill of brown silt with an upper fill of loose chalk. Brick fragments were recovered from the fill.

Pit 0032

A slightly curved oblong pit was excavated into the upper, unterraced, area of the site. It was approximately 6m long, 2.2m wide and 1.2m deep and dug into solid chalk. The sides were steep and it had a flat base. The fill, 0033, was a homogenous deposit of pale brown silt with occasional fragments of peg tile, which is dated to the post-medieval period. No relationship was established between this and ditch 0036.



Plate 1. Pit 0032, looking east, 1m scale

Pit 0034

This feature appears to be the southern end of a possible lime burning site excavated into solid chalk and uncovered more fully during the 2010 evaluation. A little over 2m was exposed in section following the removal of the retaining wall on the north side of the driveway access. The section face revealed pale brown silt in two layers separated by a band of chalk under 0.6m of topsoil. The southwest end of the section was partly obscured by a root ball, but there was a cut visible for the construction of the retaining wall onto Barton Road, which would have revealed d archaeological levels. The retaining wall in the drive is to be replaced and therefore no excavation of feature 0034 took place because it was not threatened by the development.



Plate 2. Section 0034 looking east, 1m scale

Ditch 0036

This feature was c.0.1-0.2m wide and 0.1m deep and filled with pale brown silt. No finds were recovered. It followed a straight line and is suggested to be a possible property boundary identified during the evaluation and extant on the 1920 OS map.

6. Finds

Three fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the fill of pit 0032 (context 0033) weighing 358g. The fragments are from fully oxidised roofing tiles with circular peg holes. They are made in medium sandy fabrics with common ferrous

inclusions and are likely to be post-medieval. There is some evidence of redeposition on the tiles through the presence of mortar, which also blocked one of the pegholes.

Three further fragments of cbm were collected from 0031. These are listed below:

1 late brick weighing 494g. Height 65mm. Dark red sandy fabric, probably late 17th-18th century. 1 late brick weighing 740g. Width 111mm, height 55mm. Coarse sandy fabric with flint inclusions. L17th-18th century. 1 floor brick weighing 501g. Height 40mm. Pale cream/buff fabric with silty bands and grog. Straight edges. Such white firing bricks were commonly used for flooring in the 18th-19th century in East Anglia.

7. Discussion

The monitoring has established that that no further direct evidence of lime burning existed on the site. It is possible that the evidence recorded during the evaluation was of an isolated kiln on the west side of Barton Road. Equally it may have been that other kilns had existed but were built along the leading edge of the truncation into the chalk and that when Chapel Cottage was built and further chalk was taken away the remains of other firings were removed. The function of pit 0032 is uncertain but from the homogenous fill, which contained few finds, we can suggest that it was a small extraction pit for chalk, possibly a one-off event to provide lime for a specific building or event. Trench 0030 appears to match the location of the east wall of a building recorded on the 1880 OS map, possibly an outbuilding associated with Chapel Farm. The building has gone by 1890 and was probably demolished and the foundations dug out when Chapel Cottage was built.



Plate 3. The chalk face looking northeast, 1m scale

8. Conclusions

The monitoring has demonstrated that there was only limited evidence for lime burning on the west side of Barton Road and confirmed that no evidence for the medieval hospital of St Nicholas's survives on the site.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 344 Chapel Cottage

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out and directed by Andrew Testers.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin, who also identified the finds. The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

BGS, 2014, Information obtained from <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/> and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

Rolfe, J., 2010 'Chapel Cottage, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk' Archaeological Desk Based Assessment'. SCCAS Report No. 2010/026

Tester, A., 2010, Archaeological Evaluation Report Chapel Cottage, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds BSE 344 SCCAS Report No.2010/066

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APPENDIX 1

Brief and Specification for monitored soil strip, map of features and sample excavation

ERECTION OF 3 HOUSES AT CHAPEL COTTAGE, BARTON ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS (SE/11/1449)

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. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for three houses on the former site of Chapel Cottage, Barton Road (TL 863 648) **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 An evaluation of the site was undertaken by SCCAS Field Team (BSE 344, report 2010/066). Trenches showed evidence for lime burning across the site. In particular, in the north east corner a partially robbed structure dating to the late 17th/early 18th century was identified in a large pit, or against an open chalk face. The extent and nature of the feature and activity was not fully defined, but was highlighted as being evidence of a little understood pre-industrial industry. Given that proposed terracing work will remove any remains, the Planning Authority has been advised that an agreed programme of work should take place before development begins, in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3), to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets before they are damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. The required work focuses on the north-east corner of the site, where the terrace of the site will be extended into the slope. It is anticipated that archaeological work will be incorporated into the site groundworks, involving the close monitoring of the soil strip by an archaeologist, and a programme of hand excavation. The soil strip must be carried out in a controlled manner, using a machine with a back-acting arm.
- 1.4 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.5 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 An exercise of monitored, controlled soil strip, map and targeted excavation is required, sufficient to characterise archaeological features in the north east part of the site. This is the area that is to be stripped and lowered, between the site boundaries and proposed houses A and B and possibly extending into ground preparation for House B.

- 2.2 **If the archaeological investigation is scheduled to be undertaken immediately before construction, the developer should be aware that there may be a time delay for excavation and recording, if unexpected and complex archaeological remains are defined.** Adequate time is to be allowed for full archaeological recording of archaeological deposits before any construction work can commence.
- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.5 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; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3*, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.6 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.7 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.8 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 with the commissioning body.
- 2.9 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten 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. **Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences.

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a

- toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
 - 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
 - 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
 - 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
 - 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
 - 3.7 Any variation from this process can be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
 - 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in 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.
 - 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.

- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.
- 4.5 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.6 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.

- 4.7 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.8 The responsibility for survey to detect public utility or other services this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.9 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record (The County Store) or museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 5.7 The site archive quoted at *MAP2* Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences; the intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then

provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.12 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.13 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.17 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.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus

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Date: 02 February 2012
Edmunds/2011/1449

Reference: Bury St

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

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

Appendix 2

BSE 344 Context List

opn	trench	feature	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	unde	spotdate
0001		blank							
0002	Tr 1	0002	Pit	Oval pit? Extending beyond the trench to the west. C.9m wide and a minimum of 0.75m long. Maximum of 0.4m deep.					
0003	Tr 1	0002	Fill	Fine green/brown silt/clay. Some chalk flecks. Pea gravel at base onto natural chalk. Occasional fragments of soft orange fabric pegtile.					
0004	Tr 2	0004	Ditch cut	Ditch aligned northwest-southeast. 0.5m wide 0.3m deep cut into natural chalk.				0005	
0005	Tr 2	0004	Ditch fill	Mid brown clayflecked with chalk. Fair amount of pegtile in file also animal bone.			0004		
0006	Tr 2	0006	Lime kiln?	Feature at southeast of trench therefore only one edge visible. Steep sided cut into chalk. Uneven base, also burnt red and black..					
0007	Tr 2	0006	Fill	Internal fill clay with several phases of green brown clay and fired red clay surfaces. Suggests successive firing of kiln? Below brick structure that was partly robbed			0006	0009	
0008	Tr 2	0006	Fill	Line of bricks remains from robbed wall c.2 inch wide c.late 17th century			0010	0007	
0009	Tr 2	0006	Layer	Layer of pegtile, packed very closely, remains of structure?			0010	0007	
0010	Tr 2	0006	pit cut	Robber trench onto brick wall cut through layer of pegtiles 0009.	0009				
0011	Tr 2	0006	Pit fill	Fill of robber trench, brown silt, dug to recover bricks from the side of the kiln. Many loose pegtiles in fill from layer 0009.				0010	
0012	Tr 3	0012	Pit cut	Pit c.2m northsouth and at least 1.8m eastwest. Coming to surface on the eastern side. Was thought to be ditch at first and dection c.1m wide was dug through it. Surface in the centre of the chlak was burnt red and black in places. Suggest possible lime kiln remains?					

opn trench feature identifier description cuts cutby over unde spotdate

opn	trench	feature	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	unde	spotdate
0013	Tr 3	0013	Pit fill	Green/brown clay with chalk flecks. Tiny fragments of burnt clay in fill. Because this was fragmentary the clay must have been reworked to be dispersed throughout.					
0014	Tr 1	0014	Brick struct	flint and mortar wall includes 19th century bricks. 3.75m long before extension at an angle to the northeast for 1.5m. Cut by later pit 0015. Recorded in plan but no finds recovered as clearly 19th century, although some odd tudor bricks incorporated in the footings.					
0015	Tr 1	0014	Pit	Pit cut and fill. Contained dark sand silt with slate, tiles and 19th century brick debris. Wide and shallow onto chalk c.0.75m below car park surface. Interpretation, Possible lime kiln robbed out or bricks					
0016	Tr 4	0016	Trench	Trench 5.2m x 1.7m wide. Natural chalk at c. 0.6m					
0017	Tr 2	0017	Trench	Trench measured 10.5m x 2m c.0.4m of topsoil directly over solid chalk. Suggests the surface has been truncated along whole length of trench.					
0018	Tr 1	0018	Trench	Trench measured 10m x 2m aligned southwest northeast. Truncated surface with 0.2m of hardcore over 0.2m of topsoil but quite disturbed and bottom surface probably truncated.					
0019	Tr 3	0019	Trench	Trench measured 7m x 1.5m but narrower at north end because of footpath.					
0020	Tr 2	0020	cut	Steep cut at the east end of trench 2. south end of cut included in structure 0006					
0030		0030	cut	Trench parallel to Barton road.					0031
0031		0030	fill	mixed fill of grey silt with much chalk. Not very compacted. Pegtile and some bricks in fill					0030
0032		0032	cut	large pit, oblong but slightly curved in shape. C.2m wide 1.2m deep fairly steep sides with flattish bottom. Cut into solid chalk from about 0.2m down.					0033
0033		0032	fill	khaki/brown/grey silt with some flint occasional pegtile throughout, which is similar to pegtile recovered elsewhere.					0032

opn	trench	feature	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	unde	spotdate
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0034	0034	cut		Section exposed following the removal of the gardeen retaining wall. Section across end of feature exposed in 2010. beyond development dig therefore left undug (also too near standing wall to undermine).					0035
0035	0034	fill		Miixed description with pale brown silt separated by band of chalk, some peg tile in upper fill. Face cleaned but not excavated					0034

APPENDIX: 3 OASIS FORM

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-171536

Project details

Project name Archaeological Monitoring, Chapel Cottage, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds

Short description of the project An archaeological monitoring and a 'strip and map' was carried out during site clearance and groundworks at the site of Chapal Cottage, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The site strip uncovered a possible chalk extraction pit, a section face showing the end of a probable lime kiln pit first exposed in 2010 (Tester 2010) all of post-medieval date. A slight linear gully may be evidence of a property boundary of similar date. There was no evidence for the medieval hospital of St Nicholas immediately to the south of the site

Start: 13-02-2014 End: 14-02-2014

Yes / No

BSE 344 - HER event no.

Field evaluation

None

INDUSTRIAL None

TILE Post Medieval

"Targeted Trenches"

Rural residential

Planning condition

After full determination (eg. As a condition)

England

SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Chapel Cottage Hollow Road, Bury St edmunds

200.00 Square metres

TL 8639 6485 52.2497450315 0.730801277491 52 14 59 N 000 43 50 E

Site coordinates Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 45.00m Max: 50.00m

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 Dr Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager Andrew Tester

Project supervisor Andrew Tester

Type of sponsor/funding body E E MORTIMER

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Contents "other"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Chapel Cottage, Hollow road, Bury St edmunds. Archaeological monitoring report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Tester, A.

Other bibliographic details SCCAS Report No. 2014/21

Date 2014

Issuer or publisher SCCAS

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Description A4 ring binder, short report

Entered by andrew Tester (andrew.testersuffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on 18 February 2014

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