

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/078**

# **10 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds BSE 338**

**A. Tester**  
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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/08/1219  
**Date of Fieldwork:** November 2009  
**Grid Reference:** TL 854 643  
**Funding Body:** Mr Turner  
**Curatorial Officer:** Jess Tipper  
**Project Officer:** Andrew Tester  
**Oasis Reference:** Suffolk c 1-78946

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>



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## Summary

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A monitoring carried out during the excavation of footing trenches for an extension to 10 Angel Hill uncovered evidence of the earlier occupation of the site. At the front of the property was a clay floor that is likely to be of late medieval date. Several postholes appeared in a section of footing that were set back approximately 7.5m from the street front and these may show the line of the back wall of earlier buildings. Below the clay there were disturbed gravel layers that may be evidence for quarrying to extract gravel that were undated but may be early medieval. A pit dated to the 17th century in the northernmost trench ran underneath the rear of the standing building that is thought to be Georgian.





## **1. Introduction**

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Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the ground works associated with the construction of an extension to 10 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds. The site is located at TL854 643 and the work was carried out as part of a planning condition on application SE/08/1219 that was set out in a Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Appendix 3). The condition required the constant archaeological monitoring of below ground works.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site occupies a slight terrace on land that slopes quite noticeably to the east and into the floodplain of the River Lark. Locally the geology comprises gravels and silts overlying chalk. The site was level at c.38m AOD.

## **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The settlement of Bury St Edmunds is suggested to have grown around the Anglo-Saxon monastery, which was founded by King Siegbert of the East Angles in the 7th century. While the early history of the town is largely unknown the settlement was massively expanded following the martyrdom of King Edmund by the Danes in 869AD and the removal of his body to the town in the later Saxon period. The Abbey was expanded by the first Norman Abbot Baldwin who also commissioned the setting out of the town grid of streets. (Figure 2 shows a conjectural plan of the town and the possible development of the streets). The Norman expansion can be seen quite clearly and is easy to trace today because the plan is fossilised in the street pattern of the town, but the growth and shape of the pre-conquest town is largely conjectural.

10 Angel Hill overlooks The Great Market Place, which was internationally important during the Middle Ages with foreign merchants trading in the prosperous town. The Abbey was one of the richest in Europe up to the time of its dissolution. The town became more prosperous again in the 18th century. Little is known of the site itself although it was probably in the path of the great fire of Bury, which devastated the town in 1608.

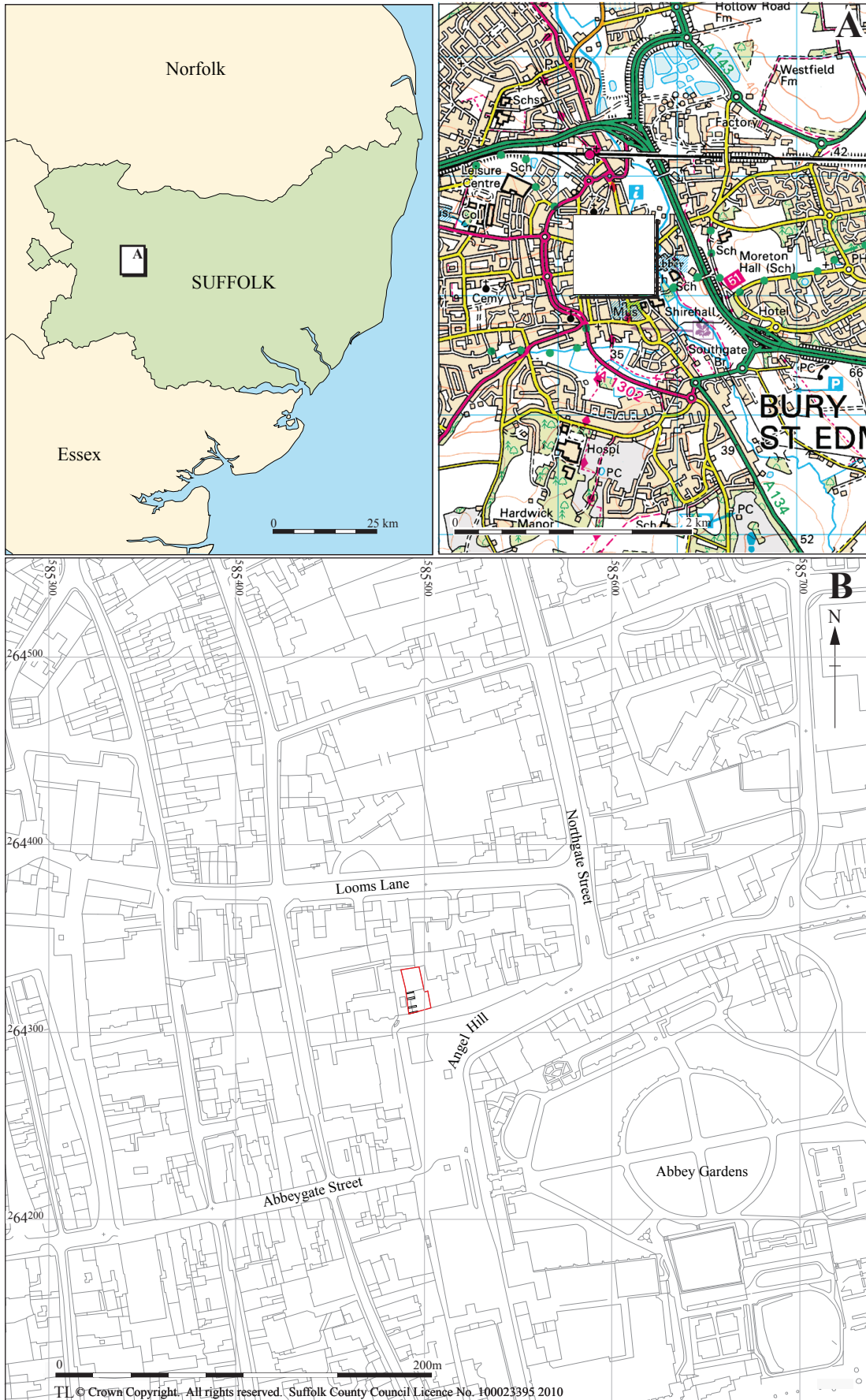


Figure 1. Site location, showing development area (red) and trenches (black)

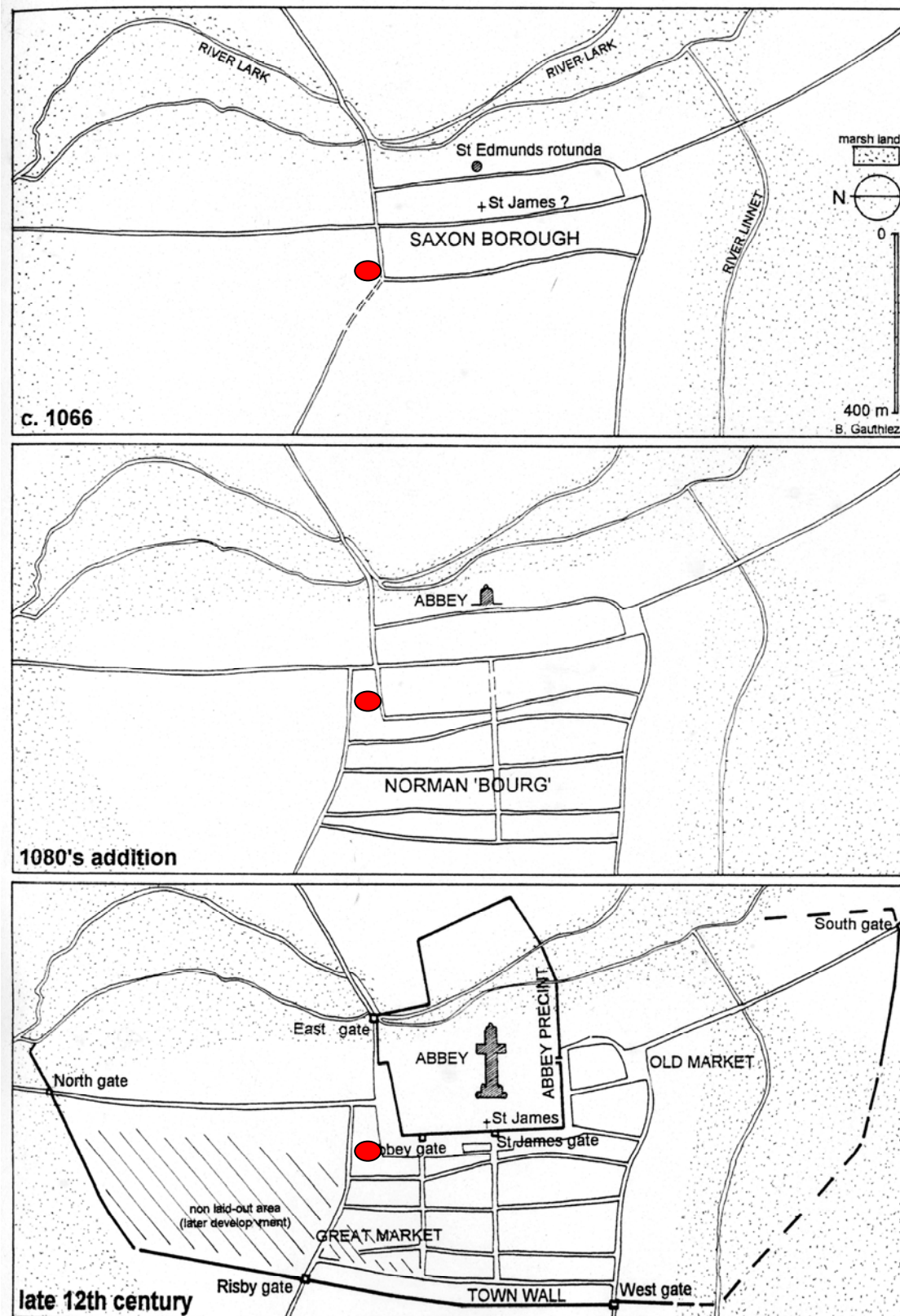


Figure 2. Hypothetical reconstructions of the historic development of Bury St Edmunds (Gauthiez, B 1998)

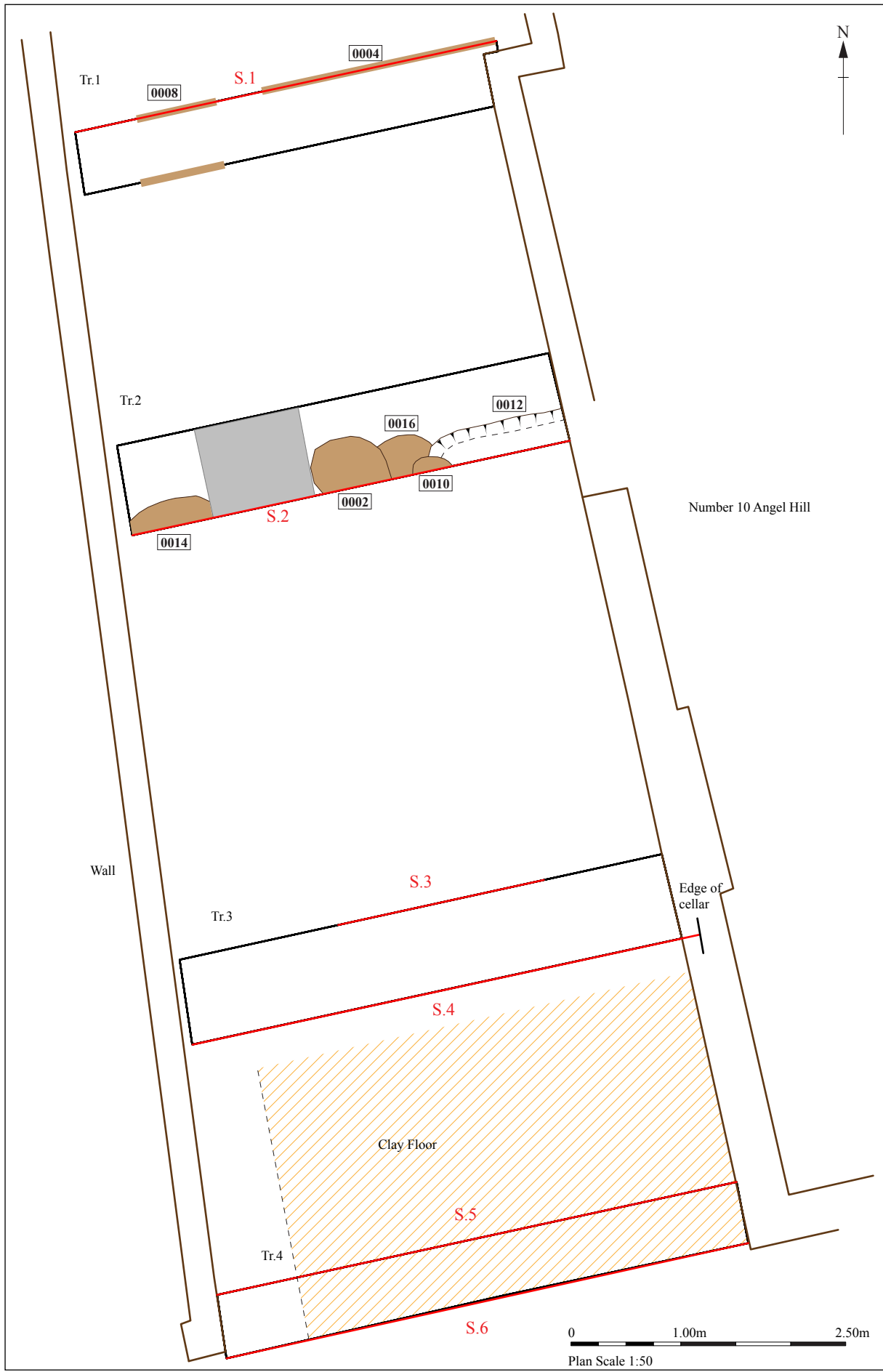


Figure 3. Trench Plan

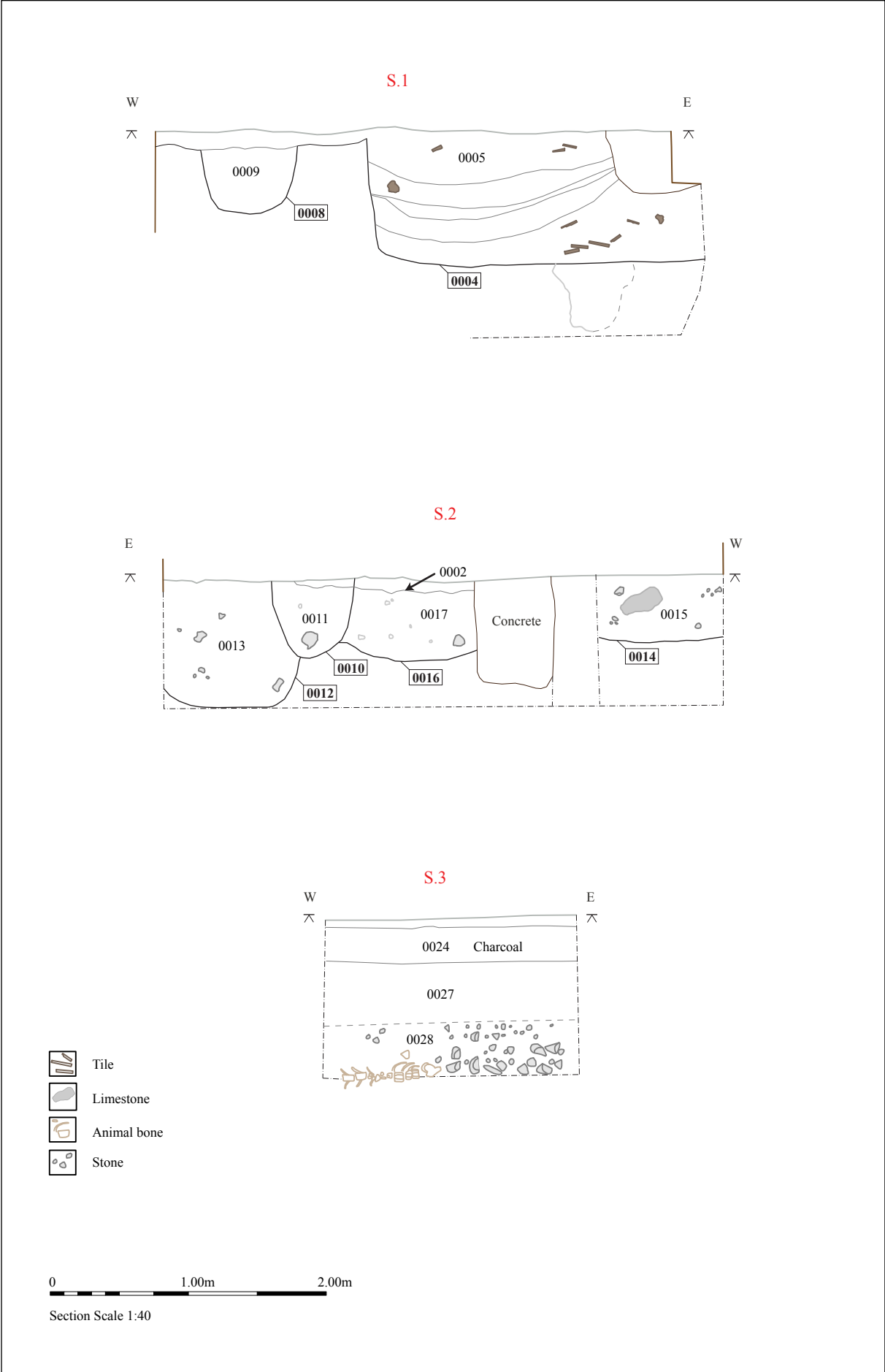


Figure 4. Illustrated sections



The fire destroyed over 160 properties between Mustowe Street and the Buttermarket. No archaeological investigations have taken place close to the site and the character and survival of archaeological remains was unknown before this building project.

## **4. Methodology**

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The site was visited on a number of occasions to record the below ground work. This included the grubbing out of an earlier concrete slab and the excavation of four footing trenches that were aligned east-west across the site. The sections were hand cleaned where possible and a limited amount of hand excavation was carried out. Six of the eight sections of the footing trenches were drawn at a scale of 1:20. With the exception of finds known to be 19th century or later, all were retained. A single sequence continuous numbering system was used for site recording and a digital photographic record was made of the site. All finds are held in then archive in Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

## **5. Results**

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Figures 3-5

### **Introduction**

The site was level before construction with a garage having been demolished and stone slabs lifted. There were concrete foundations for lifting gear that were aligned approximately north to south within the garage and these were removed because they crossed the position of the new footings.

Each of the footing trenches is described first (numbered trenches 1-4 starting from the north end) with a possible phasing sequence and a discussion at the end. Context descriptions are included as Appendix 1. Excavation to the full depth of all of the trenches was observed only in Trench 1.

### **Trench 1**

This trench was c.4m long, c.0.6m wide and c.1.5m deep. The south facing section has been drawn (Figure 4, Section 1). It reveals layers of sand and gravel to a depth of c1m, below these were patches of silt and clay with chalk. A large feature 0004 was cut from the surface and was 1m deep by at least 2.4m long (it extended beneath the house). It



did not appear in the north face of the opposing footing trench and is therefore likely to have been an east west aligned pit. It appears to have been filled with general waste and included peg tile and a fragment of pottery dated 15th -17th century, it also predated the standing Georgian property. A smaller pit at the west end of the section was aligned north to south, 0008; it was 0.7m wide, 0.5m deep and at least 0.8m long (it appeared in both sections). It was filled with grey clay with chalk and contained fragments of tile and two sherds of pottery dated 16th to 18th century.



Plate 1 Trench 1 Section 1, Pit 0004 facing south.

## Trench 2

This trench was c. 4.25m long, 0.8m wide and was over 1m deep. Before this trench was excavated a concrete footing that was aligned north to south was removed using a mechanical excavator, alongside this a clay packed posthole 0002 was exposed, this is shown in Plate 2,



Plate 2 Trench 2, Posthole 0002 facing west.



A single sherd of medieval courseware (12th to 14th) was found within the clay. A sequence of pits and a possible posthole were recorded in the north facing section, section 22). Stratigraphically posthole 0002 (Fig.7) was the latest feature cutting probable posthole 0010, which cut pits (?) 0012 and 0016. Feature 0014 was separated by a modern trench at the west end of the section. None of these features appeared in the south facing section of the trench. Posthole 0010 was 0.6m deep and c.0.55m wide and filled with orange/brown sand and gravel; finds included animal bone and a tile fragment dated 13th to 15th century. Pit 0012 was 1m deep and approximately 1.2m long (the full width was not exposed). It had a uniform fill of orange/brown sand and gravel. Feature 0016 was only partially exposed and was 0.6m deep and at least 0.9m wide. It was filled with orange brown sand and gravel with occasional chalk fragments. Possible pit 0014 had a similar fill but included an unshaped piece of oolitic limestone. The pit was 0.5m deep and at least 0.9m wide. All of these features were cut into a pale red/brown sand and silt.

### **Trench 3**

Trench 3 was c.4.6m long x 0.8m wide and c.1.3m deep. The evidence is recorded in Sections 3 and 4. In Section 4 a series of possible destruction deposits 0022, 0023, 0024 and 0036 overlay a layer of burnt sand and charcoal, 0025, which partially covered a surface of clean gravel, 0026 that was c.0.1m thick. Layer 0024 had rather a mixed appearance and included charcoal with clay and fragments of tile and soft plaster. There may have been a separate cut towards the eastern end but this was uncertain. Layers 0022 and 0023 were less mixed, comprising green clay and mid-brown sand respectively. Layer 0020 was a footing trench for the standing building, which also respected the burning horizon 0025; it contained finely crushed brick rubble. Cutting the burning layer on the eastern side was the wall of a cellar 0021. No cut was visible but the reverse of the cellar wall was formed of uncoursed Tudor type bricks. Below gravel 0026 was fine brown gravel 0027 that was c.0.3m to 0.4m thick. Below this was orange silt and clay with patches of gravel, which was interpreted as natural. A length of the opposing section was drawn, Section 3, and within it layer 0024 was continuous and was directly above layer 0027; beneath this was a layer of coarse gravel 0028 at the base of which was an articulated cattle vertebra, 0029 (the skeleton appears to have continued north of the trench). A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from layer 0028.

## Trench 4

Trench 4 measured c.4.75m long x 0.6m wide and c.1.2m deep. Both faces of the trench were drawn (sections 5 and 6). In Section 5 the upper 0.25m in the western length of trench comprised hogging over asphalt that was contained on the eastern side by a block of concrete. To the east beneath the hogging was a much thinner layer of asphalt over a layer of silt mixed with rubble including peg tiles that also continued to the west end of the trench although here it was less deep. This overlay a layer of clay 0030 that was yellow/green, which was solid at the eastern end but intermittent towards the west end. Below the clay were layers of sand and gravel. Section 6 was located at the edge of the property and shows a profile of the pavement Figure 5. This revealed up to three courses of bricks above green/yellow clay, which was a continuation of the layer from the opposing section, 0030; it was cut by a small gravel filled feature 0034 which continued a further metre beyond although the clay was much thinner. Two small gravel filled features 0037 and 0038 lay directly beneath the bricks at the western end of the section with small fragments of post-medieval peg tile visible in 0038. A thin layer of brown silt, 0031, was sealed beneath clay 0030 towards the eastern end of the section from which a large sherd of Grimstone-type ware pottery was recovered which can be dated to the 13th to 14th centuries or slightly later.

## 6. The Finds

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### Introduction

Finds were collected from 9 contexts, as shown in the table below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Stone		Animal bone		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0003	1	23							L12th-14th C
0005	1	10	6	354					15th-17th C
0009	2	18	7	133			3	57	16th-18th C
0013			1	19					13th-15th C
0014					1	413	2	27	Not dated
0019			6	233	1	276	6	246	16th-18th C
0028	1	7					2	8	L12th-14th C
0029							15	590	Not dated
0031	4	79							14th-15th C
Total	9	137	20	739	2	689	28	928	

Table 1. Finds quantities

### Pottery

Nine fragments of pottery were recovered from the monitoring of medieval and post-medieval date (137g). The pottery has been fully catalogued (Appendix 3).

A large and abraded fragment of Bury coarseware, probably part of a jar or cooking vessel was present in 0003 (Trench 2). A smaller body sherd of a similar, sooted vessel was identified in layer 0028 with the same date range (L12th-14th C). Four fragments of a slab-built dripping dish made in a Grimston-type ware with an oxidised external margin from silty layer 0031 in Trench 4 dates to the 14th century or slightly later. It has evidence of sooting.

The remainder of the pottery is post-medieval. The rim of a small glazed redware jar from pitfill 0005 (Trench 1) dates to the 15th-17th century. Two other glazed red earthenwares in fill 0009 (Trench 2) date to the 16th-18th century.

### **Ceramic building material**

Twenty fragments of ceramic building material were collected in total (739g). The group has been fully quantified (Appendix 4). Some medieval pegtile fragments were identified with later tiles in fill 0009 and pitfill 0019. The remainder of the group is mainly made up of post-medieval roofing tile, but a fragment of possible late brick and a sliver of white-fired sliver were also present.

### **Stone**

A fragment of abraded oolitic limestone was identified in pitfill 0015 which has been partially burnt. A large flint nodule with mortar adhering from pitfill 0019 may have been used for walling.

### **Animal bone**

Twenty-seven pieces of animal bone were collected (926g). A bovine molar, an unfused bone and a fragment of probable cattle rib were present in 0009. A piece of burnt bone and a fragment of a medium-sized bone shaft were recovered from 0014. A complete bovine metatarsus, a fragment of bovine scapula, and the distal end of a small humerus were identified in 0019. The remains of an animal torso was recorded in gravel layer 0028 (0029) in Trench 3. The bone which was recovered included six fragments of bovine vertebrae, a complete metatarsus, an astragalus and several fragments of rib. There was no evidence of any cut marks on the bones.

## **Small Finds**

A fragment of a worn honestone was identified in pitfill 0011 (SF1001). It is made of fine-grained schist, and has wear from sharpening on three surfaces.

A corroded iron object with a length of 171mm was found in fill 0009. It tapers at one end, and is broken off at the other. The identity of this object is unknown, although it may be some kind of tool.

## **Discussion**

Small quantities of medieval pottery and ceramic building material were recovered from Trenches 2-4. The remainder of the datable artefacts broadly span the period of the 16th-18th century, although the Glazed red earthenware bowl in pitfill 0005 may date from the 15th-17th century. A fragment of limestone and a small piece of bone in pitfill 0014 in Trench 2 are burnt, but there is no associated dating evidence to suggest that these were burnt in the Great Fire of Bury in the early seventeenth century.

## **7. General Discussion**

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The monitoring of the footing trenches has provided a useful window into the development of this site although any conclusions are necessarily speculative because of the limitations inherent in digging a complex site with a pattern of trenches. The evidence is discussed by phase.

### **Early medieval?**

The earliest contexts appear to be the gravels and sands that are identified in Trench 4 and possibly Trench 5. Deposits 0027 and 0028 were redeposited layers of natural sand and gravel, no cut was identified but finds included a cow skeleton and a sherd of medieval pottery. It is possible that this is debris left from quarrying excavations associated with the first building in stone at the Abbey. This is speculation but would be consistent with the evidence from Cotton Lane, which is further away than Angel Hill from the Abbey, where stone had been extracted with silt and sand remaining (Gill, 2001, Tester, 2002 and Duffy, 2005). At Cotton Lane pitting was followed by rubbish dumping, which was not the case here, and it was particularly difficult to identify disturbed ground. Pitting may also have been present in Trench 2 where there was a

red/brown sand beneath the features. Natural subsoil was clearly visible in Trench 1 where orange silt and sand were mixed in patches with chalk below c.1m.

### **Mid-late medieval**

There were up five features in Trench 2 of which only two were described as postholes although the others may have been post pits. A tile fragment from posthole 0010 has been dated 13th to 15th century but the pits may have been earlier or the tile fragment residual, which is the interpretation of the sherd of medieval pottery within posthole 0002.

It may be significant that all of these features appeared in the south side of the trench with only 0002 not appearing in the south section. This may indicate the approximate line of the back wall of a series of possible buildings that fronted onto the Angel Hill. Supporting evidence for this interpretation may be provided by the substantial clay surface that appears in Trench 4, which was at least 3.5m wide; although it did not appear in trench 2, there was a burnt layer at approximately the same level within that trench. The clay is almost certainly the internal floor of a building that extended at least as far as the present street frontage. In Trench 3 Section 3 and Trench 3 section 4 there were mixed layers of clay with burning that included plaster fragments. These may indicate the levelling of a site after the demolition or destruction of a building.

### **17th 18th century**

The side wall of a cellar was located under the wall of the standing building in Trench 2. This contained Tudor bricks and cut all of the building layers in the side of the trench and it may be of 17th century date. A similar date is suggested for pit 0004 that ran beneath the rear wall of the standing house. The cellar, like the pit, probably predates the standing building which appears to be Georgian.

## **8. Conclusions**

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Despite the restrictions on the archaeological work the monitoring has been able to establish a simple sequence of occupation for the site with the probability of quarrying followed by buildings facing onto the Great Market Place. While there is evidence for the demolition of a late medieval building there is nothing to positively make the historical connection with the 'The Great fire of Bury' in 1608, which is thought to have destroyed

buildings in this area. The cellar under No. 10 Angel Hill and the pit to the rear suggest a further phase of building predating the Georgian terrace.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Archive Store Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive on SCC server svr-etd077\Arc\Archive Field Proj\BSE\BSE338

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Finds Store Bury St Edmunds.

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by Andrew Tester and David Gill. The graphics were prepared by Crane Begg with Gemma Adams; Jonathan Van Jennians processed the finds and Richenda Goffin prepared the finds report .

## 11. Bibliography

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Gauthiez, B., 1998, Planning of the Town of Bury St Edmunds: a Probable Norman Origin. in Gransden, A. (eds), *Bury St Edmunds Medieval Art, architecture, Archaeology and Economy* British Archaeological Association Conference Transactions XX

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Duffy, J., 2005, *Land off Cotton Lane, Bury St. Edmunds BSE 204*, S.C.C.A.S. Report No. 2004/60.

Tester, A., 2002, *Land off Cotton Lane, Bury St. Edmunds BSE 204*, S.C.C.A.S. Report No. 2002/92.

### **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.

# Appendix 1 Context List

opno	trench	feature	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under
0001								
0002	2	0002	pit/posthole	partially excavated when concrete footing removed 0.75m deep x 0.75m wide. Suggest	0017	001		
0003	2	0002	fill	reused clay with bits of burning and charcoal				
0004	1	0004	pit	elongated at north end of site found in footing trench. Large pit 1m deep. at least 2.2m long. Rubbish pit?				
0005	1	0004	fill	sample of tile retained from main fill. Mixed layers of rubbish in fill including bits of pegtile all the way down.				
0006	2	0014	cut	same as 0014				
0007	2	0014	fill	same as 0015				
0008	1	0008	pit cut	0.5m deep 0.65m wide. And at least 0.8m long but probably longer. steep side flattish bottom				
0009	1	0008	fill	grey clay, not much in it. Apart from iron pin? Suggested during excavation that it could be a posthole. Sill possible?				
0010	2	0010	pit cut	straight sided flat bottomed. Small amount exposed behind 0002	0013	001		
0011	2	0010	fill	orange brown hogging type very little excavated.				
0012	2	0012	pit cut	slightly sloping sides			0010	
0013	2	0012	pit fill	fill of 0012 - orange brown hogging. Cut by modern buildings				
0014	2	0014	pit cut	steep sided	0007			
0015	2	0014	pit fill	Brown silt - brick and flints (little asiney/little clay/some burnt flint - cuts brown sand feature.				
0016	2	0016	pit cut	Round, fairly steep sided.				
0017	2	0016	pit fill	Orange brown sandy gravel. Odd chalk.				
0018	2	0018	pit cut	see 0010				
0019	2	0018	pit fill	clayey silt and chalk odd tile.				
0020	3	0020	footing	Footing for gable wall - shallow square profile. Packed with finely crushed brick. Owner comment 1910 AD.				

<u>opno</u>	<u>trench</u>	<u>feature</u>	<u>identifier</u>	<u>description</u>	<u>cuts</u>	<u>cutby</u>	<u>over</u>	<u>under</u>
0021	3	0021	wall	rubble wall - reverse of cellar wall. Mix of early post med bricks.				
0022	3	0022	layer	layer of green clay flecked with chalk.		0020, 00		
0023	3		fill	soft mid brown sand. Clean fill, no cultural material.				0022
0024	3	0024?	demolition hori	mixed deposits of unburnt green clay, charcoal, black silty clay - flecked with crushed tile, lime mortar and wall plaster. - sharp interface between this and 0026				
0025	3	0025	layer	layer of in situ burning lenses of coarse charcoal and ash - sand below burnt deep red to depth of 1cm - this appears in S section only.			0026	
0026	3	0026	layer	thin horizon of clean gravel.			0027	
0027	3	0027	layer	deep horizon of pale brown gravel. Not natural but not occupation layer.			0028	0026
0028	3	0028	layer	coarse large flint gravel within grey-mid pale brown sand - laid in horizontal band - does not extend to opposing face of the trench. Contains complete animal carcass 0029				0027
0029	3	0029	animal Skelet	animal torso. North section runs along the line of spine and legs and rest of the body N of trench. From layer 0028				
0030	4	0030	layer	surface layer of compacted green clay with chalk - extends across full width of the trench-?? Floor surface.			0031	
0031	4	0031	layer	layer - silty clay - with grindstone.(gravel beneath)			0032	0030
0032	4		layer	layer of red/brown sand and some gravel. Quite sterile but suggest it is not natural. Based on level comparison with trench 3?. Could left overs from gravel extraction.				0031
0033	4		layer	sand and gravel				
0034	4	0034	pit					
0035	4	0035	layer	layer of silty clay with odd flints and fragments of peg tile.				
0036	3	0036	layer	demolition deposit of charcoal mixed with clay, similar to 0024			0025, 00	
0037	4	0037	feature	cut and fill. possible feature but not certain. Brown silt with unusual horizontal line through the middle.				



<b>opno</b>	<b>trench</b>	<b>feature</b>	<b>identifier</b>	<b>description</b>	<b>cuts</b>	<b>cutby</b>	<b>over</b>	<b>under</b>
0038	4	0038	feature	cut and fill of feature in section 6. Contained post medieval tile fragments.brown loam and gravel. Possibly a small pit or posthole.				



## **Appendix 2 Brief and Specification**

Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
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Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 2AR

## **Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording**

### **10, ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/08/1219)**

***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 construction of a side extension at 10, Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UZ (TL 854 643), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (SE/08/1219).
- 1.2 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).
- 1.3 This application is within an area of high archaeological importance, defined in the Replacement St Edmundsbury Borough Local Plan 2016 (Appendix B) and recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. BSE 241). There is high potential for medieval occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development. Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.4 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory, and until confirmation has been sought by the applicant from the Local Planning Authority. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.5 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

- 1.6 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.
- 1.7 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring**

- 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 new extension, principally foundation trenches and any ground associated reduction. Any ground works (including removal of earlier foundations), and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

## **3. Arrangements for Monitoring**

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

#### **4. Specification**

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

#### **5. Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within three months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.4 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>).
- 5.6 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record 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.
- 5.7 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.8 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to both SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 5.9 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.10 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.
- 5.11 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.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Reference: /10AngelHill-BSE2009

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

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