

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**FORMER CYCLE KING, 26 ANGEL HILL,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK IP33 1UZ**

**CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING, AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

Authors:	Liam Podbury (Report) Vincent Monahan (Fieldwork & report) Peter Thompson (Research)	
NGR: TL 855 642		Report No: 5827
District: St Edmundsbury		Site Code: BSE 656
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: P7604
		Date: 13 May 2019

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Project details			
Project name		Proposed Development, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UZ	
<p><i>In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological mitigation at the former Cycle King site, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). The mitigation was undertaken in association with the replacement of a fire-damaged commercial premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning App Ref. DC/18/0068/HH). The mitigation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</i></p> <p><i>Unlike the trial trenching just one discrete feature was recorded during the monitoring of the test pits. Undated Cut F2009 (Test Pit 2) truncated the natural (L2011) and may be of an early date. It contained no finds, and no residual medieval sherds were found during the monitoring.</i></p> <p><i>The mitigation strategy revealed lime-mortared Flint Cobble Wall M2023 (Test Pit 22). The wall may be related to the precinct walls of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund, the outer wall of which was identified during the trial trenching (M1018; Collins et al 2018). The wall is unlikely to represent the outer precinct wall as it does not conform to the 1.05m width recorded elsewhere; neither does its lay on its extrapolated position.</i></p> <p><i>A Flint Cobble Wall, M2017, was also located (Test Pits 5 & 6) and runs parallel to Angel Hill. The wall is undated but appears to be lime-mortared and truncated the natural. The modern former brick frontage wall, M2002, was constructed over it.</i></p> <p><i>Construction Cut F2013 (Test Pit 7) was cut by F2012, the construction cut of the former brick shop frontage, M2002. F2013 may be relatively early.</i></p> <p><i>Brick Cellar M2024 was recorded in Test Pits 12 & 13. It is likely to be related to part of a cellar constructed prior to the site's conversion to a garage (Fig. 9). Part of a cellar was also identified during the trial trenching (M1010; Collins et al 2018). A post-medieval red-brick ?culvert, M2038, was present within Test Pit 22. Due to its location and form the possible culvert is likely related to the soakaway (M2033) and drainage channel (M2035) identified in Test Pit 31.</i></p> <p><i>Most interestingly red-brick Wall M2037 (Test Pits 20 & 21) was on the projected alignment of the outer precinct wall of the Abbey recorded during the trial trenching (M1018, Fig.3). This evidence may represent a post-medieval reconstruction of the outer precinct wall, and may reflect the longevity of the boundary. That said, no remnants of M1018, or inclusions of flint nodules previously used in its construction, were identified in Test Pits 20 & 21). Alternatively, red-brick Wall M2037 may represent a structural wall related to the extended structure first identified on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.9).</i></p> <p><i>The construction of the commercial premises (lost in a fire in 2017) was carried out in the early to mid-20th century. Other activity in the 20th century had disturbed much of the upper archaeological layers, for example the installation of a hydraulic lift with its associated concrete pads, concrete flooring and similar.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		April 2019	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		Y	Future work N
P. number		P7604	Site code BSE 656
Type of project		Archaeological mitigation	
Site status		-	

<i>Current land use</i>	<i>Former cycle shop</i>		
<i>Planned development</i>	<i>Retail units and flats</i>		
<i>Main features (+dates)</i>	<i>Walls and Layers (medieval? and post-medieval)</i>		
<i>Significant finds (+dates)</i>	<i>-</i>		
Project location			
<i>County/ District/ Parish</i>	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>St John the Evangelist, Bury St Edmunds</i>
<i>HER/ SMR for area</i>	<i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC CHER)</i>		
<i>Post code (if known)</i>	<i>IP33 1UZ</i>		
<i>Area of site</i>	<i>c.250m²</i>		
<i>NGR</i>	<i>TL 855 642</i>		
<i>Height AOD (min/max)</i>	<i>c.35-42m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
<i>Brief issued by</i>	<i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
<i>Project supervisor/s (PO)</i>	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
<i>Funded by</i>	<i>John Sime Associates Ltd</i>		
<i>Full title</i>	<i>Proposed Development, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
<i>Authors</i>	<i>Monahan, V., & Podbury, L.</i>		
<i>Report no.</i>	<i>5827</i>		
<i>Date (of report)</i>	<i>May 2019</i>		

**FORMER CYCLE KING, 26 ANGEL HILL,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK IP33 1UZ**

**CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND
RECORDING, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

SUMMARY

In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological mitigation at the former Cycle King site, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). The mitigation was undertaken in association with the replacement of a fire-damaged commercial premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning App Ref. DC/18/0068/HH). The mitigation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The site lies on the southern side of Angel Hill/Mustow Street in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds. It comprised a large, fire-damaged industrial building, now a vacant site with hardstanding. The site was formerly a garage, and previously there were houses.

The site is adjacent to a wall of the precinct of the Abbey of St Edmund and fronting the significant line of Mustow Street, one of the main spaces in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town. The site itself spans the line of three historic plots fronting the street. Investigations nearby against the precinct walls (such as at 30 Mustow Street, BSE 172, where two large parallel medieval ditches were recorded) have revealed complex stratified archaeological remains of the early Saxon and medieval town, along with post-medieval remains. The site spans the former monastic precinct boundary line, which was likely originally further north than the current wall line and projects across the current site, and an area of former monastic buildings. Scheduled areas of the wall are present to the rear of 19-21 Angel Hill and 26-29 Mustow Street. Details in the architecture to the rear of the bird cages in the Abbey Gardens show this was the front of former monastic buildings which would have been located in the current space between today's northern park boundary and the rear of the Mustow Street properties.

An archaeological trial trench evaluation has been undertaken (Collins et al 2018). In summary: The trial trench evaluation allowed a narrow but productive investigation into an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere. The uppermost walls in the sequence appear to cut through 17th to 19th century pits. The lower walls cut through earlier pits and may provide evidence for activity pre-

dating the Abbey precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery, including local coarse wares and Grimston ware, was recovered from the earliest deposits. Medieval peg tile was found and also modest quantities of animal bone associated with food waste and skinning activities. Also notable were four blocks of dressed limestone that were likely part of an Abbey building. The later walls likely represent a single campaign of building in the 17th to 18th centuries, consistent with other buildings on Mustow Street.

Unlike the trial trenching just one discrete feature was recorded during the monitoring of the test pits. Undated Cut F2009 (Test Pit 2) truncated the natural (L2011) and may be of an early date. It contained no finds, and no residual medieval sherds were found during the monitoring.

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A Flint Cobble Wall, M2017, was also located (Test Pits 5 & 6) and runs parallel to Angel Hill. The wall is undated but appears to be lime-mortared and truncated the natural. The modern former brick frontage wall, M2002, was constructed over it.

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Most interestingly red-brick Wall M2037 (Test Pits 20 & 21) was on the projected alignment of the outer precinct wall of the Abbey recorded during the trial trenching (M1018, Fig.3). This evidence may represent a post-medieval reconstruction of the outer precinct wall, and may reflect the longevity of the boundary. That said, no remnants of M1018, or inclusions of flint nodules previously used in its construction, were identified in Test Pits 20 & 21). Alternatively, red-brick Wall M2037 may represent a structural wall related to the extended structure first identified on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.9).

The construction of the commercial premises (lost in a fire in 2017) was carried out in the early to mid-20th century. Other activity in the 20th century had disturbed much of the upper archaeological layers, for example the installation of a hydraulic lift with its associated concrete pads, concrete flooring and similar.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological mitigation at the former Cycle King site, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). The mitigation was undertaken in association with the replacement of a fire-damaged commercial premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning App Ref. DC/18/0068/HH). The mitigation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The mitigation adhered to a brief issued by (SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 8 March 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 12th March 2019), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The mitigation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs (2014), and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the archaeological mitigation were:

- The continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be

necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is the former Cycle King shop at 26 Angel Hill which was destroyed by fire in 2017 and has now been demolished. It is situated approximately 45m to the west of the point where Mustow Street meets Northgate Street.

2.2 The site itself is approximately rectangular in plan reached from the road to the north and bounded to the east and west by The One Bull Public House which has a 16th century core (Website 1: list entry no. 1141173) and Crescent House, which is thought to be largely 18th century with an early 19th century frontage (Website 1: list entry no. 1141176). The rear of the site is defined by a tall flint wall, which forms the inner precinct wall of St Edmundsbury Abbey (a Scheduled Monument, Website 1: list entry no. 1021450), though a view from within the abbey gardens demonstrates that it has been largely rebuilt.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Bury St Edmunds is located in the Lark Valley with the site at approximately 40m AOD and 140m west of the river. The local soils are unknown due to the urban nature of the site, however, the closest known soil types are from the Melford 'o' series, mainly characterised as deep well-drained fine loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, and the Swaffham Prior series comprising well-drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble. The Drift geology is Croxton

Group sand and gravel and the solid geology Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 In 1999 an archaeological evaluation approximately 55m east of the site at 30 Mustow Street, identified two East-West ditches running along the south edge of Mustow Street following the abbey precinct wall. They had a combined width of 8.2m (SSCC 1999), and cuts through the ditches showed that the earlier one was filled by a late 15th /early 16th century timber framed building built over the top. According to Richard Yates (thought to be writing in the early 19th century), the whole abbey precinct was surrounded by a wall and ditch with the latter running from the east gate to St Mary's Church and then to the river below the Great Cemetery. It was filled up in 1749 but it was recorded that several wooden bridges crossed the ditch to access the monastery (BSE 172).

4.2 To the east of the site, the rear wall of the existing aviary buildings within the abbey gardens consists of the southern wall of former monastic buildings that extended to the north. An archaeological recording and monitoring of the aviary wall was conducted in 2009 and the report suggests that a range of service buildings including stables and cowsheds appeared in the first half of the 12th century, with a bakery and brew house added in the first half of the 13th century. Gill suggests that the pattern of apertures in the recorded wall is indicative of a brewhouse function meaning perhaps that the buildings to the west (in the vicinity of the site) were the other buildings mentioned in the literature, stables/cowsheds or perhaps the bakehouse though this would be expected to be in proximity to the brewhouse (Gill 2009). Some of these buildings had an under croft or sunken floor (BSE 334). An archaeological monitoring in front of the former location of these service buildings (approximately 18m from the precinct wall bordering the site), identified a mortar and cobble surface and a flint gravel surface, representing the medieval ground level. These results confirmed that the medieval ground levels within the abbey precinct lie close to the surface and there are well-preserved archaeological deposits within 30cm of the current ground surface in the area of the Great Court (BSE 393). The site of a possible chapel is located next to the abbey gatehouse and approximately 120m south of the evaluation site (BSE 485).

4.3 In Gill (2009) the extrapolated line of the original outer precinct wall is depicted and extended across the centre of the site. Events of potential relevance to the history of the site include a major change under Abbot Anselm when the area of the Abbey was extended, and the north and south wall of the precinct was built under the supervision of Radulf Harvey, sometime between 1120 and 1148 (Gill, 2009. p. 3).

Also of note is a reference in the chronicles of the Abbey to an order by Abbot Samson for the tiling of the existing stables and outbuildings around the courtyard, replacing the thatch previously used and reducing the risk of fire (*Ibid.*).

4.4 Accounts made following the sack of the Abbey record the damage to the abbey buildings on Monday October 19th, 1327 (*Ibid.*). The account lists the buildings in sequence from the abbey gate:

And they burnt during that day and night and subsequent ones the great gates of the Abbey, doorkeepers and stables hands rooms, the common stables, cellarer's room and the Reeve's steward's and his clerk's kennel, oxstead, piggery, brewery, millbake house, hay store and abbots bake house...

However, transcriptions and secondary sources vary so it would be worth revisiting the original documents if possible in the future.

4.5 Warren's map produced in 1748 is interesting as it depicts the inner precinct wall (that largely extant today) as well as the line of the probable outer precinct wall forming the north walls of the abbey outbuildings (Fig. 7). The abbey was dissolved in 1539 and in the mid-18th century became the garden area for Abbey House. In the early 19th century it was laid out as a botanical gardens which can be seen on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map and the large scale of the map means the site itself is depicted in substantial detail (Fig. 8). Here the site is shown to contain a carriageway on the west with a fairly narrow north-south building in the centre. This is rectangular in plan with a short projecting unit at the south end. A second structure is shown built against the inner precinct wall and is rectangular in plan and aligned east/west. The east wall of the carriageway is marked by the west wall of the central building but also extends south to the second range. A further boundary is shown extending east from the central range to the boundary of the site.

5 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATION

5.1 An archaeological trial trench evaluation has been undertaken (Collins *et al* 2018). In summary:

The trial trench evaluation allowed a narrow but productive investigation into an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere. The uppermost walls in the sequence appear to cut through 17th to 19th century pits. The lower walls cut through earlier pits and may provide evidence for activity pre-dating the Abbey

precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery, including local coarse wares and Grimston ware, was recovered from the earliest deposits. Medieval peg tile was found and also modest quantities of animal bone associated with food waste and skinning activities. Also notable were four blocks of dressed limestone that were likely part of an Abbey building. The later walls likely represent a single campaign of building in the 17th to 18th centuries, consistent with other buildings on Mustow Street.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The principal groundworks monitored were those associated with the initial pile location investigation works, follow-on on piling, breaking out of floor slabs and obstruction removals and any deeper proposed soakaways/services.

6.2 Exposed sections where possible were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/ visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 3 - 6

7.1 The individual test pits descriptions are presented below

Test Pits 1, 23 and 32 were not excavated due to the presence of live services. Test Pits 24 - 25, and 28 - 29 were not excavated due to being located in within an area of vehicle inspection pits associated with the former garage.

Test Pit 1 - Not excavated

Test Pit 2**Figs. 3 - 4**

Test Pit 2A 0.00m = 37.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2000	Paving Stone. Yorkshire grey stone.
0.04 - 0.10m	L2001	Sand Levelling Layer. Loose, pale grey yellow graded sand
0.10 – 0.39m	M2002	Former Brick Shop Frontage. Firm, mid yellow red, red brick.
0.39 – 0.52m	L2008	Fill of Service Trench F2007. Loose, dark grey brown mixed construction debris.
0.52 – 0.62m	L2004	Made Ground. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small to large modern brick fragments.
0.62 – 0.64m	L2005	Sand Levelling Layer. Loose, pale grey yellow sand.
0.64 – 0.75m	L2010	Fill of Cut F2009. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand.
0.75 – 0.80m+	L2011	Natural. Friable, pale grey yellow sand with occasional very small angular and sub-angular flint pebbles.

Test Pit 2B 0.00m = 37.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2000	Paving Stone. As above.
0.04 - 0.10m	L2001	Sand Levelling Layer. As above.
0.10 – 0.38m	M2002	Former Brick Shop Frontage. As above.
0.38 – 0.62m	L2004	Made Ground. As above.
0.62 – 0.67m	L2005	Sand Levelling Layer. As above.
0.67 – 0.72m	L2006	Layer. Friable (wet), dark green brown very silty sand.
0.72 – 0.80m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Description: Modern Service Cut F2007 was linear in plan, orientated SSE/NNW. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2008, was a loose, dark grey brown mixed construction debris. It contained no finds. F2007 cut Made Ground L2004.

Cut F2009 was not identifiable in plan (0.30m+ x 0.25m+ x 0.12m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2010, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Construction Cut F2012 of M2002, the Former Brick Shop Frontage (Test Pits 2 - 7) was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.60m+ x ~1.10m), orientated WSW/ENE. It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2003, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small to large mixed building rubble. It contained no finds. F2012 was abutted by Paving Stone L2000 and a Sand Levelling Layer L2001.

Test Pits 3 & 4 Figs. 3 - 4

0.00m = 37.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2000	Paving Stone. As above.
0.04 - 0.10m	L2001	Sand Levelling Layer. As above.
0.10 – 0.95m	L2003	Backfill Surrounding Wall Footing M2002. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small to large mixed building rubble.
0.95 – 1.04m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Description: M2002, the Former Brick Shop Frontage, was not visible in this test pit but the backfill, L2003, of the Construction Cut F2012 of M2002 was visible.

Test Pits 5 & 6 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample Section 5 & 6A		
0.00m = 37.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2000	Paving Stone. As above.
0.04 - 0.10m	L2001	Sand Levelling Layer. As above.
0.10 – 0.78m	M2002	Former Brick Shop Frontage. As above.
0.78 – 1.26m	M2017	Flint Cobble Wall. Flint cobble wall with lime mortar jointing.
1.28 – 1.44m	L2016	Backfill Surrounding Flint Cobble Wall M2017. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand.
1.44 – 1.50m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Sample Section 5 & 6B		
0.00m = 37.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2000	Paving Stone. As above.
0.04 - 0.11m	L2001	Sand Levelling Layer. As above.
0.11 – 0.81m	M2002	Former Brick Shop Frontage. As above.
0.81 – 1.05m	M2017	Flint Cobble Wall. As above
1.05 – 1.25m+	L2016	Backfill Surrounding Flint Cobble Wall M2017. As Above.

Description: Construction Cut F2015 of Flint Cobble Wall M2017 was linear in plan (2.00m+ x 0.60m+ x ~0.65m), orientated WSW/ENE. It had an unidentifiable profile and a flattish base. Its fill, L2016, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Construction Cut F2012 of M2002, the Former Brick Shop Frontage (Test Pits 2 - 7) overlay M2017.

Test Pit 7**Figs. 3 - 4**

Sample Section 7A 0.00m = 37.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2000	Paving Stone. As above.
0.04 - 0.11m	L2001	Sand Levelling Layer. As above.
0.11 – 0.84m	L2003	Backfill Surrounding Wall Footing F2002. As above.
0.84 – 0.95m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pit 7B 0.00m = 37.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.04m	L2000	Paving Stone. As above.
0.04 - 0.10m	L2001	Sand Levelling Layer. As above.
0.10 – 0.96m	L2003	Backfill Surrounding Wall Footing M2002. As above.
0.96 – 1.15m+	L2014	Fill of Construction Cut F2013. Friable, dark grey brown silty sand.

Description: M2002, the Former Brick Shop Frontage, was not visible in this test pit but the backfill, L2003, of the Construction Cut F2012 of M2002 was visible.

Construction Cut F2013 was linear in plan (0.60m+ x 0.20m+ x 0.28m+), orientated WNW/ESE. It had steep sides and the base was not identified due to restricted space within the test pit. Its fill, L2014, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Test Pits 8 & 9**Figs. 3 - 4**

0.00m = 37.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. Compact, pale grey white concrete.
0.20 - 0.50m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. Compact, mid brown red, red brick.
0.50 – 0.70m	L2020	Sand Backfill Layer. Friable, grey brown silty sand/clay.
0.70 – 1.35m	L2021	Clay Backfill Layer. Firm, pale white grey chalky clay with occasional small rounded chalk pebbles.
1.35 – 1.70m	L2022	Sand Backfill Layer. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand.
1.70m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pits 10 & 11 Figs. 3 - 4

0.00m = 37.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.20 - 0.50m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.50 – 1.40m	L2020	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.40 – 1.60m	L2022	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.60m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pits 12 & 13 Figs. 3 - 4

0.00m = 37.61m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.20 – 2.10m	L2020	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
2.10m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Description: Brick Cellar Wall M2024 was identified in Test Pits 12 & 13. The wall consisted of twenty-one courses of red brick and a sandy lime mortar. It contained a single course which was laid on edge, while the other courses were laid in courses of English bond. The wall face is neatly pointed and was likely an exposed face. It was not recorded in section but was recorded in plan (Fig.3) and photographed (DPs 13 and 14).

Test Pits 14 & 15 Figs. 3 - 4

0.00m = 37.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete Layer. As above.
0.20 - 0.50m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.50 – 1.10m	L2020	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.10 – 1.30m	L2022	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.30m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pit 16 Figs. 3 & 5

0.00m = 37.50m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete Layer. As above.
0.20 - 0.50m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.50 – 1.20m	L2020	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.20m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pit 17 **Figs. 3 & 5**

0.00m = 37.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.20 – 1.45m	L2022	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.45m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pit 18 **Figs. 3 & 5**

0.00m = 37.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.20 - 0.50m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.50 – 1.47m	L2022	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.47m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pit 19 **Fig. 3 & 5**

0.00m = 37.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.20 - 0.50m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.50 – 1.39m	L2022	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.39m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Test Pits 20 & 21 **Fig. 3 & 5**

0.00m = 37.50m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.20 - 0.50m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.50 – 1.47m	L2022	Sand Backfill Layer. As above.
1.47m+	L2011	Natural. As above.

Description: Red brick Wall M2037 was present. It was constructed of eight courses of red brick and a sandy lime mortar, the bricks were laid on bed but the coursing was unclear. The degradation of the wall means it is not possible assess whether the wall was an exposed face. It was on the projected alignment of the outer precinct wall of the Abbey which was recorded during the trial trenching, M1018 (Fig.3).

Test Pit 22 **Figs. 3 & 5**

0.00m = 37.51m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete Layer. As above.
0.20 - 1.14m	M2038	Red-brick Culvert. Red brick.
1.14 - 1.46m+	L2020	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.

Description: Flint Cobble Wall M2023 was identified in Test Pit 22. It was constructed of flint cobbles and lime mortar. Red-brick ?Culvert M2038 was also present. It was constructed of eight courses of red brick and a sandy lime mortar. The top course was laid on edge while the form of the lower courses was unclear. The degradation of the wall means it is not possible assess whether the wall was an exposed face.

Test Pits 23 - 25 Not excavated

Test Pit 26 **Figs. 3 & 5**

0.00m = 37.51m AOD		
0.00 – 0.60m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.60 – 0.91m	L2027	Crushed Tile Layer. Small fragments of crushed red tile.
0.91 – 1.07m	L2026	Demolition Layer or Trial Trench Backfill. Demolition rubble with brick, flint, small stones and tile.
1.07m+	L2025	Layer or Trial Trench Backfill. Very loose, dark grey brown silty clayey loam with frequent rooting and small stones.

Test Pit 27 **Figs. 3 & 6**

0.00m = 37.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.16m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.16 – 0.60m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.60 – 0.91m	L2031	Made Ground. Loose, sandy gravel.
0.91 – 1.07m	L2029	Concrete and tarmac
1.07m+	L2032	Made Ground. Very loose, light orange grey silty sand with small tile fragments.

Test Pits 28 - 29 Not excavated

Test Pit 30

Figs. 3 & 6

0.00m = 37.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.10m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.10 – 0.68m	L2019	Crushed Brick Layer. As above.
0.68 – 1.00m	L2029	Decayed Concrete Layer. Loose, light grey and black, concrete and tarmac.
1.00 – 1.27m	L2028	Layer. Friable, dark grey brown sandy loam with frequent rooting.
1.27 – 1.64m+	L2030	?Levelling Layer. Friable, yellow red sand.

Test Pit 31

Figs. 3 & 6

0.00m = 37.60m AOD		
0.00 – 0.20m	L2018	Reinforced Concrete. As above.
0.20 – 1.10m	M2033	Soakaway. Stone and brick with heavy mortaring/rendering.
1.10 – 1.42m	M2035	Drain. Rectangular chute draining into soakaway. Possibly lined with slate and of Victorian date.
1.42 – 1.92m	M2033	Soakaway. As above.
1.92m+	L2036	Backfill of Soakaway Structure M2033. Loose, sandy silt.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 Within the confines of the monitoring no factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The trial trench evaluation (Collins *et al* 2018) investigated an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall (M1018) of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere. The uppermost recorded walls in the sequence appear to cut through 17th to 19th century pits. The lower walls cut through earlier pits and may provide evidence for activity pre-dating the Abbey precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from the earliest deposits. Also notable were four blocks of dressed limestone that were likely part of an Abbey building.

9.2 Unlike the trial trenching just one discrete feature was recorded during the monitoring of the test pits. Undated Cut F2009 (Test Pit 2) truncated the natural (L2011) and may be of an early date. It

contained no finds, and no residual medieval sherds were found during the monitoring.

9.3 The monitoring revealed lime-mortared Flint Cobble Wall M2023 (Test Pit 22). The wall may be related to the precinct walls of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund, the outer wall of which was identified during the trial trenching (M1018; Collins *et al* 2018). The wall is unlikely to represent the outer precinct wall as it does not conform to the 1.05m width recorded elsewhere; neither does its lay on its extrapolated position.

9.4 A Flint Cobble Wall, M2017, was also located (Test Pits 5 & 6) and runs parallel to Angel Hill. The wall is undated but appears to be lime-mortared and truncated the natural. The modern former brick frontage wall, M2002, was constructed over it.

9.5 Construction Cut F2013 (Test Pit 7) was cut by F2012, the construction cut of the former brick shop frontage, M2002. F2013 may be relatively early.

9.6 Brick Cellar M2024 was recorded in Test Pits 12 & 13. It is likely to be related to part of a cellar constructed prior to the site's conversion to a garage (Fig. 9). Part of a cellar was also identified during the trial trenching (M1010; Collins *et al* 2018).

9.7 The post-medieval red-brick ?Culvert, M2038, was present within Test Pit 22. Due to its location and form the possible culvert is likely related to the soakaway (M2033) and drainage channel (M2035) identified in Test Pit 31.

9.8 Most interestingly red-brick Wall M2037 (Test Pits 20 & 21) was on the projected alignment of the outer precinct wall of the Abbey (Fig.3). This evidence may represent a post-medieval reconstruction of the outer precinct wall, and may reflect the longevity of the boundary. That said, no remnants of M1018, or inclusions of flint nodules previously used in its construction, were identified in Test Pits 20 & 21. Alternatively, red-brick Wall M2037 may represent a structural wall related to the extended structure first identified on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map (Fig.9).

9.9 The construction of the commercial premises (lost in a fire in 2017) was carried out in the early to mid-20th century. Other activity in the 20th century had disturbed much of the upper archaeological layers, for example the installation of a hydraulic lift with its associated concrete pads, concrete flooring and similar.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank John Sime Associates Ltd for their co-operation and funding of the monitoring.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the input and advice of Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team

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WEB SITES

- 1 National Heritage List for England
<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?clearresults=true>

APPENDIX 1 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

FORMER CYCLE KING, 26 ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

12th March 2019

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

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**FORMER CYCLE KING, 26 ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MITIGATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Abby Antrobus, dated 8th March 2019). It provides for archaeological mitigation in association with the replacement of a fire-damaged commercial premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace at the former Cycle King site, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 855 642). The works are required to comply with a condition of planning approval (St Edmundsbury Council Approval Ref. DC/18/0068/HH), based on advice from SCC AS-CT, and this WSI has been prepared for their approval. This WSI alone will not discharge the archaeological condition.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the programme of archaeological works, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

**3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 The site lies on the southern side of Angel Hill/Mustow Street in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds. It comprised a large, fire-damaged industrial building, now a vacant site with hardstanding. It is proposed to replace the fire-damaged commercial premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of high archaeological potential, adjacent to a wall of the precinct of the Abbey of St Edmund and fronting the significant line of Mustow Street, one of the main spaces in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town. The site itself spans the line of three historic plots fronting the street. Investigations nearby against the precinct walls (such as at 30 Mustow Street, BSE 172, where two large parallel medieval ditches were recorded) have revealed complex stratified archaeological remains of the early Saxon and medieval town, along with post-medieval remains. The site spans the former monastic precinct boundary line, which was likely originally further north than the current wall line and projects across the current site, and an area of former monastic buildings. Scheduled areas of the wall are present to

the rear of 19-21 Angel Hill and 26-29 Mustow Street. Details in the architecture to the rear of the bird cages in the Abbey Gardens show this was the front of former monastic buildings which would have been located in the current space between today's northern park boundary and the rear of the Mustow Street properties. This suggests they may project into the current site.

3.3 An archaeological evaluation of the site was undertaken in 2018 prior to the determination of planning permission (Collins et al 2018). In summary:

The trial trench evaluation allowed a narrow but productive investigation into an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere. The uppermost walls in the sequence appear to cut through 17th to 19th century pits. The lower walls cut through earlier pits and may provide evidence for activity pre-dating the Abbey precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery, including local coarse wares and Grimston ware, was recovered from the earliest deposits. Medieval peg tile was found and also modest quantities of animal bone associated with food waste and skinning activities. Also notable were four blocks of dressed limestone that were likely part of an Abbey building. The later walls likely represent a single campaign of building in the 17th to 18th centuries, consistent with other buildings on Mustow Street.

The medieval features were identified on the Abbey side of the wall, and the modern intrusion (the base of a hydraulic lift) was an obstacle to the evaluation.

3.4 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record which will be consulted as part of the project.

4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

4.1 As set out in the brief (Sections 2 -4). It is intended to preserve archaeological remains in situ as far as possible, with the utilisation of a piled raft foundation for the development, with a maximum c.600mm depth for the proposed raft. The brief requires the continuous monitoring of all groundworks associated with the initial pile locations

investigation works, follow-on on piling, breaking out of floor slabs and obstruction removals and any deeper proposed soakaways/services.

4.2 This is in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

4.3 A contingency for the widening of the archaeological requirement, should the need for more extensive removals of buried obstacles (eg hydraulic lift base), is included, to be confirmed with SCC AS-CT as the project progresses

4.4 *Research Design*

4.4.1 The general research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses these research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

4.4.2 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.4.3 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.4.4 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any archaeological remains associated with medieval/post-medieval or earlier activity within the historic core of Bury St Edmunds which may be revealed during the groundworks for the current proposals (eg any significant evidence of the medieval precinct boundary wall, monastic structures, other historic boundaries etc .

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5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATION

5.1 The brief requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce surviving evidence of early activity. The principal groundworks to be monitored will be those associated with the initial pile locations investigation works, follow-on on piling, breaking out of floor slabs and obstruction removals and any deeper proposed soakaways/services.

5.2 The continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

5.3 The programme of work will overall include the following stages:

- Initial clearance of site and soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid excavation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;

- Examination of new service/soakaway trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;
- Metal detecting throughout the groundworks programme
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MoRPHE (2015).

Stage Details

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, rev 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a meeting will be convened with the client and SCC AS-CT in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 If exceptional deposits or features are discovered, or the scope of work changes, where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with SCC AS-CT.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2015)

5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2014), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- a) The archaeological background
- b) A consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) A detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded

- d) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

7.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER.

7.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

7.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

9.2 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements and to minimise disruption.

10 FINDS

10.1 As set out in the brief (Section 5) and below (Appendix 1).

11 ARCHIVE

11.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

11.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

11.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

11.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

12 MONITORING

12.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

12.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

12.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

12.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

13 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING

13.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the ClfA

Experience: Tom has over twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban Archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCIfA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-*

Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). This background has provided Vincent with a good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (ScottishPower Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER

Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological

Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

PROJECT OFFICER

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

SUPERVISOR

Keeley-jade Diggons

Qualifications: University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)

Experience: Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (ScottishPower Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

SUPERVISOR

Samuel Thomelius BA MA

Qualifications: Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

Experience: Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Joseph Locke BA MSt

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)
MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

Experience: Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site,

Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)
University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)

University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food"
(University of Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of
Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of
Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thrupton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Danielle Hall

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons)
Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of
Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR

Luke Harris

Qualifications: Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
SMALL FINDS	R Sellwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 2 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 Mechanical excavation will be monitored by an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated in plan/phase where revealed, as appropriate to the project

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g. hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation where revealed. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated, as will other discrete features as necessary.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS's excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's (now Historic England's) own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted before and after the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed by the Project Officer. AS own metal detectors (C-Scope CS1220XDs) and staff are trained in their use. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Should human remains be discovered, which is possible on this site, and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (rev 2011) and the specialist will make his results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. If important

environmental remains are present a visit to the site by an environmental specialist will be arranged

Environmental sampling will follow guidelines outlined in *Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluation* (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (rev 2011).

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking with the HER Monument Number (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-348530

Project details

Project name	Former Cycle King, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds (WB)
Short description of the project	In April 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out archaeological mitigation at the former Cycle King site, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). The mitigation was undertaken in association with the replacement of a fire-damaged commercial premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning App Ref. DC/18/0068/HH). The mitigation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). Unlike the trial trenching just one discrete feature was recorded during the monitoring of the test pits. Undated Cut F2009 (Test Pit 2) truncated the natural (L2011) and may be of an early date. It contained no finds, and no residual medieval sherds were found during the monitoring.
Project dates	Start: 01-04-2019 End: 30-04-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	P7604 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE656 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALLS AND LAYERS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Former Cylce King, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds
Postcode	IP331UZ
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 855 642 52.244209281534 0.717420856615 52 14 39 N 000 43 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35m Max: 42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project brief originator SCC

Project design originator Jon Murray

Project director/manager Jon Murray

Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Name of sponsor/funding body John Sime Associates Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No

Digital Archive recipient SCCAS

Digital Contents "none"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"

Paper Archive recipient SCCAS

Paper Contents "none"

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Proposed Development, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording

Author(s)/Editor(s) Podbury, L

Author(s)/Editor(s) Monahan, V

Other bibliographic details 5827

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P7604)



1
View of the site looking south-east



2
View of the site before commencement of works
looking north-west



3
View showing wall of former shop frontage



4
View of south-west corner of the site



5
Location of the two vehicle inspection pits in the south-east corner of the site where Test Pits 24, 25, 28 and 29 would have been located



6
Test Pit 2 looking north-west



7
Test Pits 3 & 4 looking north-west showing former brick shop frontage M2002



8
Test Pits 5 & 6 looking north-west showing foundations of former brick shop frontage, M2002 and flint cobble wall M2017



9
Test Pit 7 looking north-west



10
Test Pits 8 & 9 looking north-west



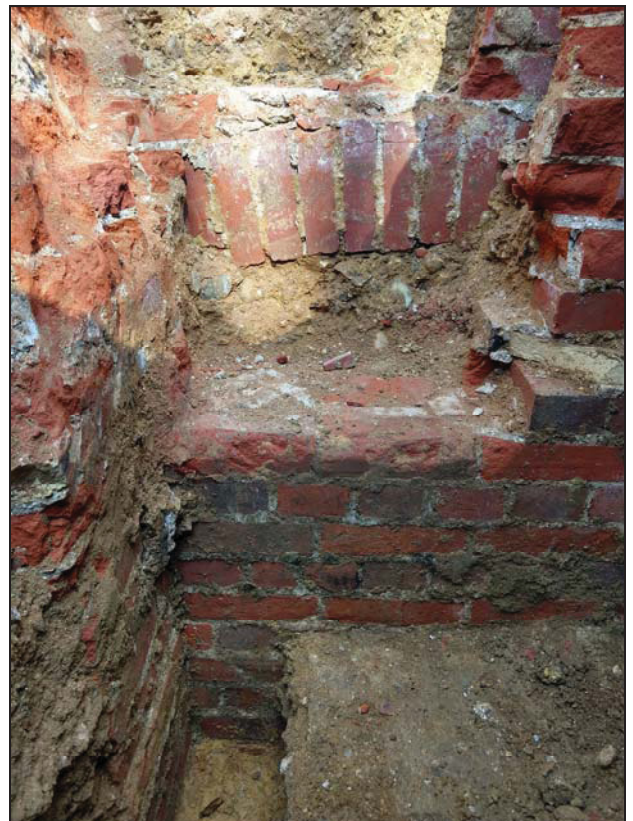
11
Test Pits 8 & 9 looking east



12
Test Pits 10 & 11 looking north-east



13
Test Pits 12 & 13, brick cellar wall M2024



14
Test Pits 12 & 13, brick cellar wall M2024



15
Test Pits 14 & 15 looking south-west



16
Test Pit 16 looking north-west



17
Test Pit 17 looking north-west



18
Test Pit 18 looking north-west



19
Test Pit 19 looking north-west



20
Test Pits 20 & 21 looking south-east showing red brick wall M2037



21
Test Pit 22 looking north-west showing flint cobble wall M2023 and possible red brick culvert M2038



22
Test Pit 23 not dug due to services



23
Test Pit 27 looking south-west



24
Test Pit 27 looking south-west



25
Test Pit 30 looking south-east



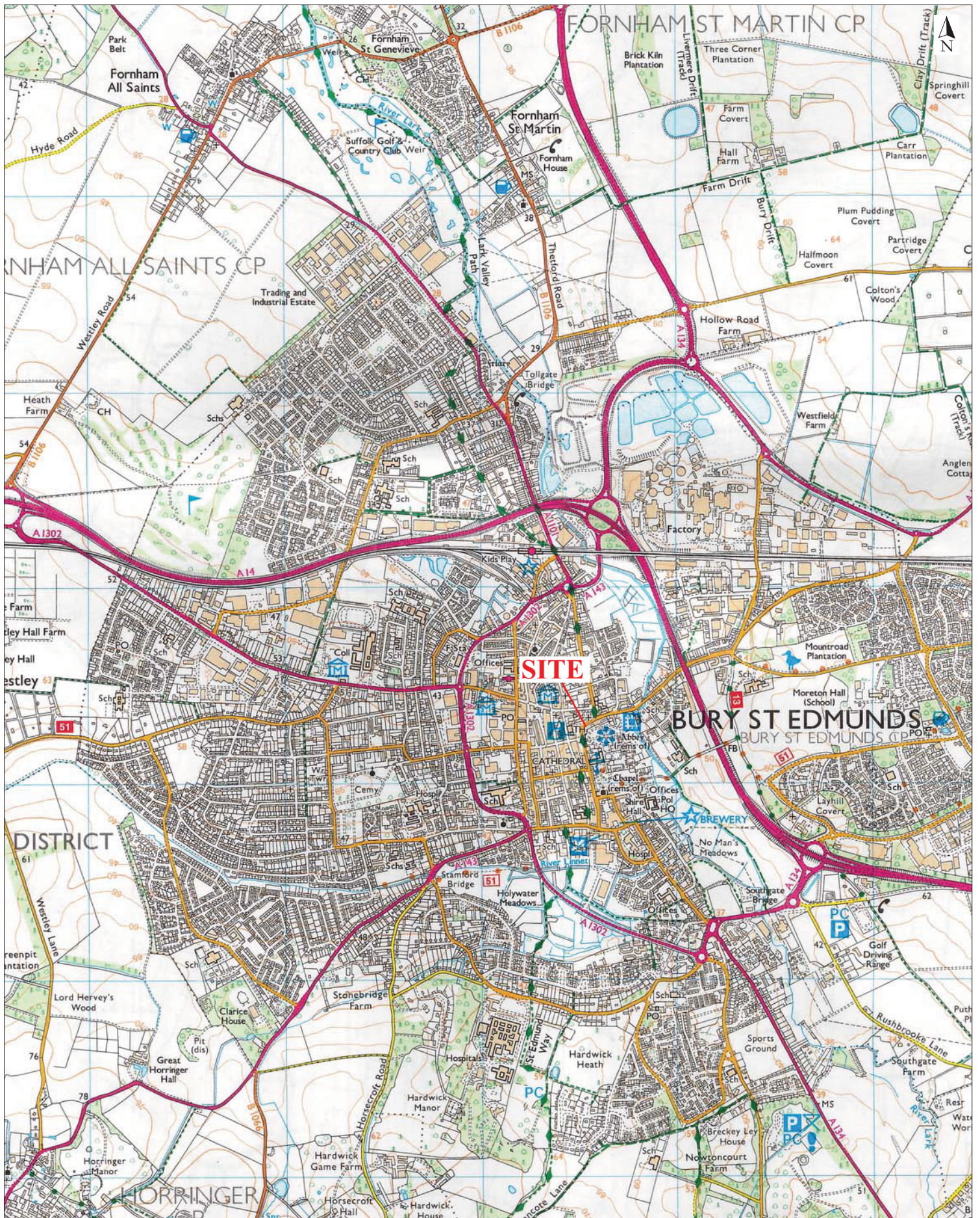
26
Test Pit 31 looking south-east



27
Test Pit 31 showing interior of soakaway M2033,
with drainage channel, M2035, on the right

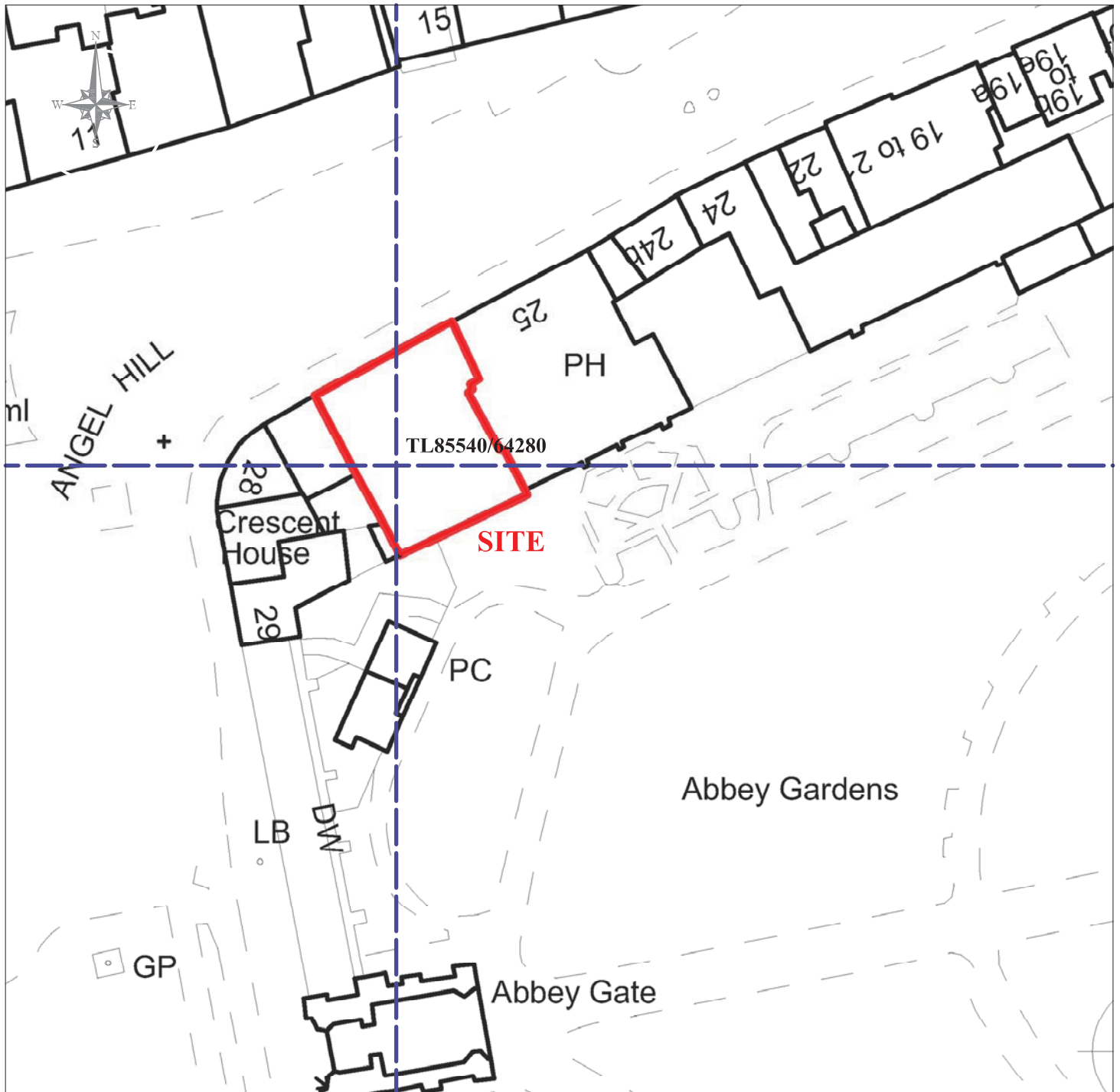


28
Test Pit 31 looking north-east. Soakaway M2033

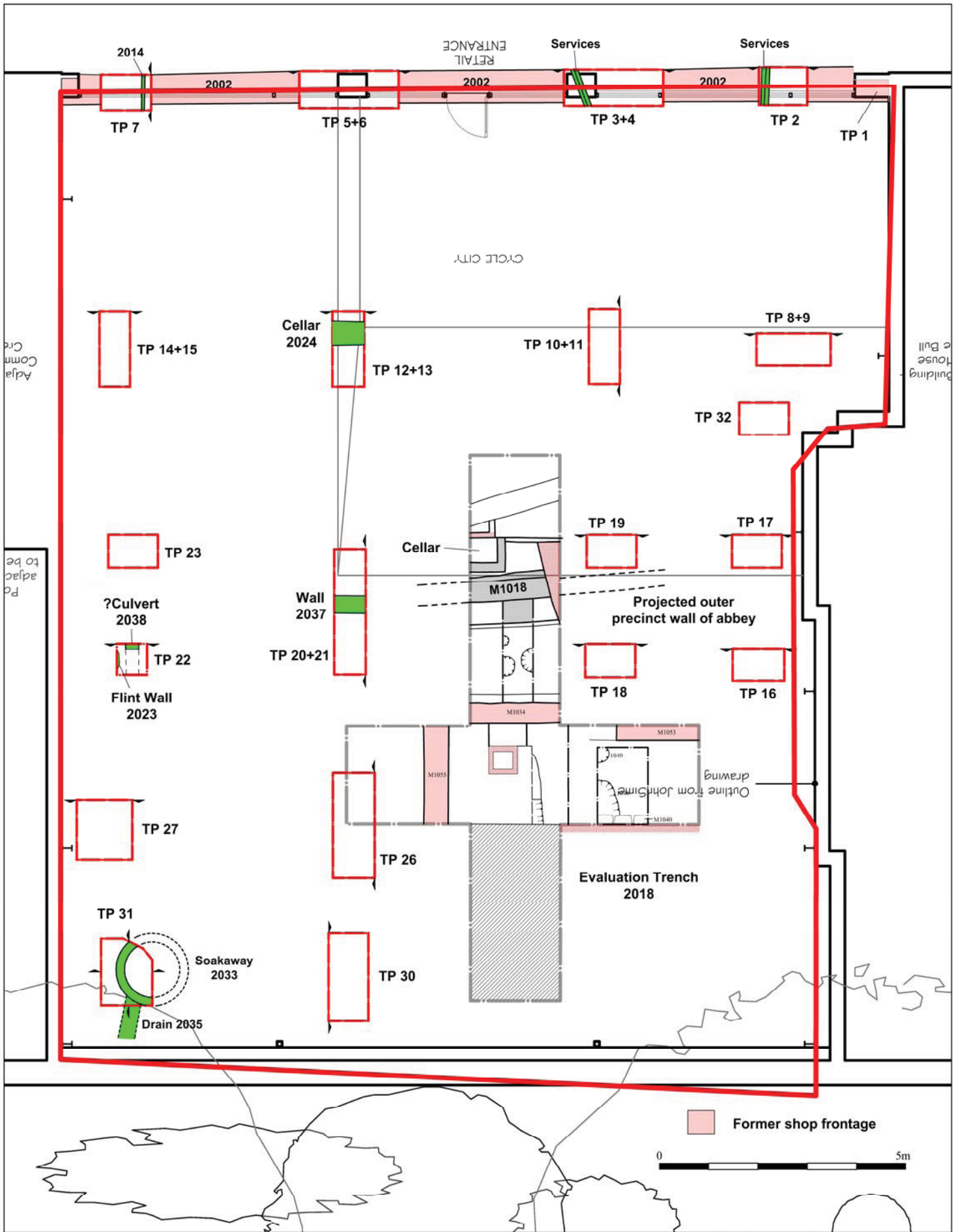


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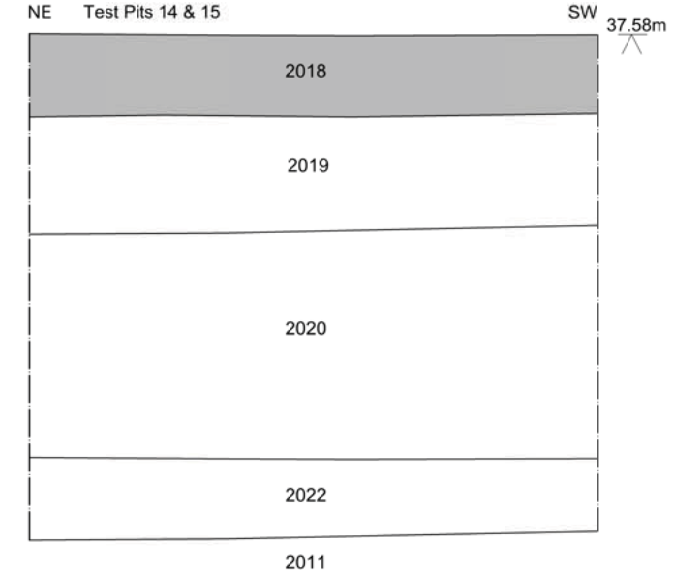
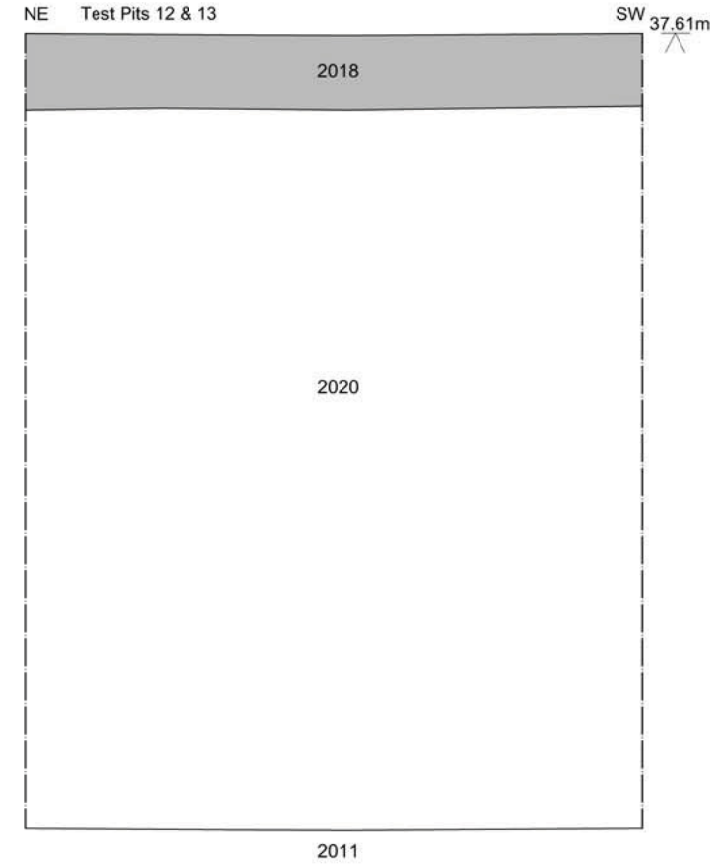
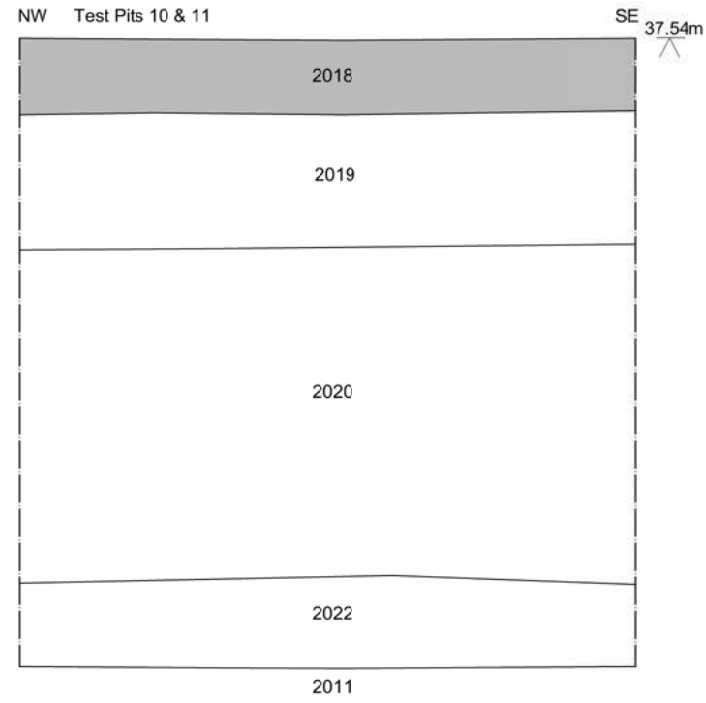
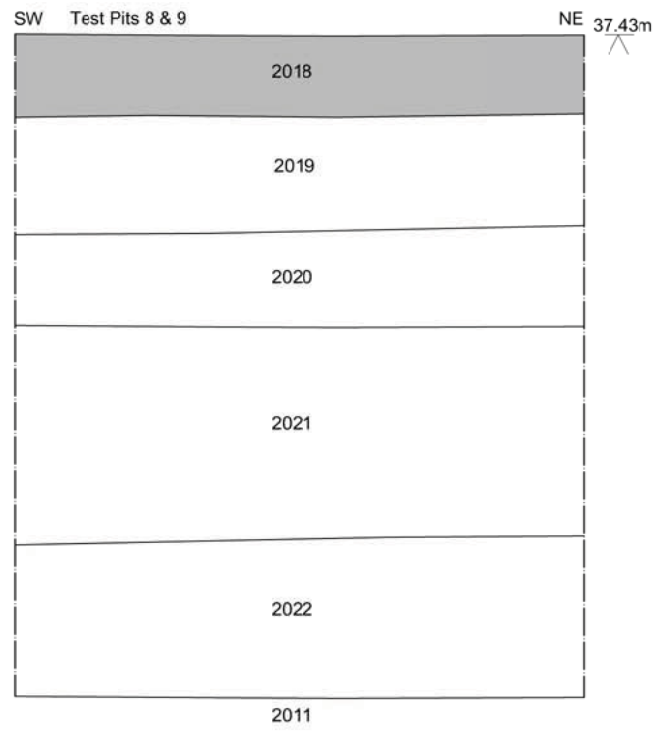
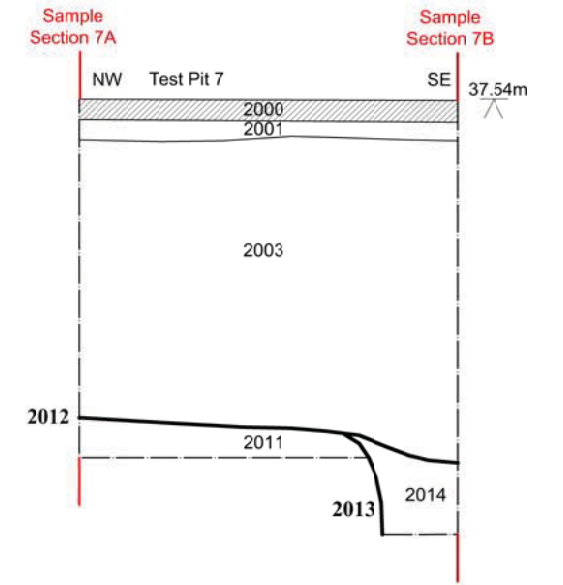
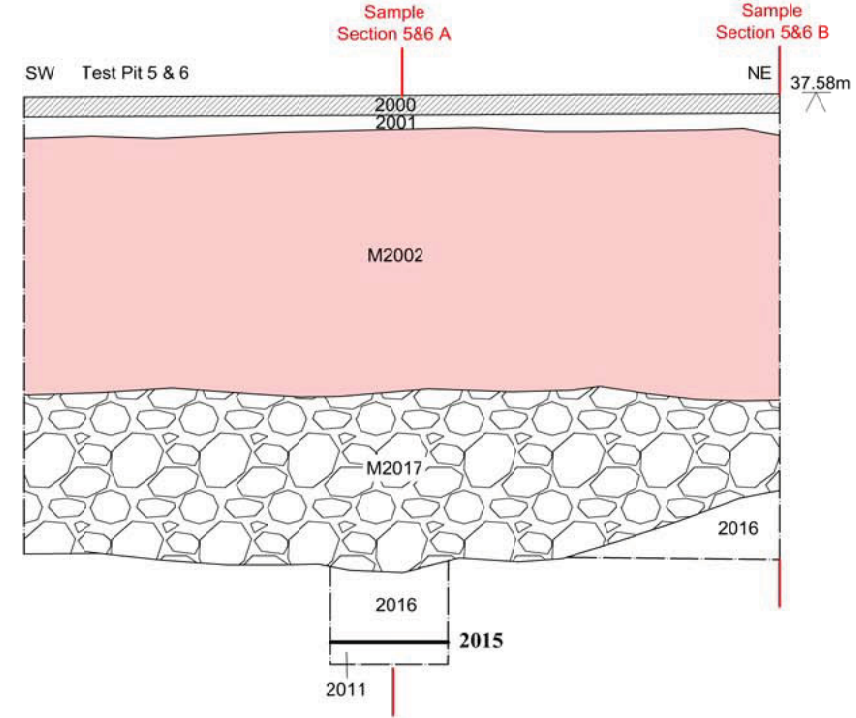
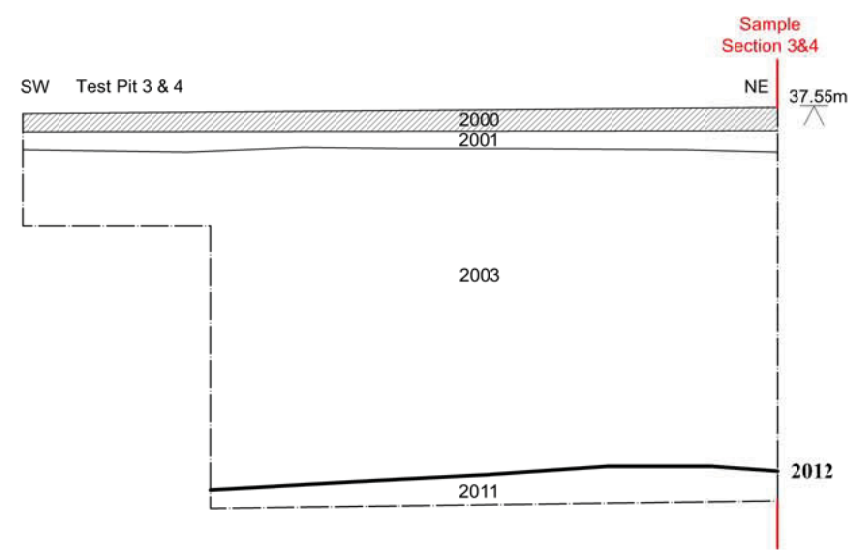
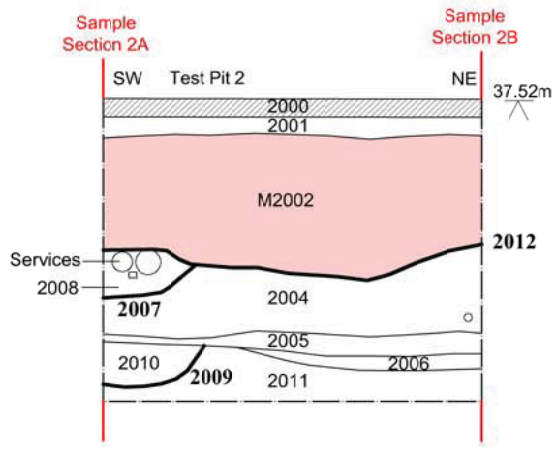
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



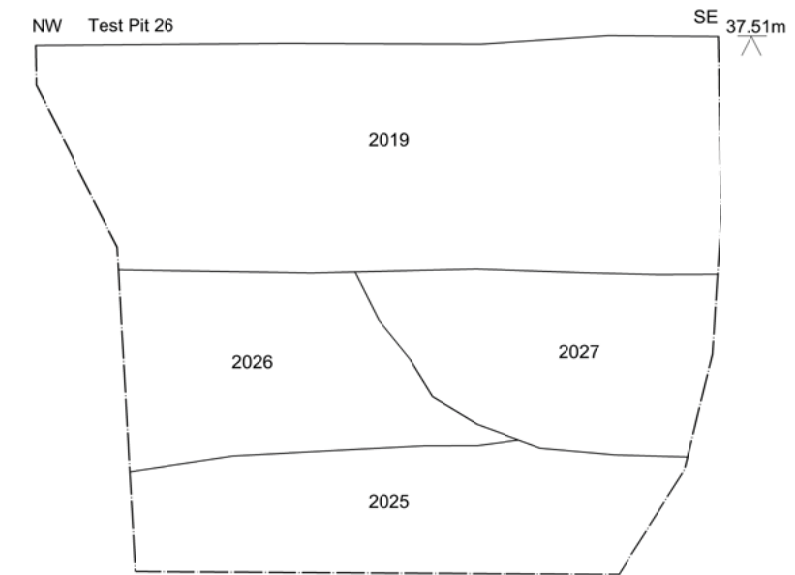
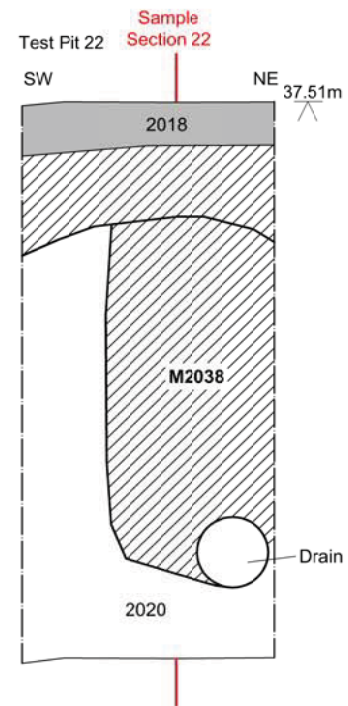
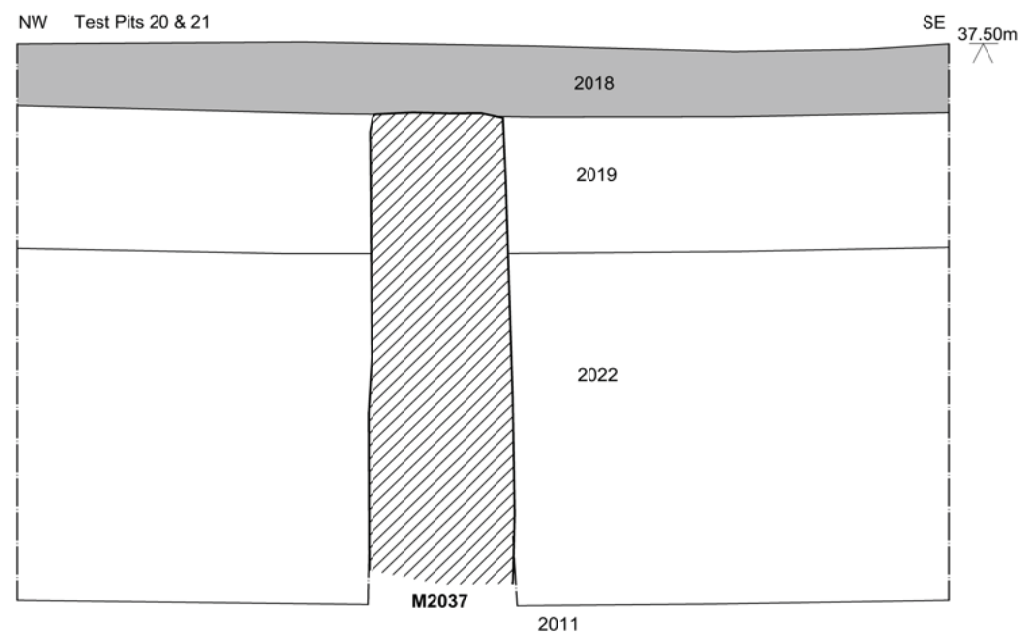
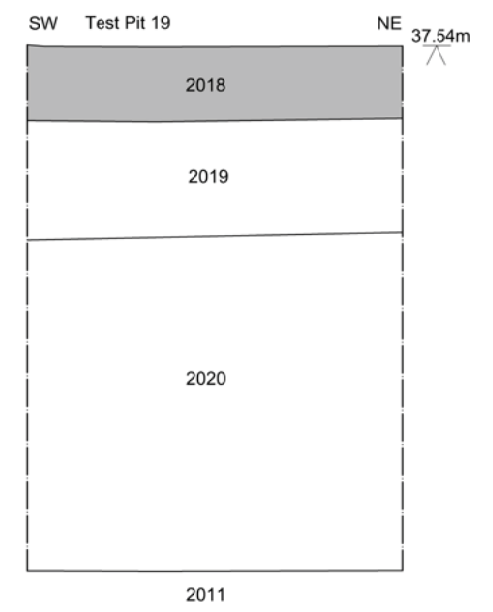
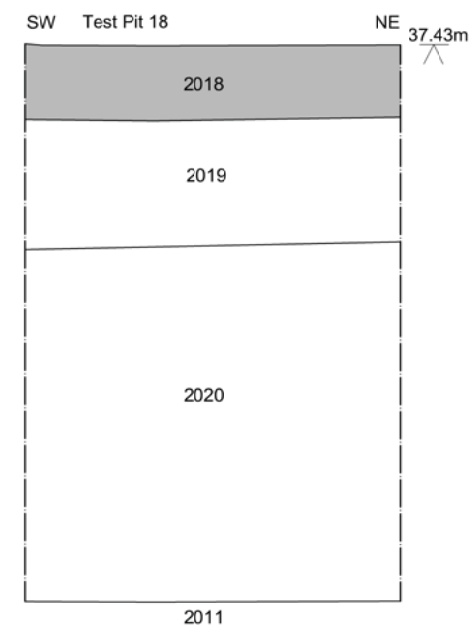
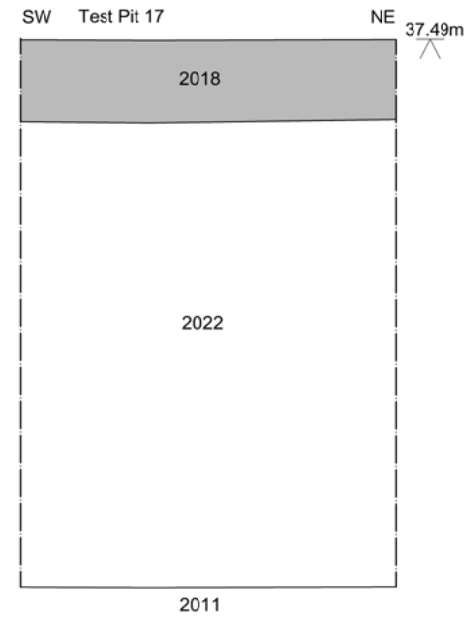
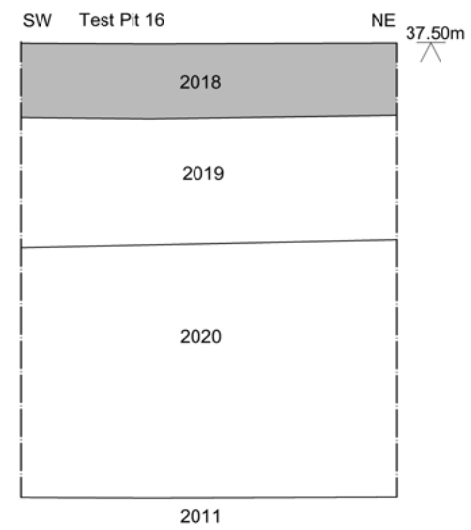
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:500 at A4
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)





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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:100 at A4
 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



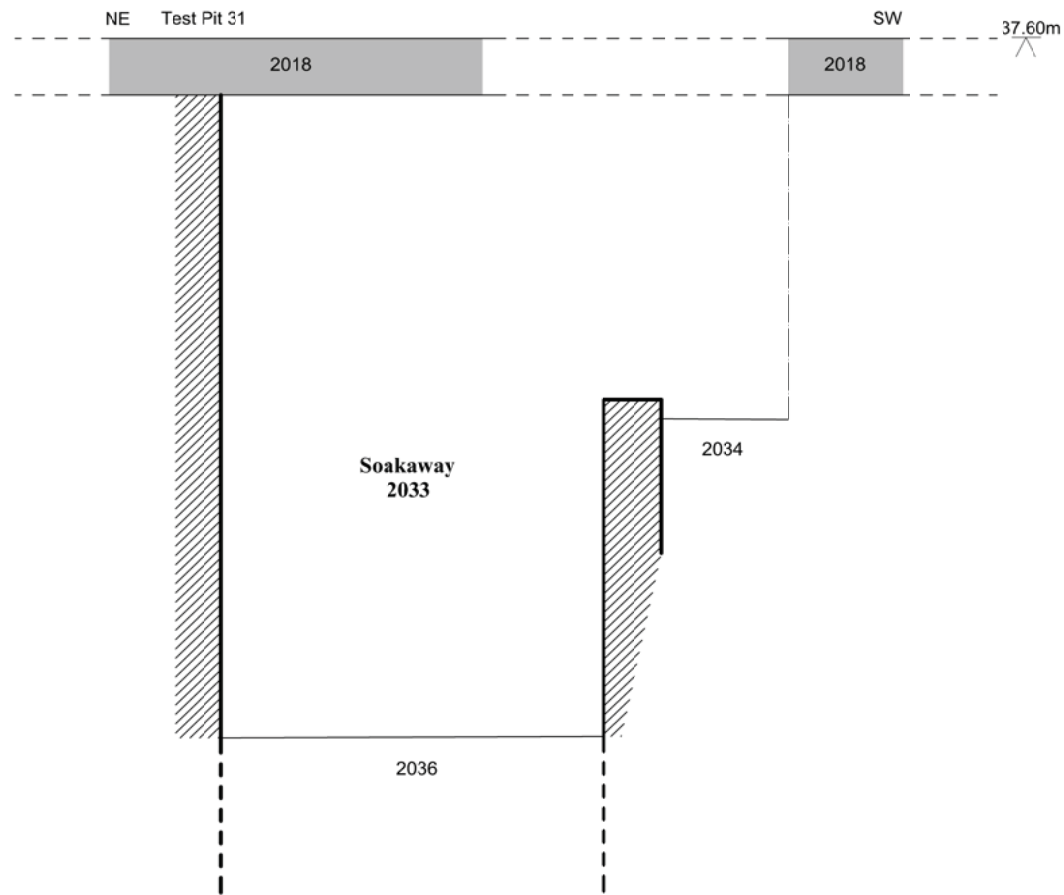
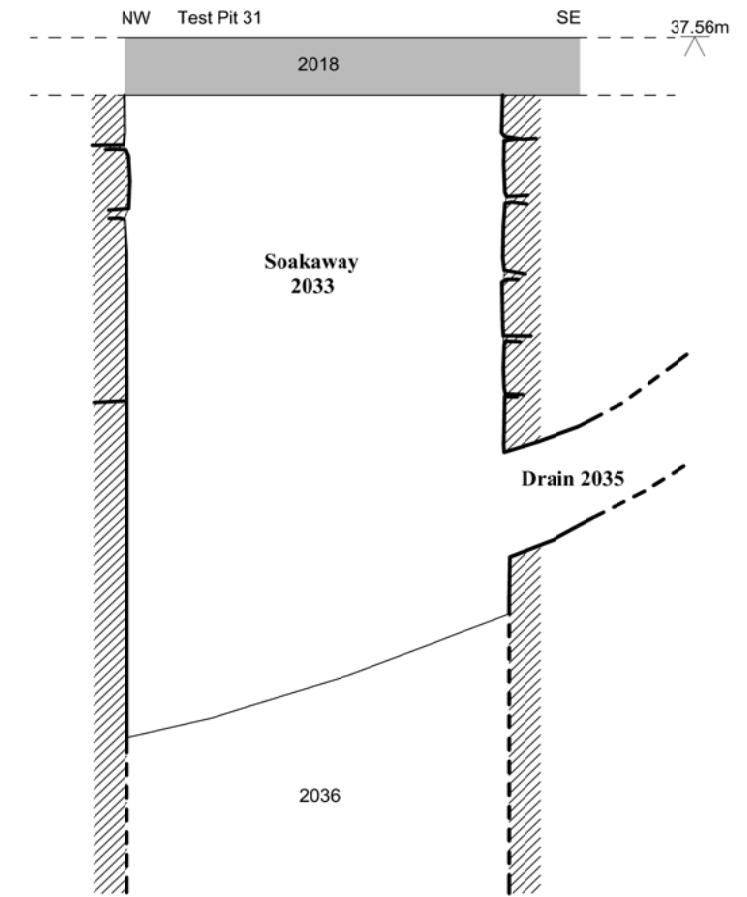
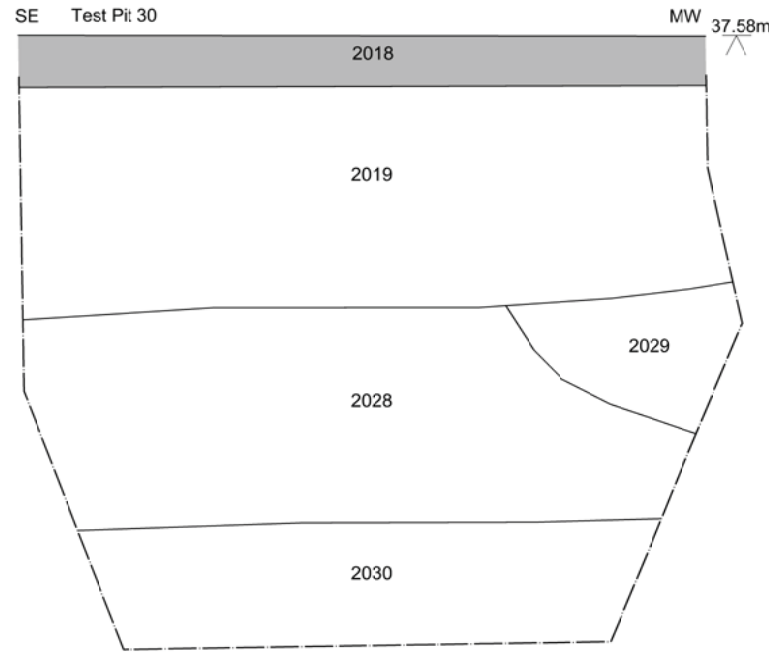
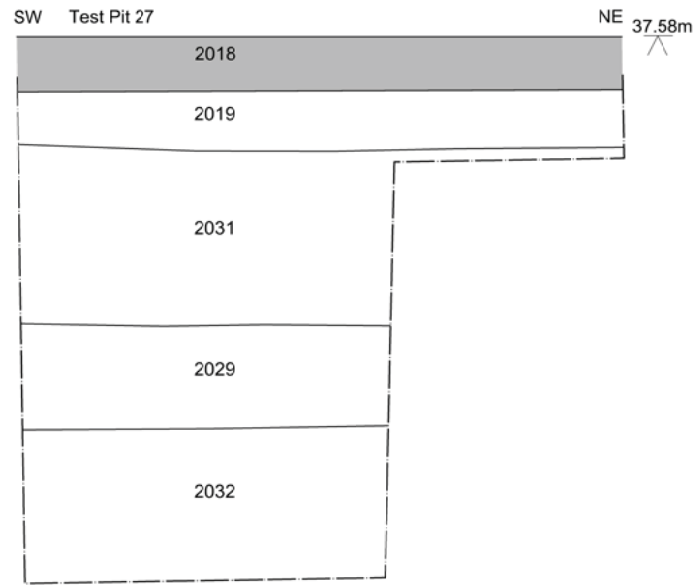
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Fig. 4 Sections
 Scale 1:20 at A3
 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)





 Section through wall

 Concrete floor of bike shop

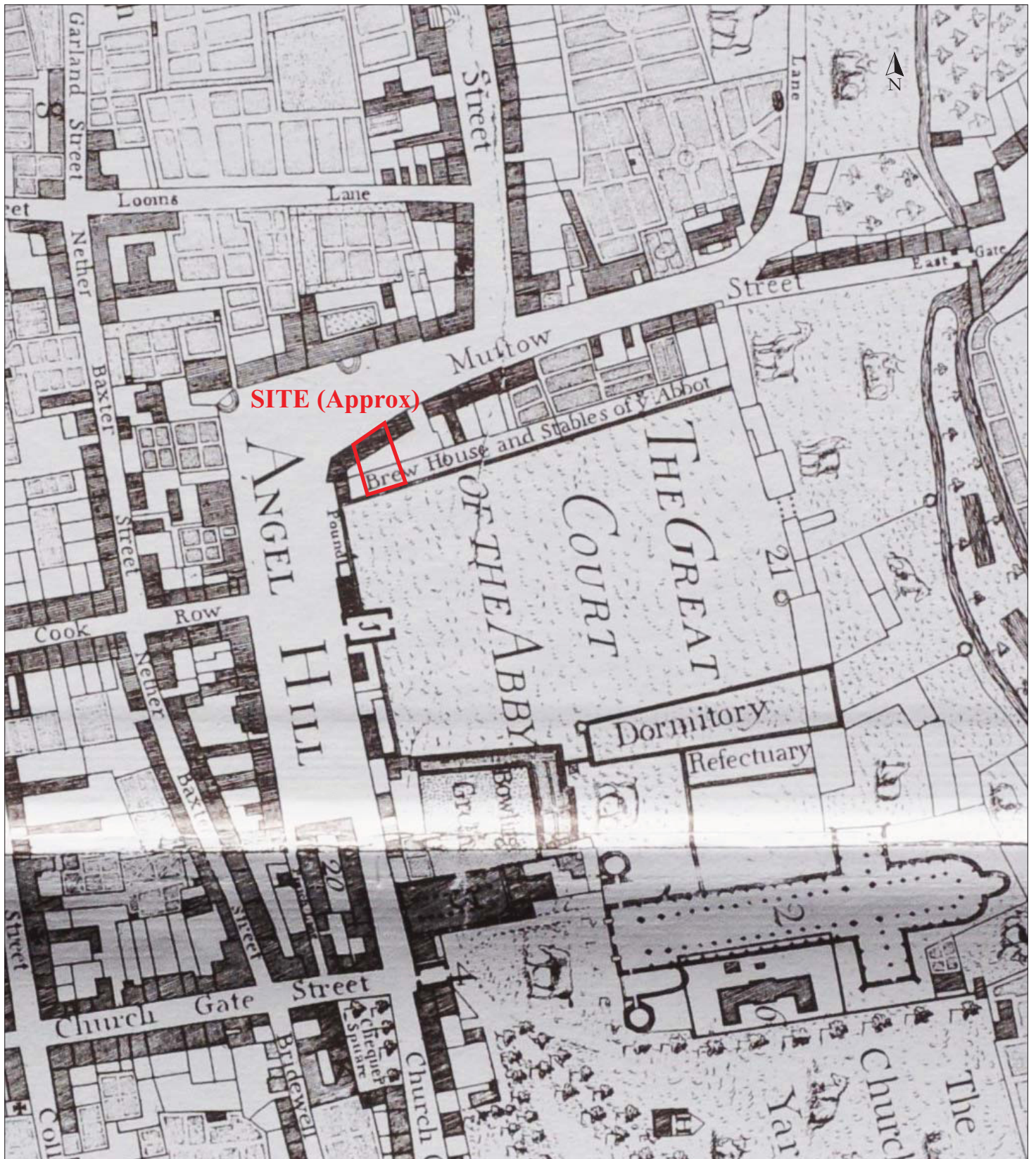
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 5 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



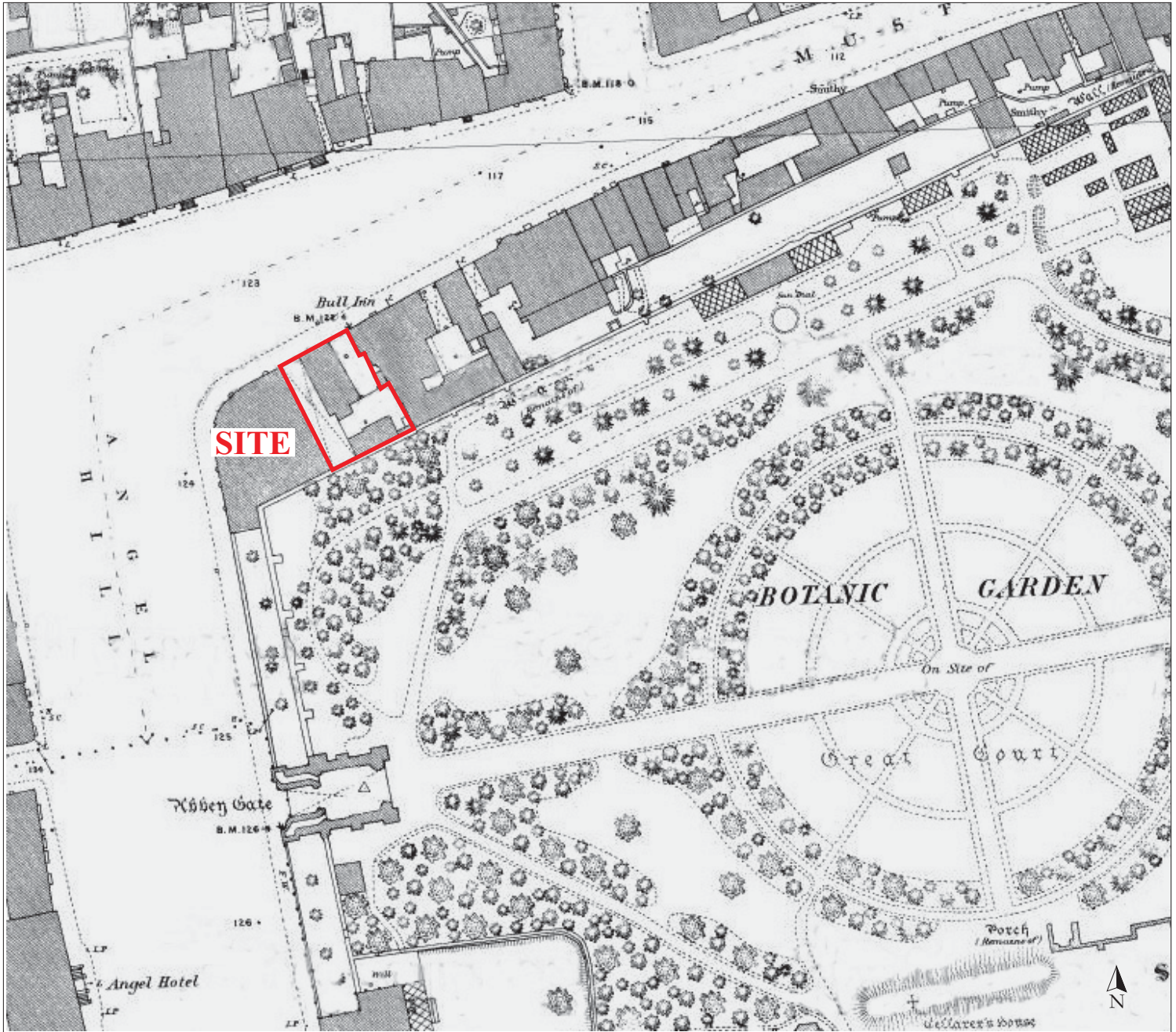
 Section through wall

 Concrete floor of bike shop

<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 6 Sections
Scale 1:20 at A3
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



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Fig. 7 Warren's map, 1748
Not to scale
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



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Fig. 8 OS map, 1885
Reproduced from 1:500 map
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



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Fig. 9 Excavations on 1885 OS map
Scale 1:200 at A4
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)