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# REAR OF 78 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION



Report Number: 1128

May 2016

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**REAR OF 78 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

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## **Abstract**

*On six separate visits from the 4th to the 21st March 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a monitoring of the redevelopment of 78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds (TL 85302 64059), which included a new rear extension. The design brief was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. dated 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016) and required the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with the construction of the extension and grubbing out of the existing extension.*

*Background research for the project indicated that evidence for medieval and post-medieval activity was most likely to be encountered.*

*The evaluation revealed three possible phases of activity likely dating from the post-medieval to modern periods. The most recent phase of activity on site related to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and comprised of services relating to drainpipes and modern layers.*

*The second phase of activity related to the brick wall and brick floor that constituted the former extension to 78 Whiting Street, and also includes activity appearing to constitute preparation for both these features and the garden wall between 78 and 79 Whiting Street.*

*The third phase comprised of three large features, two large pits and a large boundary ditch, characterized as post-medieval yard activity, from which sparse dating evidence was recovered. It is probable that the activity lying underneath the former extension of 78 Whiting Street represents post-medieval excavations in the form of a boundary ditch and large pits, heavily truncated and overlain by more modern activity associated with the present dwelling.*



## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Over 6 visits from the 4th to the 21st March 2016, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of a monitoring of the redevelopment of 78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds (TL 85302 64059), which included a new rear extension. The design brief was issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. dated 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016) and required the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with the construction of the extension and grubbing out of the existing extension.

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION**

The site is located within the core of the town of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Whiting Street runs north to south from The Butter Market at its northern end to Westgate Street at its southern end. 78 Whiting Street itself is located along the western boundary of Whiting Street, bordered by Georgian fronted town houses to the north and south and its garden plot is bounded by the rear plot of a property on Guildhall Street. The focus of the monitoring is within the rear plot of 78 Whiting Street.

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

Superficial geology is described as River Terrace Deposits 2, formed during the Quaternary Period and consisting of sand and gravels with localised lenses of silts and clays (BGS 2016).

## **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

The archaeological investigation is to be carried out on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the *National Planning and Policy Framework* (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for*



*the Historic Environment* (PPS5, DCLG 2010). The relevant local planning policy is the *Breckland Adopted Core Strategy and Development Control Policies Development Plan Document* (2009).

## **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figures 2 & 3)**

### *4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources*

The following archaeological background uses the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and Record Office (150m search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS).

The SHER holds 202 entries within 150m of the site (Figs 2 & 3). Due to the large number of listed building records returned by the SHER search only those within a 50m radius are considered in this background with exceptions where listed.

The most significant records relating to the site refers to The Guildhall (466885), 76 Whiting Street (467833) and 79 Whiting Street (467835).

The Guildhall (466885) is 13<sup>th</sup> Century in Origin with 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century additions and early 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. The structure is built in brick, stone and flint. The earliest part of the structure is the 13<sup>th</sup> century stone entrance arch, now encased within a late 15<sup>th</sup> century porch. The building comprises 2 storeys with a 7-window range. The doorway has 3 orders of colonnettes and dog-tooth ornamentation. The 2- storey porch has a stone-faced ground storey and is enclosed by small octagonal stone turrets. The upper storey has a moulded stone string course above and below and is faced in alternate bands of red brick and black knapped flint. The rectangular doorway has arched spandrels bearing heraldic shields and on the upper storey a 2-light window with arched stone surrounds to the lights has diamond-leaded panes behind cast-iron grilles. Below the sill is a carved stone escutcheon bearing the Coat of Arms of the Borough of St Edmundsbury. To the rear of the Guildhall, originally approached by an outside passage from the back of the Banqueting Room, are the remains of the former Guildhall Kitchen, later known as The Old Mortuary. This was almost completely rebuilt in the mid-C19, apparently reusing Tudor bricks. Prior to that time it is said to have been timber-



framed with ornate mullioned windows. The Guildhall porch is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Both 76 Whiting Street (467833) and 79 Whiting Street (467835) are Grade II listed buildings dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 76 Whiting Street is constructed of White brick with a slate roof with paired bracketed eaves while 79 Whiting Street is also constructed of White brick but with fully hipped slate roof with plain wood eaves.

### *Medieval*

No records earlier than the medieval period were returned by the SHER within the 150m search area. The period is represented by eight records.

Two records (BSE 314 and BSE 315) returned by the SHER search, located approximately 35m to the north and north-east respectively; refer to the site of chantries shown on the OS 1880s map. These structures were shown on Warren's map. The chantries are two of five known to have existed in the area, others include BSE 311, BSE 312 and BSE 313.

Located on the periphery of the search area, BSE 185 is located 150m to the south-west and refers to discovery of a capped ventilation shaft during building works between 1960-1998. The discovery was made in the rear garden of one of two adjoining cottages.

Further medieval records are noted in various intrusive works undertaken at the Guildhall. ESF20214 formed part of a survey at the back of the building and recorded the original flint-facing on the rear wall and examined the depth and character of the 13th century footings. These were filled with layered gravel and rammed chalk. The footing cut dark silt which produced late Saxon pottery. ESF20215 examined the remains of part of the original flint-built west wall of the Guildhall. An early brick-build repair contemporary with the addition of the porch in the 15th century was recorded during monitoring of work to replace the existing storm drains. A medieval ground surface and well preserved archaeological levels were identified at c.300mm below existing pavement level from which late medieval pottery was recovered.





A watching brief undertaken at 3 Churchgate Street (ESF22788), 30m to the south-west recorded a collection of ceramic vessels, clay pipe and brick/tile sharing occupation from early 18th to late 19th century.

The origins of The Guildhall (466885) to the rear of the current site date to this period and are discussed in more detail above.

#### *Post-medieval and Modern*

Only a single monument record dating to the post medieval period was returned by the SHER search while the majority of the listed building entries returned date to this period. BSE 071, located on the periphery of the search area to the north-west of the site refers to the discovery of a circular pit at 90 Guildhall Street. The cut of the feature was overlain by cellar floors 3.70m below present cellar floor, cut into solid chalk and infilled with brick rubble and capped in with early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick. A small access hole in the rim was blocked. The feature is presumed to be Ice Store, rather than a classic ice house.

The two closest records to the site returned by the search date to this period. 76 Whiting Street (467833) and 79 Whiting Street (467835) are discussed above.

Two records of unknown date were returned by the search. BSE 238 and BSE 419 both refer to Outline Records.

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at this site is likely to relate to the medieval period. The potential for encountering features associated with former structures and/or activity associated with The Guildhall and the historic core of the town is **High**. The potential for encountering post-medieval archaeology associated with backyard activity relating to the nearby listed buildings is **Medium to High**.

## **5.0 PROJECT AIMS**

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

- All areas of below ground disturbance, including excavations, foundation trenches, service trenches drains, soakaways and landscaping.



- Any upcast soil is monitored.

## 6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

Specific objectives outlined in the brief state that a particular importance be placed on:

- the amount of truncation to buried deposits,
- the presence or absence of a palaeosol or 'B' horizon,
- the preservation of deposits within negative features,
- site formation processes.

An assessment of the environmental potential of the site through examination of suitable deposits must also be arranged with a suitably qualified specialist. Attention should be paid:

- to the retrieval of charred plant macrofossils and land molluscs from former dry-land palaeosols and cut features, and to soil pollen analysis;
- to the retrieval of plant macrofossils, insect, molluscs and pollen from waterlogged deposits located;
- provision for the absolute dating of critical contacts should be made: eg the basal contacts of peats over former dryland surfaces; distinct landuse or landmark change in urban contexts.

## 7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

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

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



## **8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figures 4 to 10)**

The area of groundworks was located in the backyard of 78 Whiting Street (Figs. 1-4).

The first intrusive groundwork to take place as part of the scheme of works was the footing for a brick support to help stabilize the garden wall. The hand excavation of the footing which reached a depth of 1.28m revealed a series of intercutting features above the natural chalk. Possible pit 1011 appeared in section 1 and had an indeterminable shape in plan, with a concave base. The fill was a loose, mid orange-brown silty sand, similar to other features close to the garden wall. Possible pit 1011 was truncated by possible pit 1009, a small feature of indeterminable shape with steeply sloping sides, a concave base and a very similar fill. Possible pit 1009 was truncated by service trench 1007, which was presumably linear in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base. The fill was a dark grey-brown silty sand, typical of the modern service trenches on site. Service trench 1007 also truncated wall foundation 1014, a feature of indeterminable profile located close to the wall. This feature appears to truncate large pit 1003.

Large pit 1003 was observed in the section 2 and appeared to be sub-circular in plan, with largely vertical sides. The base of the feature was not reached. The pit contained three distinct fills, the first (assuming no further fills existed at a level below the extent of the groundworks) a loose, mid orange-brown silty sand primary fill following the profile of the sides of the pit closely, much like a lining would. Continuing into the west-facing section 3, large pit 1003 truncated a feature that was not easily identifiable in section on the first day of monitoring, but which was later equated with boundary ditch 1034, which had no determinable profile in plan or section in the footing.

The next groundworks monitored were the excavation of wall footings for the proposed extension to the rear of 78 Whiting Street. A 1 tonne mini-digger excavated the footings to a maximum depth of 1.10m. Several layers and modern features were observed in north-facing section 4, including 1025, a dark grey-brown modern layer, 1022, a modern cut of indeterminable shape with a similar loose, dark grey-brown silty sand fill and 1020, a service trench for a drainpipe with steep straight sides, a flat base and a similarly dark grey-brown fill of loose silty sand. 1020 and 1022 truncated 1024, a mid grey-brown urban build-up layer appearing to comprise of a compact silty clay soil. The only feature below this in the stratigraphic sequence of section 4 was possible posthole



1018, with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base, with a single loose, mid grey-brown silty sand fill.

Section 5 was a continuous section encompassing south-facing and east-facing sections around the corner where the east-west aligned wall footing met the north-south wall footing. In the south-facing section, service trench 1020 and layer 1024 were present below sand yard layer 1000. Truncated by 1020, modern layer 1033 consisted of similar dark grey-brown loose, silty sand to the other features associated with services, and may be related to the disused pipes pulled out of the footing trench by the digger in the vicinity of the drains. Below layer 1024 in the stratigraphic sequence was probable posthole 1029, with steeply sloping to vertical sides and a flat base, with a light grey-brown fill with frequent sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions. Posthole 1029 truncated pit 1026, a large, steep-sided pit with two fills that was probably sub-circular in plan. The base of 1026 was not reached at a depth of 1.07m.

Pit 1026 continued into the east-facing part of section 5, which contained the return of service trench 1020 truncating pit 1026 and the continuation of modern layer 1033. In addition to this, modern cut 1031, a feature of indeterminable shape with steeply sloping sides, a concave base and a similar dark grey-brown silty sand fill, truncated large pit 1026. Buried soil layer 1040 overlay modern layer 1033 and may represent a former garden soil. Buried soil layer 1040 ran up to brick floor 1039, which comprised of a single course of stretcher bricks. Buried soil layer 1040 and brick floor 1039 were overlain by sand yard layer 1000. In the north part of section 5 a large feature of indeterminable profile with very steep sides lay under modern layer 1033. This later proved to be boundary ditch 1034.

Subsequent to the excavation of the footings, the scheme of works next required the reduction of the level of the ground to the level of the now concreted footings (a reduction of approximately 0.90m). The builders agreed to reduce initially to the level of the natural where it was possible to do so, in order to the plan any features that may be visible in the site area. It was only possible to reduce an area of approximately 1.30m by 4.00m due to extant services. In the excavated area, boundary ditch 1034 was observed in plan running along the length of the excavated area aligned east to west. Also observed in plan was 1041, a thin east to west aligned linear with a mid orange-brown fill, and dark grey-brown layer 1045, both of which were determined to be likely examples of modern disturbance and were therefore not investigated. In section 6 in the



area of ground reduction was a small pit 1043 containing modern brick fragments in the single dark-grey brown silty sand fill. The subsequent full ground reduction did not reveal any more features.

The final works monitored were two excavations close to the wall in order to underpin it. Boundary ditch 1034 was observed in the east-facing section 7 of the first excavation. It is highly probable that 1034 has been recut multiple times and contains a number of different backfill events, as noticeable in section 7, where the sides of the feature become sharply vertical having sloped very gently, however, the fill of the feature appeared so homogenous that no clear cuts or changes in fill could be observed. 1034 was also present in the west-facing section 8, along with 1047, a probable levelling layer. Overlaying both 1034 and 1047 was construction cut 1048, a shallow cut for brick wall 1046, the fill of which contained frequent small angular flint pebble inclusions and mortar. The remains of brick wall 1046 consisted of three regular courses of stretcher bonded bricks, with the bottom course partially consisting of already broken bricks and rubble. The wall was bonded with mortar. The second excavation in preparation for underpinning the wall also revealed boundary ditch 1034 and a small part of a buried sand layer 1050, very little of which remained after truncation by boundary ditch 1034 and construction cut 1048. Overlaying construction cut 1048 was brick floor 1039. At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was sand yard layer 1000.

## **9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figure 6)**

The deposit model was only present in full in the south-eastern portion of the area of works.

The top of the stratigraphic sequence was sand yard surface 1000, comprising mid grey-brown, loose sand with a polythene layer underneath to a maximum thickness of 0.14m in section 5. In places, sand yard surface 1000 was not present where it had been lifted in preparation for the excavation of the footings. Beneath 1000 were various dark modern layers associated with services concentrated in the south-eastern part of the site area, but nothing that could be considered to be part of the deposit model.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence was natural geology 1002, comprising light yellow-white, compact chalk.



## 10 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for medieval and post-medieval features and finds relating to urban activity in the medieval and post-medieval core of the town. The monitoring works encountered features and finds of a probable post-medieval date.

The evaluation revealed three possible phases of activity. The most recent phase of activity on site related to the 20<sup>th</sup> century and comprised cuts for service runs and other modern truncation such as 1008 and 1020, service runs for drainpipes, and 1033, a similarly dark modern layer. The most recent context on the site is yard surface 1000, consisting of sand and polythene.

The second possible phase consists of masonry contexts 1039 and 1046, and their associated preparation layers, which lie above features of earlier phases. A floor surface and a wall respectively, these features probably relate to a previous extension to the rear of 78 Whiting Street that appears on the 1885 OS town plan and appears to have been demolished very recently. This thin extension is on the northern half of the small backyard of 78 Whiting Street and probably utilized the extant garden wall, given the absence of wall foundation 1046 along the current garden wall.

Features associated with the extant garden wall bounding the northern edge of the area of groundworks are also included in this phase. These include features such as sand wall foundation 1014 encountered in the original footing excavations and levelling layer 1047 seen to the east in the excavations made to underpin the extant garden wall, both of which may represent the same feature. Masonry contexts 1039 and 1046 abut the garden wall, meaning the wall predates the masonry contexts. This places the erection of the wall between activity associated with the 19<sup>th</sup> Century extension and the earlier activity referred to below, but it is probable that the extension occurred very soon after the construction of the house, and at least within the next century. It is likely that the garden wall was constructed contemporaneously with 78 Whiting Street, probably in the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century, judging by the style of the house with regard to its street fronting.

Although the above phases of activity have been separated in order to focus on the two distinct elements of truncation of post-medieval activity, it is not unfeasible that they are



contemporary, as the rear extension to 78 Whiting Street could originate from the 19<sup>th</sup> Century and the brown ceramic pipes in the service trenches could be of a similar age.

The third and final phase of activity identified during the evaluation was represented by pit 1003, pit 1026 and boundary ditch 1034. 1026 was a large probably sub-circular pit located in the south of the area of groundworks which produced no finds. The base of the feature wasn't reached in the course of excavating the footings and as such, the full profile of the feature (as well as its function) is unclear, however, it has been included in the same phase as the other large features on site because of its place in the stratigraphic sequence and the similarity of scale. Also included in this phase is possible posthole 1029, which truncates pit 1026 while also lying below the more modern disturbance detailed above. No other similar features to posthole 1029 were observed within the scope of the groundworks. Boundary ditch 1034 was observed in groundworks running east-west across the whole of the northern half of the site area, running parallel with the extant garden wall and at right-angles to Whiting Street to the east. The base of the feature was again not reached, but the sheer depth of the linear is typical of a post-medieval boundary and may have demarcated properties before the existence of 78 Whiting Street. It is entirely feasible that the boundary ditch ran up to Whiting Street and formed the boundary of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century property which is now 79 Whiting Street, later to be replaced as a boundary between 78 and 79 Whiting Street by the extant garden wall bounding the site area. The boundary ditch appears to peter out towards the Guildhall end of the back yard (see site plan, Fig. 4).

In terms of material evidence, the ditch produced one small sherd of transfer printed ware (retained) and several fragments of peg tile, the largest of which was retained. While the assessment finds report discourages the drawing of specific conclusions from the limited assemblage, these two finds have the potential to be contemporary (Fawcett, A, 2016) and are likely to date from around the 18<sup>th</sup> Century, which may represent the broad period in which the ditch was backfilled. A large boundary ditch may have lain open for a number of years or been repeatedly recut and is therefore not reliably dateable, but is plausibly a post-medieval feature. Pit 1003, originally speculated to be a well due to its vertical sides, truncates boundary ditch 1034, and produced a residual jug handle of late medieval or early post-medieval pottery in upper fill 1006. The stratigraphic position of this feature under the garden wall and its preparatory features place it in the same phase as pit 1026 and boundary ditch 1034. As a group, these features probably represent a broadly contemporary phase of post-medieval backyard



activity and furthermore, it is likely that post-medieval landscaping of the site obliterated any earlier archaeological evidence.

The lack of dating evidence makes it difficult to make any concrete conclusions about the age and function of the large features that lie stratigraphically under the former rear extension of 78 Whiting Street. The dwelling and rear extension were probably constructed in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century after the backfilling of these features. It is probable that the activity underneath the former extension of 78 Whiting Street represents post-medieval excavations in the form of a boundary ditch and large pits, heavily truncated and overlain by more modern activity associated with the present dwelling.

## **11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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

The site was excavated by Adam Leigh of Britannia Archaeology Ltd and the finds were assessed by Andy Fawcett.





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English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England

[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



## APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES AND FEATURE DESCRIPTIONS

### Deposit Table

Context No	Depth	Deposit Description
<b>1000</b>	0.00-0.10m	Sand yard layer. Mid Grey-Brown, loose sand.
<b>1002</b>	0.10+	Natural: Light Yellow-White, compact chalk.

### Context Descriptions

Feature Context	Feature Type & Description (m)	Layer/Fill Context	Layer/Fill Description	Spot Date	Other
-	-	1000	Sand yard layer. Mid Grey-Brown, loose sand.	Mod	For probable former yard surface
1001	Void	-	-	-	-
-	-	1002	Natural: Light Yellow-White, compact chalk.	-	-
1003	Large Pit – probably sub-circular, vertical sides, unknown base	1004	Primary Fill - Mid Orange-Brown, loose silty sand	-	Truncates (1034)
		1005	Secondary Fill - Mid Grey-Brown, loose silty sand		
		1006	Tertiary Fill – Mid Grey-Brown, loose silty sand		
1007	Service Trench, Drain – probably linear, steeply sloping sides, flat base	1008	Fill - Dark Grey-Brown, loose silty sand	-	-
1009	Small Feature – indeterminable shape, steeply sloping/vertical sides, concave base	1010	Fill – Mid Orange-Brown, loose silty sand	-	-
1011	Pit – probably sub-circular, indeterminable sides, concave base	1012	Fill – Mid Orange-Brown, loose silty sand, occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
1013	Void	-	-	-	-
1014	Sand Wall Foundation – probably linear in plan, gently sloping sides, uneven base	1015	Fill – Mid Orange-Brown, loose silty sand	-	Foundation/ Levelling for extant garden wall. Same as [1048]
1016	Void	1017	Void	-	Solution Hollow originally recorded as posthole



1018	?Posthole – probably sub-circular, near vertical sides, flat base	1019	Fill – Mid grey brown, loose silty sand, occasional chalk flecks	-	-
1020	Service Trench, Drain – linear in plan, steep, straight sides, flat base	1021	Fill – Dark Grey-Brown, loose silty sand, sparse modern debris and moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
1022	Probable Modern Cut – indeterminable shape, gently sloping sides, flat to sloping base	1023	Dark Grey-Brown, loose silty sand, moderately frequent sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
-	-	1024	Build-up Layer – Mid Grey-Brown, compact silty clay, occasional sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
-	-	1025	Modern Layer: Dark grey-brown, loose silty sand with frequent CBM debris	-	-
1026	Large Pit – potentially sub-circular, steeply sloping sides, base not reached	1027	Primary Fill – Mid Grey-Brown, loose silty sand, occasional chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
		1028	Secondary Fill – Mid Grey-Brown, loose silty sand, occasional sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
1029	?Posthole – Probably sub-circular, steeply sloping to vertical sides, flat base	1030	Fill - Light Grey-Brown, compact silty sand, frequent sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
1031	Modern Cut	1032	Fill – Dark Grey-Brown, loose silty sand	-	-
		1033	Modern Layer: Dark grey-brown, loose, silty sand with frequent CBM debris.	-	-
1034	Boundary Ditch	1035	Fill – Mid Grey-Brown, loose silty sand, sparse chalk flecks and sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
1036	Void	-	-	-	-
1037	Void	-	-	-	-
1038	Void	-	-	-	-
1039	Brick Floor Surface – Single course of stretcher bricks.	-	-	-	-
-	-	1040	Buried Soil layer - Mid Grey-Brown, compact silty clay, occasional chalk flecks and sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
1041	Linear – Not excavated, NE-SW orientation	1042	Fill – Mid Orange-Brown, loose silty sand	-	Possible Modern Service Run
1043	Small Pit – Probably sub-circular in plan, steep/concave sides, concave base	1044	Fill – Dark Grey-Brown, loose silty sand.	-	-
-	-	1045	Layer – Dark Grey-Brown, loose silty sand, sparse chalk flecks and sub-angular chalk pebble inclusions	-	-
1046	Brick Wall – Three surviving courses of bricks, two clearly stretcher bonded, bonding material mortar	-	-	-	-
-	-	1047	Levelling Layer – Mid Grey-Brown, compact silty sand, frequent fine mortar and small flint pebble inclusions, sparse larger flint nodule inclusions	-	-



1048	Sand Wall Foundation Cut – indeterminable shape, probable E- W alignment, moderately sloping sides, base probably not reached	1049	Fill – Mid Orange-Brown, loose silty sand	-	-
-	-	1050	Levelling Layer – Mid Grey-Brown, compact silty sand, moderately frequent angular flint pebble inclusions, small CBM debris	-	Possibly same as (1047)



## **APPENDIX 2 – SPECIALIST REPORTS**

### **The pottery and ceramic building material from 78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (BSE 500): An assessment report (28/04/16)**

*Andy Fawcett*

#### **Introduction**

A total of two sherds of pottery (50g) and a single fragment of roof tile (122g) were recorded from the archaeological investigation at 78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds. This report sets out a brief methodology of work, and then goes on to describe both the pottery and roof tile fragments (CBM). This will then be succeeded by a general overview of the materials, followed by recommendations for any further work to be undertaken on the assemblages.

#### **Methodology**

The pottery and CBM has been recorded by fragment count and weight. The principle fabrics in each context have been rapidly scanned (where required, occasional fabric examination at x20 vision has also been undertaken). Fabric codes within the text have been assigned using simple letter combinations based upon the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service reference system (Unpub).

#### **The assemblage**

##### **Pottery**

The first sherd of pottery was retrieved from the tertiary fill (1006) of large feature 1003 (49g). It is a handle fragment in the transitional fabric LMT that is dated from the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century. The fabric is oxidised with a wavy line decorative scheme down its centre which has been splashed with green glaze. The sherd is in a hard sandy fabric containing fine well sorted inclusions that include abundant quartz, sparse red and black iron ore alongside common silver mica, which is particularly noticeable on the surfaces. The handle displays little abrasion and is likely to have been part of a jug. The second sherd was recorded in the primary fill (1035) of large feature 1034 (1g). This is a very small body sherd of blue transfer printed ware (TPW) which is dated from the 18<sup>th</sup>-20<sup>th</sup> century.



## **CBM**

The single roof tile fragment (122g) was noted in the primary fill (1035) of large feature 1034. It is in an oxidised fabric and exhibits a circular peg hole and has a depth of 13mm. The fabric is hard and sandy and contains abundant fairly well sorted dense quartz with sparse red iron ore (MSFE). This fabric has a broad date range, spanning the late medieval and post-medieval periods. Its style however as well as its fabric profile, suggest that it is more likely dated to the post-medieval period rather than earlier.

## **Conclusion**

This is a very small collection of pottery and CBM which cannot be considered as well dated, or be used to draw specific conclusions from, other than the provision of simple date ranges for activity on the site.

The pottery sherds and roof tile are all common types which one might expect to encounter within the historic core of Bury St Edmunds (see for instance, Anderson 2005, 2011 and Fawcett 2012). The earliest evidence for activity on the site (late medieval/early post-medieval) is demonstrated by the presence of the LMT handle fragment from context 1006. The pottery sherd and tile fragment, retrieved from context 1035, both demonstrate post-medieval activity on the site and are possibly contemporary.

## **Recommendations for further work**

The pottery sherds and roof tile fragment have been fully recorded, described and dated. No further work on the materials is recommended.

## **Bibliography**

- Anderson, S., 2005, 'The ceramic building material' in Duffy, J. *Excavations at the Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 231)*, SCCAS Report 2005/173
- Anderson, S., 2011 'The pottery and ceramic building materials' in *An archaeological evaluation at the Record Office, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 376)*, SCCAS Report xxx
- Fawcett, A. R., 2012, 'The pottery and ceramic building materials' in Tester, A. *Excavations at College Street, Bury St Edmunds (BSE 290)*, SCCAS Report xxx



Rear of 78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk  
Archaeological Evaluation  
Project Number 1145

### APPENDIX 3 - CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

FEATURE CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE	LAYER/FILL CONTEXT	LAYER/FILL DESCRIPTION	SPOT DATE	POTTERY /g(sherds)	CBM /g(number)
1003	Pit	1006	Tertiary Fill	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> C	52g (1)	
1034	Boundary Ditch	1035	Primary Fill	18 <sup>th</sup> -20 <sup>th</sup> C	1g (1)	123g (1)



## APPENDIX 4 – OASIS SHEET

5/11/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: britanni1-244776**

### Project details

Project name	78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Short description of the project	Monitoring and recording of extension construction.
Project dates	Start: 04-03-2016 End: 21-03-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 500 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	GARDEN WALL Post Medieval
Monument type	BOUNDARY DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT SHERDS Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS 78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Postcode	IP33 1NX
Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 85302 64059 52.243009909591 0.714446516146 52 14 34 N 000 42 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 0m Max: 0m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dan McConnell



5/11/2017

OASIS FORM - Print view

Project director/manager	Dan McConnell
Project supervisor	Adam Leigh
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	John Stebbing Architects Ltd

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	BSE 500
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	BSE 500
Digital Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	BSE 500
Paper Contents	"Ceramics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey"

#### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	REAR OF 78 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK. ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Leigh, A.
Other bibliographic details	Report Number 1128
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	A4 Bound report with A3 pull out figures
URL	<a href="http://www.britannia-archaeology.com/">http://www.britannia-archaeology.com/</a>
Entered by	Dan McConnell (dan@brit-arch.com)
Entered on	11 May 2017

## OASIS:

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**APPENDIX 5 – WSI**

**78 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS  
SUFFOLK**

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



Project Number: 1145

March 2016



**78 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK**


**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING**

Prepared on behalf of:  
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By:  
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Registered in England and Wales: 7874460

<b>Site Code</b>	BSE 500	<b>NGR</b>	TL 85302 64059
<b>Planning Ref.</b>	DC/15/2351	<b>OASIS</b>	britannia1-244776
<b>Event Code</b>	ESF23676	<b>HER Inv. No.</b>	9183658
<b>Approved By:</b>		<b>Date</b>	March 2016

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) has been prepared by Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) on behalf of Mr John Stebbing, in advance of the demolition of an existing extension and the construction of new extension to 78 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, (TL 85302 64059).

This WSI presents a programme of archaeological investigation by means of monitoring. The design brief was issued by Suffolk County Councils Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) (Antrobus, A. dated 23<sup>rd</sup> February 2016) and requires the continuous monitoring and recording of all intrusive ground works (including any up cast soil) associated with the construction of the extension and grubbing out of the existing extension.

## **2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION (Fig. 1)**

The site is located within the core of the town of Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Whiting Street runs north to south from The Butter Market at its northern end to Westgate Street at its southern end. 78 Whiting Street itself is located along the western boundary of Whiting Street, bordered by Georgian fronted town houses to the north and south and its garden plot is bounded by the rear plot of a property on Guildhall Street. The focus of the monitoring is within the rear plot of 78 Whiting Street.

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

Superficial geology is described as River Terrace Deposits 2, formed during the Quaternary Period and consisting of sand and gravels with localised lenses of silts and clays (BGS 2016).

## **3.0 PLANNING POLICIES**

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

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

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

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

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

### **3.2 St Edmundsbury Local Plan (2015)**

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

9.1 To maintain and improve the quality of the built environment

9.2 To achieve this aim, the objectives are to:

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

### **4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Figs. 2-3)**

#### *4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources*

The following archaeological background uses the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and Record Office (150m search centred on the site), English Heritage PastScape ([www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)), and the Archaeological Data Service ([www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)) (ADS).

The SHER holds 202 entries within 150m of the site (Figs 2 & 3). Due to the large number of listed building records returned by the SHER search only those within a 50m radius are considered in this background with exceptions where listed.

The most significant records relating to the site refers to The Guildhall (466885), 76 Whiting Street (467833) and 79 Whiting Street (467835).

The Guildhall (466885) is 13<sup>th</sup> Century in Origin with 15<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> century additions and early 19<sup>th</sup> century alterations. The structure is built in brick, stone and flint. The earliest part of the structure is the 13<sup>th</sup> century stone entrance arch, now encased within a late 15<sup>th</sup> century porch. The building comprises 2 storeys with a 7-window range. The doorway has 3 orders of colonnettes and dog-tooth ornamentation. The 2- storey porch has a stone-faced ground storey and is enclosed by small octagonal stone turrets. The upper storey has a moulded stone string course above and below and is faced in alternate bands of red brick and black knapped flint. The rectangular doorway has arched spandrels bearing heraldic shields and on the upper storey a 2-light window with arched stone surrounds to the lights has diamond-leaded panes behind cast-iron grilles. Below the sill is a carved stone

escutcheon bearing the Coat of Arms of the Borough of St Edmundsbury. To the rear of the Guildhall, originally approached by an outside passage from the back of the Banqueting Room, are the remains of the former Guildhall Kitchen, later known as The Old Mortuary. This was almost completely rebuilt in the mid-C19, apparently reusing Tudor bricks. Prior to that time it is said to have been timber-framed with ornate mullioned windows. The Guildhall porch is a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Both 76 Whiting Street (467833) and 79 Whiting Street (467835) are Grade II listed buildings dating from the 19<sup>th</sup> century. 76 Whiting Street is constructed of White brick with a slate roof with paired bracketed eaves while 79 Whiting Street is also constructed of White brick but with fully hipped slate roof with plain wood eaves.

### *Medieval*

No records earlier than the medieval period were returned by the SHER within the 150m search area. The period is represented by eight records.

Two records (BSE 314 and BSE 315) returned by the SHER search, located approximately 35m to the north and north-east respectively; refer to the site of chantries shown on the OS 1880s map. These structures were shown on Warren's map. The chantries are two of five known to have existed in the area, others include BSE 311, BSE 312 and BSE 313.

Located on the periphery of the search area, BSE 185 is located 150m to the south-west and refers to discovery of a capped ventilation shaft during building works between 960-1998. The discovery was made in the rear garden of one of two adjoining cottages.

Further medieval records are noted in various intrusive works undertaken at the Guildhall. ESF20214 formed part of a survey at the back of the building and recorded the original flint-facing on the rear wall and examined the depth and character of the 13th century footings. These were filled with layered gravel and rammed chalk. The footing cut dark silt which produced late Saxon pottery. ESF20215 examined the remains of part of the original flint-built west wall of the Guildhall. An early brick-build repair contemporary with the addition of the porch in the 15th century was recorded during monitoring of work to replace the existing storm drains. A medieval ground surface and



well preserved archaeological levels were identified at c.300mm below existing pavement level from which late medieval pottery was recovered.

A watching brief undertaken at 3 Churchgate Street (ESF22788), 30m to the south-west recorded a collection of ceramic vessels, clay pipe and brick/tile sharing occupation from early 18th to late 19th century.

The origins of The Guildhall (466885) to the rear of the current site date to this period and are discussed in more detail above.

#### *Post-medieval and Modern*

Only a single monument record dating to the post medieval period was returned by the SHER search while the majority of the listed building entries returned date to this period. BSE 071, located on the periphery of the search area to the north-west of the site refers to the discovery of a circular pit at 90 Guildhall Street. The cut of the feature was overlain by cellar floors 3.70m below present cellar floor, cut into solid chalk and infilled with brick rubble and capped in with early 19<sup>th</sup> century brick. A small access hole in the rim was blocked. The feature is presumed to be Ice Store, rather than a classic ice house.

The two closest records to the site returned by the search date to this period. 76 Whiting Street (467833) and 79 Whiting Street (467835) are discussed above.

Two records of unknown date were returned by the search. BSE 238 and BSE 419 both refer to Outline Records.

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at this site is likely to relate to the medieval period. The potential for encountering features associated with former structures and/or activity associated with The Guildhall and the historic core of the town is **High**. The potential for encountering post-medieval archaeology associated with backyard activity relating to the nearby listed buildings is **Medium to High**.

## **5.0 PROJECT AIMS**

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

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

## **6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

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

Project objectives will cover the following:

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

## **7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY**

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

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

### *7.1 Site Plans*

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

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

### *7.2 Mechanical Excavation*

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

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

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

### *7.3 Hand Excavation*

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

### *7.4 Excavation of Stratified Sequences*

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

### *7.5 Excavation of Buildings*

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

#### 7.6 *Ditches*

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

#### 7.7 *Discrete Features*

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

#### 7.8 *Full Excavation*

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

#### 7.9 *Burials*

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

#### 7.10 *Written Record*

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

#### 7.11 *Photographic Record*

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

#### 7.12 *Drawn Record*

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

#### 7.13 *Finds and Environmental Remains*

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

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

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

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

A full list of specialists is at Appendix 2.

#### 7.14 *Metal Detecting Survey*

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

### **8.0 PRESENTATION OF RESULTS**

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

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

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

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

It is understood that, if substantial archaeological remains are recorded during the project, it will be necessary to undertake a full programme of analysis and publication in accordance with the guidelines of *MoRPHE*. The project report will contain recommendations as to whether this will be appropriate.

## **9.0 PROJECT ARCHIVE AND DEPOSITION**

A full archive will be prepared for all work undertaken in accordance with guidance from the *Selection, Retention and Dispersion of Archaeological Collections*, Archaeological Society for Museum Archaeologists, 1993. Deposition will be with Suffolk County Council HER Store.

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

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

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

## **10.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

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

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

### *10.1 Code of Practice, Risk Assessment and Site Induction*

BA's Code of Practice covers all aspects of excavation work and ensures all risks are adequately controlled. A site visit will be undertaken and an assessment of the potential risks will be highlighted. A full site risk assessment is produced using this information. The assessment of risk is an on-going process and this document can be updated if any change in risk occurs on site. A copy of the Risk Assessment is kept on site, read and countersigned by all staff and visitors during the BA site induction.

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

### **11.0 RESOURCES**

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

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

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

### **12.0 TIMETABLE AND PROGRAMME OF WORK**

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

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

### **13.0 MONITORING**

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

## **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

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### **Websites:**

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

English Heritage PastScape [www.pastscape.org.uk](http://www.pastscape.org.uk)

Archaeological Data Service (ADS) [www.ads.ahds.ac.uk](http://www.ads.ahds.ac.uk)

English Heritage National List for England  
[www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england](http://www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england)

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

### **HER Data**

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## **APPENDIX 1            STAFF**

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

### **Supervisor                            Adam Leigh BA (Hons)**

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

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

### **Director                                    Dan McConnell BSc (Hons)**

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

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

### **Director                                    Martin Brook BA (Hons) PCIfA**

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

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



metalwork finds from the period, specifically those associated with grave goods and personal adornment.

**Director** **Matthew Adams BA (Hons) ACIfA**

*Qualifications:* University of Durham, BA (Hons) Classical Studies (1997- 2000)

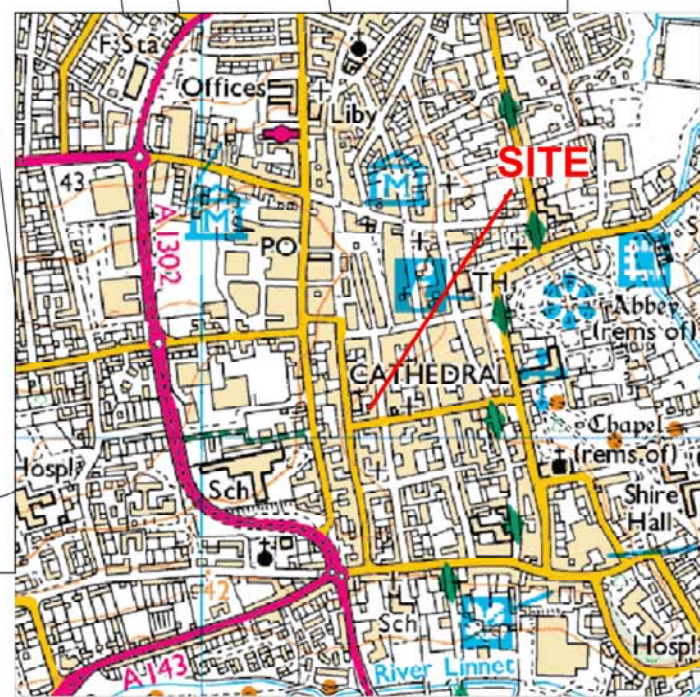
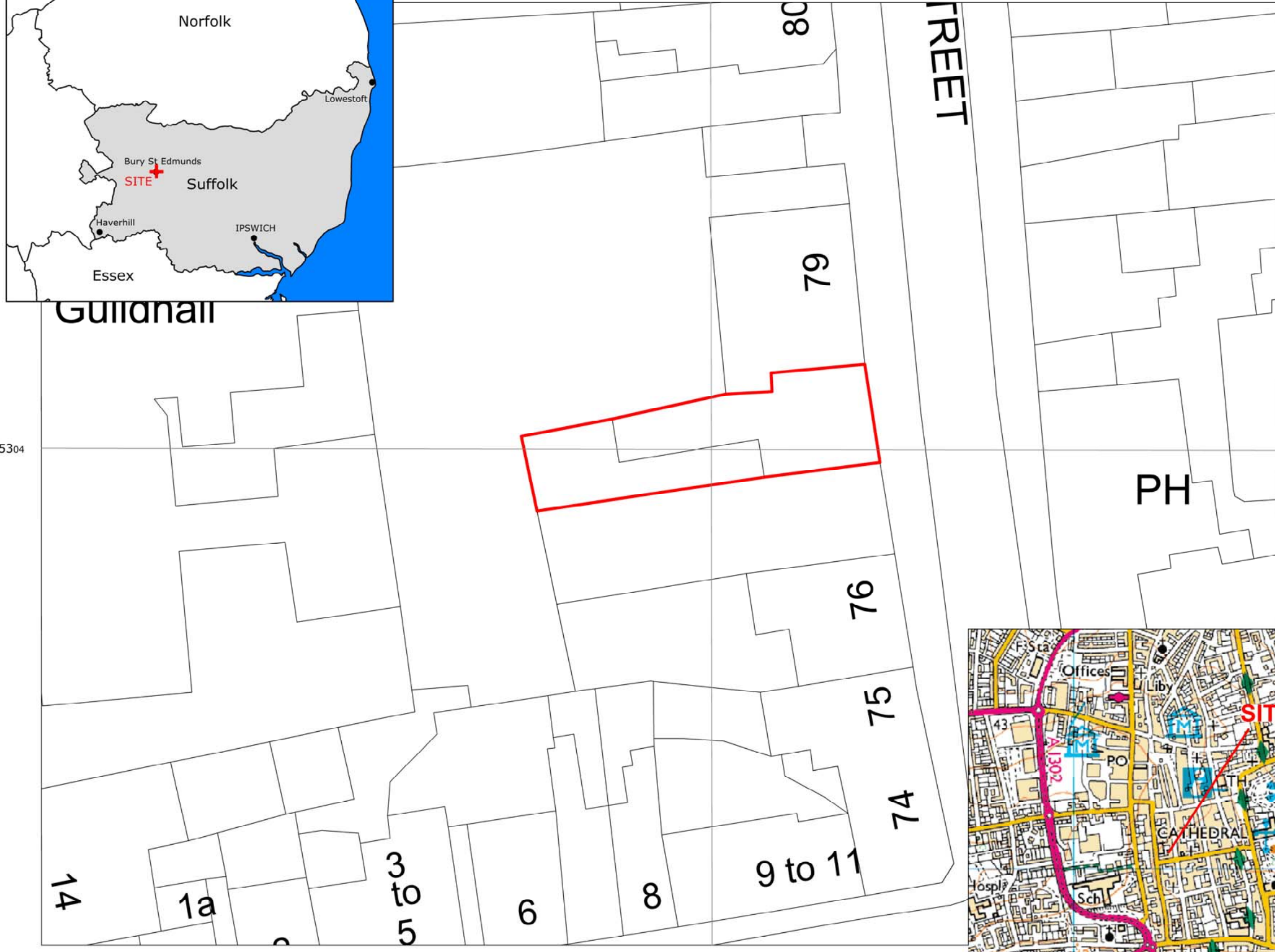
*Experience:* Matt is a Director of Britannia Archaeology and has ten years commercial archaeology experience. He was involved in several archaeological projects in the midlands from the mid 1990's onwards and in the North East of England as an undergraduate. Since 2007 he has been based in East Anglia where he has specialised in all areas of practical field work, running numerous projects both large and small. He is also an experienced surveyor, GIS and AutoCAD operator. Matt was an occasional contributor to the popular TV series Time Team and is experienced at presenting talks and seminars to interested organisations. His main research interests focus on transitional periods and include the late Iron Age and early Romano-British period, the late Roman and early Anglo-Saxon period in Britain and the late Aegean Bronze Age in Crete.

## APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALISTS

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

**APPENDIX 3            INSURANCE DETAILS**

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



 Site Boundary

NGR:	585302 264059	REF:	R1128
PROJECT:	78 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	JOHN STEBBING ARCHITECTS LTD		
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- HER Search Area
- Undated Record
- Modern Record
- Post-medieval Record
- Medieval Record
- Anglo Saxon Record
- Roman Record
- Iron Age Record
- Bronze Age Record
- Neolithic Record
- Mesolithic Record
- Palaeolithic Record
- Archaeological Event
- Conservation Area
- Scheduled Monuments
- Registered Parks & Gardens
- Site Boundary

(NGR): 585302 264059    (REF): R1128  
 PROJECT: 78 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK  
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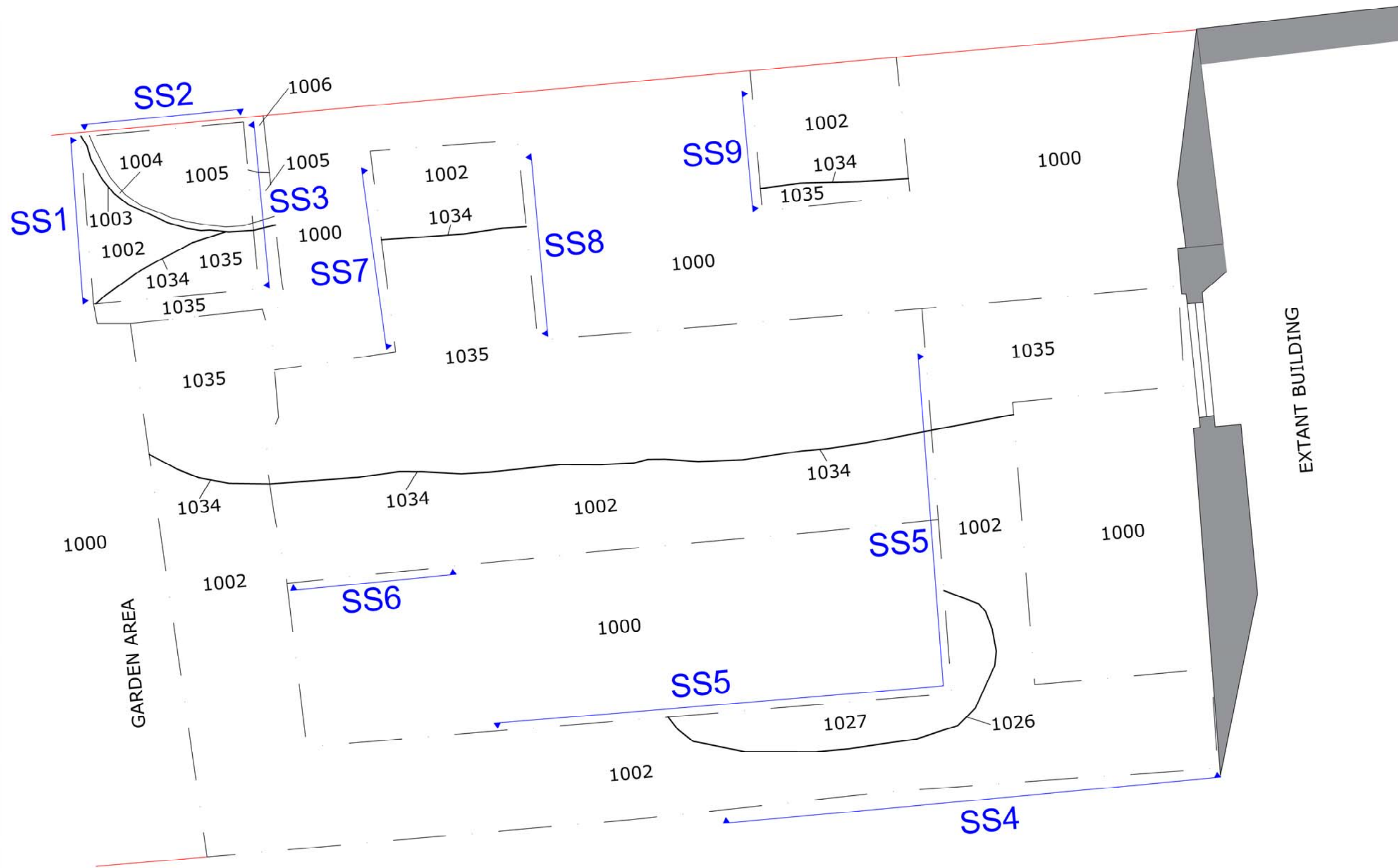


-  HER Search Area
-  Grade I
-  Grade II\*
-  Grade II
-  Site Boundary

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-  Site Boundary
-  Footing Excavations
-  Sample Section

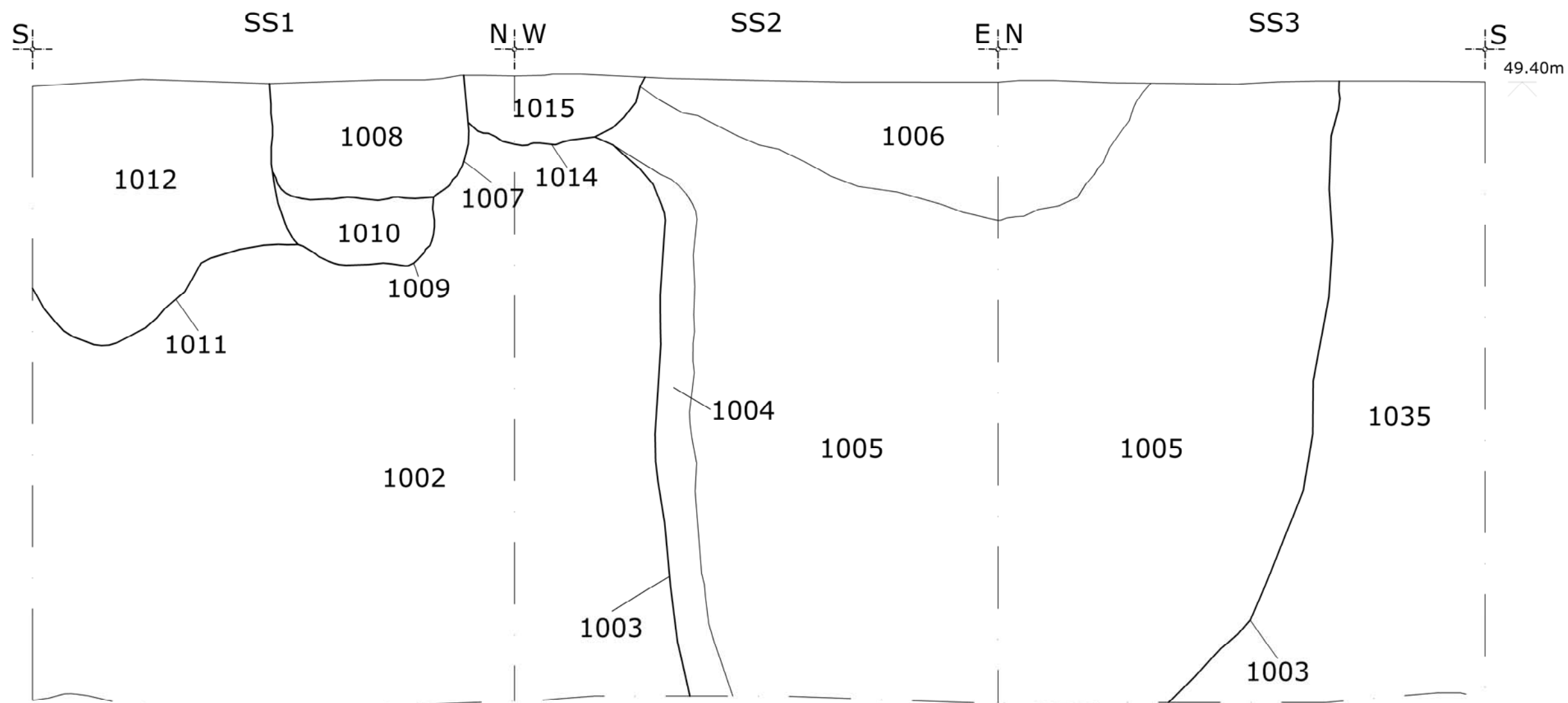


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SITE SECTIONS 1, 2 & 3 COMBINED



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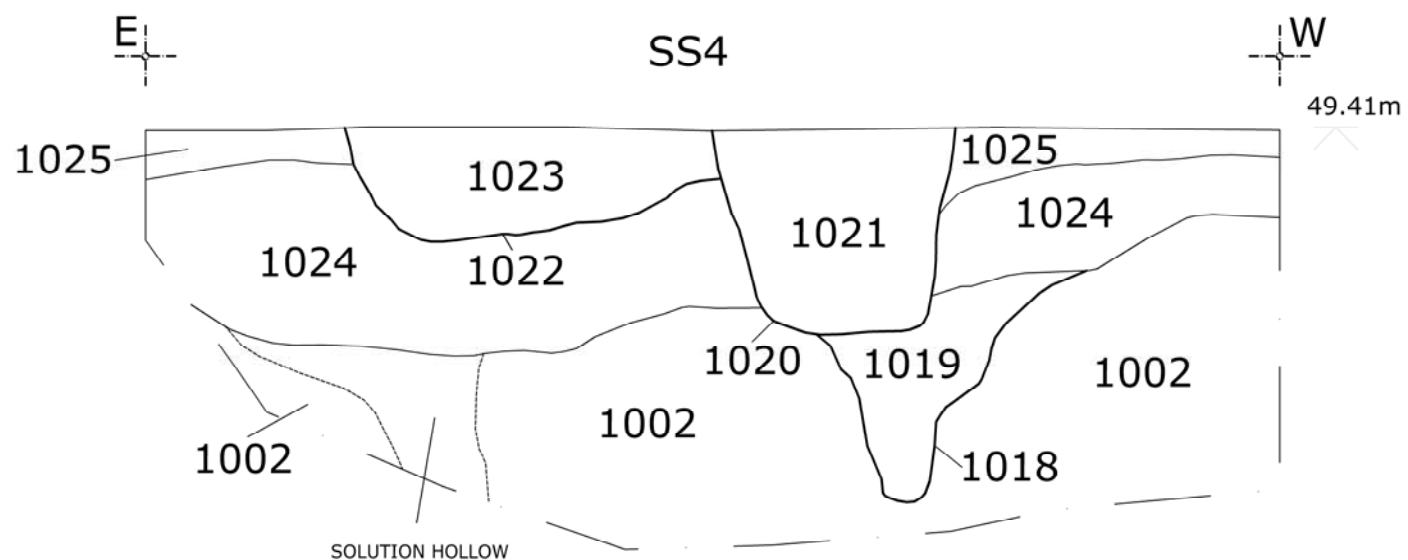
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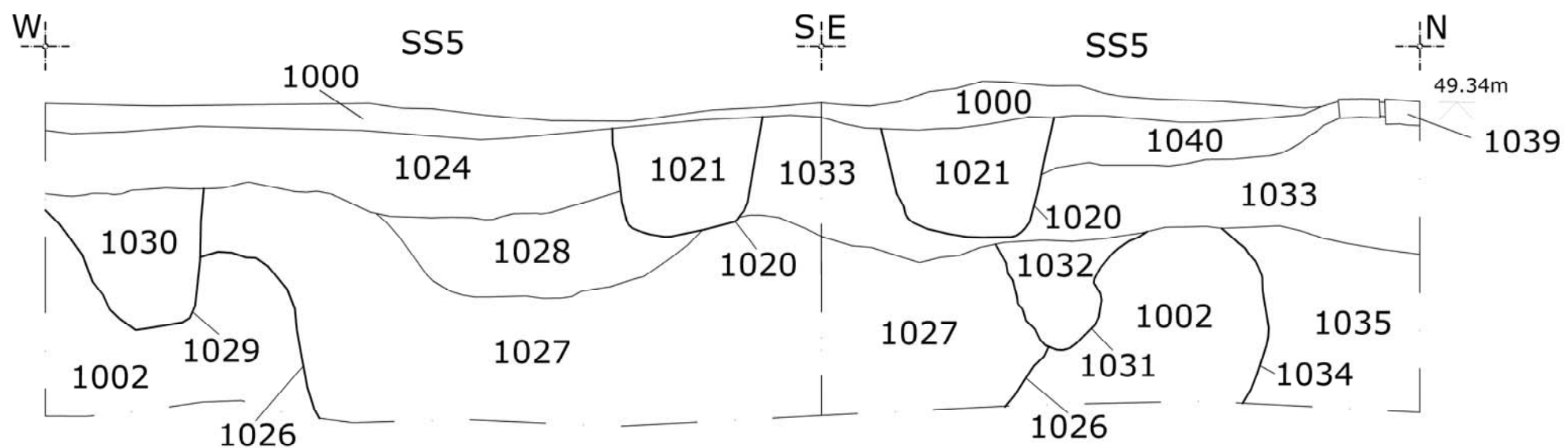




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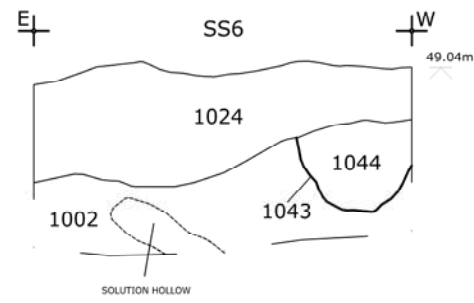
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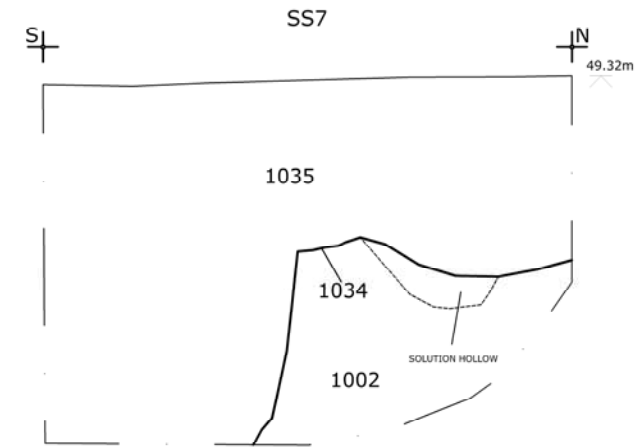
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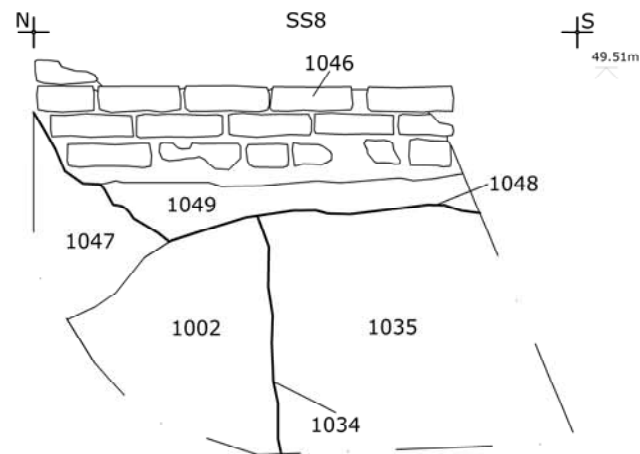
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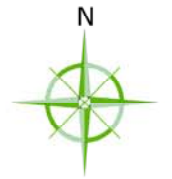
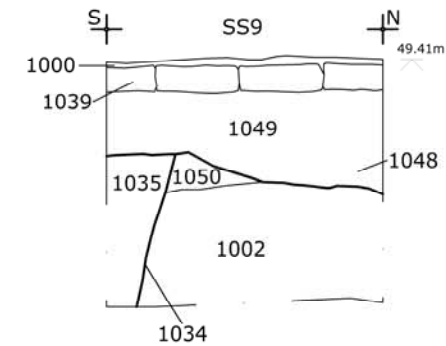
SITE SECTION 7



SITE SECTION 8



SITE SECTION 9



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DP 2 - SITE SECTION 2 - VIEW N



DP 3 - SITE SECTION 3 - VIEW E



DP 4 - SITE SECTION 4 - VIEW S



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DP 5 - SITE SECTION 5 - VIEW N



DP 6 - SITE SECTION 5 - VIEW W



DP 7 - SITE SECTION 6 - VIEW S



DP 8 - SITE SECTION 7 - VIEW W



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DP 9 - SITE SECTION 8 - VIEW E



DP 10 - SITE SECTION 9 - VIEW W



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