

**59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds  
BSE 419**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2013/068**

**Client: Sarah Beaumont**

Author: Simon Picard

May/2013

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# 59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds BSE 419

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/068

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Report Date: May/2013



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** BSE 419  
**Site Name:** 59 College Street  
**Report Number** 2013/068  
**Planning Application No:** SE/09/1543  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 13th February to 8th April 2013  
**Grid Reference:** TL 8539 6399  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-150802  
**Curatorial Officer:** Abby Antrobus  
**Project Officer:** Andrew Tester  
**Client/Funding Body:** Sarah Beaumont

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

### Disclaimer

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

Prepared By: \*\*\*\*\*

Date: \*\*\*\*\*

Approved By: \*\*\*\*\*

Position: \*\*\*\*\*

Date: \*\*\*\*\*

Signed: \*\*\*\*\*



# Contents

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Summary

Drawing Conventions

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>5</b>
The lowering of the south wall	5
Lowering of floor levels	6
Excavation of service trenches	7
<b>6. Finds and environmental evidence</b>	<b>13</b>
6.1 Introduction	13
6.2 The Pottery	13
Introduction	13
The assemblage	13
Conclusions	14
6.3 Ceramic building material	14
6.4 Faunal remains	15
<b>7. Conclusions</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8. Archive deposition</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>9. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>10. Bibliography</b>	<b>17</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Location plan	3
Figure 2. Plan of the areas investigated alongside the excavations carried out on the suggested site of part of the medieval college to the south.	4
Figure 3. Medieval features	10

Figure 4. Post-medieval features	11
Figure 5. Selected sections	12

### **List of Tables**

Table 1. Finds quantities	13
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### **List of Plates**

Plate 1. 1884 map of the workhouse, 59 College Street is the range at the top, north end, of the plan	2
Plate 2. Wall 0010 showing blocked up double window with softwood lintel, facing north	6

### **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1.	Brief and specification
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Bulk Finds
Appendix 4.	Oasis Form













## Summary












Archaeological monitoring of works relating to the construction of an extension to 59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds identified a number of features dating to the late 12th to 14th centuries, probably related to the college complex that occupied the site from the 13th to 16th centuries. While these were mainly pits containing occupation debris, two hearths and a small piece of flint and mortar wall were also found. A later phase of post-medieval pits containing ceramic building material and some pottery were also encountered. These were likely to have been associated with the construction and occupation of a series of gable-ended buildings built in the 16th -17th century and later converted into a workhouse, part of which survives as 59 College Street. Excavations within the building revealed a medieval pit, and a well; the origins of the well are uncertain but it was repaired in the 19th century when it was located within the washroom of the workhouse. During the monitoring plaster was removed from the south wall of the building allowing a record to be made of three doors and two windows which had later been blocked up and these can be identified on a plan of the workhouse made in 1884.

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

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

## Sections

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

## **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission was granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the construction of an extension to the standing building at 59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds, conditional on a programme of archaeological works being instigated in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Appendix 1). At least 5 visits were made to the to monitor these groundworks which included the lowering of a floor within the standing building and the excavation of a service trenches.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site lies at TL 8539 6399 at a height of approximately 42m above Ordnance Datum on an east facing slope over the floodplain of the River Lark. On the west side of College Street the existing building is located within a generally flat paved yard with its southern wall providing the boundary to the property. The geology of the site consists of superficial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel over chalk (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (BGS, 2013), which on site presented itself as mid orange sand, silt and chalk.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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College Street is part of the Norman grid of streets in Bury St Edmunds (BSE 241) with its name relating to a college complex dating from at least the 13th century. The College of Jesus (BSE 323) was an educational institution for priests associated with the Benedictine Abbey in the centre of the town, which was dissolved during the reformation (BSE 010). This building was referred to as 'The College' on Thomas Warren's map of 1776; however he also refers to the College of Jesus on the east side of the street (BSE 101), suggesting there was more than one large stone building associated with the college and that these were on both sides of the street. Monitoring of building work to the north of the site (BSE 197) identified the footings of a medieval stone building, possibly the chantry also shown on Warren's map. In addition to the north of the site the construction of two houses uncovered an early medieval timber-lined cellar that was backfilled in the 13th century (BSE 150). To the south a monitoring identified an east west aligned flint wall predating Warren's map (BSE 166). A recent excavation carried out next door at 57 -59 College Street (BSE 290), immediately to the south of the site,

identified a large medieval cellar dated by its flint coursed walls to the Norman period and probably associated with the College. The north wall of the cellar had been demolished in the 16th to 17th centuries and a wider cellar added made of flint and brick. This was thought likely to have been contemporary with a series of gable ended buildings of 16th - 17th century date that were later converted into a workhouse by the local authority in 1748, part of which survives as 59 College Street. More of the workhouse survives as flint and mortar remains within some flats to the north (BSE 212).



Plate 1. 1884 map of the workhouse, 59 College Street is the range at the top, north end, of the plan



Figure 1. Location of site and selected Historic Environment Record entries.



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Figure 2. Plan of the areas investigated alongside the excavations carried out on the suggested site of the medieval college to the south

## **4. Methodology**

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The service trenches to the north of the standing building, which were excavated by machine with a toothed bucket to a depth of 1.3m, were 0.4m wide and ran to approximately 50m in length in total. The work was carried out under the observation of an archaeologist and upcast spoil was examined for finds. The construction work also called for the lowering of the floor level by 0.5m in one of the rooms within the building and again this was done under archaeological supervision, although this time by hand. Sections were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans of the service trenches drawn at 1:100 using architects' plans as a template. The area of floor that was lowered was drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20. Digitised copies of all plans and sections have been made. The site was recorded using a single context continuous numbering system and all deposits were recorded using SCCAS pro forma sheets. A photographic record was made using a high resolution digital camera. Site records have been input into an MS Access database and recorded using the Historic Environment Record (HER) code BSE 419. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-150802, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, under the HER code BSE 419.

## **5. Results**

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The results are broken down into three different areas: the lowering of the south wall, the; lowering of floor levels and excavation of the service trenches. The features are presented in two broad phase plans, medieval and post medieval, the most significant event being the dissolution of the 'College' along with Bury Abbey in 1549.

### **The lowering of the south wall**

The plaster was removed from a 15m length of the south wall which forms the southern property boundary exposing the bricks beneath, the wall, which was allocated context number 0010, was a randomly coursed rubble wall, bonded with lime mortar, made up of a mixture of 16th and 18th century bricks and limestone blocks with the College



Street end being all built of 16th century bricks to a height of 1.5m. Within the wall were a series of openings forming three doors, a single window and a larger double window (Pl. 1). These had softwood lintels and sills and had been blocked with 19th-20th century bricks. The windows and doors can be seen on a plan of the workhouse (Pl. 1) with the large double window having been in the scullery (Pl. 2). A plan of the exposed wall can be seen on figure 4.



Plate 2. Wall 0010 showing blocked up double window with softwood lintel, facing north

## **Lowering of floor levels**

The lowering of the floor in what would have been part of the workhouse washroom revealed a well (0008) with an inside diameter of approximately 1.3m (Fig. 4). This was constructed of flint cobbles, bonded with yellow sandy mortar, with later brick repairs. The well would appear to be of early post-medieval date, possibly earlier, and to have been in use as a water source into the 19th century before being filled with mid brown silty sand and occupation debris. The well was generally round with its wall being between 0.3 and 0.4m thick although on its northern edge the wall was 0.5m thick and had a straight outside edge. This follows the same alignment as a return on the western



wall in this room, suggesting that perhaps the well had originally been built onto an earlier wall, possibly denoting an earlier property boundary. Cutting the construction cut for the well was a square feature (0017) extending from the southern wall into the room. This was edged with bricks laid in cement based mortar and filled with dark silt with occupation debris and was probably associated with the workhouse washroom. To the west of the well was a large circular pit (0002) filled with fine compacted mid greyish brown silt flecked with chalk, charcoal and oyster shell, which also contained three sherds of pottery dated to the 12th to 14th centuries. This feature continued under the western wall and predated it.

### **Excavation of service trenches**

The excavation of the service trenches identified occupation on the site through the medieval and post medieval periods as well as another structure associated with the workhouse. The site to the north of the building was covered with a layer of modern silt with brick and tile (0006) which overlaid a mixed topsoil horizon of dark silt with brick and tile and sherds of early post-medieval pottery (0007), and these can be seen in sections 1 and 3 (Fig. 5). Also shown in section 3 is pit, 0038, which can be seen cutting deposit 0007. This was at least 0.8m deep with steep sides and was filled with dark loam with building rubble, tiles, flint and mortar. Four further post-medieval pits with similar filling deposits were observed in the service trenches, 0011, 0019, 0025 and 0035 (Fig. 4). Both shown in section 3, pits 0011 and 0035 were sealed by deposit 0007 and filled with a dark loam over clay silt with mortar, brick rubble, chalk and occasional tile. Pit 0019 had very steep sides and a flat base and was at least 3.2m long. Its upper fill was again a dark loam deposit (0018). Below this was 0020, dense finely crushed brick rubble and grey mortar with 15th-16th century bricks with sooted surfaces, possibly from a demolished chimney. This pit can be seen in sections 5 and 6 with section 5 showing 0019 cutting pit 0025. This pit was again filled with post medieval building debris. Section 2 identified a homogenous brown silt layer with tile fragments that predated the standing building (not illustrated).

Whilst the post-medieval features here seem to relate to the construction and possible demolition of buildings, the earlier medieval features (Fig. 4) show more the domestic occupation of the site with food waste, pottery and evidence of hearths. Section 1 shows 0005 being sealed by deposit 0007, which was one of two possible hearths

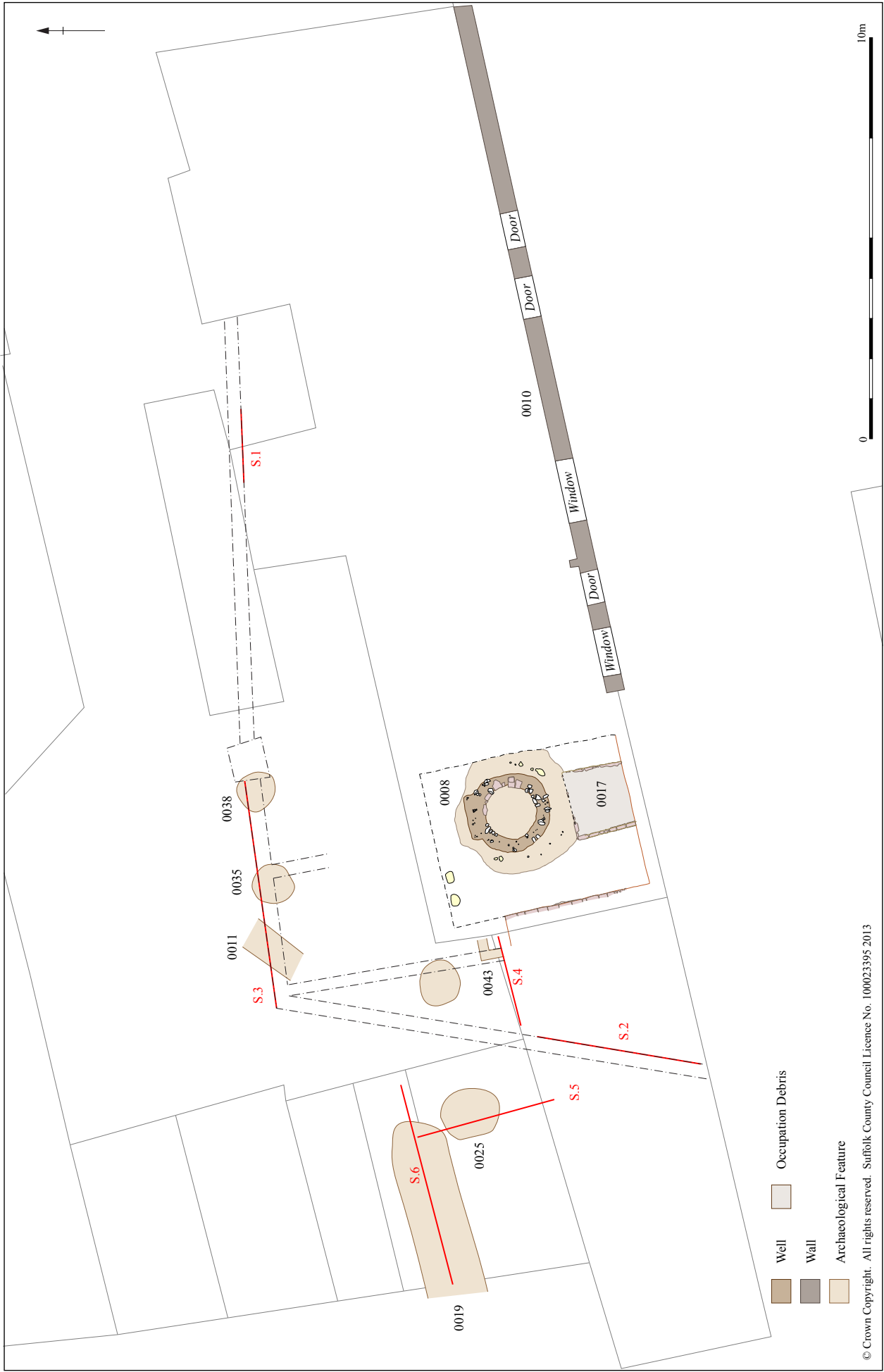
identified during the monitoring. It was at least 1.8m long and 0.26m deep and was made up of bands of charcoal and red heat-altered clay rubble with occasional patches of unburnt clay and produced two sherds of late 12th to 14th century pottery. Although 0045 was cut by both 0011 to the west and 0035 to the east, as shown in section 3, enough remained of its charcoal and heat-altered red clay for it to be interpreted as a second hearth. To the east of 0045 and also in section 3 was deposit 0040. This was clearly a feature fill of some kind but its edges were undefined due to being cut to the west by 0035 and to the east by 0038 and its base was not seen due to it being deeper than the service trench. It consisted of mid to dark brown loam and contained small amounts of animal bone. A concentration of six pits was identified to the west of the site, which were bounded to the west by a medieval flint wall and these are shown in sections 5 and 6. At the southern end of section 5 was pit 0029. This had a steep slightly concave side, was cut by pit 0025 and was seen to continue below the standing wall of the current building. It was filled with two deposits, 0028 and 0030, both of which were flecked with shell and charcoal. At the north end of section 5 and the east end of section 6, where it is shown being cut by pit 0021, was pit 0023. This was steep sided with a concave base which was at least 2m deep and it was filled with brown silt with shell and charcoal flecks. Pit 0021 was shallow at only 0.34m deep but had been truncated by pit 0019. With concave sides and a flat base it was filled with bands of mid brown silt and gravel (0022) and also cut pit 0013. A clay built structure, 0015, was also recorded in the centre of pit, 0013, which was filled with a mid brown clay silt with pale yellow clay or degraded lime mortar with chalk flecks. The underlying pit, 0013, was nearly 2.5m wide with steep sides and clearly deeper than the 1m deep limit of excavation. It contained a mid brown soft silt with charcoal and shell (0014) and produced four sherds of pottery dated again to the late 12th to 14th century. In addition two fragments of roof tile came from this deposit, which have been dated to the 13th to 15th century. At the west end of this section pit 0013 was cut by 0046. This was a clay silt which was thought to be the foundation for the flint wall 0016 above. The wall was a single course high and consisted of large flints bonded with distinctively medieval coarse pale brown mortar. It is shown in section 6 disappearing below the building to the west and terminated within the service trench.

A coursed brick structure (0043) which was approximately 0.5m high and L shaped in plan is shown in section 4 and figure 4 and formed a square with the standing walls and was filled with loose rubble. On site the feature was interpreted as a chimney but later

study of the workhouse plan showed that it is probably the base of a staircase. The structure was seen cutting 0044 which was a deposit of green brown clay silt flecked with chalk, charcoal and mortar, which was probably the fill of a large rubbish pit, probably the western end of pit 0002 identified during the lowering of the floor within the old wash house.



Figure 3. medieval Phase



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Figure 4. Post-medieval

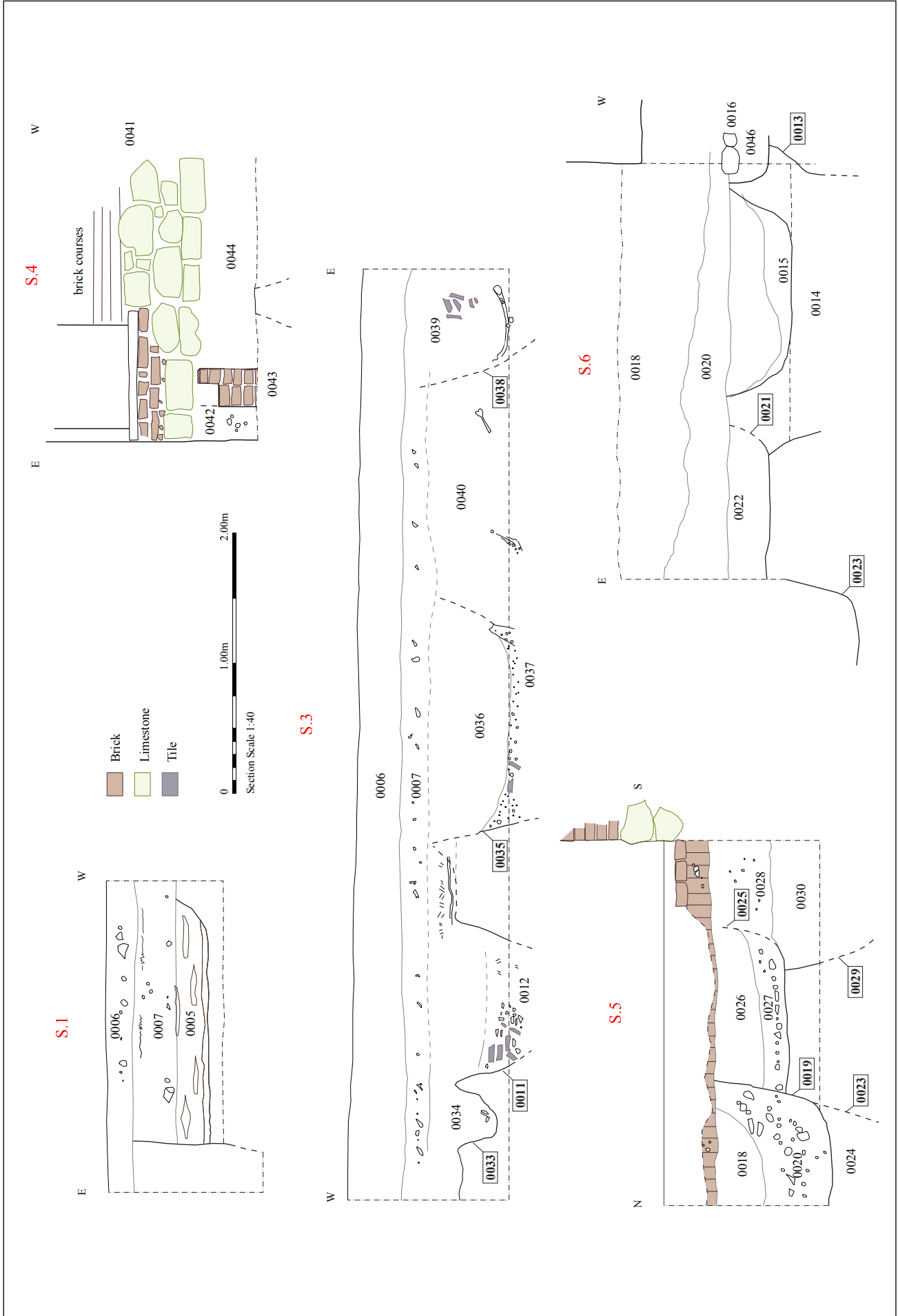


Figure 5. Selected sections

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Richenda Goffin

### 6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the finds quantities recovered from the monitoring.

Finds type	No	Weight (g)
Pottery	13	374
CBM	2	64
Animal bone	1	21

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

#### Introduction

A total of thirteen fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery was collected from six contexts. The assemblage was fully catalogued and quantified and the data was input into the database (Appendix \*).

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other features such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and a date range for each fabric type and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

#### The assemblage

##### Medieval

Ten fragments of pottery weighing 274g date to the medieval period. The ceramics were recovered from two pits (fills 0002 and 0014). Fragments of Bury coarsewares were identified with small quantities of medieval coarsewares. No rims or diagnostic

fragments were present, so these sherds can only be assigned an overall date range of the late 12th-14th century. In addition a small fragment of a glazed medieval ware with oxidised margins and a grey core which was present in pitfill 0014 is also of this date. A further fragment of a medieval coarseware was identified in fill 0003.

### **Post-medieval**

Three post-medieval sherds were recovered from two contexts. A single sherd of glazed bichrome ware base, (perhaps West Norfolk Bichrome) was found in the fill 0012 of pit 0013. This fabric is considered to date to the 17th century although it is possible that it may date from the late sixteenth century.

Two large sherds of pottery were recovered in fill 0018 of pit 0019. Part of a rilled cylindrical mug made in a London stoneware fabric (either Fulham or Southwark) was identified. Such globular tavern mugs or 'gorges' are thought to have had a capacity of about a pint (Gaimster 320, fig. 175). The vessel dates to c. 1680-1690.

A sherd of a German Westerwald stoneware straight-sided tankard (known as a *humpen*) with cobalt blue bands was also in the pit, dating to the early 18th century.

### **Conclusions**

The small quantities of medieval pottery present are likely to have been made locally. They represent the remains of sooted cooking vessels, although one glazed jug sherd was also present.

The two post-medieval drinking vessels provide a date of the early 18th century for the overall deposition of the ceramics in pit 0019.

### **6.3 Ceramic building material**

Two fragments of ceramic building material were present in fill 0014 of pit 0013. They are the remains of roofing tile, with one fragment showing a circular hole for the peg. They are made in a fine fabric with red clay pellets and have a thick reduced core and oxidised, orange external margins, some of which are lightly splattered with lead glaze. The tiles date to the 13th-15th century.



## **6.4 Faunal remains**

A single piece of animal bone was found in fill 0014 of pit 0013. It is the remains of the distal end of a humerus, probably from a sheep.

## **7. Conclusions**

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The earliest features on the site have been dated to the 12th to 14th centuries and this would make them contemporary with the medieval college for priests, identified on the adjoining site, which probably extended into this property that stood on the site. The nature of these features and the lack of any significant structural remains would suggest that the area to the north of the building identified by excavations at 57 College Street, BSE 290, was used as yards or gardens, possibly associated with kitchens. It should be noted, however, that the lack of any structural remains may be due to the limited nature of the trenching. The current building was probably rebuilt as part of the significant alterations and expansion the workhouse on College Street underwent in the 1840s under the direction of the architect William Mason, who was also responsible for similar projects in Hartismere and Ipswich. Its construction of rubble made up of 16th and 18th century bricks suggest the demolition of a building erected, and later altered, after the dissolution of The College that previously stood on the site. The siting of the well and its going out of use in the 19th century would suggest that the earlier building was smaller, perhaps similar in size to the gable ended buildings converted to workhouse use in 1748, with the well being in the rear yard. The presence of large amounts of cbm within the post-medieval pits identified would seem to support the notion of continual alteration and repair to the earlier building.

The earlier features on the site have been dated to the 12th to 14th centuries and this would make them contemporary with the medieval college for priests that stood on the site. The nature of these features and the lack of any significant structural remains would suggest that the area to the north of the building identified by excavations at 57 College Street, BSE 290, was used as yards or gardens, possibly associated with kitchens. It should be noted, however, that the lack of any structural remains may be due to the limited nature of the trenching.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Bury\BSE 419 Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HTA-HTZ\HTH 93 - 99 HTI 1 - 39

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out, directed and project managed by Andrew Tester and Dave Gill who also provided advice during the production of the report. Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

## 10. Bibliography

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BGS, 2013, Information obtained from [http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital\\_maps/data\\_625k.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html) and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

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Tester, A., 2013 57-59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds. Archaeological Excavation Report. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service



### Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

**59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

<b>PLANNING AUTHORITY:</b>	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:</b>	SE/09/1543
<b>SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:</b>	To be arranged
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TL 854 639
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	Erection of an extension
<b>AREA:</b>	small
<b>CURRENT LAND USE:</b>	Residential
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Abby Antrobus Assistant Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	06 November 2012

#### Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 The site is located in the medieval grid of streets of Bury St Edmunds (County Historic Environment Record BSE 241). It is adjacent to the site of known remains of the medieval Jesus College (BSE 323), and is likely to have been within the college complex as 59 College street represents a building surviving from the workhouse, which also extended further over the college site. There is potential for medieval and historic remains to be present on the site, relating to the college and the town generally.

### **Planning Background**

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

### **Requirement for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.
- 4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs 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 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate

and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.

- 4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011).

- 6.7 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.
- 6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.
- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 6.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### **Notes**

The Institute of Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.



# Appendix 2 - Context List

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Findings	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate		
0001													No	No					
0002			Pit Fill	Homogenous mid grey brown silt, fine and compacted flecked with chalk, charcoal and oyster shell									No	No					
0003			Fill	Pale brown silt with very common chalk/degraded lime, patches of green clay							0008	0017	Yes	No					
0004			Well Fill	Fill in construction cut of well Mid brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-ang pebbles							0008		No	No					
0005			Fill	Backfill of well Bands of charcoal and burnt clay rubble. Occasional unfired clay blobs.								0007	Yes	No					
0006			Layer	Oven debris Modern loam layer with brick and tile							0007		No	No					
0007			Layer	Mixed topsoil horizon, dark loam with occasional brick and tile and early post med pot							0005		No	No					
0008			Well	Brick and stone well, yellow sandy mortar							0009	0003, 0004	No	No					
0009			Well Cut	Roughly circular cut for well 0008								0008	No	No					
0010			Wall	Back wall. Rubble wall made up of mixture of 16th and 18th century bricks and limestone blocks. College street end all 16th century bricks for bottom 1.5m. Series of openings with softwood lintels and sills. Openings later blocked with 19th-20th century bricks. Lime mortar bonded the bricks.										No	No				
0011			Pit Cut	Exterior wall of workhouse Pit in service trench, steep fairly straight sides, base unseen.								0012	No	No					
0012			Pit Fill	Dark brown silt loam with common caharcoal flecks							0011	0032	Yes	No					
0013			Pit Cut	Pit fill Steep sided pit in service trench, base not seen								0014	No	No					
0014			Pit Fill	Mid brown soft silt occupation soil with charcoal and shell.							0013	0045, 0045, 0015, 0021	Yes	No					
0015			Pit Fill	Mid brown silt and unburnt clean yellow clay							0014	0020, 0019	No	No					

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Findings	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0016			Wall	Intact medieval wall Bonded wall, two bonded flints in end of trench S.6 disappears into section beneath building to west. Large flints bonded with coarse pale brown mortar - definitely medieval- terminates in the trench. Clay filled feature, 0045, below possibly related							0045, 0045	0020, 0019, 0019	No	No			
0017				Square feature to south of well 0008. Around the edge are bricks laid in cement based mortar with the centre being dark silt occupation debris. Cuts backfill of well construction cut.							0003		No	No			
0018	0019		Pit Fill	Dark loam with brick and tile upper fill of pit						0020			Yes	No			
0019	0019		Pit Cut	Steep slightly concave side with a sharp break to a flat base						0022, 0026, 0016, 0015		0020	No	No			
0020	0019		Pit Fill	Lower fill of pit, dense finely crushed brick rubble and mortar, mortar is grey and bricks are sooted. Bricks all 15th-16th century with sooted surfaces						0015, 0016, 0019		0018	No	No			
0021	0023		Pit Cut	Demolished chimney Gradually sloping concave side, gradual break of slope, flat base. Cut by 0019 and cuts 0013 and 0023						0014, 0024		0022	No	No			
0022	0023		Pit Fill	Mid brown silt with bands of gravel. Medieval Pit fill						0021		0019	No	No			
0023	0023		Pit Cut	Pit cut by 0021								0024	No	No			
0024	0023		Pit Fill	Brown silt with shell and charcoal flecks						0023		0021	No	No			
0025	0025		Pit Cut	Pit fill - medieval Steep slightly concave side, sharp break of slope, flat base. Cut by 0019						0028		0027	No	No			
0026	0025		Pit Fill	Mixed dark loam and building debris						0027		0019	No	No			
0027	0025		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill Mid brown silt with post med tile and rubble						0025		0026	No	No			
0028			Layer	Lower pit fill Green/brown clay/silt with oyster shell and charcoal but devoid of any building material. Below brick floor surface in section 5, cut by pit 0025. Seals pit 0029						0030		0025	No	No			
0029	0029		Pit Cut	Pit in southern end of section 5, steep slightly concave side, base not seen. Sealed by layer 0028								0030	No	No			
0030	0029		Pit Fill	Possible medieval rubbish pit Pale brown silt flecked with shell and charcoal						0029		0028	No	No			
0031			Layer	Same as 0006						0032, 0039			No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Findings	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0032			Layer	Same as 0007							0012, 0034, 0036	0031, 0038	No	No			
0033	0033		Pit Cut	Small pit or posthole with steep straight sides and a flat base								0034	No	No			
0034	0033		Pit Fill	Dark brown silt with occasional tile Pit fill							0033	0032	No	No			
0035	0035		Pit Cut	Steep fairly straight sides base not observed. Centre of section 3. Sealed by 0032, cuts possible feature which contains fill 0040							0040	0037	No	No			
0036	0035		Pit Fill	Dark loam upper fill of pit							0037	0032	No	No			
0037	0035		Pit Fill	Clayey silt, mortar, rubble and chalk with occasional tile, lower fill of pit							0035	0036	No	No			
0038	0038		Pit Cut	Pit in east end of section 3 possibly cuts 0032 but edge is not clear. Cuts possible feature containing 0040							0032	0039	No	No			
0039	0038		Pit Fill	Dark loam with building rubble, tiles, flint and mortar							0038	0031	No	No			
0040			Fill	Mid to dark brown loam mostly devoid of any building debris, just one small patch of decayed mortar with wall plaster, occasional animal bone No edges visible due to being cut at either end by 0035 and 0038 but probably represents domestic rubbish pit fill.								0035	No	No			
0041			Wall	East west aligned wall with brick coursed over limestone blocks and showing former floor level. Cuts chimney 0043							0042		No	No			
0042			Fill	Rubble backfill within chimney 0043							0043	0041	No	No			
0043			Wall	Brick built, cuts lower than former floor level chimney							0044	0042	No	No			
0044			Fill	Green/brown clay silt flecked with chalk, cbm, charcoal and mortar. Probably represents rubbish pit fill, edges not seen. Seals two earlier features								0043	No	No			
0045			Linear	Hearth bands of burnt clay, charcoal and unburnt clay, similar to 0005							0014	0016	No	No			
0046				Hearth Clay loam									No	No			



### Appendix 3

Context No	Pot No	Pot Wt (g)	CBMNo	CBMWt (g)	ABone No	ABone Wt (g)	Overall Date
0003	3	35	0	0	0	0	L12th-14th C
0003	1	27	0	0	0	0	L12th-14th C
0005	2	170	0	0	0	0	L12th-14th C
0012	1	22	0	0	0	0	L16th-17th C
0014	4	42	2	63	1	21	L12th-14th C
0018	2	78	0	0	0	0	Early part of the 18th C

Table \*. Bulk finds by context



## Appendix 4. Oasis Form

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# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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### Printable version

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-150802**

#### Project details

Project name      59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds

Short description of the project      Archaeological monitoring of works relating to the construction of an extension to 59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds identified a number of features dating to the late 12th to 14th centuries, probably related to the college complex that occupied the site from the 13th to 16th centuries. While these were mainly pits containing occupation debris two hearths and a small piece of flint and mortar wall were also found. A later phase of post medieval pits containing ceramic building material and some pottery were also encountered. These were likely to have been associated with the construction and occupation of a series of gable ended buildings built in the 17th century and later converted into a workhouse, part of which survives as 59 College Street. Excavations within the building revealed a well which would have been located within the workhouse washroom and which didn't go out of use until the 19th century. During the monitoring plaster was removed from the south wall of the building allowing a record to be made of three doors and two windows which had later been blocked up and these can be identified on a plan of the workhouse made in 1884.

Project dates      Start: 13-02-2013 End: 08-04-2013

Previous/future work      No / No

Any associated project reference codes      BSE 419 - HER event no.

Any associated      BSE 419 - Sitecode

project reference  
codes

Type of project      Field evaluation

Site status            None

Current Land use    Other 2 - In use as a building

Monument type      PITS Medieval

Monument type      PITS Post Medieval

Significant Finds    POTTERY Medieval

Significant Finds    POTTERY Post Medieval

Development type    Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)

Prompt                Planning condition

Position in the  
planning process      After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### **Project location**

Country                England

Site location          SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS 59 College Street

Postcode              IP33 1NH

Study area             50.00 Square metres

Site coordinates      TL 8539 6399 52 0 52 14 32 N 000 42 56 E Point



Height OD / Depth      Min: 42.00m Max: 43.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation      Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Project brief originator      Local Planning Authority (with/without advice from County/District Archaeologist)

Project design originator      Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager      David Gill

Project supervisor      David Gill

Type of sponsor/funding body      Architect

Name of sponsor/funding body      Rees Pryer Architects

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient      Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Archive ID      BSE 419

Physical Contents      "Animal Bones", "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient      Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Digital Archive ID	BSE 419
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	BSE 419
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Correspondence","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Simon Picard
Other bibliographic details	Report no. 2013/068
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Description      Monitoring report, white paper following SCCAS template (2013)

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Entered by      Simon Picard (simon.picard@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on      16 May 2013

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