

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2009/164

**7 Wherry Lane / Isaac Lord complex,
Ipswich**

IPS 611 (IAS 6606)

Kieron Heard

© June 2009

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HER Information

Planning Application No: IP/06/00877/FUL & IP/06/00878/LBC

Date of Fieldwork: 30 April 2009

Grid Reference: TM 16807 44120

Commissioning Body: Mr. Aidan Coughlan

Curatorial Officer: Keith Wade

Project Officer: Kieron Heard

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-60087

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

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Summary

IPS 611 (IAS 6606), 7 Wherry Lane / Isaac Lord complex, Ipswich: An archaeological monitoring was carried out inside this 18th-century, Grade 2 Listed Building following ground reduction for the insertion of a new floor.

The monitoring revealed the brick foundations of earlier buildings and structures, including the base of a possible malting kiln, all dated provisionally to the 17th- or early 18th centuries. External deposits of probable mid 17th-century date (including a possible yard surface and lime-working area) were identified but could not be excavated.

The results are of local significance in relation to the history and development of the Isaac Lord complex. However, no further analysis or reporting is required, beyond that contained in this monitoring report. The report will be disseminated *via* the OASIS on-line archaeological database and a summary of the results will appear in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

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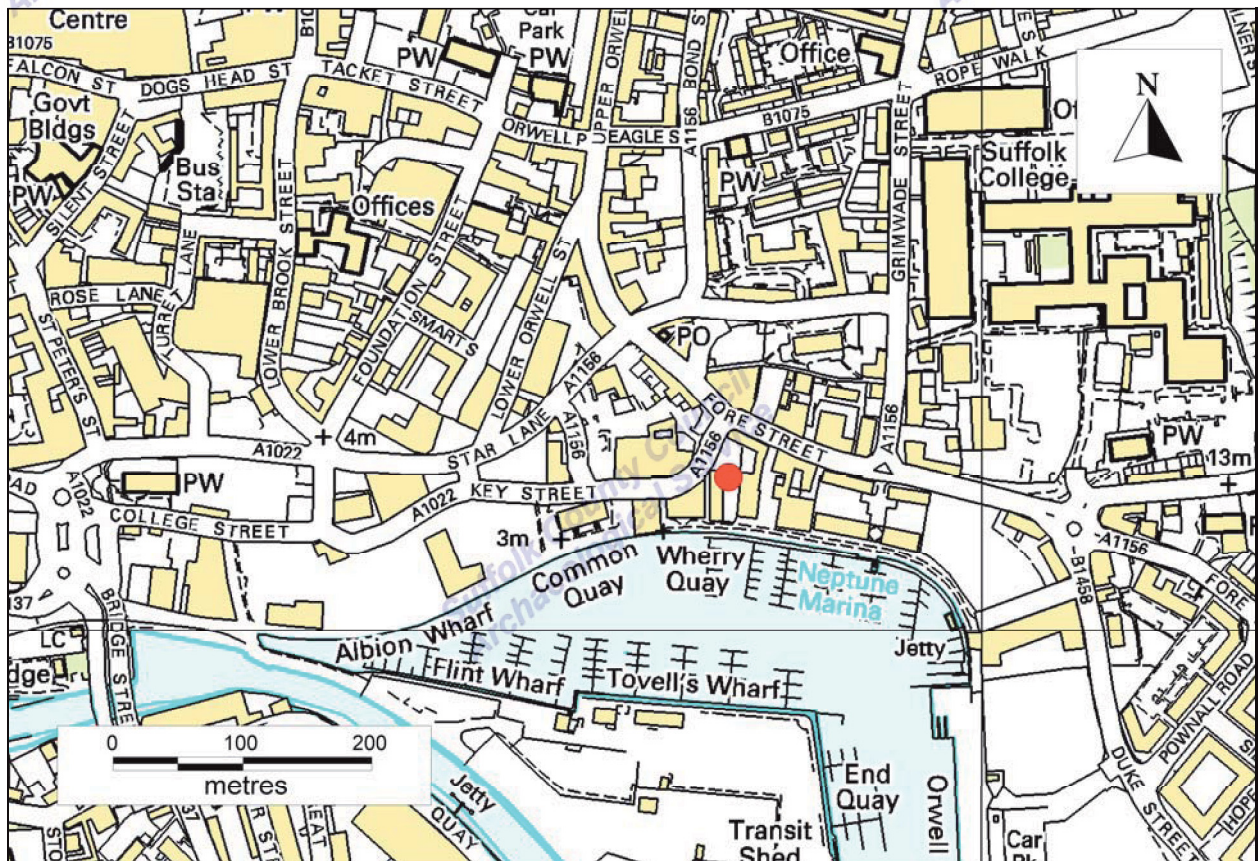
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1. Introduction

An archaeological monitoring was carried out at 7 Wherry Lane, which is part of the Isaac Lord complex (Fig.1). This was in accordance with an archaeological condition relating to planning permission for changes of use, external/internal alterations and extensions (planning application numbers: IP/06/008777/FUL and IP/06/008778/LBC).



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Figure 1. Location map (general)

This was the latest in a number of archaeological investigations carried out in response to the ongoing development of the Isaac Lord complex, as summarised below:

November 2008: A watching brief during the construction of an extension on the west side of the public house fronting the Wet Dock revealed a layer of 'dark loam' at 0.30m below ground level (Sommers, 2008).

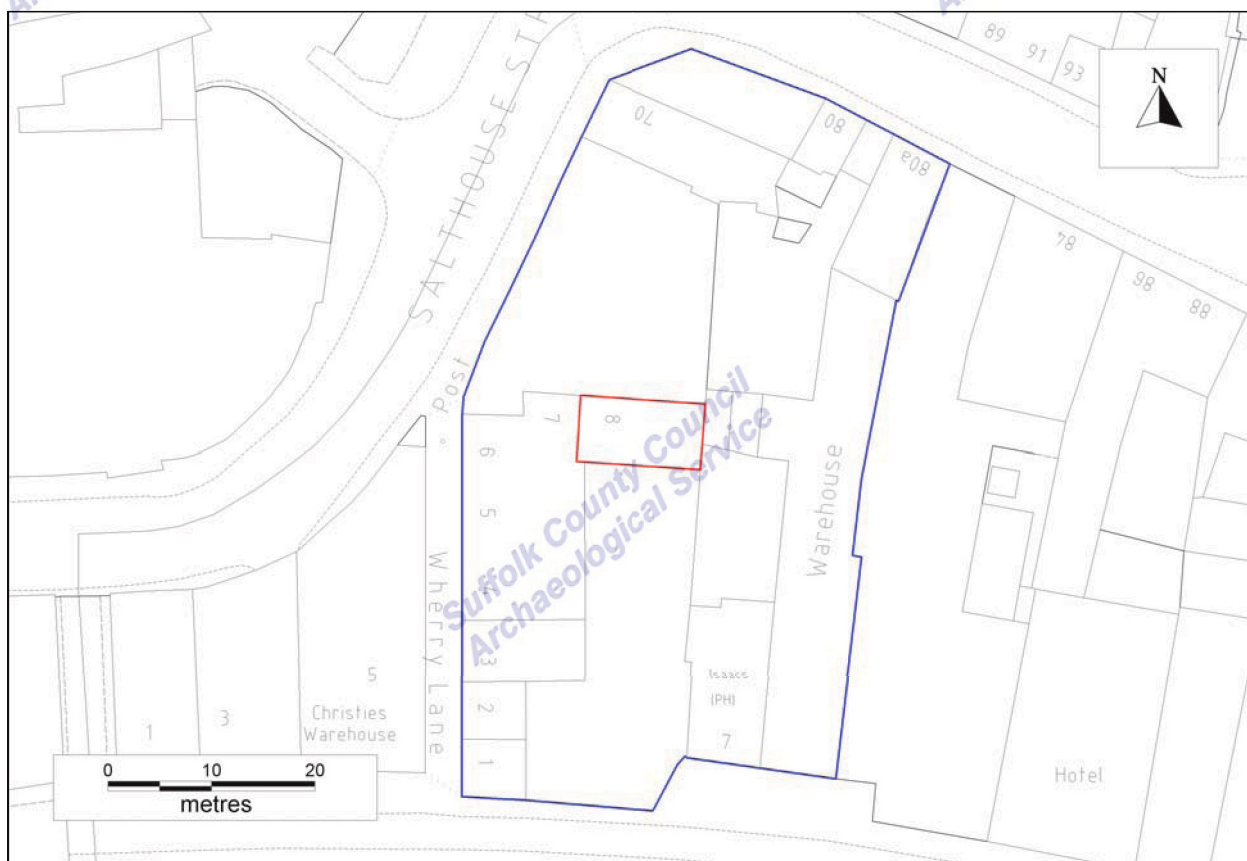
December 2007: A watching brief during the lowering of the floor in the warehouse fronting the Wet Dock revealed a layer of 'dark brown/black, moist, humic loam' at about 0.60m below the original floor level (J. Meredith, noted in site file).

October 2003: A watching brief during the excavation of a drain run in the courtyard to the north of the public house (site code: IPS 388) revealed a sequence of gravel surfaces (with a combined thickness of 0.20m) at 0.20m below ground level. These sealed a deposit of 'dark brown silty clay sand', at least 0.60m thick, containing building material, chalk, coal and oyster shell (J. Meredith, noted in site file).

March 2003: A watching brief was carried out during the excavation of five engineering test pits within the warehouse fronting the Wet Dock (site code: IPS 388). The foundations of the building and contemporary floors were exposed and recorded. These post-dated sequences of horizontal soil deposits of uncertain function, extending to depths of up to 1.40m below floor level (J. Meredith, noted in site file).

2. Location and topography

The Isaac Lord complex is located adjacent to the Ipswich Wet Dock (Fig. 2), on land that was reclaimed from the inter-tidal zone of the River Orwell in the post-medieval period. Ground level slopes gently downwards from north to south and is at approximately 3.7m OD in the centre of the site.



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Figure 2. Location map (detail) showing the monitored building (red) and the extent of the Isaac Lord complex (blue)

Note that on Figure 2 the monitored building is labelled 'No. 8', but it seems to be known generally as part of No. 7 Wherry Lane.

3. Historical background

The Isaac Lord complex is an exceptional group of historic buildings that has been described by English Heritage as ‘the last surviving example of a 15th to 17th-century Ipswich merchant’s house with warehouses at the rear opening directly on the dock front, where merchandise was unshipped, stored and distributed wholesale or retail in the shop on the street front’ (www.imagesofengland.org.uk). Its principal buildings are described below and located on Figure 3.

80 Fore Street: the timber-framed Merchant’s House (Fig. 3; A) forms the western half of the domestic range and dates to the late 15th century (Listed Grade 1)

80a Fore Street: this cross wing of the Merchant’s House (Fig. 3; B) forms the eastern half of the domestic range and was added in the 17th century (Listed Grade 1)

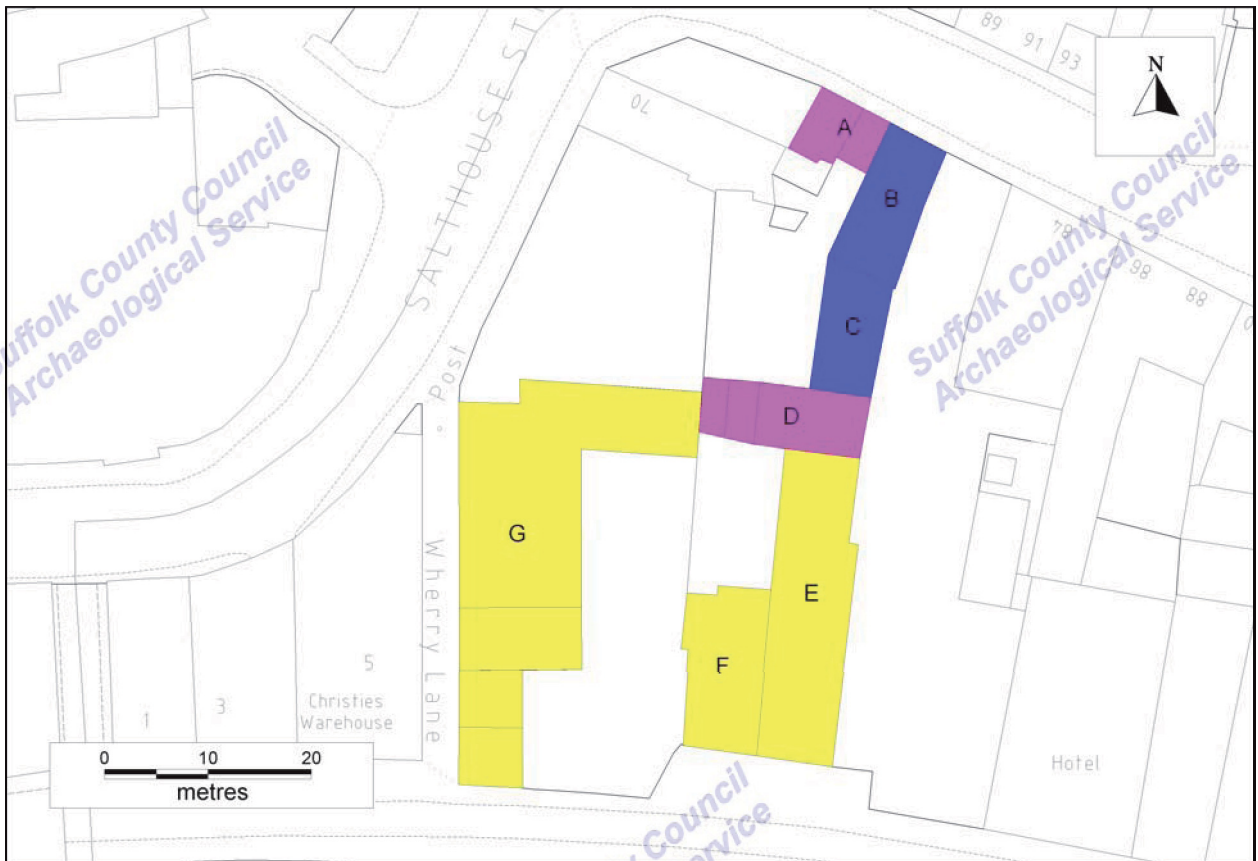
The Sale Room: a two-storey, timber-framed warehouse wing (Fig. 3; C) extending south from the rear of the Merchant’s House. It is thought that its name derives from its use as a regional centre for the sale and export of cloth (Listed Grade 1)

The Crossway: a three-storey, timber-framed warehouse range (Fig. 3; D) built in the 16th century (Listed Grade 2*)

Malting Range: this brick and timber-framed building (Fig. 3; E) extends south from the east end of the Crossway and was purpose-built as a malting in the late 17th- or 18th century (Listed Grade 2*)

Kiln block: this 18th-century brick building on the west side of the Malting Range (Fig. 3; F) houses the malting kiln (Listed Grade 2*)

1–7 Wherry Lane: this L-shaped range of warehouses on the west side of the complex (Fig 3; G) was built in the 18th century (Listed Grade 2)



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Figure 3. Plan of the Isaac Lord complex showing building ranges and their dates

Key to Figure 3: A = 80 Fore Street; B = 80a Fore Street; C = the Sale Room; D = the Crossway; E = malting range; F = the kiln block; G = 1-7 Wherry Lane (warehousing); purple = late 15th- to 16th century; blue = 17th century; yellow = 18th century

The buildings that make up the Isaac Lord complex can be identified on early maps (Figs. 4 and 5). Ogilby's map of 1674 (Fig. 4) is not an accurate representation but seems to show the Merchant's House and associated warehouse (blocks A, B and C on Fig. 3) fronting on St Clements Street (now Fore Street) but the southern half of the site is shown largely as open land sub-divided by boundary walls. In comparison, Pennington's map of 1778 (Fig. 5) shows the warehousing and malting range (blocks E, F and G on Fig. 3) that were constructed during the 18th century.



Figure 4. Extract from Ogilby's map of 1674 showing the approximate extent of the Isaac Lord complex (red)



Figure 5. Extract from Pennington's map of 1778 showing the approximate extent of the Isaac Lord complex (red)

4. Methodology

The archaeological monitoring took place on 30 April 2009 and was conducted generally in accordance with a Brief and Specification written by Keith Wade of SCCAS Conservation Team (Wade, 2007; Appendix 1).

Prior to the monitoring a number of internal walls, a brick floor and underlying soil deposits (assumed to be the make-up for the brick floor) had been removed, partially exposing earlier structural remains and horizontal strata. These structures and deposits are at approximately 0.30m below the surface of the former floor, this being the formation level for the new floor.

The structural remains were exposed fully by the monitoring archaeologist using hand tools. The horizontal strata were not exposed fully, being masked partially by the remains of the soil make-up for the former floor.

The structural remains and partially exposed horizontal strata were planned at a scale of 1:20 and recorded using a unique sequence of 'context numbers' in the range 0001–0022. Written records (soil and masonry descriptions) were made on the planning sheets and a photographic record was compiled using high resolution digital images.

After completion of the fieldwork a Microsoft Access database of the archaeological features and deposits was made, the archaeological plans were digitised for inclusion in this report and the digital images were catalogued (Appendix 2).

5. Results

5.1 General summary

The results of the archaeological monitoring are summarised in Table 1 and significant deposits and features are shown graphically in Figure 6.

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
0001	Deposit	Soft, mid grey sandy silt containing occasional small to medium fragments of pottery and clay pipes, and frequent charcoal fragments. This deposit was seen only in a localised area adjacent to structure 0004. It is largely sealed by deposit 0002 and its extent and function are unknown.	External deposit of unknown function
0002	Deposit	Compact, mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent pebbles. It seals all other archaeological deposits and structures and extends site-wide.	Internal dump / make-up for former floor of the standing building
0003	Fill	Compact, dark grey sandy silt, with frequent charcoal, brick, tile and cobbles, and moderate mortar flecks. It is discrete within structure 0004, but of unknown depth.	Fill / consolidation deposit within structure 0004
0004	Structure	This is a square structure with an external width of 2.80m and walls 0.50m thick built of red bricks (230 x 110 x 65mm) bonded with hard, white mortar. Its internal corners are braced with triangular blocks of brickwork. The depth of the structure is unknown but it is at least 4 brick courses deep. It includes two small, rectangular brick projections on its south side.	Possible base of malting oven
0005	Cut	Square cut with vertical sides, 2.80m wide and at least 0.30m deep.	Construction cut for structure 0004
0006	Fill	Loose, light grey sandy silt and crushed coal (50:50), containing frequent medium-large fragments of brick & tile.	Fill of brick-lined pit 0007/0008
0007	Structure	This is a rectangular brick structure, 1.94m EW x >0.70m NS x unknown depth. The walls are stretcher-built of red bricks (250 x 120 x 52mm) bonded with a degraded brownish yellow sandy mortar. There is brick rubble packing behind the wall on the south side of the structure.	Brick lining of pit 0008. Possibly a cess-pit or storage tank
0008	Cut	Rectangular cut with vertical sides, at least 1.94m wide, and of unknown depth.	Construction cut for brick lining 0007
0009	Masonry	An L-shaped, red brick wall 0.32m wide on a 0.46m wide brick foundation; recently demolished.	Partition walls at the east end of the standing building
0010	Cut	No detailed record	Construction cut for foundation 0009
0011	Masonry	Linear E-W foundation, >1.60m long x 0.30m wide x unknown depth, with a possible return to the north at its east end. It is constructed of brick fragments bonded with friable, light yellowish brown mortar. It has probably been truncated by cut 0008 at its east end	Crude foundation
0012	Masonry	Linear N-S foundation, >0.24m long x 0.34m wide x unknown depth; articulates with 0011, same method of construction	Crude foundation
0013	Cut	No detailed record	Construction cut for foundations 0011 and 0012
0014	Masonry	Linear N-S foundation, >4.60m long x 0.40m wide x unknown depth (at least two courses); built of soft, unfrogged red bricks measuring 230 x 106 x 58mm bonded with friable light yellowish brown mortar with freq lime flecks; each course consists of a row of headers and a row of on-edge stretchers. It is removed to the south by the construction cut for the foundation of the standing building.	Brick foundation
0015	Cut	No detailed record	Construction cut for foundation 0014
0016	Masonry	This is a layer of brick fragments (mostly half-bats, 56mm thick) laid in rows on a bed of pale grey mortar. It has been removed to the north by the construction cut for the foundation of the standing building.	Brick floor associated with foundation 0018

Context	Type	Description	Interpretation
0017	Masonry	Linear N-S foundation, >0.90m long x 0.40m wide x unknown depth, built of red bricks (230 x 108 x 50mm) bonded with pale grey mortar with frequent lime flecks. It has been removed to the north by the construction cut for the foundation of the standing building	Brick foundation
0018	Masonry	Linear E-W foundation, >3.70m long x 0.26m wide x unknown depth, built of red bricks (230 x 110 x 50mm) bonded with pale grey mortar with freq lime flecks. It has been removed to the west by the construction cut for a modern concrete foundation.	Brick foundation
0019	Cut	No detailed record	Construction cut for 0017
0020	Cut	No detailed record	Construction cut for 0018
0021	Deposit	A layer of friable, light grey/white lime or decayed mortar, of unknown thickness. Its extent is unknown, it being mostly sealed by deposit 0002.	Probably an area where lime or mortar was prepared
0022	Deposit	A layer of fine to medium pebbles (of unknown thickness) with a compacted surface. Its extent is unknown, it being mostly sealed by deposit 0002	Probable external surface

Table 1. Summary of archaeological deposits and features

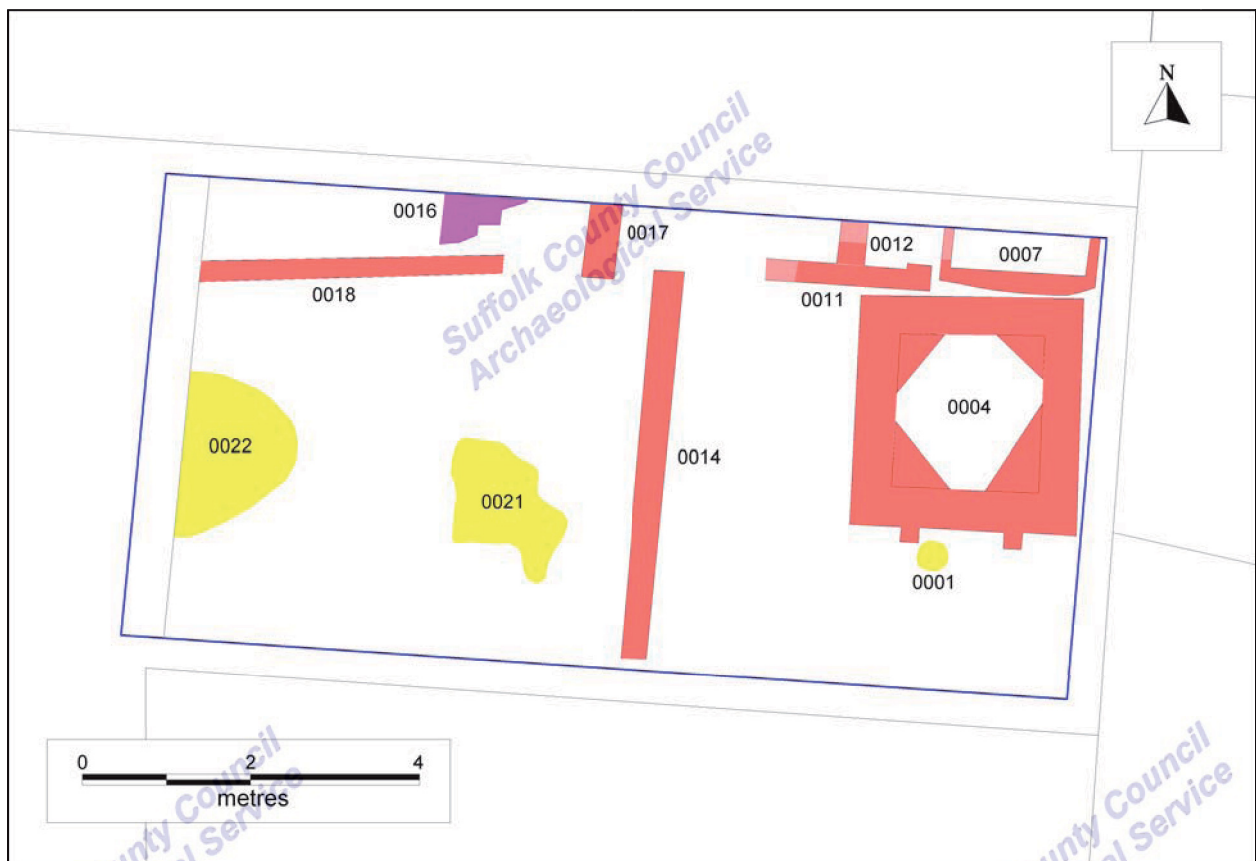


Figure 6. Plan of archaeological deposits and features

Key to Figure 6: Red = masonry (found); pink = masonry (conjectured); purple = floor; yellow = horizontal deposits

5.2 Discussion of the stratigraphic evidence

Generally it is not possible to establish a construction sequence for the masonry remains but it seems likely that several building phases are represented. Due to the site conditions it was not possible to establish in most cases if the foundations had been truncated by later pitting or building activity, so their full extents are not known. Clearly they pre-date the standing building, and their brick dimensions indicate that they are of post-medieval date; they are likely to have been built in the 17th- or early 18th centuries.

The foundations are fairly insubstantial and are thought not to have been parts of major structures – outbuildings or boundary/garden walls seem more likely interpretations. The brick floor 0016 seems to have been associated with wall foundation 0018, in so much as its bedding mortar abutted the wall. As can be seen on Figure 7 the floor was not exposed fully, being sealed to the west by make-up layer 0002 for the recently removed floor of the standing building.



Figure 7. Foundation 0017 (to the right), foundation 0018 (in the foreground) and floor 0016, looking northeast (0.5m scale)

0004 is interpreted provisionally as the base of a malting kiln or similar structure, which seems likely given the history of malting on the site. Its massive construction was clearly designed to be load-bearing and as such it could have supported a chimney or flue, or the vaulting for the floor of a drying room above. If the interpretation is correct then the projections on the south side of the structure would indicate the location of the stoke-hole (Fig. 8).



Figure 8. View of structure 0004, looking north. The upstanding brickwork to the left of the photographic scale is part of the foundation for partition wall 0009 (1m scale)

6. Finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from two contexts, as shown in the table below:

Context	Pottery		Ceramic tobacco pipe		Spot date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0001	2	58	4	68	Second half of 17th C
0002	2	238	1	14	Second half of 17th C
Total	4	296	5	82	

Table 2. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

Four fragments of pottery were recovered from the monitoring (0.0296kg). A single sherd of Yellow glazed Border ware, probably a pipkin (1550–1700) and a fragment of a tin-glazed earthenware bowl with blue and white decoration dating to the 17th century were collected from unspecified external deposit 0001. The base of a Frechen German stoneware jug dating to the late 17th century was identified in deposit 0002, with a fragment of a blue and white tin-glazed ware dish that is likely to be of a similar date.

6.3 Clay tobacco pipes

Five clay tobacco pipe bowls were collected from both contexts. Four bowls from 0001 have bulbous rims that are rouletted or lined, and sub-circular to sub-oval flat bases. These date to the second half of the 17th century, probably c. 1660–1680. A fifth bowl recovered from the overlying deposit 0002 has similar characteristics and is of the same date.

6.4 Discussion of the finds evidence

The small quantity of post-medieval pottery and clay pipe recovered from the monitoring provides some dating evidence for the deposits recorded on the site.

7. Conclusions and significance of the results

The archaeological monitoring has revealed the brick foundations of buildings and structures that pre-date the existing 18th-century building, and some external deposits that include a probable yard surface. The foundations are fairly insubstantial and probably supported boundary walls or outbuildings. These findings are consistent with the evidence of Ogilby's map of 1674 (Fig. 4), which does not seem to show any major buildings in this part of the site. The identification of a possible malting kiln is of particular interest, given what is known of the history and development of the site.

These results are considered to be of local significance. However, in view of the difficulty in interpreting the remains further analysis or reporting is not considered appropriate. It is recommended that this document should be disseminated as a 'grey literature' report *via* the OASIS online archaeological database and that a summary of the results should be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Digital archive: SCCAS Ipswich

Finds archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds/Parish Box/H/80/4

9. Acknowledgements and list of contributors

The project was commissioned and funded by Mr. Aidan Coughlan, the owner of the Isaac Lord complex.

It was directed by Kieron Heard and managed by John Newman. Kieron Heard and Jezz Meredith conducted the fieldwork (SCCAS, Field Team).

Rebekah Pressler processed the finds and Richenda Goffin examined and reported on the finds (SCCAS, Finds Team).

10. Bibliography

Sommers, M., 2008, *Watching brief record: Isaac Lord Warehouse Complex*, SCCAS (unpubl)

Wade, K., 2007, *Brief and Specification for archaeological monitoring: Ex Isaac Lords, 80-80a Fore Street / 1-7 Wherry Lane, Ipswich*, SCCAS (unpubl)

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of SCCAS Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors will determine the need for further work 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.

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

EX ISAAC LORDS, 80-80A FORE STREET / 1-7 WHERRY LANE, IPSWICH

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning consent (IP/06/00877/FUL & IP/06/00878/LBC) has been granted for changes of use, external and internal alterations and extensions to the ex Isaac Lord's premises (1-7 Wherry Lane and 80-80a Fore Street), Ipswich.
- 1.2 The planning consent is conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. As ground disturbance and alterations to the buildings is very limited, recording of any archaeological evidence, which would be otherwise damaged or destroyed, can be adequately delivered by a monitoring of the building contractors' works.
- 1.3 The Isaac Lord's complex "is possibly the last surviving example of a 16th-17th century Ipswich Merchant's House with warehouses at the rear opening directly on to the dock front, where merchandise was unshipped, stored and distributed wholesale or sold retail in the shop on the street front" (DCMS Listing Description).
- 1.4 The sequence of buildings has been well studied (see Fig. 1) and comprises the original Merchant's House (ranges 1 and 2) of late 16th and early 17th century date, on the Fore Street frontage (80 and 80a Fore Street) with warehouse ranges of the same two phase construction behind (ranges 3 and 4).

To the rear of these (on land reclaimed from the inter-tidal zone in the late 17th century, is a complex of 18th century buildings which all relate to its new use as a maltings at that time (ranges 5-11).

2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for the late medieval/early post medieval occupation of the site.
- 2.3 Various minor ground disturbance is proposed which should be observed during the building contractors' activities.

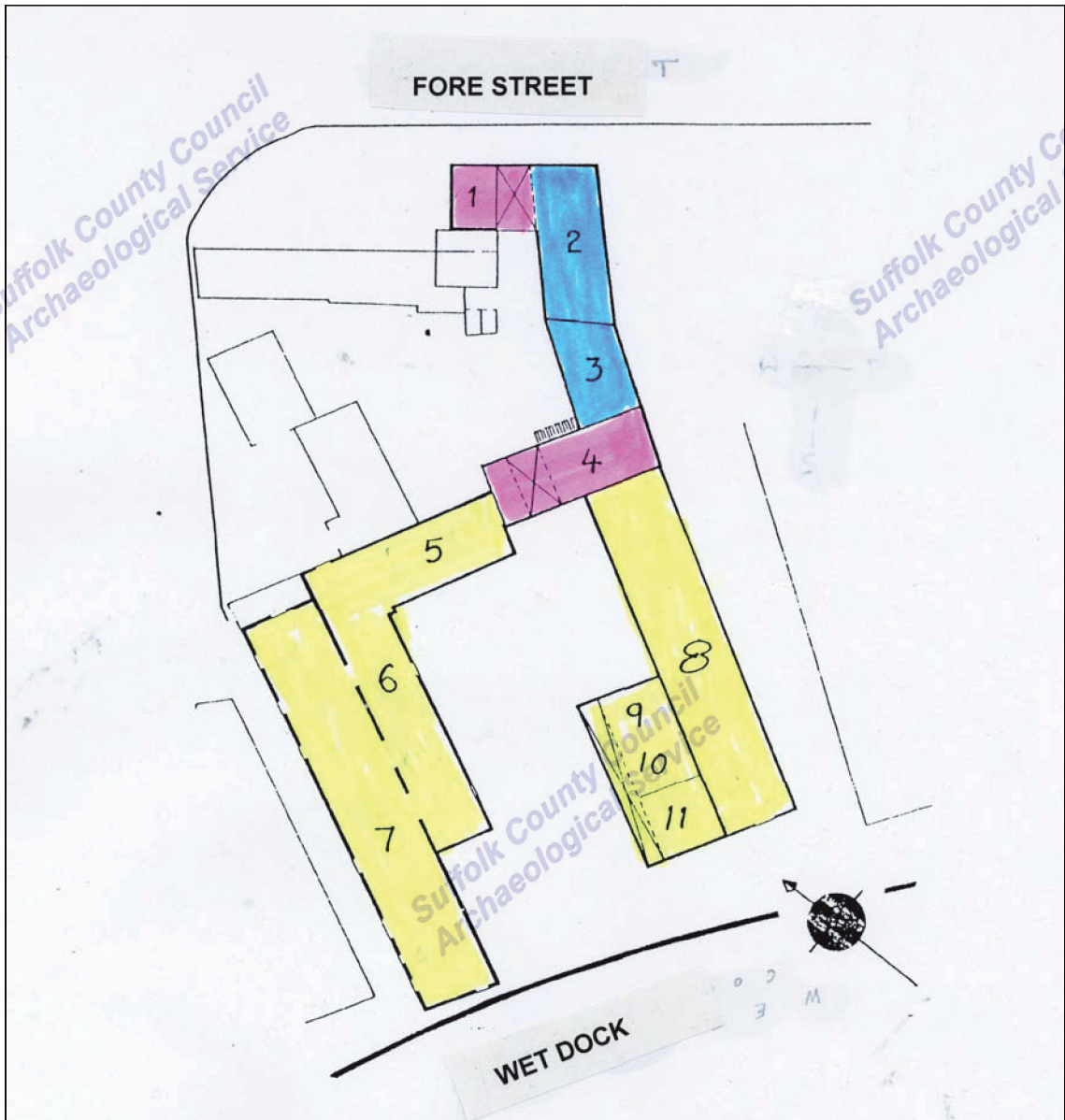
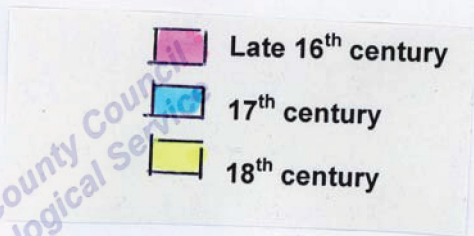


Figure 1 Plan of site as existing showing location of ranges referred to in text



3. Arrangements for Monitoring

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

4. Specification

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

4.8 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

5. Report Requirements

5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Sites and Monuments Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.

5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.

5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets should be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Environment and Transport Department
Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 12 June 2007

Reference: /Ex Isaac Lords

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

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

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Appendix 2 Digital image index

Image	Description	Scale	Direction
001	Structure 0004 and wall/foundation 0009 (natural light)	1m	NNW
002	Structure 0004 and wall/foundation 0009 (flash light)	1m	NNW
003	Structure 0004 and wall/foundation 0009 (natural light)	1m	ESE
004	Structure 0004 and wall/foundation 0009 (flash light)	1m	ESE
005	Structure 0007 (flash light)	0.5m	E
006	Structure 0007 (natural light)	0.5m	E
007	Foundation 0014 (natural light)	0.5m	SW
008	Foundation 0014 (flash light)	0.5m	SW
009	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018 (flash light)	0.5m	N
010	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018 (natural light)	0.5m	N
011	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018 (natural light)	0.5m	NW
012	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018 (flash light)	0.5m	NW
013	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018 (flash light)	0.5m	NE
014	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018 (natural light)	0.5m	NE
015	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018, wider angle (flash light)	n/a	NW
016	Floor 0016, foundation 0017 and foundation 0018, wider angle (natural light)	n/a	NW
017	Interior view of the east end of the standing building, showing structure 0004	n/a	E
018	Interior view of east end of standing building, showing structure 0004 (natural light)	n/a	E
019	Detail of SE corner of structure 0004, and wall 0009	n/a	E
020	View of the west elevation of the Sale Room	n/a	E
021	View of the north elevation of the Crossway	n/a	S
022	View of the north elevation of 8 Wherry Lane (the standing building)	n/a	SSE
023	View of the south elevation of 8 Wherry Lane (the standing building)	n/a	NNW
024	Interior view of the west end of the standing building, showing foundation 0018	n/a	W

Appendix 3 Contents of the stratigraphic archive

Type	Quantity	Format
Planning sheets	2	300 x 420mm drawing film
Digital images	24	3008 x 2000 pixel .jpg
Digital image register sheets	1	A4 paper
Microsoft Access stratigraphic database	1	digital database
This monitoring report (SCCAS report no. 2009/164)	1	A4 wire-bound