

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT**

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SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/011

**61 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds  
BSE 342**

E. Muldowney  
© January 2010  
[www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology](http://www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology)

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Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport  
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX.

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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/ 08/1587

**Date of Fieldwork:** 20th to 21st January 2010

**Grid Reference:** TL 853 638

**Funding Body:** Mrs A. Sands

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr. Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Liz Muldowney

**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-71338

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

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### Disclaimer

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## Summary

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land at 61 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds in advance of the construction of a conservatory. A series of archaeological layers and features were encountered during the site stripping for the concrete base. Late post-medieval and modern intrusions associated with the property had caused significant disturbance within the yard area. Few datable artefacts were recovered from the deposits, and no feature was entirely contained within the development area. No environmental samples were taken.

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## 1. Introduction

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out at 61 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds on the 20th and 21st January 2010 during the mechanical and hand excavation of the foundation slab construction cut for a conservatory. The work was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This document is included as Appendix 1. Funding was provided by the homeowner Mrs A. Sands.

## 2. Geology and topography

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The site lies at TL 853 638 within a narrow gated yard on the south side of the house on the west side of Whiting Street (Fig 1). The yard was bounded to the north by the house and on the west, south and east sides by high walls. The walls closest to the road frontage had been relatively recently constructed and were partly built of breeze blocks. Elsewhere the walls were constructed of a mix of roughly coursed brick with small amounts of flint and limestone fragments. The development area measured 35.8m<sup>2</sup> in total area, and the foundation slab covered an area measuring 25.8m<sup>2</sup> centrally positioned within the plot (Fig. 1).

Whiting Street is within the southern part of the medieval town of Bury St. Edmunds leading to the south from Churchgate Street. The natural geological horizon was not encountered within the development area.

## 3. Archaeological and historical background

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The site lies in an area of archaeological importance within the heart of the medieval town. The house at 61 Whiting Street is a grade II listed building of special architectural and historic interest that dates from the 14th century (Listed building 467792), therefore there is high potential for encountering medieval remains in this location.

The Historic Environment Record (HER) shows a significant number of medieval sites and finds within the vicinity of the site at 61 Whiting Street. These included religious foundations, domestic and industrial sites. Some prehistoric occupation is indicated by

pottery recovered from soil trapped below the medieval town bank to the west of the development area. Post-medieval use of the area was intensive and evidence for it has been found during most archaeological interventions in the area. A summary of the HER information for the area surrounding the site is included in Table 1 below, and the location of the references is shown on Figure 1.

Reference	Type	Form	Date	Description
BSE 018	Unknown	Chapel	Medieval	Supposed to be the site of Our Lady's Chapel
BSE 029	Findspot	Artefacts	Medieval	Reference to 11th to 15th century pottery recovered from pit and cellar
BSE 066	Documentary reference	Gate	Medieval	Site of the town's West Gate, shown on 18th century map
BSE 101	Documentary reference	Buildings	Medieval	15th to 16th century religious College of St Jesus. The exact location of the buildings is uncertain
BSE 135	Evaluation	Pits etc.	Medieval; post-medieval	Evaluation at Batt House, found some pits and features
BSE 150	Evaluation	Features	Medieval, post-medieval	Domestic assemblages recovered from postholes, pits and a possible cellar
BSE 166	Monitoring	Wall	Undated	East to west oriented flint and mortar wall seen in foundation trenches
BSE 179	Monitoring	Finds	Bronze Age	Four sherds of pottery and burnt flint in soil below town bank
BSE 181	Evaluation	Finds	Prehistoric	Pottery and flint recovered from soil below town bank
BSE 185	Unknown	Shaft	Undated	Part of a capped ventilation shaft in Cottage Garden, believed to have been associated with chalk tunnels from the lime industry
BSE 189	Monitoring	Pits	Undated	Two pits were found on the site of an old snuff factory
BSE 197	Monitoring	Structure	Medieval	Footings of a small medieval building recorded on site at 50 Churchgate Street
BSE 200	Excavation	Features	Medieval, post-medieval	Post-built structure, cess pits and ovens as well as features associated with the post-medieval maltings were recorded
BSE 209	Monitoring	Pit	Medieval	One large late medieval pit and a modern well
BSE 214	Monitoring	Pits etc.	Medieval	About 13 medieval pits and a well backfilled with domestic refuse in the 16th to 17th centuries was recorded at 40 College Street
BSE 217	Unknown	Unknown	Unknown	No information attached

Table 1. HER references in vicinity of the development area



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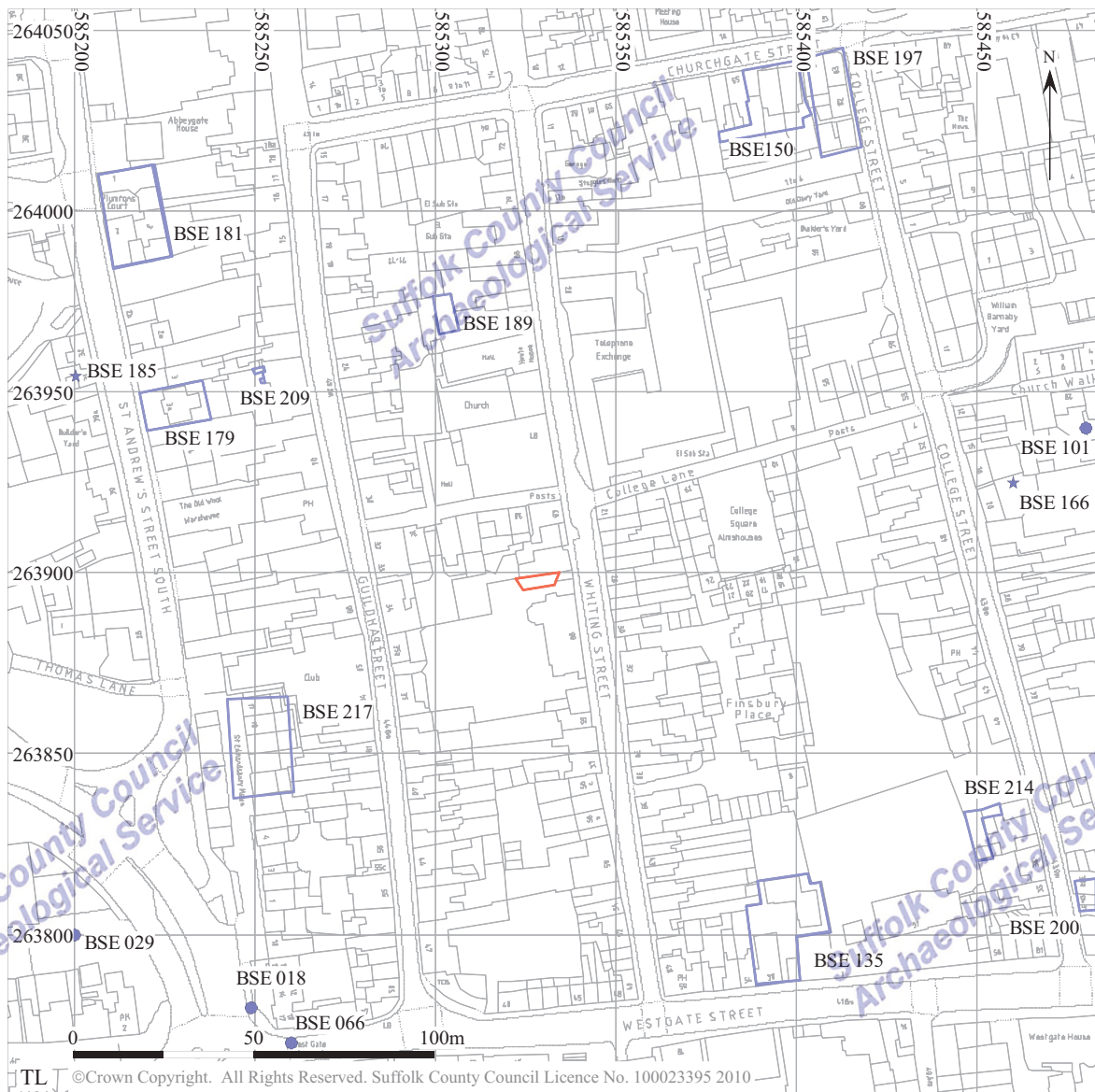
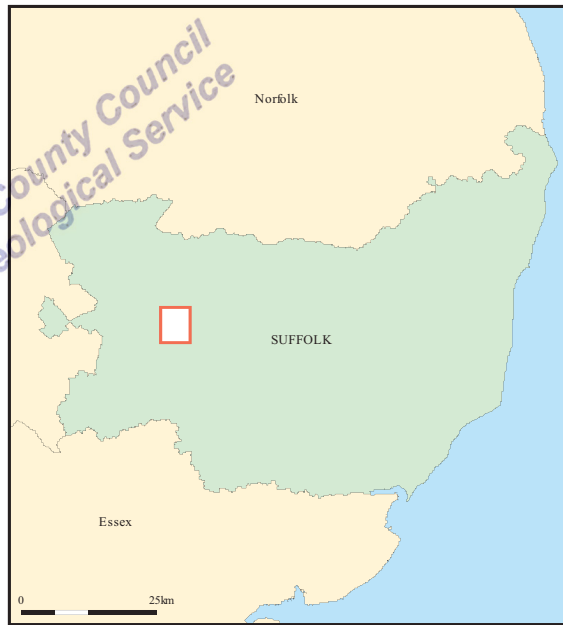


Figure 1. Location map, site outlined in red, HER references in blue

## 4. Methodology

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The monitoring was carried out in accordance with a brief and specification provided by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team). This required the continuous monitoring of the excavation of the cut for the foundation slab. It was excavated by a 1.1 tonne tracked 360 degree excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The location of the excavated area and features were located by tape in relation to current OS mapping data.

All features and layers seen in the base of the construction cut were recorded in plan. Relationships between features were partially explored to establish the sequence of activity, but no features were excavated. All recording was carried out in accordance with SCCAS guidelines. All records were created using SCCAS proformas and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits as high resolution (7 megapixel) digital photographs.

All finds that were not obviously modern were retained for inspection, and no environmental samples were taken.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

Archaeological deposits and features were observed across the whole of the development area. However, there had been significant disturbance from late post-medieval and modern services and features associated with the present structure. This was particularly apparent on the northern half of the development area, closest to the house (Fig. 2).

The horizon as planned during the monitoring represents the level required for the proposed development. It was not the top of the archaeological horizon which was approximately 0.2 to 0.3m higher than that planned. The layers sealing the archaeology were not clearly observed during the monitoring because of the construction methodology. However, it seemed that below the modern garden soil and yard surfaces were layers of levelling or make-up material incorporating building debris.



No features or layers were excavated within the development area, however, stratigraphic relationships were explored at the exposed horizon. The features and layers will be described in stratigraphic sequence as understood on this basis. Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix 2.

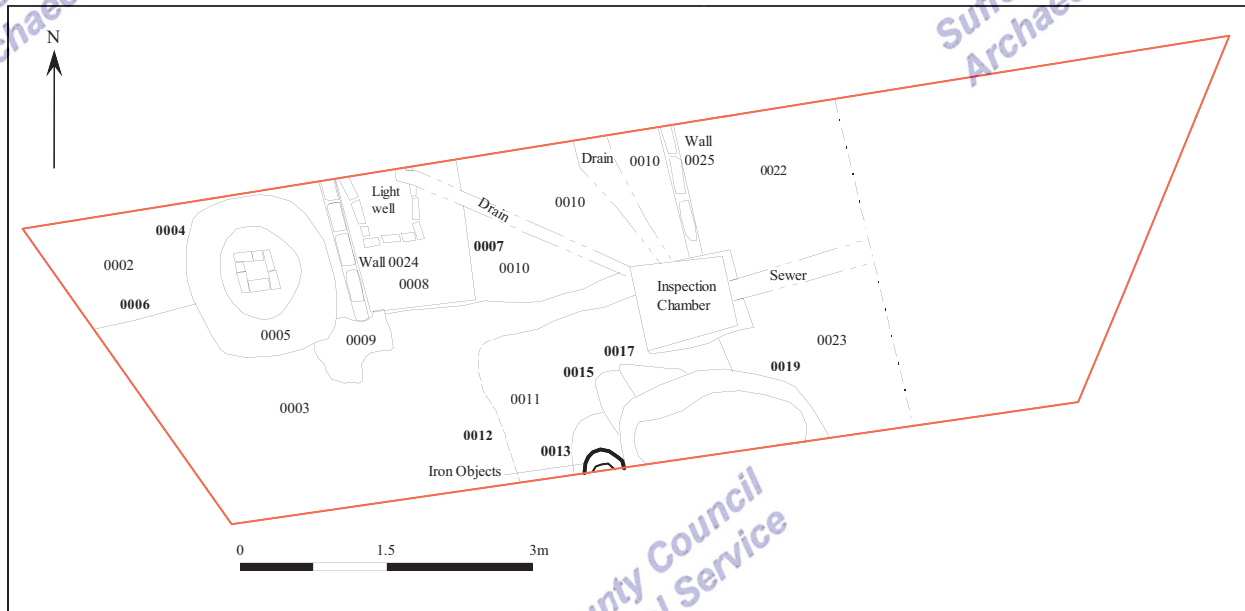


Figure 2. Site plan

## 5.2 Stratigraphic sequence (Fig. 2)

Layer 0002 was stratigraphically early within the sequence. It was located in the north-west corner of the development area. It covered an area of approximately 1.5m by 1m. It was a mid reddish brown friable clay sand with moderate charcoal flecks and frequent chalk flecks. This layer was cut to the south by feature 0006 and truncated on the east side by soakaway construction pit 0004.

Feature 0006 cut layer 0002. It was 5.5m+ in length and 1.7m+ in width. Fill 0003 was recorded within it at the exposed horizon. It was a light yellowy brown friable clay sand with frequent chalk flecks, occasional ceramic building material flecks and occasional charcoal flecks. A single post-medieval roof tile was recovered from the deposit. It was below chalk patch 0009, below layer 0010 and cut by construction cut 0012. The fill was similar to, although lighter than, layer 0023 to the east but had significantly less stone visible where recorded.

Layer 0022 was recorded at the north-east side of the development area. It was a dark orangey grey friable silty clay with moderate chalk flecks, moderate ceramic building material fragments and occasional flint fragments. It was very similar to layer 0023 to

the south and may have been contiguous, but the two were separated by a sewer pipe. This deposit either butted up against or was cut by a north to south oriented brick-built wall 0025.

Layer 0023 was recorded at the south-east side of the development area. It was very similar in appearance to layer 0022 and may have been part of the same layer. It was partially truncated by pit 0019 and was possibly cut by construction cut 0012, however, the relationship between the two was partially obscured by the drain inspection chamber.

Chalk layer 0009 overlay fill 0003. It was a relatively small patch of chalk measuring 0.75m by 0.5m in area. It was truncated to the north by the soakaway construction pit 0004 and the lightwell construction pit 0007 and may have been below wall fragment 0024 but it was not clear in plan.

Construction cut 0012 cut into deposit 0003. It was sub-rectangular in plan measuring 2.5m in length and 1.3m+ in width. To the south it extended to the yard wall. The fill recorded within it (0011) was composed of yellowish white chalk with some mid yellowy brown silty clay. It was truncated to the south by a sequence of pits and at the north-east corner by the drain inspection chamber. It may have been part of a surface, (possibly internal), as it would not have been robust enough to survive the elements.

Pit 0013 cut fill 0011 in cut 0012. It was probably oval in plan although it had been largely truncated. It measured 0.5m+ in length and 0.45m+ in width. The fill 0014 was light whitish grey friable clay silt with abundant chalk flecks and moderate charcoal flecks. Two iron artefacts were noted in the fill (Plate 1). These were probably originally circular although had been seemingly truncated by the yard wall. The artefacts appeared to be nested, the larger outer one being 0.45m in diameter and the inner one being 0.25m in diameter. Exploration of the edge of the outer artefact indicated that it had a curved upper profile and may have been bowl shaped. However, this was a cursory examination and their full form remains uncertain.



Plate 1. Two iron artefacts in pit 0013, scale is a 30cm ruler

Pit 0015 cut the north-east side of pit 0013. It was probably oval in plan but had also been largely truncated. Fill 0016 was light brownish grey clay silt with frequent chalk flecks.

Pit 0017 cut the east side of pit 0015. It was probably sub-rectangular in plan but was truncated on the south side by large pit 0019. The pit fill 0018 was mid orangey brown friable clay silt with rare chalk fragments and rare charcoal flecks.

Pit 0019 was probably oval in plan but had been truncated by the yard wall. It measured 2.15m in length and 0.8m+ in width. The pit truncated earlier smaller pit 0017. It contained two fills; lower fill 0020 was loose mid orangey brown clay silt with frequent chalk fragments and frequent ceramic building material rubble. The fill was un-compacted and peeled readily from the sides of the pit suggesting that it was of relatively recent origin. Two sherds of late post-medieval pottery were recovered from this fill, one dating from between the 18th and 20th century and the other from the 19th century onwards. Upper fill 0021 was very dark brownish grey loose clay silt with the



appearance of topsoil. A void appeared during excavation to reveal a gap beneath the wall.

Layer 0010 was located close to the main house to the west of wall 0025. It was light yellow-brown friable sandy clay with abundant fragments of tile and moderate quantities of ash mixed in. Three fragments of tile were recovered from the deposit, two of which were post-medieval in date and one of which was medieval or post-medieval. The layer was disturbed/obscured by the drains from the house. It did not continue to the east of wall 0025 and is likely to have built up against the wall. To the south it overlay deposit 0003 in feature 0006, and to the west it was cut by the construction cut for the lightwell 0007.

Soakaway construction pit 0004 was located towards the north-west corner of the development area. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.5m in diameter. The pit contained a brick-built soakaway chamber with domed upper sides (Plate 2). The pit had been backfilled with very dark brownish grey clay silt 0005 with frequent clinker, frequent charcoal flecks, moderate chalk fragments and occasional brick fragments. Drains from the property continued to feed into the chamber. It was later than the chalk layer 0009 and had been partially buried below the upper layers removed during the initial unmonitored stripping.

A lightwell had been constructed to illuminate the basement room. It was a brick-lined shaft set within a larger sub-rectangular construction cut 0007 set against the foundations of the house. It measured 1.15m by 1.25m. and also cut into chalk layer 0009. The construction pit had been backfilled with chalk fragments mixed with a small amount of light grey brown friable silty clay 0008, containing frequent ceramic building material fragments. The construction pit may have been associated with adjacent wall footing 0024.

The lower courses of brick-built wall 0024 were immediately adjacent to and parallel with the construction cut for the lightwell 0007. A slight (0.01m) gap between the two might indicate that the lightwell was cut in after the wall was constructed but before it was removed to foundation level. The wall ran north to south and butted up against the main building. It was probably contemporary with the parallel similar wall footing 0025 recorded 3.35m (11 feet) to the east. No southern return was recorded for these walls.

## 6. Finds and Environmental Evidence

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### 6.1 Introduction

Finds were recovered from three contexts and are quantified in Table 2 below.

Context	Pottery		Ceramic building material		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
0003			1	141	Post-medieval
0010			3	360	Post-medieval
0020	2	13			19th century +
Total	2	13	4	501	

Table 2. Finds quantities

### 6.2 Pottery

Two fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered from fill 0020 in pit 0019. One was a refined white earthenware bodysherd dating to the 19th century or later. The second was a fragment of plain white porcelain dating from the 18th to 20th century.

### 6.3 Ceramic building material

Four fragments of roof tile were recovered from two contexts, all of which are likely to be post-medieval in date. One tile with an ovoid peghole was from fill 0003 in feature 0006, whilst the remaining three were recovered from layer 0010.

## 7. Discussion

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The majority of the features and layers encountered are likely to be post-medieval in date. However, datable material was scarce and post-medieval and modern intrusions were extensive. It is possible that the earliest elements in the recorded sequence were of late medieval date.

The stratigraphically early layers (0002, 0022 and 0023) could have been late medieval in origin, however too little of them was observed to determine how they formed. Feature 0006, where explored, had a shallow profile and fill 0003 contained a post-medieval peg tile.

Deposit 0011 set within the seemingly steep-sided construction cut 0012, had the appearance of a chalk floor surface, composed of small fragments of crushed chalk mixed with silty clay.

The sequence of small pits 0013, 0015 and 0017 cutting into this surface were undated but clearly extended below the current yard wall predating its construction. The concentric iron objects within the earliest pit 0013 appeared to have been chopped in half by the wall, and a cursory investigation suggested that they may have been nested metal bowls, although corrosion had destroyed their surfaces.

Larger pit 0019 extended below the wall and had been loosely backfilled during the 19th century at the earliest. An arch had been incorporated into the yard wall at this point (Plate 2) presumably to strengthen it as it crossed the pit. A yard wall is shown on the 1880 1st edition OS map, which enclosed the same area and it is likely to be the same wall (Fig. 3). The latest fill 0021 was similar to the garden soil and may have been of very recent origin.



Plate 2. Arch built in yard wall to strengthen it where it crossed pit 0019

The later features including the soakaway 0004, the walls 0024 and 0025, and the lightwell 0007 were all late post-medieval in date and associated with the use of the current structure.





Figure 3. 1st edition OS map showing yard area shaded red

## 8. Conclusions and significance of the fieldwork

The lack of firm dating evidence means that few conclusions can be drawn about the deposits and features encountered during the monitoring. However, the sequence revealed does indicate that earlier medieval deposits in this area are likely to remain below these later medieval and post-medieval features. The presence of the possible surface 0011 suggests that a structure was present here. This together with the later pits 0013 to 0019 all predated the construction of the yard wall indicating that the plot boundaries have altered since their construction.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:\Arc\ALL\_site\BSE\BSE  
342 61 Whiting Street

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: Parish box

## 10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by Liz Muldowney, from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Liz Muldowney, and managed by Andrew Tester.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathon van Jennians, and the specialist finds report by Richenda Goffin. The report was checked by Richenda Goffin.

### Disclaimer

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



## Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

1

### Brief and Specification for Continuous Archaeological Recording

#### 61 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/08/1587)

*Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications*

#### 1. Background

1.1 Planning permission to erect a new conservatory at 61 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1NP (TL 853 638), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application SE/08/1587).

1.2 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological recording during all groundworks (**Please contact the developer for an accurate plan of the development**).

1.3 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record and also defined in the Replacement St Edmundsbury Borough Local Plan 2016 (Appendix B), within the medieval urban core (HER no. BSE 241). 61 Whiting Street is a Grade II Listed Building of special architectural and historic interest that dates from the fourteenth century (Listed Building 467792). There is high potential for encountering archaeological occupation deposits from the medieval period at this location. Any groundworks causing significant ground disturbance have potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory, and until confirmation has been sought by the applicant from the Local Planning Authority. The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

1.5 Before commencing work the project manager must carry out a risk assessment and liaise with the site owner, client and the Conservation Team of SCCAS (SCCAS/CT) in ensuring that all potential risks are minimised.

1.6 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.

1.7 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

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

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

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

2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.

2.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the groundworks associated with the new conservatory. All groundworks relating to the current planning permission, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

## **3. Arrangements for Monitoring**

3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by SCCAS/CT.

3.2 The developer or his contracted archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in this Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and time-table.

3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

## **4. Specification**

4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to SCCAS/CT and the contracted archaeologist to allow archaeological monitoring of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.

4.2 Opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

4.3 All archaeological features exposed must be planned at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded.

4.4 A photographic record of the work is to be made of any archaeological features, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images.

4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum.

4.6 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental

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

4.7 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with SCCAS/CT during the course of the monitoring).

4.8 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.

## 5. Report Requirements

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

5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

5.3 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

5.4 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

5.6 The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

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

5.8 An unbound copy of the assessment report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to both SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.

5.9 Following acceptance, two copies of the assessment report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT. A single hard copy should be presented to the County Historic Environment Record as well as a digital copy of the approved report.

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

5.11 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

5.12 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

5.13 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to County Historic Environment Record. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper  
Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR  
Tel. : 01284 352197  
E-mail: [jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk)  
Date: 19 August 2009 Reference: /61WhitingStreet-BuryStEdmunds2009

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

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



## Appendix 2. Context Information

Context of	Fill	Filled by	Category	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Interpretation
0002			Layer	Unknown	mid reddish brown	1.3+	0.9+	Possible layer in north-west corner of development area. Cut by 0006.
0003	0006		Fill	Unknown	light yellowy brown			Fill of 0006. Don't know what 0006 is though. Examined edge and does peel off 0002 at a sharp angle suggesting it is a cut though. A pegtile recovered from this deposit
0004	0005		Cut	Drain	Sub-circular	1.45	1.45	Sub-circular construction pit for a brick domed soakaway drain. The drain is still active and pipes led from the drain pipe on the roof and from the utility room within the house into it.
0005	0004		Fill	Drain	very dark brownish grey			Backfill of soakaway drain construction cut, around brick domed drain. Glass and 19th to 20th century pottery observed in the fill. Below material removed mechanically (not observed).
0006	0003		Cut	Unknown	Unknown	5.20+	1.95+	Possibly linear feature, appeared to cut layer 0002. Partially obscured by drains and other features associated with the house.
0007	0008		Cut	construction cut	Sub-rectangular	1.25	1.15	Construction cut for the basement lightwell. Appears to cut the chalk layer 0009 but it was not very clear.
0008	0007		Fill	construction cut	light whitish grey			Backfill of lightwell construction cut surrounding sunken brick wall.
0009			Layer	Surface	light greyish white	0.80	0.55	Small irregular patch of chalk above fill 0003, but cut by lightwell pit 0007 and soakaway pit 0004.
0010			Layer	demolition	light yellowy brown	2.15	1.85	Layer possibly associated with the construction of the light well and or an earlier part of the building. Confined on east side by the footings of a brick wall running perpendicular to the current house. Lightwell pit might be cut into it. It appears to overlie/cut into fill 0003 to the south, too disturbed to be certain. Had a pick at the edge of this chalk surface and it dived down vertically cutting into fill 0003.
0011	0012		Fill	Surface	mid yellowy brown			90% chalk mixed with a little silt.

Context of	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Interpretation
0012	0011	0011	Cut	Surface	Sub-rectangular	2.50	1.45	Relationship at surface is a bit vague. To the east its relationship to deposit 0023 is uncertain. Might be the remains of an internal surface.
0013	0014	0014	Cut	Pit	Oval	0.50	0.50	Construction cut for a chalk surface. Relationship to 0023 is uncertain, it was too disturbed by close proximity of drainage chamber to be certain. Small pit cut into surface 0011, truncated to north-east by pit 0015. Contained two concentric iron artefacts in fill 0014.
0014	0013	0013	Fill	Pit	mid whitish grey			Fill of pit 0013, contained two unidentified iron objects, cut on the south side by the yard wall. The outer feature tapered inwards as if it were a bowl of some sort. Inner artefact possibly similar.
0015	0016	0016	Cut	Pit	Oval	0.30	0.30	Possible small pit cuts similar sized feature 0013 to south-west and in turn cut by sub-square pit 0017 to the east.
0016	0015	0015	Fill	Pit	light brownish grey			Fill of small possible unexcavated pit.
0017	0018	0018	Cut	Pit	Sub-rectangular	0.55	0.30	Possible small pit. Cuts pit 0015 to the west and cut by large pit 0019 to the south.
0018	0017	0017	Fill	Pit	mid orangey brown			Undated fill of pit 0017.
0019	0020; 0021	0020; 0021	Cut	Pit	Sub-circular	2.05	0.75	Large pit underneath the yard wall. Wall had an arch built into it directly over pit, presumably to distribute the weight over a weak spot. Both fills were very loose and uncompacted. Upper fill voided and you could see down below the wall. Ceramic recovered from upper fill would suggest a 19th century date at the earliest for its backfill.
0020	0019	0019	Fill	Pit	mid orangey brown			lower of the two visible fills in this pit. Very loose, moves away from edge of cut. Doesn't feel like its been in there very long.
0021	0019	0019	Fill	Pit	very dark brown/grey			Very loose upper fill of pit. Voids appeared where you could see below the wall. Looked like garden soil. Two sherds of ?19th century pottery recovered from the fill.
0022		0022	Layer	Unknown	dark orangey brown	1.7	1.2	Similar in colour to 0003 but stonier and with more rubble content. Either cut by or butts up against brick wall footing.
0023		0023	Layer	Unknown	dark orangey brown	1.7	1.5	Could be same as layer 0022. Might be broadly similar to fill 0003. Relationship to construction cut

Context of	Fill of	Filled by	Category	Type	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Interpretation
					fragments; occasional flint fragments.			0012 is uncertain.

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