

## **ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING REPORT**

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**SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/137**

# **Land to Rear of 82 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds BSE 295**

**A Tester**  
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## HER Information

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**Planning Application No:** SE/07/1271

**Date of Fieldwork:** March-May 2010

**Grid Reference:** TL 8522 6409

**Funding Body:** Mr D Warren

**Curatorial Officer:** Dr. Jess Tipper

**Project Officer:** Andrew Tester

**Oasis Reference:** Suffolkc1-85036

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





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## Summary

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Monitoring was carried out during the demolition of a garage and the construction a basement behind 82 Guildhall Street. The excavations revealed a section of the medieval town ditch and although a complete section could not be exposed it showed that the ditch was c. 5m deep from the present ground surface. No remains of the town wall were found but the line of the wall could be traced by the extent of a terrace, which had been dug into the chalk hillside from Guildhall Street. A ditch extending from Guildhall Street is interpreted as a property boundary. The remains of a highly decorated 16th century glass vessel of Venetian style was recovered from its fill and are indicative of a wealthy household. The ditch was replaced by a two phases of boundary wall, the earliest of which was associated with a laid chalk floor on the south side and was contained within a long warehouse or industrial building in the 18th century. A sequence of three wells was identified with the last having been filled in during the 19th century. The north end of a substantial stable block, which was built during the first half of the 19th century was uncovered, which extended along the rear of 81-82 Guildhall Street. This building was later converted into garages by raising the floor by c. 1m thereby allowing vehicular access onto St Andrews Street in the 20th century.



## **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological monitoring was carried out on land on St Andrews St South (behind 82 Guildhall Street), Bury St Edmunds. The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification issued by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) on planning application SE/07/1271. This document is included as Appendix 1. Funding was provided by the developer Mr Daniel Warren. The proposal was to develop the site of two garages for use as offices including the building of a basement.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is located at TL 8522 6409 and is on fairly level ground on the crown of the hill at 49m AOD above Bury St Edmunds. St Andrews Street marks the western edge of the medieval town with this site property falling just inside. A brown silt soil overlies solid chalk in this area.

## **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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Although there was a significant Anglo-Saxon settlement at Bury St Edmunds, which was probably centred on what is now the site of the ruined monastery, the shape of the town as we know it dates from the early period following the Norman Conquest when a grid of streets was laid out surrounding the new precinct of the Benedictine Abbey that was built around the tomb of St Edmund. The site to be developed occupies land that was associated with the medieval defences that were built by Abbot Samson in the 12th century. These were recorded by the monk Jocelyn de Brakelond, and consisted of a ditch, which has been traced along St Andrews Street with a wall on top of a bank. Guildhall Street was named after the municipal building that dates from the mid 13th century and lies close to the site and Guildhall Street would originally have provided access to the town wall.

St Andrews Street ran outside the line of the medieval town ditch when it was known as Ditch Way, (Statham 1988), which was allowed to fill in from the 16th century and St Andrews Street became much wider with the properties along Guildhall Street probably

extended to the line of the demolished town wall. The line of the town wall is suggested by extant property boundaries that are set back from the road and can still be identified on the OS map of the area but are more clearly visible on the first edition Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 6). Figure 1 shows the two closest sites that have been recorded archaeologically in this area, which are BSE 179 and BSE 181. At BSE 179 a buried soil layer was identified as an ancient plough soil that was sealed beneath the upcast chalk from the excavation of the town ditch. It produced Bronze Age pottery and burnt flint. The more extensive sampling of a similar deposit at BSE 181 also produced Bronze Age pottery but included both Roman and Saxon material. On neither site was it possible to closely examine the medieval ditch nor was there evidence for the wall which has only been identified during a monitoring on Tayfen Road which is approximately half a mile from the present site, BSE 137 (Tester 1996). The site of the medieval Guildhall is also indicated, (BSE 039). A significant number of neighbouring properties are jetty type buildings, which date from the late 15th to 16th centuries.

#### **4. Methodology**

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A requirement of the monitoring was a continuous presence during the excavations. As a first stage test pits that revealed a well were dug in 2009 before the garages that occupied the site were demolished. Following the removal of the garage roof and the excavation of the floors it became evident that the rear of the property had been terraced in from Guildhall Street, which had provided the main access to a stable block associated with the Guildhall Street frontage. With the cooperation of the builders the buried stable block was uncovered and cleaned by hand. And recorded in plan: an elevation was drawn of the west facing wall, and a digital photographic record was made. The bricks of the stable were lifted and a series of trenches were dug to underpin the walls and insert a lining for the new basement. During this stage a series of wells were recorded and on the south side of the site a ditch and a flint wall and a buried chalk floor exposed. Sections were excavated by hand through the ditch and areas of the chalk floor were exposed by hand cleaning.

In the last phase of the works the area west of the line of the town wall was partly excavated and the section exposed deep into the town ditch, which was recorded and drawn. During this phase an area of soil that had been sealed beneath the town bank was sample excavated by hand.

The site was recorded using a single context numbering system which is included as Appendix 1. A digital photographic archive of the site has been recorded at a minimum density of 72 x 72 dpi. Sections and plans were drawn at a scale of either; 1:20 or 1:50.

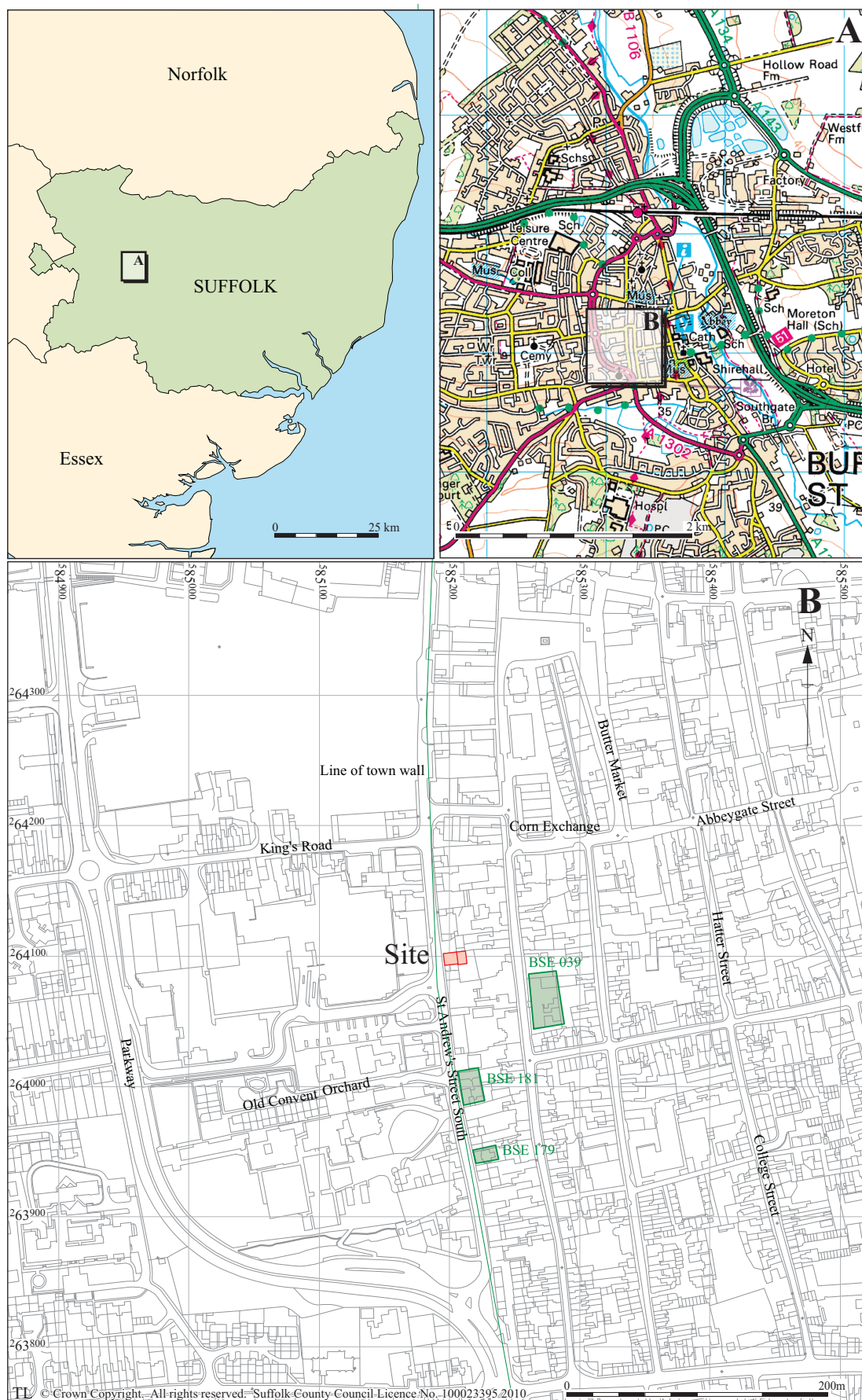


Figure 1. Site location showing Historic Environment entries mentioned in the text





Figure 2. Phase plan

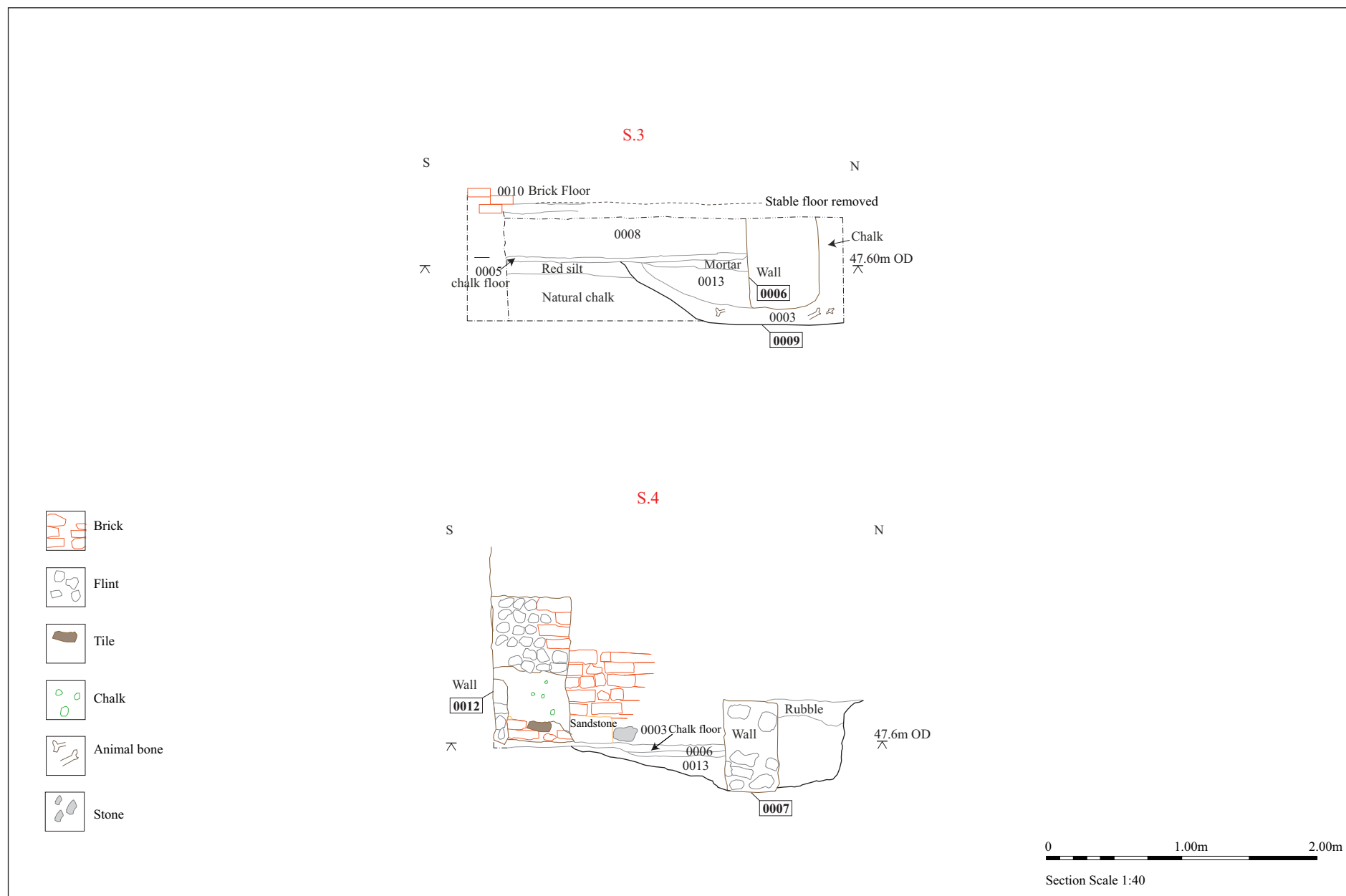


Figure 3. Illustrated sections

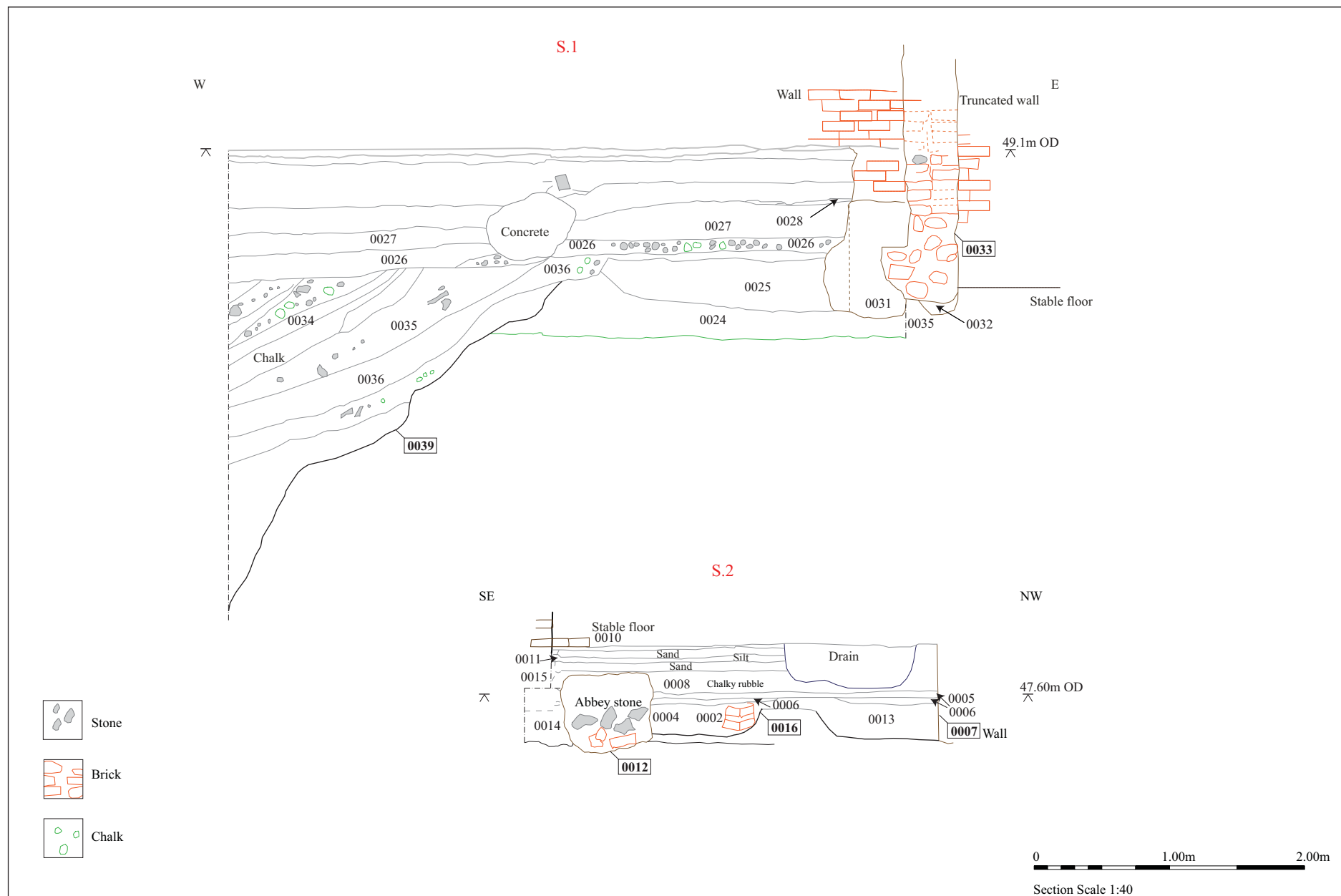


Figure 4. Illustrated sections

## 5. Results

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### Introduction

The results will be presented by period with a discussion at the end. The plates are included as Appendix 1.

### Medieval

The earliest material on the site was soil layer 0024 that was sealed beneath the bank when the medieval town ditch was excavated. A small area was exposed by machine and an area measuring 3m x 1m was excavated by hand (Fig. 2 A and Pl. 1). This homogenous brown layer produced no finds although there were small flecks of charcoal. It was directly above natural chalk although it did fill a series of parallel shallow striations into the chalk. This layer is interpreted as a medieval plough soil that was buried by the bank created when the town ditch was excavated in the 12th century.

Figure 2 Plan A, Figure 3 and plate 3 show the ditch section 0039. The most complete section of the ditch was recovered on the north side of the plot. The section did not extend to the bottom of the ditch although a separate deep footing was excavated by machine to the top of natural chalk on the edge of the property. The ditch was cut at an angle of c.45 degrees from the top of layer 0024 for about 1.2m before dropping away at a steep angle of c.70 degrees; it was traced within the excavation to a depth of 2.2m and a further hole was followed to an approximate depth of 4m (suggesting a depth of c.5m from the modern ground surface). The lowest fill of the ditch was of fine silt with occasional flecks of charcoal. Layer 0036 also contained charcoal flecks within a green crumbly fill, possibly the remains of cess or similar organic fill. Above this a grey silt layer, 0035, contained oyster shell, animal bone, (not kept) and pottery, which is dated 16th to 18th century. Above this layer was chalk and further backfilling with general rubbish. The first layer above the ditch that does not slump in to the top is 0026 and this extends as far as the line of the former town wall. This layer, and chalk layers 0027 and 0028 that were above it, are likely to be successive surfaces of the enlarged St Andrews Street.

The line of the medieval town wall was maintained as a property boundary (Statham 1988) and the line would follow that of the wall indicated on Figure 2A and Pl. 4. The

evidence from this section reveals a foundation trench, 0031 and a wall foundation 0033. Although predominantly of flint and mortar both contained occasional brick fragments indicating that neither is likely to have been part of the original wall (possibly they relate to the buildings that were demolished before the stables were built). At the south end of the property a stub of earlier wall can be seen with no foundation trench (Pl. 5). It would appear to be separate to the stable wall that was built on top of it.

### **Later medieval?**

The earliest feature post-dating the town defences was ditch 0009, which was c.1.6m wide and 0.6m deep, and aligned east-west terminating abruptly at the suggested line of the town wall, (Fig.2A). The ditch became filled with domestic debris such as animal bone and tile and was recorded in three sections (Figs. 3 and 4, sections 2, 3 and 4). The lower fill of this ditch included the base of a glass pedestal goblet of very high quality dated to the 16th century (Pl. 20), which is discussed with the finds below. Although the infilling of this ditch can be dated by finds to the post-medieval period it is probably medieval in origin, having been maintained until a wall was built to replace it.

To the north of the ditch well 0017 was cut directly into the chalk with no evidence for any superstructure. It was filled with layers of brown loam with chalk but was not excavated below the level of the new basement (the level of the water table is unknown but is likely to be at least 20m below the present ground surface based on evidence from the Cattle Market excavations (Gill 2009). No finds were recovered and there was no dating evidence from the fill. It is suggested that this was the earliest of the wells on the site. This hypothesis is based on three factors: the lack of superstructure, the lack of dateable material in the fill, such as tile and brick, and the lack of subsidence in the overlying brick, floor (suggesting that the various fills had settled).

### **Early post-medieval**

Built close to well 0017 and possibly replacing it was Well 0021 (Fig.2B and Pl. 6 and 7). It was c.95m wide and 2m in length and was unusual in being rectangular, with an apsidal south end. The western edge was supported by bricks, which were sampled and indicate the re-use of medieval bricks.

The north side was supported by a flint and mortar wall for the upper c. 0.5m but ceased when the ground became solid chalk. The chalk was located at a greater depth on the east side and the flint and mortar extended beyond the bottom of the modern

excavations for the basement. The wall was c.0.35m thick and made with small flints set in an orange/cream mortar. Only the upper 2m of fill was exposed, which revealed a capping layer of clay and sand that sealed large quantities of peg tiles, which date from the late medieval to post-medieval periods. These were in such quantities that it is possible that they represent the demolition of a roof. A similar rectangular structure was identified on the recent Cattle Market development and the structure was dated no earlier than the late 15th or early 16th century (Gill, 2009).

Ditch 0009 was replaced by a flint wall that was built in the ditch. It was constructed in two sections; the eastern length of the wall, 0007, was c.0.7m wide and this narrowed to 0.5m, 0006, to the west. The point at which the width changed had been removed by a later drain but aligned with this disturbance was an insubstantial alignment of unbonded bricks c.1.5m from the eastern wall 0002 and associated with cut 0016; these appear in Figure 2 (B), Figure 3 Section 2 and Plate 8.

On the south side of the flint wall was a chalk floor, 0005, (Pls. 9 and 10) that was laid over a bed of loose mortar (Fig.2B, Figs. 3 and 4, Sections 2-4). It was c.0.5m thick and very evenly spread and overlaid bricks 0002. From the quality of the chalk surface and the spread surface beneath this was almost certainly an internal floor associated with a building that ran off wall 0007.

### **Later post-medieval**

The next development is likely to have been a shift in the property boundary which is identified by the construction of wall 0012. The surviving evidence is largely of flint and mortar but it included some brick. Although the bricks were not complete and embedded in the mortar these appeared to be quite wide and are likely to date to the 18th or 19th century. It is noticeable that this was aligned slightly differently to the later wall that marks the present boundary.

The third and last well to be built on the site was 0040 which partially straddled the old property line of the town wall. This well had a brick surround and contained brick rubble and rusty iron in the top of the backfill. It was responsible for substantial subsidence in the floor of the stable block, which was built over the top and it is clear that it must have been infilled during the 19th century.

### **Early 19th century - 20th century**

Wall 0012 was levelled and the ground built up with the deposition of rubble layer 0008 (Fig.3 and 4, Sections 2 and 3) Further deposits of sand were spread before a floor was laid of gault bricks. Figure 2C shows a plan of the stable block, and Figure 5 an elevation of the east wall, together with plates 11-17.

It is significant that the gault bricks that make up the floor of the stable extend beneath the wall on the south side. This wall was made of brick to the level of the modern ground surface and then a wooden wall was built. It is clear from the first edition OS map, (Fig.6) that this stable range extended through the back of No.82 to 81 Guildhall Street. Although stabling continued to the north, with buildings of similar appearance, they were separated by a brick and flint wall which marks the present boundary. The excavated area represents slightly less than half of the main stable range. It was c.3.25m high to the first floor with an extra c. 0.8m of wall above the floor for a hayloft. The roof was open inside with collars supporting the roof, which can be seen in Plate 11. The building is a mixture of flint rubble with brick dressing and a pan tile roof.

A complex history of development is indicated by the east wall, (Fig. 5). The original arrangement appears to have been a stable entrance 1.5m wide, with a separate shallow arch, divided from a small window in the corner by a pillar. The pillar was subsequently removed and a wooden lintel was built into the wall. This corner window gave light into a separate room that can be distinguished in plan by marks on the floor, and by a change in the alignment of the floor bricks. The room was heated with a fire grate built into the wall (presumably there was a chimney attached to the rear of the stable block). The lowest step of a spiral staircase was visible with a central pillar at the back of the room, which must have given access to the hayloft above (Pl. 17). The room may have been for a groom with a separate tack room to the rear.

There is evidence that there were low arches above the three windows in the east wall but the openings in the hayloft were simply capped by a wall plate. The setting for the

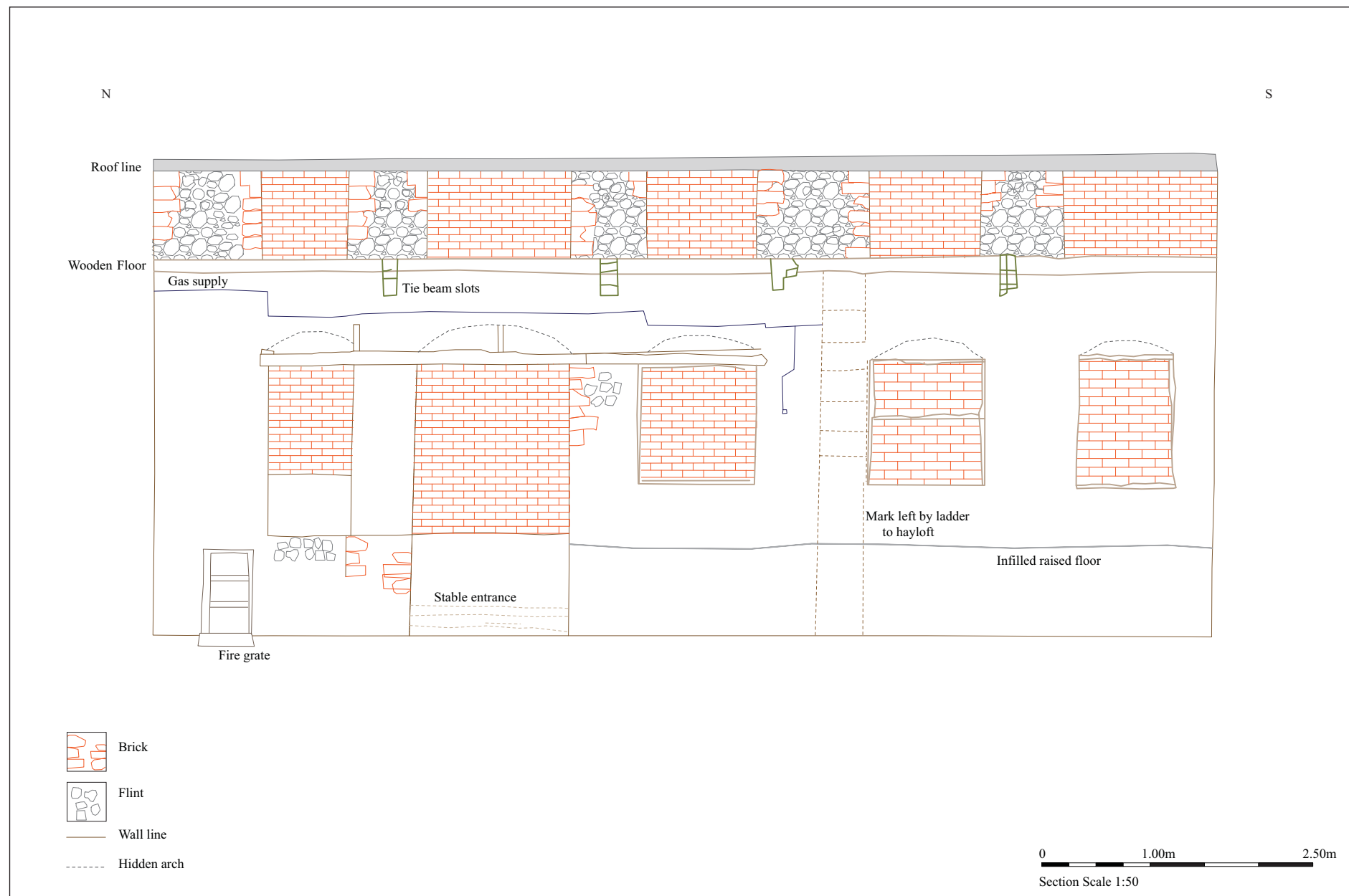


Figure 5. East elevation of stable wall





Figure 6. First edition Ordnance Survey map, c.1886, showing development area (red)

hayloft floor and the supporting tie beams can be seen against the east wall and also the remains of the fittings for a gas light below. The image of a ladder providing a second access to the hayloft along the east wall was made when the rendered surface of the wall was painted. The partial buried ladder was visible within the old garage, (Pl. 19).

The plan of the stable indicates a series of stalls on the west side divided by wooden floor plates to support partitions. There was a smaller space adjoining the possible tack room in the north-west corner. A drain ran the length of the stable. It would appear from the standing building that there was a larger entrance at the south end of the stable block facing west, which was wide enough for a carriage. On a detailed OS map of Bury St Edmunds c. 1880 (not illustrated) angled retaining walls lead from the south end of the stable block onto St Andrews Street; this is presumably on an incline that accounts for the difference in floor level between the stable floor and St Andrews Street. The level of the stable block has since been raised and a lowered doorway for vehicular access remains. The whole stable block is separated from No.82 Guildhall Street by a north-south garden wall but with access from No.81 via the main house and through the adjoining wall to the rear.

A partition wall was built on the south side, firstly with white bricks up to the level of St Andrews Street and subsequently of wood. Presumably coinciding with the sale of the property, the openings on the east wall were all bricked in and all access must then have been from St Andrews Street South. The arrangement to the present records the development in the 20th century of the motor car.

## 6. Finds

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Richenda Goffin

### Introduction

Finds were collected from 5 contexts, as shown in the table below.

| Context | Pottery |      | CBM |       | Animal bone |      | P-Med vessel glass |      | Spotdate    |
|---------|---------|------|-----|-------|-------------|------|--------------------|------|-------------|
|         | No.     | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g  | No.         | Wt/g | No.                | Wt/g |             |
| 0002    |         |      | 2   | 4232  |             |      |                    |      | 16th-17th C |
| 0003    | 2       | 17   | 19  | 5458  | 10          | 406  | 2                  | 51   | 16th-17th C |
| 0004    |         |      | 1   | 1094  |             |      |                    |      | 17th C      |
| 0024    | 1       | 3    |     |       |             |      |                    |      | Medieval?   |
| 0035    | 4       | 100  | 2   | 331   |             |      |                    |      | 16th-18th C |
| Total   | 7       | 120  | 24  | 11115 | 10          | 406  | 2                  | 51   |             |

Table 1. Finds quantities

## **Pottery**

Five fragments of pottery were recovered from the monitoring (120g). The base of a Glazed red earthenware jar or pipkin dating to c. the sixteenth to eighteenth century was present in the lower fill 0003 of the ditch, together with a wheelthrown coarseware of medieval/late medieval date. A single slightly abraded body sherd of a fine dense grey fabric with silver mica from buried soil 0024 may be a medieval ware which was produced in the Bury St Edmunds area, dating to the late 12th-14th century. Four other sherds were recovered from ditchfill 0035. They consist of an abraded fragment of Bury Coarseware (L12th-14th C), a sherd of Late medieval and transitional ware and one of a Dutch-type red earthenware (15th-17th C), and the handle of a Glazed red earthenware pipkin which has an overall date range of 16th-18th century.

## **Ceramic building material**

A total of 24 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 11.115kg was recovered from the monitoring.

The remains of two similar bricks were collected from a truncated wall (0002). They are both red-fired and made in a medium sandy fabric with cream streaks and grog lumps. Their dimensions (heights 49mm and 50mm) and fabric type suggest that they date to the early part of the post-medieval period, although one of them is wider than the standard LB2 which they resemble (Drury 165). Both bricks have a dark buff mortar with flint inclusions.

Further fragments of ceramic brick and tile were collected from the lower ditchfill 0003. Ten fragments of roofing tile were present (763g). Four pieces (272g) were made of post-medieval fabrics, mainly medium sandy with flint, but the remaining six tiles may be slightly earlier. These are characterised by being made of coarser sandier fabrics, some of which have calcareous inclusions. One also has a partially grey core, a feature which can be associated with a high or late medieval date. One slightly more unusual tile fragment has a curved external edge, which might resemble a fan-shape. It is possible that this is a wall tile, as tile-hanging on the walls of houses was a feature which first occurred in south-east England towards the end of the seventeenth century (Clifton-Taylor 1972, 279), but it is not something which is associated with East Anglian houses. A fragment of an abraded and unglazed pantile was present in 0003 dating to the 17th century or later. The remainder of the ceramic building material assemblage consists of

fragments of brick. The majority of these are made in a medium sandy fabric with red grog and cream streaks, and whose surviving measurements suggest that they date to the early post-medieval period.

### **Post-medieval vessel glass**

Description by Dr Hugh Willmott

Two fragments of a highly decorated glass pedestal goblet were recovered from ditchfill 0003 (SF1001). The remains of the rim (diameter 140mm) and a complete pedestal base (diameter 94mm) were excavated. The vessel was made in *façon de Venise style* and is decorated with alternating *vetro a fili* and *vetro a retorti* strips (Pls. 20-21). It was probably made in Antwerp and dates to around the late 16th century.

### **Animal bone**

Ten fragments of animal bone were collected from the lower ditchfill 0003. The group includes the complete metatarsus of a galliforme (probably a domestic fowl such as a capon), several immature bovine leg bones, and the distal end of a fully mature bovine tibia with cut marks at one end.

### **Discussion**

A small quantity of medieval pottery was recovered reflecting the location of the site within the confines of the medieval town. The largest element of the finds assemblage was recovered from ditch fill 0003 and consisted of pottery and ceramic building material dating to the 16th-18th century. In addition the presence of an expensive and high-status decorated glass vessel reflects the affluence of a Bury household during the late sixteenth century.

## **7. Discussion**

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It is difficult to say whether the lack of finds recovered from the buried medieval soil beneath the town bank is significant because of the modest size of the sample but there was further evidence that this was an agricultural soil from the close pattern of striations across the surface of the chalk. It is not entirely clear what these represent because standard ploughing should not create such a distinctive pattern although they are likely to be agricultural in origin. The section across the town ditch has been the most

dramatic to be seen along St Andrews Street. In particular it demonstrates the change in angle of the original cut with the ditch dropping away towards the bottom and ultimately its depth, although this could not be recorded in the section because of Health and Safety considerations. The spoil from the ditch would have been substantial and it was notable how little remained on site. It is reasonable to speculate that chalk was burned to make lime for building during the life of the Abbey and after the dissolution.

The section and photographs of the ditch reveal gravel and chalk layers that must have formed the expanded road surface after the ditch was filled in. It is perhaps noteworthy that the Warren map of Bury (Pl. 18) shows buildings apparently in the road on St Andrews Street, presumably the first encroachment on this unnecessarily wide feature.

Guildhall Street provided the only access to the site until the town ditch was infilled and the wall demolished but there is no evidence for how the space was used with the possible exception of well 0017, although likely to be medieval, it was undated. The terracing of the site may have removed evidence of building remains such as floors or hearths but it is clear that there were no substantial cess pits in this area.

The longevity of ditch 0009 as a property boundary is unknown. It may have been open and maintained over a considerable period of time. The most dateable of the finds from the redundant ditch was the glass goblet which dates from the late 16th century; given the quality of this object, however, it is at least possible that it survived for some considerable time before it was broken. The location of the site opposite the Guildhall was important as the proximity of such a prestigious building is likely to have attracted the wealthier elements of Bury St Edmunds society and the extremely fine goblet is tangible proof of this.

The suggested building sequence from the archaeology for the rear of the Guildhall Street properties is for wall 0007 to contain a chalk floored building on the south side before the boundary was shifted to the south with later wall, 0012; however, the Thomas Warren. map of Bury from 1791 (Pl. 18) indicates a continuous building occupied the space at this time.

A detailed documentary search has not been carried out but it is known that James Oakes, an important diarist of the 18th and early 19th century in Bury and also a leading

yarn merchant owned 80 -82 Guildhall Street. He built two wings to an existing house to a complimentary design by the important architect Sir John Soane in the 1780's that can still be seen (Fiske1990). Oakes probably used the warehousing behind his house for storing wool and carrying out some of the related activities such as sorting, scouring and probably combing. This was clearly a large building and represented a considerable enterprise at that point in time when manufacturing was moving from home working to factory accommodation. The building of wool combing sheds on what is now the site of Halfords and the adjoining car park, traces of which were found when the site was developed and are held in archive with the archaeological unit Shire Hall Bury, are early examples of purpose built factory accommodation.

It is quite possible that neither wall 0007 nor wall 0012 broke the roof line although it is perhaps more likely that it is the latter wall that relates to the building seen on the Warren map, which certainly extended the length of the site. It is also possible that well 0040 was contemporary with this building. The yarn industry in Bury was in terminal decline for a number of reasons but competition from the north of England where natural resources were more readily available and the advent of the French wars, which lasted the best part of 25 years, closing international markets were the most important factors. James Oaks moved out of the yarn industry altogether, becoming a wealthy local banker carrying out much of his business from offices at 81 Guildhall Street (Fiske 1990). The long shed in the rear was demolished with part of the area given over to garden facing the more substantial park to the west of St Andrews Street.

There are likely to be records for the construction of the stable block that replaced the wool warehouse, which must have occurred in the first half of the 19th century; possibly it was Henry Oakes, the son of James, who died in 1836. It has been demonstrated that the stables extended across the rear of both 81 and 82 Guildhall Street and that alterations were made, particularly the closing of access from Guildhall Street.

The buildings have hardly changed on Guildhall Street since the 18th century and James Oake's private house is now occupied by Ashton and Graham solicitors, one of several professional firms associated with this traditionally wealthy area of the town. The most dramatic changes are those on St Andrews Street and these were caused by economic and technological changes; while most of the industrial activity ceased, the need for carriages and stabling disappeared with the introduction of the motor car.

## 8. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:\Arc\ALL\_site\BSE\BSE  
BSE 295 St Andrews Street South. Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St  
Edmunds. Store Location: Parish box

## 9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

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The monitoring was carried out by Andrew Tester, David Gill and John Simms, from  
Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by and managed by Andrew Tester. Crane Begg and Ellie  
Hillam provided the graphics and the finds identification was by Richenda Goffin who  
also edited the report.

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## Appendix 1

### Selected plates referred to in the text



Plate 1. Facing south, parallel lines can be seen in the top of chalk below the soil beneath the town bank.  
The tail of the town bank can appear in the far section.



Plate 2. Facing west, buried soil can be seen sandwiched between natural chalk and the chalk cast up during the excavation of the town ditch.



Plate 3. The south facing section through part of the town ditch. The gravel layer above the ditch is the old surface of St Andrews Street.



Plate 4. South facing section of wall and the footing trench that was dug into the bank on the north side of the site. The wall perpetuates the line of the original town wall.





Plate 5. East facing section along the line of the old town wall. There is no footing trench with the flint and mortar wall, which may be the stub of the medieval wall.



Plate 6. Flint-lined well 0021 looking east.





Plate 7. Section through well 0021 looking south. The fill of the well is on the right with part of a construction trench behind that was filled with clay.



Plate 8. Detail of Section 2 (Fig. 4). Unbonded bricks 0002 can be seen sealed beneath chalk floor 0005. The edge of wall 0007 can just be seen to the right and wall 0012 to the left with bricks from the stable floor 0010 visible at the top left. The scale is 1m.





Plate 9. Chalk floor 0005 against the line of the town wall facing east with south facing wall 0007 to the right. The scale is 1m.



Plate 10. Chalk floor 0005 against wall 0007 facing south. The scale is 1m



Plate 11. South facing stable wall showing height of the stable block and the collar roof which allowed more space in the hayloft. The scale is 2m.



Plate 12. West facing stable wall showing fireplace to the left and bricked in entrance straight ahead. The scale is 2m.





Plate 13. South end of east facing stable wall with bricked in openings prominent and 'watermark' where the floor level was raised. The scale is 2m.



Plate 14. Subdividing south wall of the stable block with bricks to the level of the raised floor and a wooden partition above. The scale is 2m.



Plate 15. Looking down into the stable with floor bricks still in place. A slump in the bricks in the centre of the photograph is due to the last well on the site 0040. The scale is 2m.



Plate 16. Wooden ground beams can be seen dividing the stalling. The scale is 2m.





Plate 17. facing west, the base of the spiral staircase between the putative 'grooms' room and the 'tack' room.



Plate 18. Extract from the Warren map of Bury 1791 (north is to the right). The map shows a long building, probably wool combing sheds behind No.81 Guildhall Street fronting directly onto St Andrews Street.



Plate 19. Trial hole excavated in 2009. The ladder to the hayloft appears to the left of the frame.

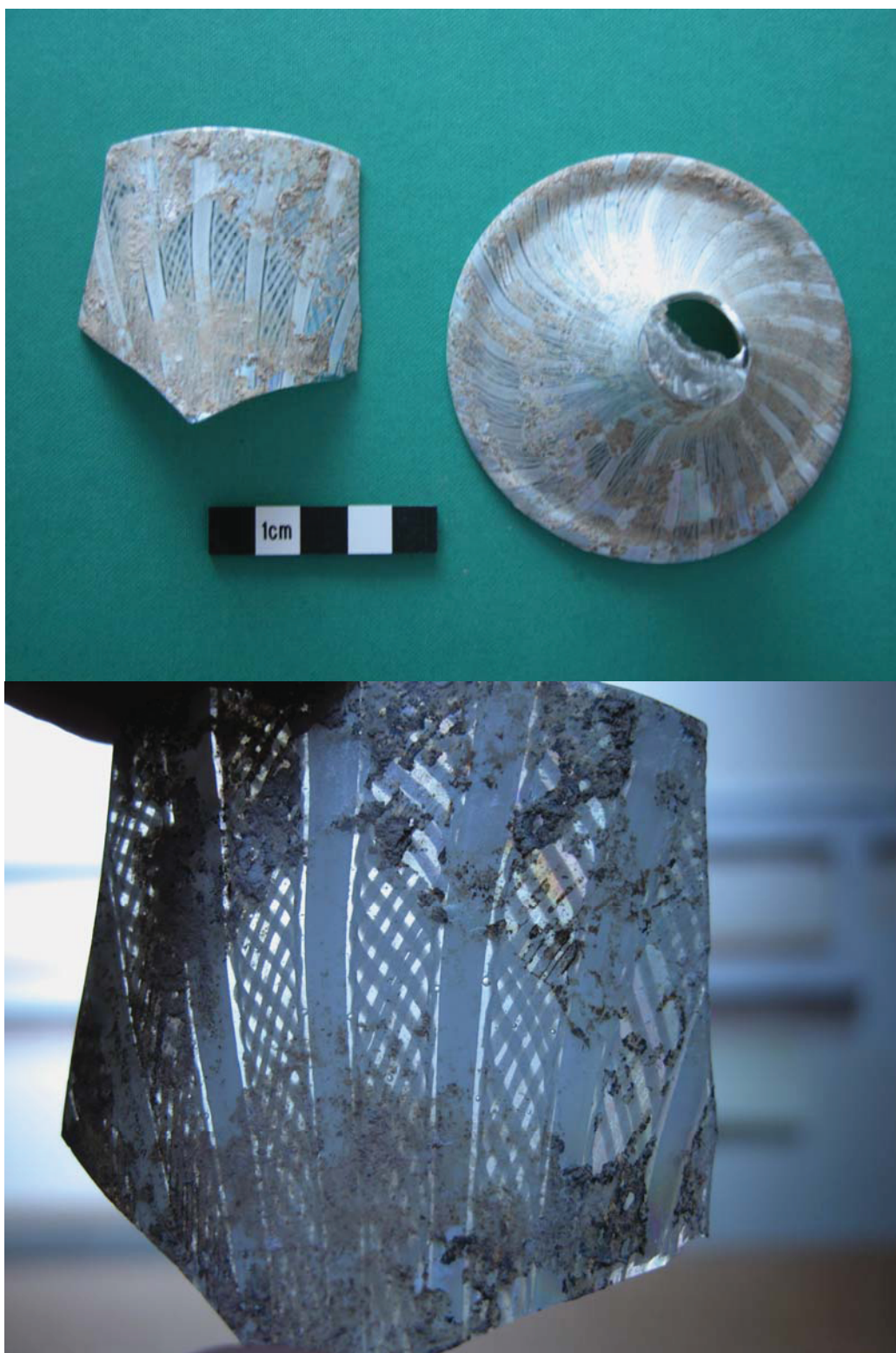


Plate 20. Fragments of a glass goblet SF(1001). The vessel was made in *façon de Venise style* and is decorated with alternating *vetro a fili* and *vetro a retorti* strips. It was probably made in Antwerp and dates to around the late 16th century.





## Appendix 2

# BSE 295 Context list

| Context num | Feature | Category  | Identifier    | Description   | Over      | Under          |
|-------------|---------|-----------|---------------|---|-----------|----------------|
| 0002        | 0002    | Fill      | bricks        | Bricks, possibly truncated wall set into natural silt, appears in section and on plan. Beneath fine mortar and chalk floor  | 0004 0006 | 0016           |
| 0003        | 0009    | Layer     | Ditch         | Lower fill of ditch into which wall was built. Contained many animal long bones definitely pigs and sheep. Also p med tile samples retained only  |           |                |
| 0004        |         | Fill      | Deposit       | Green brown loam that contained odd brick sealed immediately beneath chalk floor in side of section extending from south east corner of site. Inside cut 0016   | 0005      | 0016           |
| 0005        |         | Layer     | chalk floor   | Chalk floor associated with building predating the stable. Sealed by chalky rubble. Associated with wall 0007 but also wall 0012 that marks the south edge of the site.   | 0008      | 0006           |
| 0006        |         | Layer     | Surface       | spread of mortar beneath chalk floor 0005. Abutts against walls 0007 and 0012. over top fill of ditch 0009 (fill 0013). Also over green brown silt 0004 and possible remains of wall 0002.  | 0005      | 0007 0004 0013 |
| 0007        |         | Structure | Wall          | Wall built of flint. Varies between 0.5m wide at the east end to 0.8m wide passed the corner. Built into partly infilled ditch which is the earliest feature on the site. infilled ditch  |           |                |
| 0008        |         | Layer     | Deposit       | Layer to make up ground surface before construction of new higher floor with new building.  | 0016      | 0005 0012      |
| 0009        | 0009    | Cut       | Ditch         | Possibly early boundary ditch replaced by large flint wall. Lower fill 0003 then 0013. wall 0007 did not extend to base of trench appearing in 0003.  | 0003      | nat            |
| 0010        |         | Layer     | Floor         | Layer of white floor bricks set into bedding layer  |           | 0011           |
| 0011        |         | Layer     | Bedding layer | Bedding layers comprising silt and sand (two layers of sand). may also be directly over wall 0012   | 0010      | 0008 0006      |
| 0012        |         | Structure | Wall          | Wall, comprising flints also bits of limestone (facing stone) and brick fragments in a cream lime mortar  | 0011 0008 | 0004           |
|             |         |           |               | Perhaps contemporary with chalk floor 0005 and mortar base 0006.  |           |                |
| 0013        | 0009    | Fill      | Ditch         | Ditch fill possibly some deliberate backfilling after wall had been built.  | 0013 0006 | 0003           |
| 0014        |         | Layer     | Deposit       | Similar to layer 0004 but other side of wall 0012. beneath brown silt layer 0015, both south of wall 0012.  |           |                |
| 0015        |         | Layer     | Deposit       | Probably below 0008! But included in matrix below. Cut by wall 0012. which has rough face against it.   | 0008 0012 | 0014           |
| 0016        | 0016    | Cut       | Foundation    | Shelf cut into natural red silt in to which bricks 002 were placed (these were partly robbed. It is the remains of an insubstantial wall that was aligned north south and below the chalk floor, 0005. relationship with wall 0012 uncertain. but could have related to it?     | 0004 0002 |                |
| 0017        | 0017    | Cut       | Well          | Well, cut into solid chalk c. 1.5m across. Backfilled with brown silt but some late fill of scarp iron at the top and slight slope in white brick stable floor, 0010  | 0010      |                |
| 0018        | 0017    | Fill      | Well          | Green brown fill below later loam and clay with scrap iron etc. The latter immediately below floor of stable 0010   |           | 0017           |
| 0019        | 0019    | Cut       | Pit           | Thought to be well at first but bottomed as pit. Probable well seen next to 0017 and identified through retaining wall 0021. No turns out that this is a pit. With red brown fill very like natural but not. Cut filled with chalk rubble and silt behind the wall (0023) below | 0020 0021 | 0023           |
| 0020        | 0019    | Fill      | Pit           | Fill of pit 0019. Red brown silt darker at base but no finds. Suggest quite early.  |           | 0019           |



| Context num | Feature | Category  | Identifier  | Description   | Over      | Under          |
|-------------|---------|-----------|-------------|---|-----------|----------------|
| 0021        | 0021    | Cut       | Well?       | brick and flint square well. Retaining wall on east side because dug next to earlier well? Perhaps. Once into solid chalk the lining ceased but quite deep on east side. (continuing below excavation.  |           |                |
|             |         |           |             | South edge uncertain?   |           |                |
| 0022        | 0021    | Fill      | Well        | Well fill. Very top fill consisted of sand and some clay that underlay brick foundation to the stable 0010. lower fill silty with lots of chalk.  | 0010      | 0022           |
| 0023        | 0019    | Fill      | Pit         | Packing associated with construction of wall for well 0019. wall built then 0023 used as packing on the reverse side.   |           | 0021 0020      |
| 0024        |         | Layer     | Buried soil | Buried soil below upcast chalk from ditch. Very flattish surface similar to   | 0031 0025 | 0024           |
| 0025        |         | Layer     | Bank        | Layer of chalk. Fused where close to the surface with a dark upper face skin, but below this in lumps with large flints mixed in with it.   | 0031 0026 | 0024           |
|             |         |           |             | Upcast from excavation of ditch as seen to south on St Andrews Street. Contains fragments of charcoal and small amount of pottery.  |           |                |
| 0026        |         | Layer     | Hogging     | Uncertain how old but certainly postmedieval.   | 0031 0027 | 0025           |
| 0027        |         | Layer     | Surface     | Chalk surface, layer  | 0031 0028 | 0026           |
| 0028        |         | Layer     | Surface     | Thin chalk surface with loam below before thick layer of chalk from ditch.  | 0029      | 0027           |
| 0029        |         | Layer     | Rubble      | Rubble layer with hardcore including pegtile and brick. Built up against brick wall to property boundary on the north side.   | 0030      | 0028           |
| 0030        |         | Layer     | Concrete    | Layer of hogging with concrete on top.  |           | 0029           |
| 0031        |         | Fill      | Trench      | Backfill of foundation trench in which wall 0033 has been built   |           | 0034 0035 0033 |
| 0032        |         | Layer     | Deposit     | Chalky brown silt below wall 0033. Probably contemporary with wall  | 0033      |                |
| 0033        |         | Structure | Wall        | Wall foundation of large flints set in mortar. Perpetuates line of the town wall through the property boundary but was cut through to the top of chalk and the fill of the foundation trench was post medieval. Also upper wall made of c.19 century bricks | 0031      |                |
|             |         |           |             | Wall associated with smooth chalk surface 0027 and 0028.  |           |                |
| 0034        |         | Structure | Wall        | Upper fill of wall c. 0.4m wide. Standard red bricks  |           |                |

## **Appendix 3**

### **Brief and Specification for continuous Archaeological Recording**

Environment and Transport Service Delivery  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 2AR

## **Brief and Specification for Excavation (Continuous Monitoring)**

### **LAND AND GARAGE TO REAR OF 82 GUILDHALL STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/07/1271)**

*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. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**

- 1.1 Planning consent (application SE/07/1271) has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the change of use of garage to offices, erection of an extension and provision of basement at Land and garage (to the rear of 82 Guildhall Street), St Andrews Street South, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (TL 852 641) with a PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition requiring an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out.
- 1.2 The site is located at approximately c. 48.00 m AOD, on the eastern side of St Andrews St South. The area of the new extension measures 10.00 x 4.00m while the area of the basement, under the existing building and extending into the area of the new extension, measures 11.00 x 6.00m. The underlying geology is chalk and chalky drift (loam over chalk).
- 1.3 This application is situated within an area of archaeological importance that is recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, within the medieval urban area (BSE 241). The position of the new extension straddles the line of the western wall of the medieval town. There is high potential for occupation deposits of this period to be disturbed by development.
- 1.4 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by continuous and controlled archaeological monitoring.
- 1.5 In order to comply with the planning condition, the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief and specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

#### **2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation**

- 2.1 An archaeological excavation, as specified in Section 3, is to be carried out during the ground works for the new extension and basement. **(Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site).**

- 2.2 The excavation objective will be to provide a record of all archaeological deposits which would otherwise be damaged or removed by development, including services and landscaping permitted by the consent. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation.
- 2.3 The academic objective will centre upon the potential for this site to produce, in particular, evidence for medieval occupation - in particular, evidence of the town wall and bank, and earlier occupation sealed below the bank - in the form of finds and features.
- 2.4 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design.
- 2.5 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 SCCAS/CT (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.
- 2.6 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; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.8 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.9 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.10 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 with the commissioning body.
- 2.11 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten 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. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.5 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
  - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
  - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.6 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.7 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser in 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.
- 3.8 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.



- 3.9 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.10 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.11 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.12 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.13 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.14 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.15 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.16 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example, in the form of an open day and/or local public lecture and/or presentation to local schools.
- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **5. Archive Requirements**

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Historic Environment Record or museum.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 The project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.7 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>).
- 5.8 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

- 5.9 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the “Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels” of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.10 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.11 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County Historic Environment Record or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.13 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual ‘Archaeology in Suffolk’ section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.14 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.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the 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).

## **6. Report Requirements**

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework (see above, 2.5). Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 The assessment report must be presented within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Date: 16 March 2009

Reference: / Rearof82GuildhallStree\_BSE2009

**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.**