

An Archaeological Evaluation at Nos.29 to 31 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk.



Prepared for Tom Stebbing of
JSA Ltd

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Location:	Bury St Edmunds
Grid Ref:	TL 853 640
SCCAS Event No:	BSE 384
Date of fieldwork:	22 nd & 23 rd November 2011

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Tom Stebbing of JSA Ltd, on behalf Moore & Stone Ltd, to undertake an evaluation by trial trench of a plot of land, with conditional permission for the development of a single block of three residential properties, at Nos. 29-31 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. The site is c. 0.026 ha in size and is located on the eastern side of Southgate Street, at its corner with the south side of Baker's Lane. The site was formerly occupied by a large two storey modern building which served as a furniture retail store with warehouse space. This building was demolished with minimum disturbance to sub-surface deposits (by retention of the concrete slab) to allow for the instigation of an acceptable programme of archaeological work.

The archaeological work was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Conservation Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (Ref: BSE/2010_Pre Southgate Street) on behalf of St Edmundsbury Borough Council. The aim of the evaluation work was to assess the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed, the results and the archaeological interpretation of the evaluation.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with the Suffolk County Council archive, following the relevant policy on archiving standards. A digital copy of the report will also be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

2.0 Summary of Results

A sequence of undisturbed deposits was recorded on the site, which date from the late medieval to post-medieval periods. Borehole data also records a deep sequence of alluvial material, including c. 6m of peaty deposits.

The site is located on the banks of the River Linnet, where consolidation deposits, in the form of metaled surfaces, formed a sequence of medieval to early post-medieval working surfaces or yard areas. The lowest deposits encountered exhibited evidence of localised processes involving heat, with ephemeral evidence for the site of a deconstructed hearth and the shallow remains of clay-lined hearth-pit. It is possible that this activity may relate to industrial activity associated with fulling or dyeing processes, known historically to have made use of the Linnet from the 12th to 13th century into the post-medieval period.

A sequence of buildings was identified relating to the Southgate Street frontage which date from around the 16th century. The flint and mortar foundations of the earliest building were associated with an internal mortar floor and a metaled yard surface to the rear of the property. The foundations for a 17th to 18th century house/cottage appears to have followed the same footprint, with the addition of a brick floor of reclaimed medieval brick. The well preserved brick and cobble floors of the subsequent 19th century rebuild were revealed below the modern make-up for the concrete slab.

Noteworthy finds include a medieval to early post-medieval lead fishing weight and a 13th century voided long cross cut-farthing.

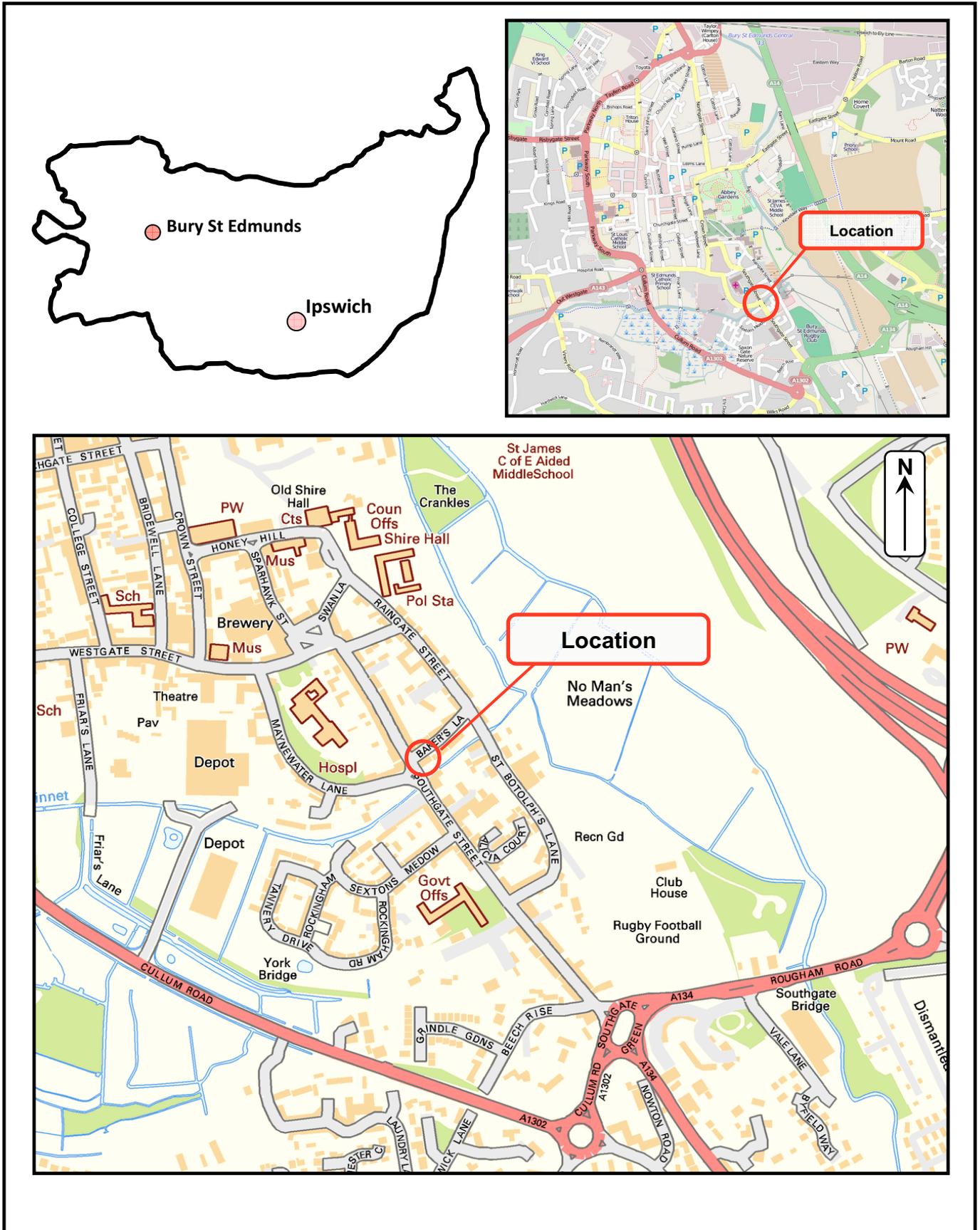


Figure 1: Site Location Plan

3.0 Geology and Topography (Figures 1 & 3)

The site is located on the eastern side of Southgate Street, at its corner with the south side of Baker's Lane, at c.34m OD. It lies in the former area of an archaic flood plain for the River Linnet, now a seasonal, stream-like channel which flows through Bury St Edmunds to join the River Lark to the east of the town. The path of the channel runs through a buried culvert c. 18m to the south-east of the site.

The underlying geology is Upper Chalk, overlain by superficial deposits of gravels with alluvium deposits generally characterised as calcareous clays. River terrace deposits are recorded in the southern area of Southgate Street, which include alluvial silts, clays and peats - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 000 (http://maps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyviewer_google/googleviewer.html).

The sub-surface geology of the site was assessed during a borehole survey of the site conducted for the client by RSA Geotechnics Ltd (20/04/05). The single borehole encountered made-ground containing occasional chalk, brick and ash to a depth of 2.3m below the surface of the site. Below this were alluvial deposits of fine sands, silty-clays and fine coarse flint gravels to a depth of c. 4.6m below the surface. A deep sequence of alluvial deposits was then revealed, which included amorphous granular peat over blue-grey sandy silty-clay with occasional pockets of fibrous peat, down to a depth of c.10.5m below the surface (amounting to c. 6m of peaty alluvium). From this depth down to the maximum recorded (at c.18.5m) a sequence of glacial sand and gravels were encountered.

4.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

The site is located in an area considered to be of high archaeological potential as highlighted by Dr Abby Antrobus of the Conservation Team in the SCCAS Brief and Specification document SCCAS Ref. BSE/2010_Pre Southgate Street):

The development site is in an area of high archaeological importance, within the medieval core of Bury St Edmunds (Historic Environment Record no. BSE 241) and on the edge of the earliest Saxon settlement area.

The site lies close to a medieval bridge (BSE 081) and near an older crossing point in the river. Further, the site is on the edge of the higher ground adjacent to the floodplain of the River Linnet. This is a favourable location for early activity associated with both the street and the river, and there is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be situated at this location.

Former houses along the street front are shown on maps from 1747 to at least 1926. However, the site is currently occupied by commercial premises, and sewers run close to its north and eastern edges, whilst a decommissioned sewer crosses the site. The evaluation is therefore intended to determine the nature, date, extent, quality and levels of preservation of any archaeological deposits which may survive under and around more modern features.

A relevant archaeological desk-based study carried out in 2005 for the proposed route of an extensive cable trench includes a summary assessment of the area of the site, where part of the route runs along Maynewater Lane crossing Southgate Street to follow Bakers Lane:

Relevant extract (Gill, 2005):

The Saxon settlement of *Bedericsworth* is thought to have been centred on St. Mary's Square and extended along the west bank of the River Lark. Raingate Street and Southgate Street, it is suggested, are survivors of this early settlement, pre-dating the rectangular grid of the Norman planned town and evidence of this has been found at BSE

144. The electrical sub-station at the bottom of Raingate Street is situated close to the crossing of St. Botolph's Bridge (BSE 157) and lies within the flood plains of the rivers Linnet and Lark. The current St Botolph's Bridge is 19th century but an illustration showing the medieval bridge, that the current one replaced, indicates that the crossing is much older. The rivers and associated water meadows shape this part of the town, possibly defining its early limits and later forming part of the medieval defences. The proposed cable route runs along Baker's and Maynewater Lanes. The lines of these streets are related to the natural contours and surround the gravel outcrop above the floodplain, on which the original Saxon settlement was founded. These lanes mark an early boundary and potentially lie on the line of original Saxon defences and probable roads, although this is yet to be proven by excavation. Evidence of Saxon occupation has been found within the area enclosed by these streets on excavations BSE 117, 127, and 144. The earliest evidence consists of 6th century grave goods from a disturbed burial (Anderson 1996), lying at the top of the hill south of St Mary's Square (BSE 127), but all three sites have produced evidence of settlement activity from the 7th century onwards.

In the late 13th century, Southgate Ward was the richest in the borough. 'It was densely settled, and was industrial in addition to being residential..... [and] commercial, as well, and because it was the original Anglo-Saxon burh from which the late medieval town would develop, it was the one ward which came closest to being self-contained' (Gottfried 1982, 26). There were fullers' and lavenders' mills near the Linnet, and also areas of pasture and legume crops. The medieval surveys of Bury suggest that Southgate Street was one of the most heavily settled streets throughout the period, although the population relative to the borough showed a slight decline from the late 13th century (Gottfried 1982). There is some evidence to suggest that the population was shifting to more suburban and previously undeveloped areas outside the walls by this period. Rejuvenation of the population along Southgate Street and Raingate Street in the 15th century appears to have occurred at the southern extreme of these two roads. The crossing of Southgate Street will potentially afford a valuable opportunity to look at a cross section of one of the axial pre-Norman roads. The route also runs close to Southgate Bridge (BSE 081). This was built in the 13th century and still survives; the stone groining of the under ribs are visible from below although the bridge was built over during road widening in 1970. Maynewater Lane, previously Maydewater Strete, held a number of tenements in the 1295 survey, although it appears never to have been densely occupied. This may in part be due to the topographical difficulties outlined above, but it could also be related to the ownership of the area by the Manor of Maidwater to the west (Statham 1992), resulting in a largely agricultural land use.

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record:

ESF 19770: Cable Trench Desk Based Assesment carried out in 2005 for an extensive Cable Trench (Bury St Edmunds to Barrow), part of which runs along Maynewater Lane crossing Southgate Street to follow Baker's Lane adjacent to the site (cited above). *[Partly located adjacent to the site]*

ENF 20995 / BSE 239: Archaeological monitoring of footing trenches at 130 Southgate Street in 2005 recovered just three sherds of medieval coarseware pottery (13th to 14th century). *[Located c.15m WNW of the site]*

BSE 263: Former site of the Southgate Brewery, located at No. 82 Southgate Street. Premises were established in 1821; by 1855 it was owned by Henry Braddock and was Bury's most important Brewery. The Brewery stood in the corner of the Maynewater Lane, abutting the river Linnet. In March 1868 Henry Braddock died, the Brewery was sold for £7,000 and immediately dismantled. No visible trace of the site remains today aside for the remains of an Oast House (see below). *[Located c.30m NW of the site]*

BSE 264: 'Oast House' located in Southgate Street which once served part of the Southgate Brewery (See BSE 263), now converted into residential apartments known as Oast Court. *[Located c.65m SW of the site]*

BSE 043: Excavation in a vegetable garden prior to construction of car park at Square House, St Mary's Square. Several pits were recorded which contained medieval and Thetford (Late Saxon) pottery sherds, assumed to be associated with tenement activity fronting Southgate Street. *[Located c.45m NN of the site]*

BSE 081: Southgate Street bridge spanning the River Linnet, formerly called Rothe Bridge, built in the 13th century, which reportedly remained in a good state of preservation up until at least 1916. The majority of the bridge is now built over by the widening of Southgate Street/Maynewater Lane. The surviving stone groining under-ribs of the medieval were noted during road widening which also showed a flint rubble wall, two feet thick embanking the north side of the river, possibly marking the line of an early (town) boundary. [*Located c.20m S of the site*].

BSE 021: The former site of St Botolph's Chapel. Sited in the yard of the "White Hart" Inn and possibly served as a Guild Chapel. It's location is shown on OS maps and Warren's 18th century plans. [*Located c.55m NE of the site*]

BSE 160: 'Human remains found', is the annotation recorded on the 1886 OS map in area of pitting within 'The Haberden' (see below). 155m se [*Located c.155m SE of the site*]

BSE 061: The former site of earthworks are noted on Warren's map of 1776 and the OS 1886 map in a district called Haberden to the south-east of the town, in fields to the east of Southgate Street now occupied by a Sports Ground. They are described in the Victoria County History of Suffolk (Vol I 1911; Vol II 1907). VCH, Suffolk, 1, 1911, 623) as "an escarpment facing south-east by south 14ft in depth, with a fosse having a counterscarp of 6ft; the outer scarp is 5ft 8 ins and is a very gentle slope. Branching from the fosse and facing due south is another entrenchment with a scarp of 2ft 4 ins and a counterscarp of 1ft 6 ins, with an outer bank 1ft high. Towards the east it has been mutilated by field drainage and to the north by digging for gravel". Apart from the main scarp, the rest has been levelled, probably during construction of rugby/sports field pre 1963, and later. Possibly links to Southgate (BSE 064) to SW and to No Man's Meadows earthwork (BSE 173) to the east-north-east. A hand-axe and other worked flints are noted from the Southgate gravel pit. C.230m se [*Located c.230m SE of the site*]

BSE 157: Site of St Botolph's Bridge over the River Linnet where Raingate Street becomes St Botolph's Lane. A twin arched (stone?) bridge is illustrated in a drawing of 1848 perhaps suggesting that a preserved medieval structure may be preserved under the existing structure. [*Located c.60m ENE of the site*]

BSE 144: An evaluation ahead of development at 47 Raingate Street in 1996 revealed a series of features and finds of Saxon, Medieval and Post-medieval date. Cartographic evidence shows that the area was open land prior to 1841 when it was occupied by Raingate Square, where 19 dwellings with 62 occupants are listed. The square remained until sometime before 1926 when an array of more recent buildings are recorded after WWII [*Located c.50m NNE of the site*]

BSE 309: The 'former site of a Chantry' is marked on the OS 1886 map and is previously shown on Warren's map of 1747. [*Located c.50m NNW of the site*]

BSE 117: In 1994 an evaluation ahead of development at St Mary's Square revealed a relatively dense volume of archaeological features at the limits of investigation below the subsoil. Later monitoring work in 1997 confirmed medieval occupation with some residual Late Saxon pottery collected, numerous medieval pits and an oven were recorded along with an area of post-medieval pitting. [*Located c.90m NW of the site*]

BSE 241: The Middle and Late Saxon settlement area of Bury St Edmunds (Beodricsworth, then St Edmund's Bury). A small monastery was founded in circa 633 (BSE 010 – The Abbey site). Probably much developed after transference of body of St Edmund in early 10th century. Middle Saxon pottery (Ipswich ware) is known in the area – (BSE 010, 013, 026, 117, 127, 144 & 208). Other evidence consists of post-hole buildings and a stylus (BSE 010 - Abbey) and features, artefacts and metal working debris from BSE 127 (St Edmunds Nursing Home). Late Saxon pottery (mainly Thetford ware), buildings, features etc. are more prolific (see BSE 003, 010, 013, 026, 030, 043, 052, 084, 124, 127, 144, 150, 155, 168, 174, 183, 202 & Misc (sf 6814)). It is also suggested that the first town defences were constructed by Canute (1016-1035) - see BSE 136, 139, 140 & 142. HER mapping of the area is loosely based on road lines and excavated finds distribution but excludes the line of the medieval (& Saxon?) town defences. [*Focus Located c.230m NNW of the site*]

ENF 20519 / BSE 235: An archaeological excavation of land at Nuffields Hospital, St Mary's Square in 2005 to 2006, identified a dense spread of archaeological features from a medieval phase of activity that has previously been identified in the broader vicinity. A clay lined oven or grain dryer, together with possible storage or rubbish pits, is further evidence that the area south of St Mary's Square was in use for semi-industrial/agricultural purposes such as food production or brewing, before later becoming domestic gardens in the post-medieval period. No evidence of the earlier Saxon settlement, believed to have been situated around St Mary's Square, was seen except for a minimal number of residual finds mixed in the later features. This suggests that evidence of Saxon occupation may be tightly concentrated around the frontage of St Mary's Square or Southgate Street. [*Located c.115m NW of the site*]

BSE 127: Evaluation and excavation at St Edmunds Nursing Home; formerly the site of Square House Hotel. In 1995, an evaluation revealed ditch features, possible Late Saxon pottery and a single Roman coin. The subsequent excavation in 1996 provided evidence for activity at the site in the Mesolithic (flints), Late Neolithic (pottery, flint knife and axe) and Early Saxon periods, but occupation intensified during the Middle Saxon period when a boundary ditch was cut across the south of the excavated area. Most of the Middle Saxon features were close to the ditch, and it seems likely that any major occupation in the area would have been concentrated to the south of this ditch. Some Late Saxon pottery was found, and one large rubbish pit could date from the end of this period. However, the suggestion that this area formed the main focus of settlement in the pre- Abbey town of Bedericworth has not been substantiated. The site seems to have flourished during the Medieval

period, although most of the features, which include a possible structure and a grain drier, were probably of Late 12th century or 13th century date. Late Medieval features suggest that the area formed back gardens and allotments for the houses fronting Southgate Street. Their distance from this road was probably the cause of a decline in usage by the 15th Century, although other factors, such as a shift in population away from the centre of town may also be involved. *[Located c.75m WNW of the site]*

BSE 044: Area of archaeological interest around Square House Hotel (now St Edmunds Nursing Home). The former site of a Chantry is shown on Warren's map marked by a cross. *[Located c.115m NW of the site]*

Listed Buildings

Of the 26 Listed Buildings identified within an c.200m radius of the site, the majority are situated at the northern end of Southgate Street, which include several good examples of relatively early Grade II Listed timber-framed buildings, including Nos. 148 & 149 (DSF8272: 16th century jettied building with a cellar), No.9 (DSF8280: mid to late 16th century jettied building) and notably No.12, a building which includes the former 2-bay open hall of a small 14th century house incorporating flint and brick work and a small cellar below its rear range (DSF9204). Further Listed Buildings within the immediate vicinity of the site are summarised briefly here:

DSF9838: Nos. 19 & 20 Southgate Street [Grade II]. A later 17th century house timber-framed house with earlier fragments and an early 19th century brick front. No cellar is evident.

DSF9839: No. 24 Southgate Street [Grade II]. A jettied 16th century timber-framed building noted to have an infilled cellar.

DSF9840: Linnet House, No. 32 Southgate Street [Grade II]. A timber framed 17th and 18th century house. Timber-framed and rendered with plain tiled roofs and a heavy wood modillion cornice to the main facade. L-shaped form, with a long rear range, exhibits an external chimney-stack in Tudor brick with a plain shaft on the north gable wall. A plaque below the central upper window commemorates the occupation of Henry Crabb Robinson (1775-1867).

DSF8266: No. 34 Southgate Street [Grade II]. A mid-19th century house with a heavy stucco doorcase and Tuscan columns.

DSF8267: Nos. 35a, 36 & 37 Southgate Street [Grade II]. A row of 3 timber-framed houses which formerly served as alms houses dating from the 16th to 17th centuries, now with 20th century exteriors. No.35a has a cellar with walls lined in old brick, flint and stone covered with old render.

DSF8268: Nos. 121 & 122 Southgate Street [Grade II]. A pair of early 19th century houses.

DSF8269: Nos. 130 & 131 Southgate Street [Grade II]. An early 18th century house with a 19th century extension, later divided into two. Exhibits a brick and flint walled cellar. Fragmentary evidence of timber walling in No.130 but no clear indications of an earlier core. Most interior features are Georgian.

Cartographic Evidence (Figure 2)

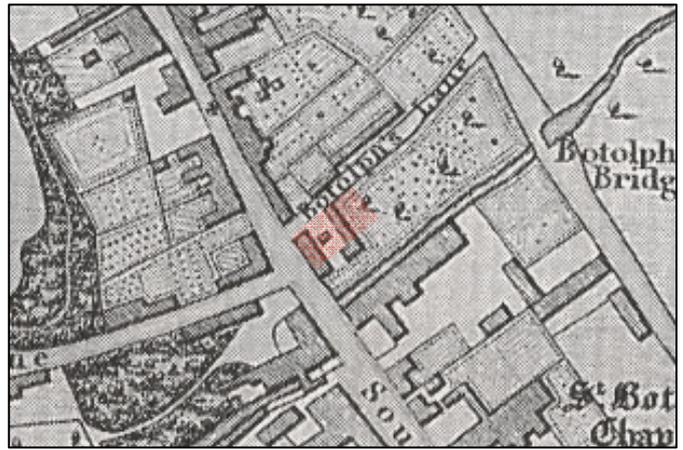
Thomas Warren's map of Bury St Edmunds of c.1776 is a detailed survey of the town and the area of the site is first clearly depicted here. The location of the site was occupied by cottages/houses fronting onto Southgate Street with an open yard to the rear accessed from Botolph's Lane (now Baker's Lane), with a further range of small buildings around it. The site occupied the corner of a larger open parcel of land between Southgate Street and Raingate Street, defined by Botolph's Lane along its northern boundary and the route of the River Linnet. Similar blocks of land are shown the northern side of Botolph's Lane and to the rear of the houses on the western side of Southgate Street, although these may include areas of market gardening. The stylised depiction of the land may suggest some form of managed pleasure gardens mixed with orchards/mature trees.

The earliest plan of Bury by A.Downing c.1740 is a more simplified depiction of the street plan but does confirm a similar arrangement of urban development at the street frontage on the corner plot with managed, municipal style gardens to the rear. A.G.Lenny's Survey of 1823 shows little detail but the yard arrangement surrounded by buildings and the large area of open gardens are similarly depicted.

Figure 2. Cartographic extracts (area of the site shaded in red).



Warren's Plan of c.1776



Payne's Plan of c.1834



OS 1st Edition Plan of c.1886



OS Plan of c.1904



OS Plan of c.1926



OS Plan of c.1965

Payne's plan of 1834 depicts the same arrangement with a path denoting a riverside walk between the Southgate Bridge and Botolph's Bridge and a small central structure within the yard, perhaps indicating a communal building such as a wash, cook or pumphouse. If not domestic, then it is possible that the thinner range of buildings could have been some form of stabling or workshop.

By the 1st Edition OS plan of 1886, the street frontage has been either maintained or reconstituted with the rear of the site cleared and divided into three plots to serve each

home, two of which are bisected by a small alley running off Baker's Lane (nee Botolph's Lane). The riverside gardens are still present with many pathways depicted.

The OS plan of 1904 shows the presence of a building to the rear of the plot off Baker's Lane and a possible amalgamation of two of the garden plots. The same arrangement of buildings is shown in 1926, although the rear plots appear to have been amalgamated into one single undivided garden/yard. This arrangement appears to hold true until the site was cleared and redeveloped as a single plot for the shop with warehouse shown on the 1965 plan, which was cleared as part of the current development scheme to reinstate three homes at the street frontage, again with their own plots to the rear.

5.0 Methodology (Figure 3)

The objective of the archaeological evaluation was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during the evaluation. As requested by the Brief, a single evaluation trench was excavated under the control of an experienced archaeologist using a wheeled 'JCB'-type machine fitted with a suitable ditching bucket.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology *pro forma* sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and both digital and black & white images were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were tied to an OS Spot Height of 33.7m OD located on Southgate Street, opposite the site.

6.0 Results (Figures 4 to 7) (Appendix 1a)

- **'Natural deposits'**

No undisturbed geological or riverine deposits were encountered by the trial trench, the deepest deposits being metaled surfaces exposed at c.1.6m below the surface. Borehole survey results suggest that around a further 0.7m of anthropogenic deposits may exist below these (see 3.0).

- **Lower make-up, yard surface deposits & 'hearth pit' activity**
(Late medieval to early post-medieval)

Metaled surfaces

An investigative slot at the north-east end of the trial trench revealed a metaled stone surface for a floor or yard set in a firm layer of silty-clay (38). This may have served as both a working surface and an effort to reconsolidate or maintain potentially waterlogged ground at this river side location. Hand auger testing through this surface revealed c.0.2m of softer silty-clay before striking an impervious hard layer of stones – possibly indicating the presence of a similar consolidation surface below.

Auger testing in the south-western half of the trench struck similar impervious deposits at similar depths indicating that they are fairly extensive horizons.

Hearth pit activity

Above the stone surface (38) was a layer of soft, dark toned 'ashy' silty-loam with lenses of oxidised sandy-silt (13=05=08). This layer was also notable in that it contained occasional

pieces of wood charcoal and burnt flints, along with a random mix of sooted flint cobbles in the south-western half of the trench. These large stones did not appear to form any kind of cohesive structure and are thought to be part of a deconstructed hearth associated with an area of heat affected ground (27).

Two areas of heat affected deposits were noted, sealed below later floor surfaces:

At the north-eastern end of the trench this proved to be contained by the corner of a shallow pit ([06]) up to 0.2m deep. The upper-fill consisted of a firm mix of oxidised and raw chalky-clay (07); this sealed a primary fill or lining of similarly oxidised clay, stained by a very thin lens of ashy-silt (09). This residue was too slight to provide suitable potential for macrofossil analysis. This pit appears to have served as some form of clay-lined hearth which has been reused at least once before being backfilled with material which may include non-oxidised clay from a minor superstructure or edge-lining.



Plate 2: Hearth-pit [06]. (looking south-east)
[1x0.5m Scale].

An area of similarly heat affected silty-sand was investigated in the south-western half of the trench (27). This resolved into a shallow spread of heat affected ground truncated by the very shallow base of a small pit ([41]). The pit contained a silty-clay (42) with no evidence of oxidisation. The area was checked for hammer scale with no metalworking waste or similar residues present; in fact the deposits were notably free from iron finds of any sort.

Small quantities of pottery collected from the hearth-pit [06] and the ashy soil layers it truncated are medieval in date (ranging from late 12th to 14th century; however, tile fragments likely to be no earlier than a 15th century date were also collected. In addition a Tudor style button was found which suggests that the majority of the pottery may be considered to be residual from earlier activity and a 15th to early 16th century date for these deposits seems more likely.

- ***Early Post-medieval phase of building and associated yard***
(16th to 17th century)

The friable flint and mortar foundations of a wall (11) aligned c. north-west to south-east, were uncovered at a depth of 0.88m below the concrete slab. It survived to a height of c. 0.3m where a string of reused post-medieval roof tiles may mark a change in build or construction lift, subsequently robbed away. The wall is on the same orientation as the modern street frontage. Although of a different fabric and surviving to a greater height, the foundations of a wall (10=36) at the street frontage itself can be postulated



Plate 3: Flint & mortar wall 11. (looking north-east)
[1x1m Scale].

to be contemporary with this wall, possibly forming part of the same early post-medieval building (see below). The remnants of a worn and degraded mortar surface (34) was revealed on the south-western side of wall 11, along with a metaled yard surface on its north-eastern side (24). Make-up and levelling deposits for the floors comprised of firm clay (25), notably deeper below the metaled surface. A thin lens of yellow mortar (26) was partly exposed within the limits of an investigation sondage, which was sealed by this clay make-up. The mortar had degraded to a friable texture but may have once have served as a firm pad for a temporary post-setting or similar

- **Post-medieval wall at the street frontage (?16th to 18th century)**

At the street frontage a more substantial flint & mortar wall was recorded (10=36). The wall made use of a hard, white chalky mortar with a few fragments of reused post-medieval brick and roof tile. The top of this wall showed a slight change in fabric with an upper lift (37) of sandy-mortar. The thickness and depth of the wall were not ascertained

The rough surface and irregular construction method was reminiscent of a trench built construction, if this were the case it would mean that the wall was built against deposit (04). This is significant as it would therefore post-date wall (11), making it contemporary with wall 22. Alternatively the wall may simply be of a rough construction method and may represent the frontage to the building represented by wall 11 and internal floor 34. This interpretation would imply that deposit (04) was used to infill the remains of a floor or sub-cellar following demolition of the upstanding structure. Cellars and



Plate 4: Flint & mortar wall 36. (looking south-west)
[1x1m Scale].

sub-cellars are known below extant medieval to post-medieval houses along Southgate Street. What is clear is that the wall foundation was certainly in place during the lifespan of a second, post-medieval, building on the same footprint; the change in fabric at its top (37) could be interpreted as evidence of reuse or simply a change from foundation to upper wall.

- **Post-medieval house (17th to 18th century)**

Make-up

On the southern side of wall 11, above the mortar floor (34) was a deep deposit of imported silty-sand (04). This material measured up to 0.45m in depth and consisted of a fairly clean, well sorted 'gritty' sand with fine gravel; possibly originating from a riverine source. A small number of finds were collected from this make-up deposit, which include a lead ?fishing weight, two pieces of ?lead window came, two sherds of pottery spot dated to the 15th to 16th centuries and two small fragments of brick. A single fish bone and a few fragments of butchered animal bone were also collected, including a ?duck humerus. This deposit also produced the only evidence of oyster consumption/disposal from the site – albeit in very small quantities. Both the stratigraphic sequence and presence of late brick indicate a post-medieval date for deposition, the pottery representing residual activity.

On the opposite, and presumably external, side of the wall make-up deposits comprised of a mix of soil and crushed mortar (23). This material sealed the yard surface (24) and the top of the wall foundation (11). It is most likely a form of demolition waste and also included occasional lumps of clay, flints and traces of brick and tile.

A new structure on the same footprint of the former was identified by the presence of a second flint and mortar wall (22), also in a friable condition. On its 'internal' side a firm chalky- clay layer formed the bed for a thin mortar surface (33). This may represent either a temporary working surface or short-lived floor. Subsequently a bed of very firm crushed chalk (31 & 32) was laid to support a brick floor of reclaimed brick (30). Intriguingly the bricks for the floor were of hand-made medieval brick which are not generally used in flooring, so it is likely that they were reused from a medieval structure.

On the opposite side of the wall a sequence of deposits were recorded which may include the partial remnants of a robbed out surface (21 & 20), mainly represented by a level horizon of disturbance. Deposit (19) & (18) consisted primarily of crushed chalk and mortar, possibly representing demolition or major modification to the post-medieval building. Overlaying these was a friable mix of soil and post-medieval rubble (17).

- **Late post-medieval house**
(19th to early 20th century)

Evidence for a further building on the same footprint as those that came before was recorded in the form of 19th century brick wall footings (39 & 40), brick floors (01 & 02) and partially surviving yard surfaces (03) (Figure 4). It remains unclear if the earlier building was entirely demolished or significantly modified; however, the trial trench showed that shallow brick footings were constructed upon the flint & mortar foundations of the previous house.

The pavioir brick floors were constructed in a herring-bone pattern on a levelling bed of sand (28 & 29) c.0.3m deep which sealed the remnants of the partially robbed out brick floor of the earlier house below. Two floor surfaces were evident inside the house of slightly differing bricks, which may indicate the presence of a scullery or smaller kitchen area to the rear of a larger room. On the external side of the rear wall was a cobbled surface inset with a rectangular area of reused broken pavioir bricks, packed tightly on edge. This may have formed a small working area for domestic chores associated with laundry or perhaps a pad to set a rainwater tub.



Plate 5: C19th floor surfaces.
(looking south-west) [1x1m Scale].

At the street frontage, the disturbed threshold of a doorway or addition of an internal wall may be gleaned from the continuation of the brick floor beyond wall (39).

The shallow remains of a flint & mortar wall (34) were partly exposed at the north-eastern end of the trench which may relate to a small outbuilding or boundary wall, possibly matching the run of the alley access on the OS plan of 1886.

Modern make-up and shop foundations (20th century)

The front wall of the shop building was constructed on concrete footings to a depth of c. 0.95m below the level of the modern street.

The concrete slab which formed the floor of the recently demolished shop (at c. 0.3m below the level of the street frontage) was laid upon a levelling horizon, formed from a mix of hoggin gravels, crushed chalk/mortar and brick rubble (15). This material sealed the surviving brick floors and yard areas of former 19th century housing, although disturbance to the cobble yard area may indicate some areas of machine disturbance or robbing of the cobbles for use elsewhere.

7.0 Finds Analysis (*Appendix 2a*)

- **Pottery** (*Appendix 3*)
By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Seventeen sherds of pottery weighing 176g were collected from six contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	1	7		1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	5	36		3
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	3.34	1	7		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	3	12		2
Total medieval			10	62		7
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	3	71		3
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	34	0.19	1
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	1	4		1
Total late and post-medieval			5	109	0.19	5
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	2	5		2
Total modern			2	5		2
Grand Total			52	1000	1.07	46

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly into an MS Access database.

Pottery by period

Medieval

Ten sherds of high medieval wares were collected, comprising seven sherds of local coarsewares and three fragments of green-glazed Grimston ware. All fragments were body sherds, including a decorated fragment of BSFW which has an incised wavy line externally. The Grimston fragments, possibly all from a single jug, had brown slip line decoration typical of the industry.

Late medieval and post-medieval

Small quantities of late medieval and early post-medieval red earthenwares were recovered. Three sherds of LMT comprised a body fragment with incised horizontal lines externally, a base fragment with sooting and internal clear glaze, and a body fragment with green lead glaze on both surfaces. None of the LMT was typical of the north Suffolk industry and it is possible that the vessels were made in Essex or Cambridgeshire. A jar or pipkin rim in GRE was also recovered.

One decorated fragment of tin-glazed earthenware was found in make-up layer (29). It has a relatively fine hand-painted floral design internally. The glaze is tinged with blue and both surfaces have tin glaze. It is likely to be an English product, possibly a plate or dish, of 18th-century date.

Modern

Two sherds of refined whiteware were collected from floor surface (03). One piece was decorated with a transfer-printed blue floral design, the other was plain. Both were probably plate rims.

Pottery by context

Table 2 shows the distribution of pottery by feature and context, with suggested spot dates.

Feature	Context	Interpretation	Fabric	Spot date
-	03	Yard	REFW	19th c.
-	04	Make-up	LMT	15th-16th c.*
-	08	Layer	BMCW, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.*
-	13	Layer	BMCW, BMCWG, BSFW	L.12th-14th c.*
-	29	Make-up	LMT, GRE, TGE	18th c.
[06]	07	Fill of ?hearth pit	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.

Table 2. Pottery by feature and context.

*NB later CBM present.

Much of the pottery was from the upper layers of the site. The lowest excavated layer, (08) and (13), contained only medieval pottery but this was found in association with fully oxidised roof tiles which are likely to be no earlier than the 15th century. Only one feature contained a sherd, which may be from the same vessel as further sherds of Grimston Ware from the layer it cut and may therefore be redeposited.

Discussion

Medieval wares formed the greatest proportion of this assemblage, but they occurred in only three contexts and in two of these they were associated with roof tile which may be later. Nevertheless, the presence of these sherds indicates medieval activity on the site.

Much of the excavated section appears to be of post-medieval date, but the quantity of late and post-medieval pottery is relatively small, suggesting that the area was largely covered by structures and floors by this period and that pottery was only deposited during brief periods of construction or demolition.

Only two sherds of modern pottery were recovered, both from yard surface (3), suggesting that this floor was in use in the 19th century.

- **Ceramic Building Material** (*Appendix 4*)
By Sue Anderson

Introduction

Seventeen fragments of CBM weighing 6542g were collected from nine contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by form; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 4.

Form	Code	No.	Weight (g)
Early brick	EB	2	2442
Late brick	LB	2	181
Floor brick	FB	2	3114
Plain roof tile	RT	11	805

Table 3. CBM quantities by form.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990). Data was input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue forms part of the archive.

Fabrics

Table 4 shows the basic fabric types identified in this assemblage, and the total quantities of CBM for each.

Fabric	Description	RT	EB	LB	FB
est	estuarine clays		2		
fs	fine sandy	2			
fscf	fine sandy with sparse calcareous and flint inclusions				1
ms	medium sandy	3			
msfe	medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	3		2	
msffe	medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	2			
msm	medium sandy with mica	1			
wfg	white-firing fine sandy with red grog				1

Table 4. CBM fabric descriptions and quantities (fragment count).

Forms

Eleven fragments of plain roof tiles were collected from five contexts, these include recycled pieces collected from the fabric of flint and mortar walls 11 and 36 to assist in dating their construction. They are in a variety of red and orange-firing fabrics and most are likely to be of post-medieval date. The two pieces collected as context (10) are from 'Wall 36', both of which are also of post-medieval date. One small fragment from layer (8) may be medieval as it has a reduced surface and traces of pink mortar. Several pieces are covered in coarse buff mortar, particularly a large fragment from (13), suggesting that they may have been reused in walls.

Two fragments of a single 'early brick' of 13th-15th-century date were collected as a sample from surface (30). The brick measures 239 x 120 x 47+mm and is worn on the underside. Medieval bricks were not generally used in flooring, so it is likely that the floor is of later date and the brick was reused in this feature, a fact also supported by the stratigraphic sequence which provides a post-medieval date for this floor.

Two small fragments of 'late brick' were recovered from make-up layer (4). One fragment was in the typical friable red-firing 'msfe' fabric of local post-medieval bricks. The other was also in a ferrous-tempered fabric but was denser and harder fired to a dark purple colour.

The latter was covered in mortar. It may be an overfired early brick rather than a late brick, however.

Two floor bricks were collected as samples from floors (1) and (3). The former was a complete white-firing pavioir measuring 242 x 120 x 40+mm, and the latter was half an orange-firing pavioir measuring 127 x 37+mm. Both were worn on the upper surface, and both appeared to have traces of red ?polish on this surface. Bricks of this type were commonly used in utilitarian areas such as kitchens and passageways in the 18th-19th centuries.

Discussion

All CBM recovered from the site was of post-medieval date or had been reused in post-medieval features. Fabrics and forms are all typical of the town and most pieces date to a period when ceramic building material was commonly used in buildings of all statuses. The exception is the medieval brick, which would have originally formed part of a high status structure before its incorporation into a later floor.

This group represents only a sample of the CBM use on the site, a number of brick floors having been uncovered, as well as walls and other features in which brick and/or tile were the main component or present as hardcore. Much of the material, other than floor samples, was probably redeposited in the contexts in which it was found, presumably following demolition of earlier structures on the site.

- **Clay Tobacco Pipe** (*Appendix 5*)

Two unmarked clay tobacco-pipe bowls of similar form were collected from make-up deposit (16). One has a less oval flat foot than the other, with light milling on its rim. They are characteristically late 17th to early 18th century in form (following the London-type series of Oswald (1975).

- **Metal Objects** (*Appendix 5*)

Lead

Three lead objects were collected from deposit (04), two pieces of probable window came and a lead fishing weight.

Window Came

The lead came lacks the typical profile of milled came which became wide spread in the 16th century (Egan et al. 1986, 53) and is probably of medieval date.

Lead Weight

The lead weight is a good example of a solid cast fishing or net sinker, with an integrally cast suspension loop at its apex. Similar groups of weights have been found in Suffolk and elsewhere. The weight is lentoidal in form with a trapezoidal cross-section. Similar groups of weights have been published indicating usage as fishing net weights as have individual examples, although use as plumb bobs or sounding leads on ships is also suggested (e.g. Egan, 1998: fig. 231). A likely medieval to early post-medieval date range can be suggested for this example based on these parallels.



Plate 6: Lead fishing weight from context (04). Scale 1:1.

Copper-alloy button

A poorly preserved solid cast spherical button, with traces of gold gilding surviving on its cracked surfaces, was collected from context (05). This is a solid bronze Tudor style button, missing the shank and loop from its back. Although a

practical object many buttons of this type appeared identical to those of precious metals and were purely decorative.

- **Silver coin** (Appendix 5)

By Andy Barnett

A single silver coin was recovered during the evaluation. The coin, a voided long cross cut-farthing, is badly corroded and quite illegible. Some detail can be seen such as the arms of the voided long cross and pellets in the angle on the reverse but little else. Unfortunately the partial inscription on the obverse and reverse cannot be read.

It can be determined that coin was issued between 1247 and 1279 for either Henry III, 1216-1272, or Edward I, 1272-1307. This date cannot be refined any further due to the poor condition of the coin. In addition it is feasible that this coin may have remained in circulation into the early 14th century. Found within the clay make-up of an early post-medieval floor (25) it is very unlikely to have been in circulation when this layer of the floor surface was laid down and can be considered as a stray/accidental loss.

- **Animal Bone** (Appendix 6)

By Julie Curl

Methodology

The analysis was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, working and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species (NISP – Number of Individual Species pieces Present) identified. Measurements were taken where suitable zones were present following Von Den Dreisch (1976), tooth wear was recorded following Hilson, 1996. A summary catalogue is presented as Appendix 7.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 350g of animal and bird remains, consisting of eighteen pieces, was recovered from excavations at Southgate Street. Bone was produced from six contexts, which included layers and make-up deposits, as well as a fill from a hearth pit. The bone was found with ceramics with late medieval to post-medieval dates. Quantification of the bone assemblage by weight, context and feature type is presented in Table 5.

The remains are in good condition, although some are fragmentary from butchering; despite butchering, some complete elements have survived. None of the remains show any signs of burning. The make-up context (04) produced one piece of gnawed cattle pelvis.

Context	Feature				Context Total
	Hearth pit [06]	Layers	Levelling layer	Make-up	
04				51g	51g
07	39g				39g
08		34g			34g
13		16g			16g
14			10g		10g
29				200g	200g
Feature Total	39g	50g	10g	251g	350g

Table 5. Quantification of the bone assemblage by weight (g), context and feature type

Species, observations and modifications

A total of six species were identified in this assemblage, with domestic food mammals, bird and fish represented; in addition, the presence of dogs is noted from the gnawing evidence. Cattle are the most frequent in this assemblage, with sparse remains of other species. Quantification of the bone by species and feature type can be seen in Table 6.

Species	Feature				Species Total
	Hearth pit [06]	Layers	Levelling layer	Make-up	
Bird - ?duck				1	1
Bird - Fowl			1		1
Cattle		1	1	5	7
Fish				1	1
Mammal		2			2
Pig/boar	2				2
Sheep/goat		3		1	4
Feature Total	2	6	2	8	18

Table 6. Quantification of the species (NISP) by feature type

The cattle remains were seen in four fills, these consist of both primary and secondary waste elements, with some foot bones and lower limb elements that may represent some skinning and tanning waste or cheaper cuts of meat, although some main meat-bearing bones were recorded. Small quantities of sheep/goat were seen in two fills and pig/boar were noted from one context, with these remains suggesting processing and food waste. Bird bone was produced from two fills, with a domestic fowl femur found in (14) and an incomplete ?duck humerus seen in (04); the ?duck humerus had been butchered, attesting to this birds use for meat. A single fish rib was produced from (04), which could not be identified to species.

One pathology was recorded. A small oval lesion, approximately 8mm in length, was noted on a proximal metacarpal from the make-up deposit (29). This lesion may be attributed to Osteochondritis dissecans; this condition is associated with trauma and can occur in relatively young animals and suggest a difficult time as a juvenile, suffering from stress on the joints and a restriction in the circulation. It is probable that animals at this site began training for their working life as traction animals at a young age. Similar lesions are often seen on cattle metapodials and other examples have been seen in central Bury St Edmunds, including in a medieval assemblage at the Cattle Market (Curl, 2008).

Summary

This is a small assemblage, which consists of the primary butchering waste of the main domestic food mammals and two commonly eaten birds. The gnawed bone indicates the presence of dogs on site, either with some scavenger activity or, more likely, the remains of meat waste given to a domestic dog and disposed of with the household debris.

The pathology found on the cattle bone suggests cattle were used here for working (ploughing or cart-pulling), possibly into later post-medieval times. Cattle have been used for thousands of years for traction, with a few agricultural teams working into the twentieth century (Watts, 1999), where they were primarily used for pulling carts and occasionally for ploughing.

• **Molluscs**

By Julie Curl

Molluscs were recorded to species and a count made of top or base shells for the bivalves to estimate the minimum number of individuals. A single make-up deposit, (04), produced remains of marine molluscs. All were identified as from the Common Oyster. All shells are

complete and are remains of the base shells only, indicating a total count of five individuals. These oysters are commonly found all around the British coast and in shallow waters.

The mollusc remains are from food waste, with shellfish being a useful addition to the diet. It is interesting that all shells in this assemblage are flat base shells and that the concave top shells are not present. It is likely that they are the result of preparation waste and it is possible that the top shells were retained for serving the oysters.

8.0 Conclusions

A sequence of undisturbed deposits was recorded on the site, investigated to a depth of c.1.6m below the slab of the former shop. These deposits date from the late medieval to post-medieval periods. Borehole data also suggests a further 0.7m of make-up, above a deep sequence of alluvial material, including c. 6m of peaty material.

The site is located on the banks of the River Linnet, where consolidation deposits in the form of metaled surfaces appear to have formed a sequence of working surfaces or yard areas from at least the late medieval to early post-medieval period. The lowest deposits encountered were fairly ashy in nature and exhibited evidence of localised processes involving heat, with ephemeral evidence for the site of a deconstructed hearth and the shallow remains of clay-lined hearth-pit. The site offers good access to water and historically the Linnet was well utilised for industry, with medieval fulling and lavender mills known from the 12th to 13th century. Fullers operated in and around the bounds of the town from the 12th century with tolls paid to the abbot who originally held all rights over the Lark and Linnet Rivers (Meeres 2002, 54). The mid-15th century collapse of the river fishing industry has been put down to pollution due to the presence of numerous fulling mills and dyers along the Linnet and Lark (Gottfried 1982); fullers used lye pits to process woollen cloth, which requires the heating of water containers and the use of lye, while dyers and bleachers would also have required hot water during the cleansing and fixing processes. It is possible that the residual presence of hearth-pits may relate to such industrial processes.

Evidence for the earliest building identified on the site may date to as early as the 16th century, which marks a long-lived change in use from industrial to domestic occupation. Following a consolidation and levelling deposit of clay the flint and mortar foundations were constructed, with an internal mortar floor and a metaled yard to the rear. A similar arrangement and near identical footprint was maintained in two subsequent incarnations of building at the street frontage. The first of these appears to be a 17th to 18th century house/cottage which made use of reclaimed medieval bricks to form a floor with possible reuse of a sub-cellar wall recorded at the street frontage. The well preserved brick floors of the subsequent 19th century rebuild were revealed below the modern make-up for the concrete slab. Part of the external cobbled yard was also revealed intact.

Following a review of the available evidence and consultation with the Conservation Team for the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, the impact of the development was considered to be minimal. Disturbance was restricted to piles and the excavation for a slab and ground-beams to a depth of 0.75m as measured from the current street frontage (therefore disturbing only later post-medieval deposits to a depth of 0.45m below the existing concrete slab). No further on site mitigation work was therefore required to satisfy the archaeological planning condition.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Surface	-	Brick Floor. c.0.05m deep. Herring bone pattern.	Brick Floor	<i>C19th</i>
02	Surface	-	Brick Floor. c.0.05m deep. Herring bone pattern.	Brick Floor	<i>C19th</i>
03	Surface	-	Cobbled surface with brick area	Yard	<i>C19th</i>
04	Deposit	-	V.Friable, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand ('gritty' with fine pebbles), rare cbm & chalk pieces, 0.45m deep.	Make-up	<i>Post-medieval</i>
05	Deposit	-	Soft, mix of mid-reddish/orange and dark grey silty-sands, >0.2m deep. Mod. charcoal, occ. burnt flints, mod. chalk flecks, freq. v.large sooted cobbles	Make-up	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
06	Cut	-	Corner of a ?circular ?hearth-pit, 0.28m deep, concave profile	Hearth-pit	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
07	Deposit	[06]	Firm, mix of bright reddish-orange & light yellow clay (oxidised & raw), occ. small chalk lumps/flecks, 0.20m deep	Secondary fill	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
08	Deposit	-	~Soft, v.dark grey v.silty-sand, mod. stones, occ. charcoal, 0.2m deep	Layer	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
09	Deposit	[06]	Firm, dark-brownish-black, ashy-silt, freq. charcoal with a lens of red oxidised clay and a thin lens of ashy-silt at its base, overall 0.08m deep	Primary fill	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
10	-	-	Equal to wall 36		
11	Masonry	-	Flint & mortar wall foundation, 0.3m high, 0.26m wide – yellow, v.sandy mortar.	Wall	<i>E.P.Med.</i>
12			Equal to 30		
13	Deposit	-	Soft, v.dark brownish-grey ashy, silty-loam (sand>clay) with lenses of oxidised orange sandy-silt, mod. large stones, occ. burnt flints, occ. charcoal, c.0.2m deep.	Layer (?same as (08) & (05))	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
14	Deposit	-	Firm, mid-yellowish-brown clay, freq. chalk flecks/small lumps, 0.10m deep	Levelling layer	<i>E.P.Med.</i>
15	Deposit	-	Loose mix of cbm rubble/gravel/crushed chalk/crushed mortar c.0.25m deep	Make-up	<i>Modern</i>
16	Deposit	-	Friable mix of rubble up to 0.32m deep	Make-up	<i>C19th</i>
17	Deposit	-	Friable mix of rubble up to 0.35m deep	Make-up	<i>Post-medieval</i>
18	Deposit	-	Firm, white crushed chalk up to 0.16m deep	Layer	<i>Post-medieval</i>
19	Deposit	-	Friable, mid-whitish-yellow, crushed chalk/mortar up to 0.24m thick	Layer	<i>Post-medieval</i>
20	Deposit	-	Friable, mid-grey silty-sand, 0.,05m thick	Lens	<i>Post-medieval</i>
21	Deposit	-	Friable, mid-grey silty-sand, 30% CBM frags, 0.05m deep	Layer	<i>Post-medieval</i>
22	Masonry	-	Flint & mortar wall foundation, 0.30m high, 0.28m wide, weak sandy yellow mortar	Wall	<i>17th – 18th century</i>
23	Deposit	-	Friable, light-grey mix of silty-sand and demolition waste (crushed mortar with occ. flints, cbm) plus occ. lumps of mid yellowish-grey clay, 0.26m deep	Make-up	<i>Post-medieval</i>
24	Surface	-	Hard, mid-greyish-orange sandy gravel inset with metalled stone	?Yard	<i>E.P.Med.</i>

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
25	Deposit	-	Firm, light-yellowish-grey silty-clay, 0.2m thick	Levelling layer	<i>E.P.Med.</i>
26	Deposit	-	Friable, mid-yellow mortar patch 0.06m thick		<i>E.P.Med.</i>
27	Deposit	-	Soft, dark-orangey-red silty-sand, freq. charcoal occ. stones, 0.05m deep	Heat affected	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
28	Deposit	-	Soft, mid-yellow sand (medium grain), 0.12m deep	Levelling bed	<i>C19th</i>
29	Deposit	-	Friable, mid-brownish-yellow silty-sand, 0.10 to 0.30m deep	Make-up	<i>C19th</i>
30	Surface	-	Remnant of a robbed out brick floor set within a sandy-yellow mortar	Brick-floor	<i>17th – 18th century</i>
31	Deposit	-	V.firm, yellowish-white crushed-chalk up to 0.12m thick	Make-up/temporary surface	<i>Post-medieval</i>
32	Deposit	-	Firm, mid-yellowish-grey mix of crushed chalk & clay, 0.04m thick	Make-up	<i>Post-medieval</i>
33	Surface	-	Firm, mid-grey clay 0.08m to 0.14m thick with a worn mortar surface	Mortar floor	<i>Post-medieval</i>
34	VOID	-	-	-	-
35	Masonry	-	Modern brick wall of the former modern shop frontage built on a concrete footing	Wall	<i>Modern</i>
36	Masonry	-	Flint & mortar wall foundation at the current street frontage, hard white, chalky mortar.	Wall	<i>?E.Post-medieval</i>
37	Masonry	-	Soft, mid yellow v.sandy mortar – upper lift of wall 36 or later footings on top of it	Wall	<i>Post-medieval</i>
38	Surface	-	Firm, dark-grey silty-clay set with a metalled stone surface	?Yard	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
39	Masonry	-	Brick wall foundations at the modern street frontage	Wall	<i>C19th</i>
40	Masonry	-	Brick wall foundation – rear wall of building assoc. with Wall 39	Wall	<i>C19th</i>
41	Pit (base)	-	Sub-oval, shallow concave profile, 0.04m deep but clearly defined	Pit (base)	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>
42	Deposit	[41]	Friable, light-yellowish brown, silty-clay, 0.04m deep – sterile.	Pit-fill	<i>L.Med – E.PMed.</i>

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)*	Yard	1
	Pit	1
	Fire pit	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Wall	6
	House	3
	Yard	2
	Brick-floor	2

*Features of a transitional Late-medieval to Early post-medieval date (15th to E16th) have been classified here as Medieval.

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
1	CBM	1	2059	Floor-brick
3	CBM	1	1055	Floor-brick frag.
3	Pot	2	5	Modern
4	Fish Bone	1	<1	
4	Pot	2	66	
4	Shell - oyster	5	24	
4	Animal bone	5	51	
4	Lead Object- weight	1	102	Fishing weight
4	Lead fragments	2	17	?Window came
4	CBM	2	181	Brick
5	Button	1	3	Cu Alloy, gilding traces
7	Pot	2	7	
7	Animal bone	2	39	
8	Pot	3	26	
8	Animal bone	3	34	
8	CBM	2	67	Tile
10	CBM	2	75	Tile
11	CBM	3	448	Tile
13	Pot	5	29	
13	CBM	3	159	Tile
13	Animal bone	3	16	
14	Animal bone	2	10	Inc. bird
14	CBM	1	56	Tile
14	Silver - coin	1		Quarter cut penny
16	Tobacco pipe	2	28	Bowls (15g + 13g)
29	Animal bone	2	200	
29	Pot	3	43	
30	CBM	2	2442	Whole brick in two pieces

Appendix 2b: Finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Ceramic building material	3
	Object - Lead fishing weight	1
	Object Lead ?window came	2
	Pottery	10
	Coin (silver)	1
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Animal bone	18
	Ceramic building material	14
	Object - Button	1
	Pottery	5
	Shell (oyster)	5
	Tobacco pipe	2
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pottery	2

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Sherd date range
3	REFW	plate	everted	1	2	L.18th-20th c.
3	REFW	plate	everted	1	3	L.18th-20th c.
4	LMT			1	3	15th-16th c.
4	LMT			1	63	15th-16th c.
7	GRIM			2	7	L.12th-14th c.
8	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
8	BMCW			2	21	L.12th-14th c.
13	BMCWG			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
13	BMCW			3	15	L.12th-14th c.
13	BSFW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
29	LMT			1	5	15th-16th c.
29	GRE	jar/pipkin	square bead	1	34	16th-18th c.
29	TGE			1	4	18th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	fabric	form	no	wt(g)	abr	L	W	H	mortar	comments	date
1	wfg	FB	1	2059		242	120	40+		worn, red ?polish at one end of surface	18-19
3	fscf	FB	1	1055			127	37+		worn, orange, poss polish on surface?	18-19
4	msfe	LB	1	132	++					soft, friable	p.med
4	msfe	LB	1	49					buff ms	poss earlier, but v dense, hard purple	p.med
8	fs	RT	1	14					pink ms	reduced surfaces	med?
8	mms	RT	1	53					cream ms patch		p.med
10*	ms	RT	2	75					thin on 1		p.med
11	msfe	RT	3	448					buff msf		p.med
13	msffe	RT	1	50						dense purple	p.med
13	fs	RT	1	21					buff ms		p.med
13	msffe	RT	1	88							p.med
14	ms	RT	1	56							p.med?
30	est	EB	2	2442		239	120	47+		worn underside (probably strawed, straw imp on top)	13-15

*Same as context 36 (flint & mortar wall at the street frontage)

Appendix 5: Catalogue of artefacts (including tobacco pipe)

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
04	-	Lead	?came fragments	?Medieval	Post-medieval
<p>Two fragments of probable window came (measuring 65mm and 45mm in length) with well patinated white-oxidised surfaces, weighing a total of 17g. The large piece has a slightly curving form with a hook-like bend at one end. Neither piece exhibits the web and reeding profile associated with milling methods of manufacture - therefore a pre-16th century date is suggested.</p>					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
04	-	Lead	Weight (fishing)	?Post-med.	Post-medieval
<p>A solid cast lead weight of likely medieval to early post-medieval date, probably used for fishing as a net sinker. Similar groups of weights have been found in Suffolk and elsewhere (this type is very similar to those listed on the PAS database [Unique ID: SF-C90EC4] collected via metal detection. It is lentoid in form, trapezoidal in section with four faceted faces separated by slightly raised ribs. At one end is an integrally cast suspension loop that is pointed oval shape with an elongated oval shaped aperture, wear marks from the suspension cord can be observed. This example is in good condition with a stable, slightly patinated surface. Lead weights are a common find in the St Edmundsbury parish, although the vast majority are of a centrally pierced variety with very few identified specifically as fishing weights. This example has a maximum width of 18mm, max. thickness of 14mm and a length of 76mm of which 21mm constitutes the loop at its apex. It weight 102g and is comparable in size and weights to similar examples.</p> <p>Similar groups of weights have been published indicating usage as fishing net weights as have individual examples, although use as plumb bobs or sounding lead on ships is also suggested (e.g. Egan, 1998: fig. 231). These indicate a likely medieval to early post-medieval date range for this example.</p>					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
05	-	Cu-Alloy	Button	L15th-16th	L.Med-E.P.Med.
<p>A poorly preserved solid cast spherical button with traces of gold gilding surviving on its cracked surfaces. A solid bronze Tudor style button, missing the shank and loop from its back (weighing 3g, 10mm thick, 13mm diam.). Although a practical object many buttons of this type appeared identical to those of precious metals and were purely decorative.</p>					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
16	-	Pipe-clay	Clay tobacco-pipe (bowls)	L17th-E18th	C19th
<p>Two unmarked clay tobacco-pipe bowls of similar form. One has a less oval flat foot with light milling on its rim. They are characteristically late 17th to early 18th century in form (following the London typology of Atkinson & Oswald (1969, J. Archaeol. Assoc, 3rd series, Vol 32, 171-227).</p>					

Context No.	Feature No.	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
25	-	Silver	Coinage – Voided long cross farthing	C13th	E.P.Med.
<p>Denomination: Cut farthing, voided Long Cross Date: 1247-1279 Metal: Silver Mint: Not determined State: Medieval England Ruler: Henry III (1216-1272) or Edward I (1272-1307) Obverse: Corroded, illegible Reverse: Voided long cross with three pellets in angle, illegible Diameter: Est. 16.5mm Weight: <1g Description: Badly corroded, arms and pellets can be determined but partial remnants of legend illegible Reference: The Voided Long-Cross Coinage 1247-1279, C.R. Wren, Plantagenet Books, 1993</p>					

Appendix 6: Animal Bone

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

MNI = Minimum Number of Individuals (Based on numbers of elements or ranges in stature. Applies to individual context only)

Element range = LL=lower limb, UL = upper limb, R = Ribs, V = vertebrae, HC = horncore, Pel = pelvis, Mand = mandible, F = foot bones, T = teeth

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Gnaw = Gnawed bone – c = canid

Path = number of relevant pathologies seen

Context	Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	MNI	Element range	Butchering	Gnaw	R/C/F	Path	Comments
04	6	51	Cattle	3	3		1	f, r, pel	c, ch	1	c		cut/chopped rib, gnawed pelvic fragment
04			Sheep/goat	1	1			r	ch				
04			Bird - ?duck	1	1			ul	c				humerus shaft frag - ?Mallard
04			Fish	1	1			r					large rib
07	2	39	Pig/boar	2		2	1	ul, r	c, ch				proximal femur, rib
08	3	34	Sheep/goat	3	3		1	skull, r, ll	c, ch				skull fragment, rib and metapodial shaft fragment
13	3	16	Cattle	1	1			f					distal phange
13			Mammal	2									
14	2	10	Cattle	1				r	ch				
14			Bird - Fowl	1	1			ll					femur, domestic fowl
29	2	200	Cattle	2	2		1	ll, r	c, ch			1	rib, metacarpal with small lesion on proximal articular surface OD

Measurements following Von Den Driesch, 1976.

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp
14	Fowl	Femur	f	77.8	15	14					6.9	
29	Cattle	MC	f	195			inc	56.8	26.3	27.8	33.6	55.9

Appendix 7: Molluscs

Key:

F/M/L - F = Freshwater, M = Marine, L = Land mollusc

Context	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	F/M/L	Species	NISP	Top	Base	Condition	Comments
4	Deposit	Make-up	15th-16th	5	24g	M	Oyster	5	0	5	good	5 base shells

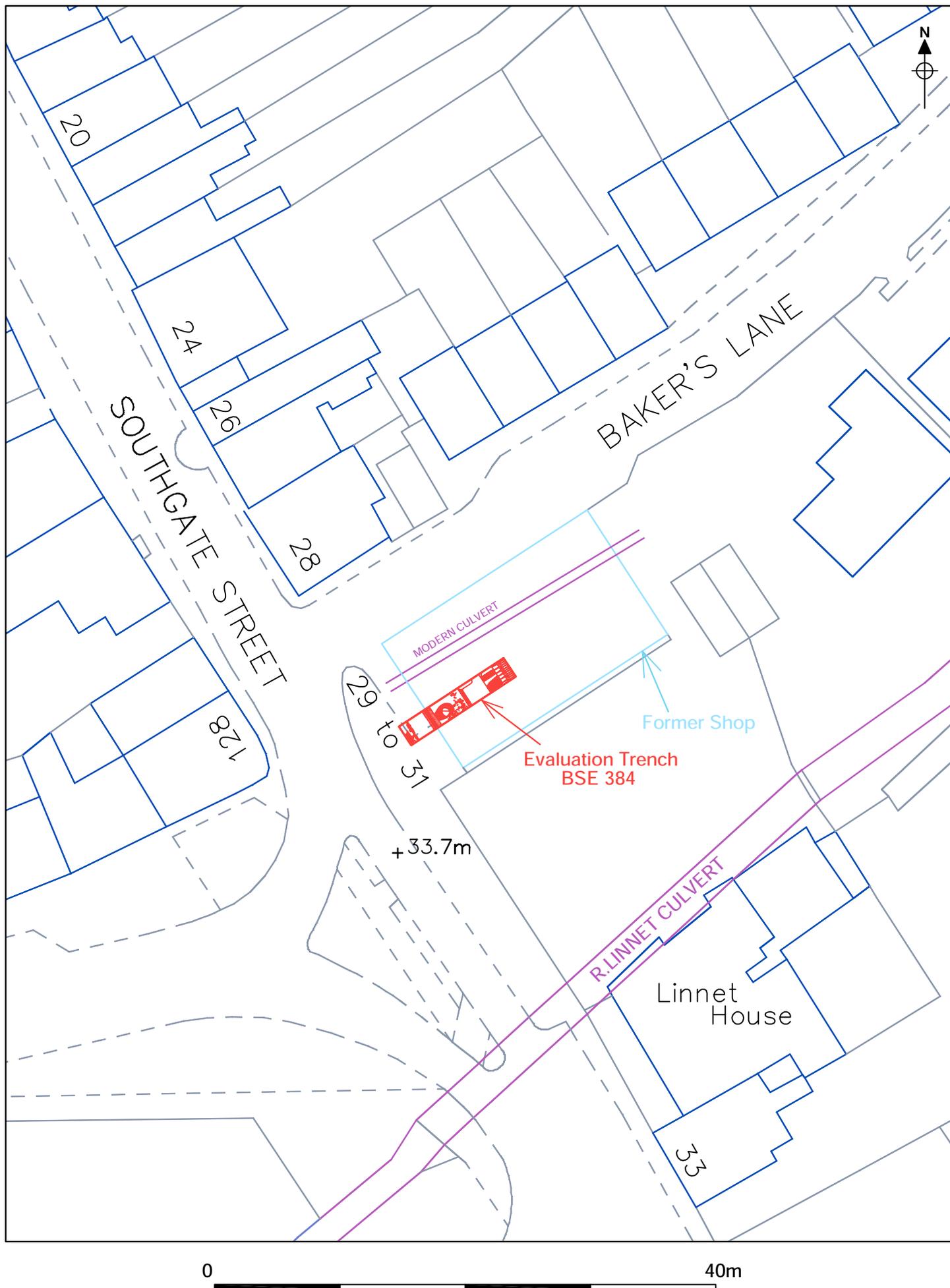


Figure 3. Trench location plan. Scale 1:400



Figure 4. C19th to early C20th surfaces. Scale 1:40

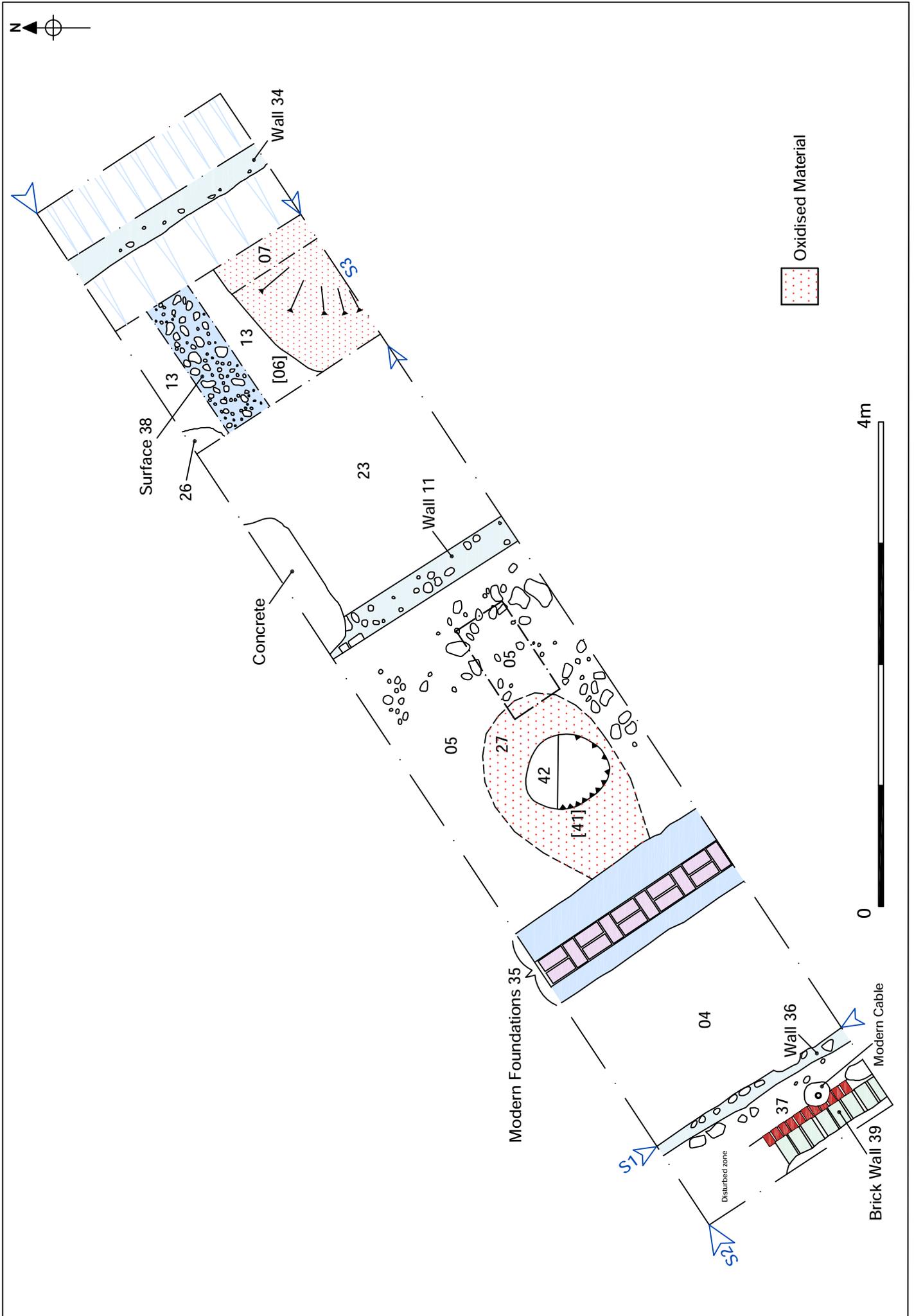


Figure 5. Post-investigation plan. Scale 1:40

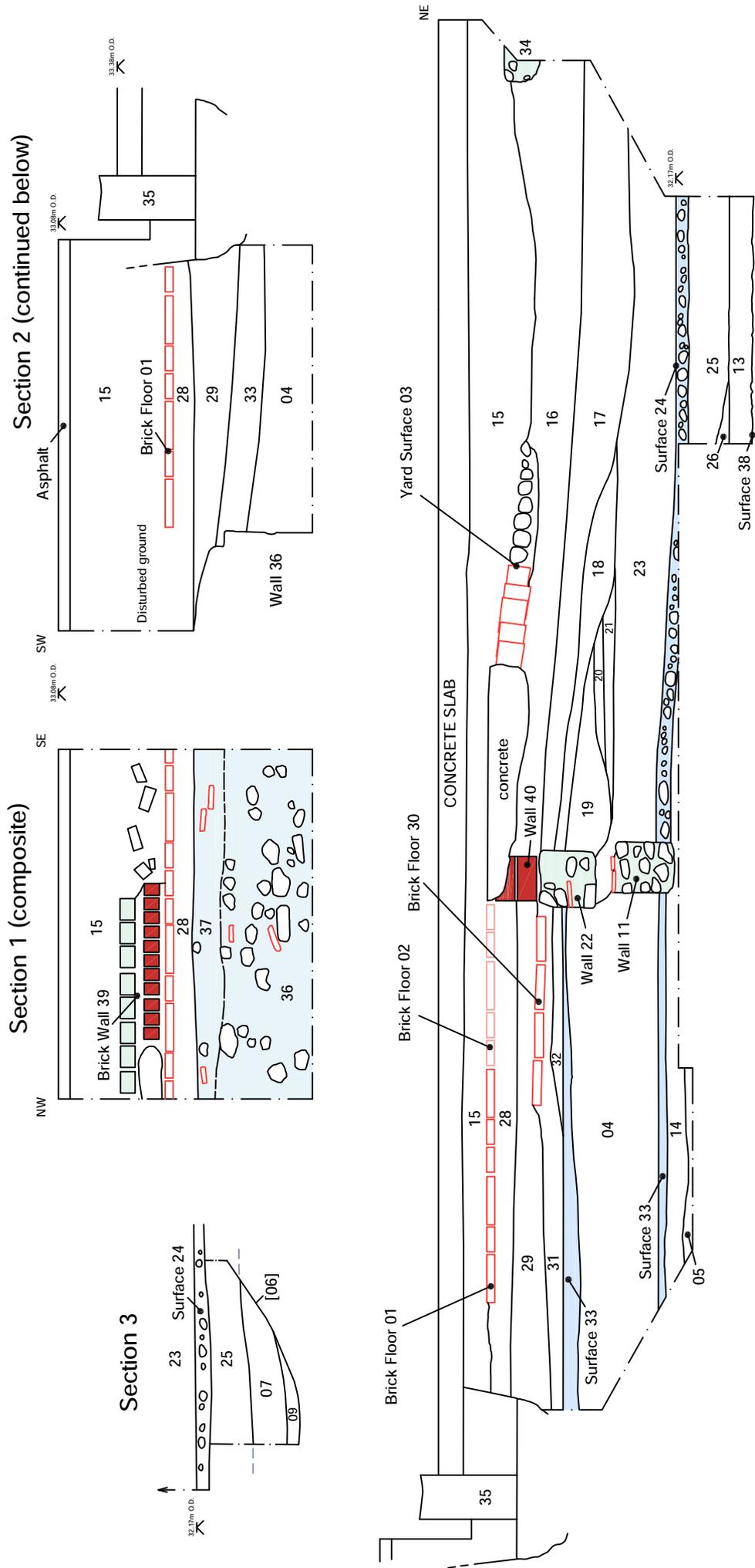


Figure 6. Relevant sections. Scale 1:30

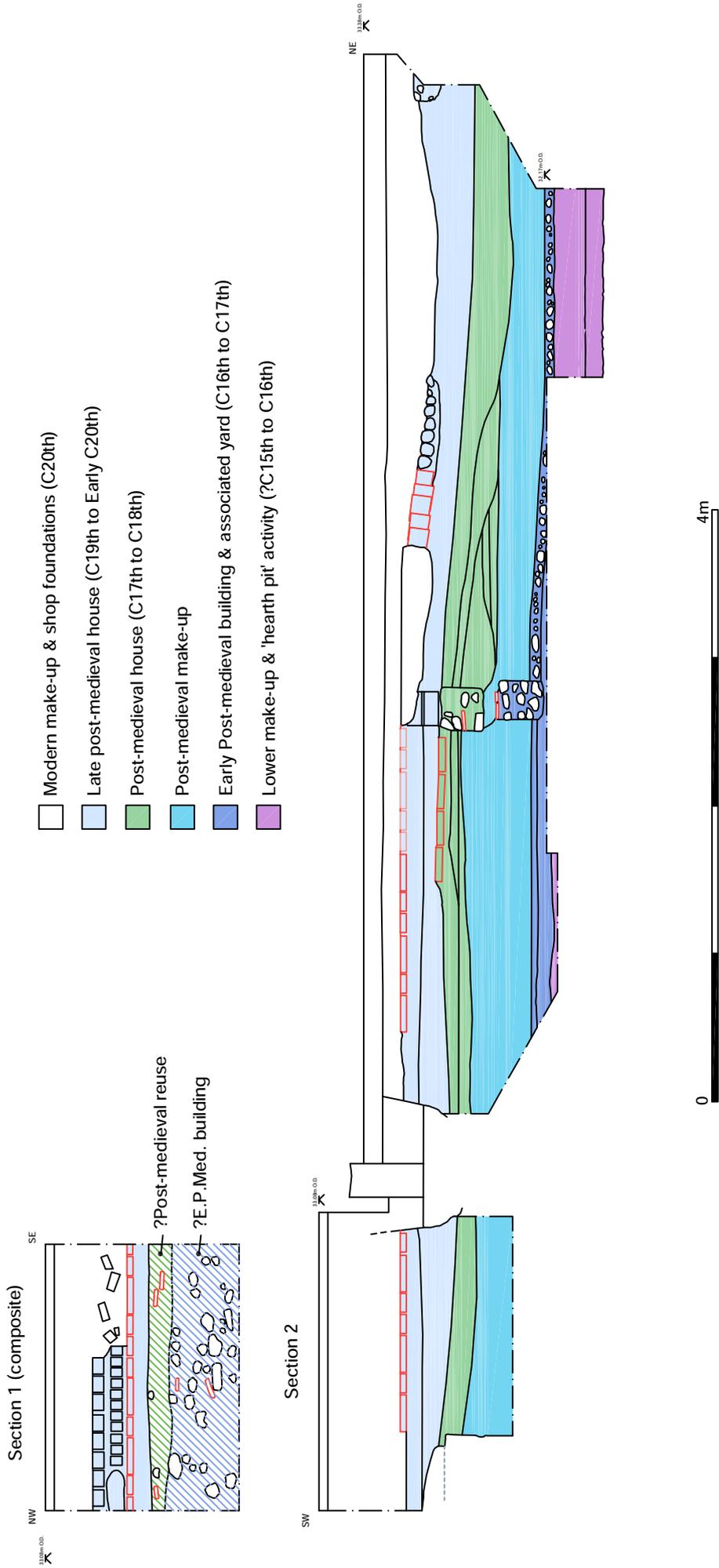


Figure 7. Suggested Phasing. Scale 1:40

Economy, Skills and Environment
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

29-31 SOUTHGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. **The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
 - 1.1 Planning permission is to be sought from St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the erection of three dwellings on the site of 29-31 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, currently a commercial premises (grid ref. TL 853 640). The existing building is to be demolished. **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
 - 1.2 The planning authority will be advised by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service that planning consent should be conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out. This will ensure that the significance of any heritage asset on the site is recorded and understood before it is damaged or destroyed, in accordance with PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3).
 - 1.3 The site (c. 0.025ha in area) is on the east side of Southgate Street, at its corner with the south side of Baker's Lane. It lies to the north of the River Linnet. The site is at c.35m OD. The soil is loam over chalk drift and chalk, and, to the south, river alluvium of calcareous clay.
 - 1.4 The development site is in an area of high archaeological importance, within the medieval core of Bury St Edmunds (Historic Environment Record no. BSE 241) and on the edge of the earliest Saxon settlement area. The site lies close to a medieval bridge (BSE 081) and near an older crossing point in the river. Further, the site is on the edge of the higher ground adjacent to the floodplain of the River Linnet. This is a favourable location for early activity associated with both the street and the river, and there is high potential for heritage assets of archaeological interest to be situated at this location. Former houses along the street front are shown on maps from 1747 to at least 1926. However, the site is currently occupied by commercial premises, and sewers run close to its north and eastern edges, whilst a decommissioned sewer crosses the site. The evaluation is therefore intended to determine the nature, date, extent, quality and levels of preservation of any archaeological deposits which may survive under and around more modern features.
 - 1.5 The existing building is to be demolished. It will be required that ground disturbance is avoided during demolition, until the archaeological potential of the site has been evaluated and any further mitigations strategies implemented.
 - 1.6 In order to understand the significance of any archaeological remains and inform the nature and costings of any further mitigation strategy, a linear trenched evaluation is to be excavated and recorded using a single-context based-system appropriate for urban stratigraphy.
 - 1.6 The results of the evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.

- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation 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.
- 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 In accordance with the condition on the planning consent, and following the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists (IfA), a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and specification must be produced by the developers, their agents or archaeological contractors. This must be submitted for scrutiny and approval by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT) at 9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443. 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. The WSI should be compiled with a knowledge of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment'; Occasional Paper 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy'; and Revised Research Framework for the Eastern Region, 2008, available online at <http://www.eaareports.org.uk/>).
- 1.10 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.11 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.
- 1.12 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) 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.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed in untested areas and the final mitigation strategy defined accordingly.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 10m of trial trenching is to be excavated to cover the area of new houses, positioned so as to sample parts of the site where significant ground disturbance is proposed. The trench or trenches are to be a minimum of 1.80m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated.
- 3.2 A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. Where complex sequences of deposits are encountered, however, a single context system is to be adopted. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

- 3.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, 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.
- 3.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.9 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 (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.11 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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.
- 3.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of 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, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. 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.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.

- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place by the SCCAS/CT. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 A comprehensive list of all historical sources consulted (with specific references) should be included.
- 5.4 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.5 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.6 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.
- 5.7 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.8 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The report should also assess and present information from historic maps.
- 5.9 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.10 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER 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.
- 5.11 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.12 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive repository before the fieldwork commences. 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, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

- 5.13 The project manager should consult the intended archive repository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.14 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 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.
- 5.15 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 the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be 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.
- 5.17 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.18 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.19 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 HER. 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus

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Date: 26th October 2010

Reference: BSE/2010_Pre Southgate Street

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.