

**Land to the rear of 33 Southgate Street,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

Planning application: SE/11/1557

HER Ref: BSE 423

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(April 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2AZ

Clients: Mr B Prescott (fieldwork) & Mr A Grant (report)

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: SE/11/1557

Development: Erection of dwelling

Date of fieldwork: 20 & 21 February, 2013

HER Ref: BSE 423

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-147470

Grid ref: TL 8592 6361

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Summary: Bury St Edmunds, 33 Southgate Street (BSE 423, TL 8592 6361) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the rear of the existing house on a site immediately adjacent to the course of the River Linnet, which now runs through a culvert, revealed a substantial depth of deposits. The trench was taken to a depth of 1.30m through layers of later Post medieval date to reveal the top of a large clay pad or platform with a small area apparently used as a hearth and an earlier clay wall type foundation. The former feature is likely to be of earlier Post medieval date and is perhaps best interpreted as a base for craft type activities close to a reliable water source. The earlier clay wall type foundation was associated with a few pottery sherds of medieval date (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr B Prescott & Mr A Grant).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr B Prescott commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned single dwelling development on land to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds (see Fig. 1). Subsequent funding of the reporting phase for this evaluation was undertaken by the landowner, Mr A Grant. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application SE/11/1557, set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of this development site. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 The proposed development site is located on the eastern side of Southgate Street within the later Saxon and medieval core of Bury St Edmunds some 20m from the modern street frontage and close to the Saxo-Norman St Botolph's Chapel (HER BSE 021- see Fig. 1). Topographically the site is located at c33m on the southern side and immediately adjacent to the now canalised River Linnet, a tributary of the River Lark, which now runs in a much diminished form through a culvert. Formerly the area would have been part of the flood plain of the River Linnet but both natural alluvial build-up and more recent artificial ground raising has considerably altered the local topography. Some 30m to the north of the site and the river a bore hole investigation and evaluation trench recorded 2.3m of made ground comprising Post medieval and later medieval deposits over a further 2.3m of alluvial mixed silts, sands and gravels which in turn lay over peat rich alluvial deposits with an underlying glaciofluvial deposit of sands and gravels (Emery, 2012- HER BSE 384- see Fig. 1).

1.3 Archaeological interest in this proposed development was therefore due to its location within the historic core of the town and close to a Saxo-Norman chapel (HER BSE 021) and an investigated site (HER BSE 384- see Fig. 2) where deep and complex archaeological deposits have been recorded. In addition the site at 33 Southgate Street is located c40m east of the site of Southgate Street Bridge (HER BSE 081) and some 80m south-west of St Botolph's Bridge (HER BSE 157), both of which have at least a medieval origin.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed small scale residential development was trenched to a previously agreed L shaped plan (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1500mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. This 13.7m of 1.80m wide trench gave a substantial sample of 24.66m² of the footprint for the planned dwelling with the depth being restricted to the accepted safety limit of 1.30m.

2.2 The sides and base of the trench and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned for finds and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated and cleaned by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under cold but dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from

nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works with all the exposed features and layers being recorded in plan and section.

3. Results

(see also Fig. 3, Appendix I- Images & Appendix IV- Context list)

3.1 At the time of the evaluation the site was in use as back garden and the trenching initially revealed 400mm of topsoil. Below this upper level at the eastern end of the east-west arm of the L shaped trench a 4m length revealed the remnants of a 200mm thick packed chalk surface (0002) which in part had been broken up. Under the topsoil in the remainder of the trench and running below the remnants of chalk surface (0002) a thin, 100mm thick, dirty orange sand layer (0003) containing small flints was present and this in turn lay over a substantial deposit of mid grey silty sand (0004), which contained small flints and small peg tile fragments, that ran to the base of the excavation. At the eastern and southern extremes of the L shaped trench the mid grey silty sand layer (0004) formed the base of the trench, however at the junction of the two arms a substantial yellow clay pad or base (0006) was exposed which in turn partially truncated the corner of a linear yellow clay foundation (0005) at a general depth of 1.30m.

3.2 The yellow clay pad or base (0006) and linear foundation (0005) form the most interesting aspects of the evaluation. At its southern edge the pad or base (0006) rose to a lip that was 400mm wide and 500mm above the flat base of the remainder of the feature to the north. That the southern edge of this lip or edge had a sharp, vertical side running down into the silty sand layer (0004) to the south would suggest that a deliberate cut was made to lay the pad or base (0006). The full north-south width of this feature was 4.50m with the only variation in its structure being a nearly square, heavily fired and reddened, hearth type area (0007) measuring 750mm by 700mm on its northern edge. A single fragment of roof tile (0009) was retrieved from the top of the clay base or pad (0006).

3.3 The linear yellow clay foundation (0005) noted above was 400mm wide and ran on a north-south alignment across the width of the eastern arm of the trench before turning to the west at the northern section where it was partially cut by the clay base or pad. Both of the yellow clay features were left in situ but cleaning over the linear feature (0005) did recover two pottery sherds (0008).

4. The Finds

4.1 A small number of finds comprising 4 pottery sherds (48g) and two fragments of roof tile (376g) were recovered during the evaluation with clearly post 1900 finds from the topsoil being discarded on site. The full report by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below and in summary the assemblage consists of two Post medieval sherds (34g) from the upper part of the mid grey silty sand layer (0004) and a further two sherds (14g) of medieval date recovered during the hand cleaning (0008) of the linear clay foundation (0005). Finally a sample fragment of Post medieval roof tile (81g) was kept from the silty sand layer (0004) and the larger fragment (295g) of roof tile (0009) found in the top of the clay base or pad (0006) was also of Post medieval date.

5. Conclusion

5.1 While the evaluation could only reach the top of the archaeological horizon at the maximum depth of 1.30m that could be excavated significant features of later medieval and earlier Post medieval were recorded at this site. Above this level evidence for a chalk surface was recorded at a depth of 400mm from the present ground level and this can be interpreted as the floor of the large outbuilding shown at this site behind 33 Southgate Street on the first edition Ordnance Survey map of 1886 (see Appendix V- Historic maps) but which is not shown on an earlier map of 1776 and which had gone by 1965. Chalk floors were commonly used in the 19th century for livestock buildings and it can be inferred therefore that the related structure was in use for perhaps cattle or horses. Below the remnant chalk surface (0002) and dirty orange sand layer (0003) below which is probably also related to the 19th century outbuilding a substantial depth of silty sand (0004) covered the two yellow clay features (0005 & 0006) that form the top significant archaeological level. The function of these features is uncertain but given the proximity of the River Linnet is likely to have required water with the large clay pad or platform (0006) also having evidence for heat being generated by the reddened clay area (0007) which appears to be a hearth base. Use of the pad or platform (0006) has not left any apparent residue or waste though the location would suggest an activity that was non-domestic as flooding would have been an ever present possibility. Therefore a craft use might be suggested as a considerable effort was required to lay the large amount of clay and an activity that would require heat and water but leave little apparent waste could be the fulling of cloth though this can only be conjectured on the evidence available. Such activity is historically recorded along the River Linnet in the 12th-16th century period (Emery, 2012, 2) and the pad or platform (0006) dates towards the end of this date range in the early Post medieval period. The function of the earlier clay foundation (0005) is easier to interpret as part of a structure and again a craft related use is likely, apparently of medieval date.

5.2 Though significant archaeological features have been recorded at this site the nature of the deep deposits along the River Linnet will almost certainly require piled foundations with ground beams and the piles should cause little substantial damage as nearby standing walls dictates the need for a low impact screw pile method. Therefore as the main part of the two clay features (0005 & 0006) are at a depth of 1.30m and only a small part of the pad or platform (0006) is closer to the present ground level at a depth of 700mm it is recommended that further archaeological works at the site can be restricted to the monitoring of any ground works that will go a greater depth than 500mm from the current ground level.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BSE 423.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to everyone on site for their close cooperation, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)

Ref.

| | | |
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| Emery, G | 2012 | An Archaeological Evaluation at Nos.29 to 31 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Norvic Archaeology report no 19 |
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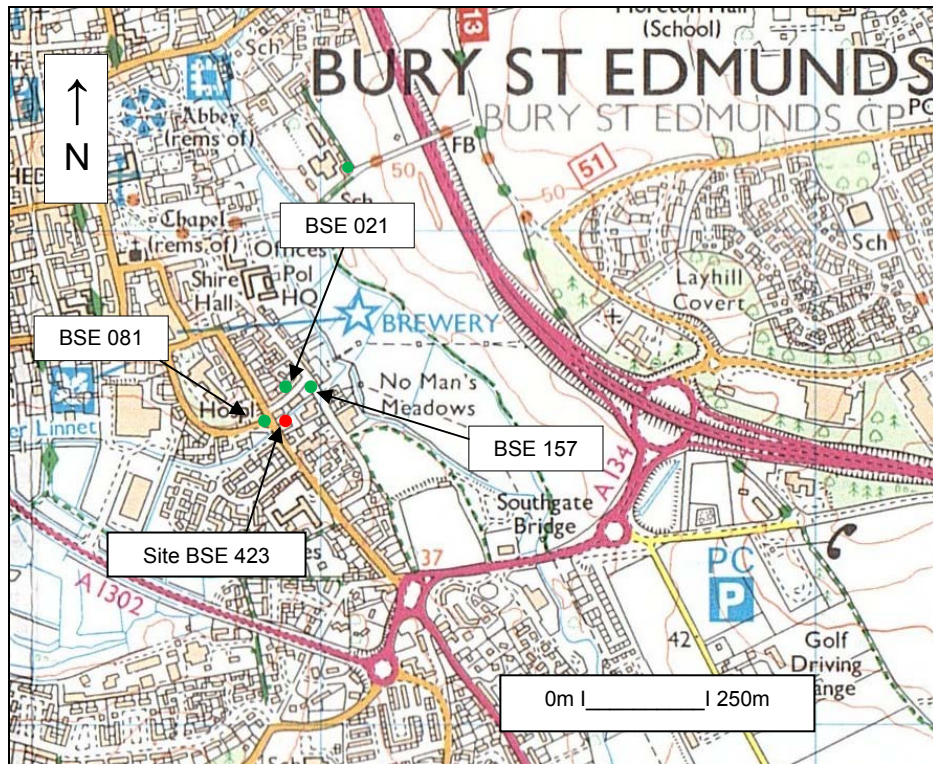


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (proposed footprint area- light blue)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2013 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

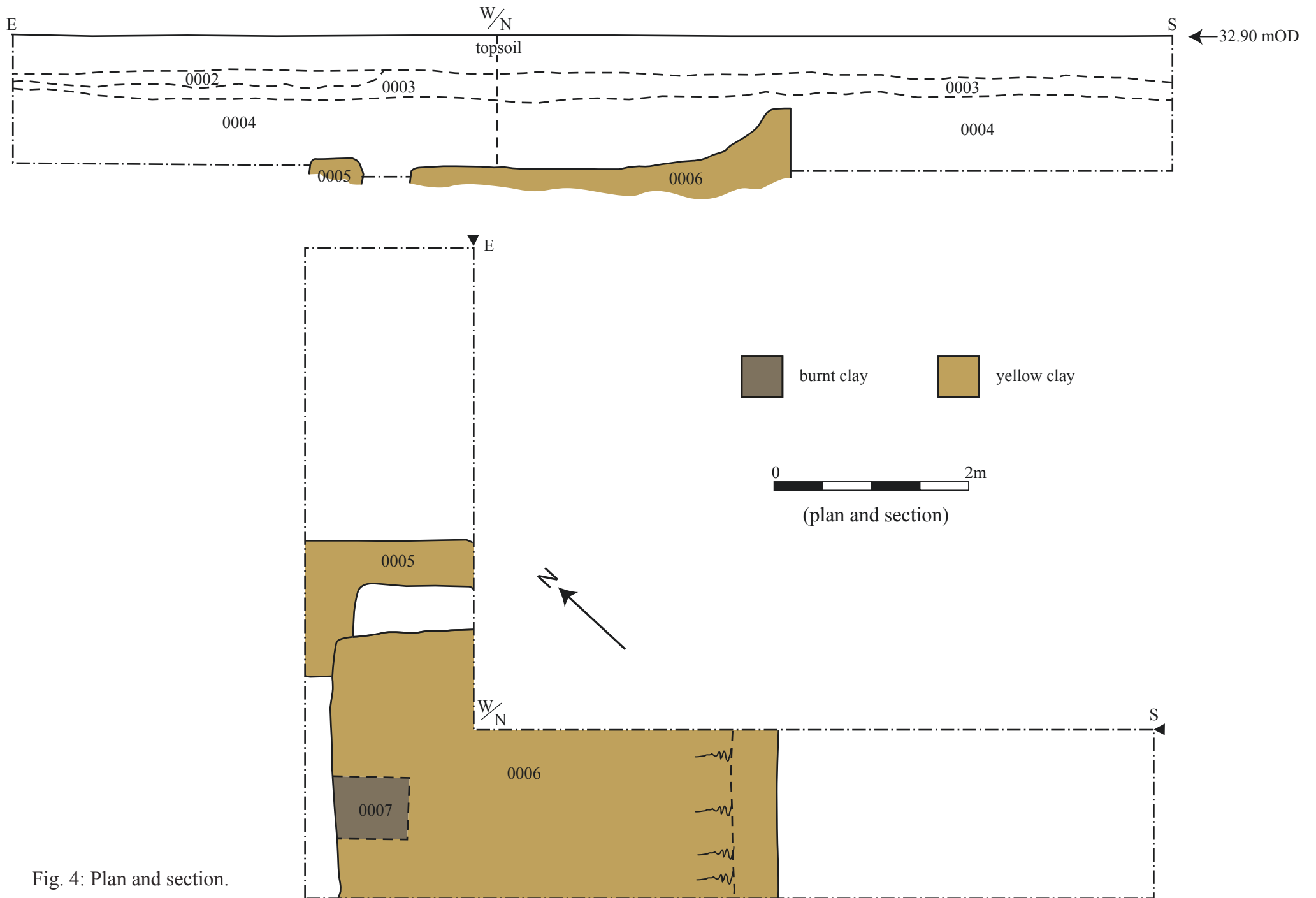


Fig. 4: Plan and section.

Appendix I- Images



General view from north-east



Chalk surface layer 0002 in section



Clay pad/base 0006 and hearth 0007 from west



Clay foundation 0005 from north



NE-SW arm of trench from east with 0005 foreground & 0006 beyond



Burnt clay area 0007 within clay pad 0006

**Land To The Rear of 33 Southgate Street,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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Site details

Name: Land to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Clients: Mr B Prescott

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: SE/11/1557

Proposed development: Erection of a detached dwelling

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SE_11_1557-Archaeological_Desk_Based-Assessmnet-304985

Conservation area

Grid ref: TL 8592 6361

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1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
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Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr B Prescott has commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed single dwelling development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application SE/11/1557 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Desk Based Assessment and Evaluation set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a detached dwelling in the garden to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds which is to be detached for this scheme.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The proposed development site (PDS) is located on the eastern side of Southgate Street at c33m OD some 20m from the modern street frontage and on the southern side and immediately adjacent to the now canalised River Linnet, a tributary of the River Lark. Formerly the area would have been part of the flood plain of the River Linnet but both natural alluvial build-up and more recent artificial ground raising has considerably altered the local topography. Some 30m to the north of the site and the river a bore hole investigation recorded 2.3m of made ground over a further 2.3m of alluvial mixed silts, sands and gravels which in turn lay over peat rich alluvial deposits with an underlying glaciofluvial deposit of sands and gravels (Emery, 2012- HER BSE 384).

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The site lies in an area of archaeological interest, importance and potential, in the Saxon and medieval core of Bury St Edmunds (County Historic Environment Record BSE 241). It is on the southern bank of the River Linnet, between two medieval stone bridges (BSE 081 and BSE 157), and is close to the site of the Saxo-Norman St Botolph's Chapel (BSE 021). Evaluation just to the north, on the opposite bank of the canalised Linnet, showed deeply stratified archaeological deposits, with medieval remains relating to activity on Southgate Street (albeit at some depth). There is potential for archaeological remains relating to early occupation to be present on this site. The site also has potential for palaeoenvironmental remains; at BSE 384, borehole survey showed peat deposits – again, relatively deeply buried. A building is shown on the site on the

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OS Maps from 1886-1926. Evaluation is required site to assess the nature of the deposits and the specific impacts of development.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential relates to the location of the PDS within the Saxon and medieval core of the town with later Post medieval activity, as evidenced by the presence of a building as shown on maps of the late 19th and earlier 20th century period, over deep alluvial deposits with high palaeoenvironmental potential. The main aim of the evaluation is to gain the relevant information required to gauge the likely impact of the planned augured pile and ground beam foundations on these archaeological deposits and allow a mitigation strategy to be formulated regarding these ground works.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a single residential dwelling on soft ground to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds.

5.2 Initially the Brief requires a re-assessment of the historic map evidence for the PDS. Following this the Brief then requires an L or T shaped trench, 15m long and 1.8m wide, across the proposed footprint area which will give a substantial sample of the site and the development plan below indicates the proposed location of this trench. This will be undertaken using a 1.2m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized 360 mini-digger type machine operated by an experienced driver with a trench plan as set out below. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start.

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At this point the relevant SCCAS officer will also be consulted regarding the potential of the site and the continued evaluation strategy as the foundation plan for the proposed house will use augured piles and relatively shallow ground beams in an area of deep stratified deposits. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored

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according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid

interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is likely though at some depth).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from

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palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the trench will avoid the existing garden wall. No overhead services impinge on the trench location and no underground services are anticipated. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The evaluation will be carried out on a day when the dental practice is closed so members of the public will not be visiting the area of the trenching.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

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6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

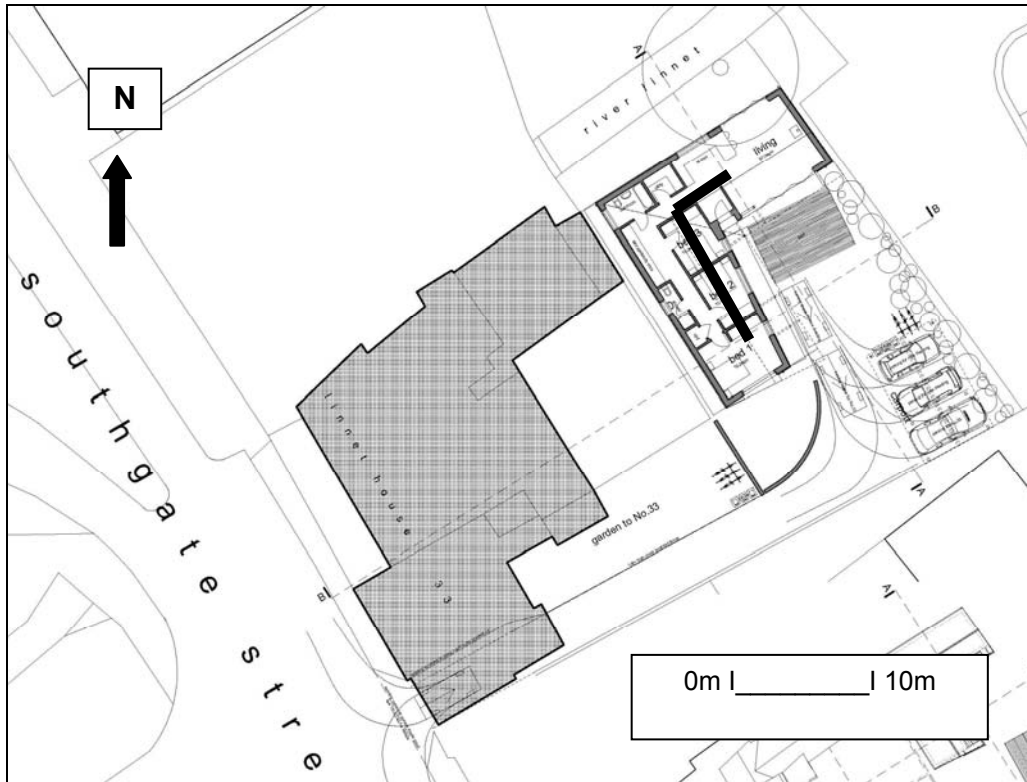
6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

| | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Conservation: | Conservation Services |
| Faunal remains: | J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology) |
| Human remains: | S Anderson (CFA Archaeology) |
| Metal detecting: | J Armes (experienced freelance) |
| Palaeoenvironmental samples: | V Fryer (Freelance) |
| Soils specialist | R Macphail (UCL) |
| Pre-historic flint: | S Bates (Freelance) |
| Pre-historic pottery: | S Percival (Freelance) |
| Post Roman ceramics & CBM: | S Anderson (CFA Archaeology) |
| Roman period small finds: | N Crummy (Freelance) |
| Roman period ceramics: | S Benfield (CAT) |
| Medieval coins: | M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum) |
| Post Roman small finds: | JNAS |

Ref.

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| Emery, G | 2012 | 'An Archaeological Evaluation at Nos 29 & 31 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk,' (Norvic Archaeology, ref. NVC/2011/GE72) |
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Proposed location of trial trench

Appendix III- The Finds

Land to the rear of 33 Southgate St, Bury St Edmunds (BSE423): ceramics
Sue Anderson, March 2013.

Introduction

Finds were collected from three contexts, as shown in Table 1 and listed in Tables 2 & 3 below.

| Context | Pottery | | CBM | | Spotdate |
|---------|---------|------|-----|------|---------------|
| | No. | Wt/g | No. | Wt/g | |
| 0004 | 2 | 34 | 1 | 81 | 19th-20th c. |
| 0008 | 2 | 14 | | | M12th-13th c. |
| 0009 | | | 1 | 295 | pmed |
| Total | 4 | 48 | 2 | 376 | |

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Two sherds of pottery were found in layer 0004. One was a post-medieval glazed red earthenware (GRE) body sherd of 16th-18th-century date. The other was a fragment of white stoneware (ESW) with white glaze, probably part of a 19th/20th-century bottle.

Two sherds from 0008 (from foundation 0005) were of high medieval date. One was a Bury coarseware (BMCW) body sherd with an applied thumbed strip and the other was a micaceous fine sandy ware, probably Hedingham coarseware (HCW). These suggest a mid 12th to 13th-century date.

Ceramic building material

A fragment of a post-medieval roof tile in a medium sandy red-firing fabric was recovered from layer 0004. It had a circular peg hole. A larger fragment of plain roof tile in a fine sandy ferrous fabric was found in 0009 (top surface of pad/platform 0006) and was also of post-medieval date.

Table 2 – Pottery

| Context | Type | No | Wt | Notes | Spotdate |
|---------------|------|----------|-----------|---------------------------------------|----------|
| 0004 | GRE | 1 | 17 | body sherd, orange glaze ext | 16-18 |
| | ESW | 1 | 17 | body sherd, white fabric, white glaze | 19/20 |
| 0008 | BMCW | 1 | 7 | body sherd, applied thumbbed strip | 12-14 |
| | HCW | 1 | 7 | body sherd, sooted | M.12-13 |
| Totals | | 4 | 48 | | |

Table 3 – CBM

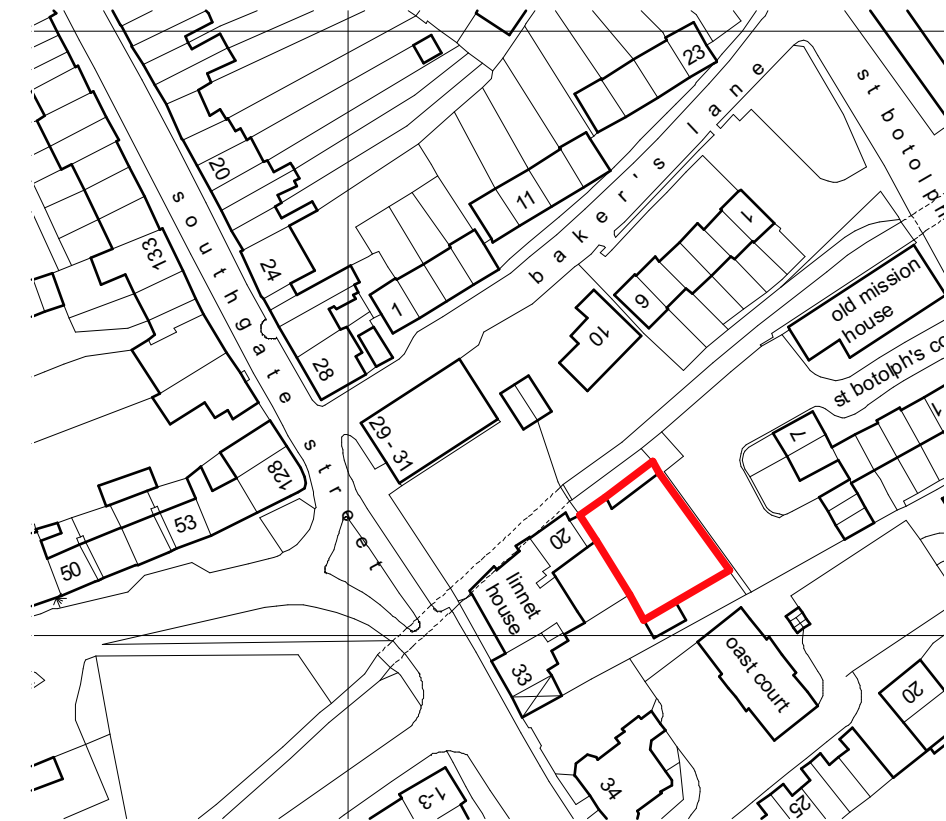
| Context | Type | Fabric | No | Wt | Notes | Spotdate |
|---------------|------|--------|----------|------------|-------------------|----------|
| 0004 | RTP | ms | 1 | 81 | circular peg hole | pmed |
| 0009 | RTP | fsfe | 1 | 295 | lower corner | pmed |
| Totals | | | 2 | 376 | | |

Notes: RTP – post-med plain roof tile

Appendix IV- Context List

Land to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds (HER BSE 423)

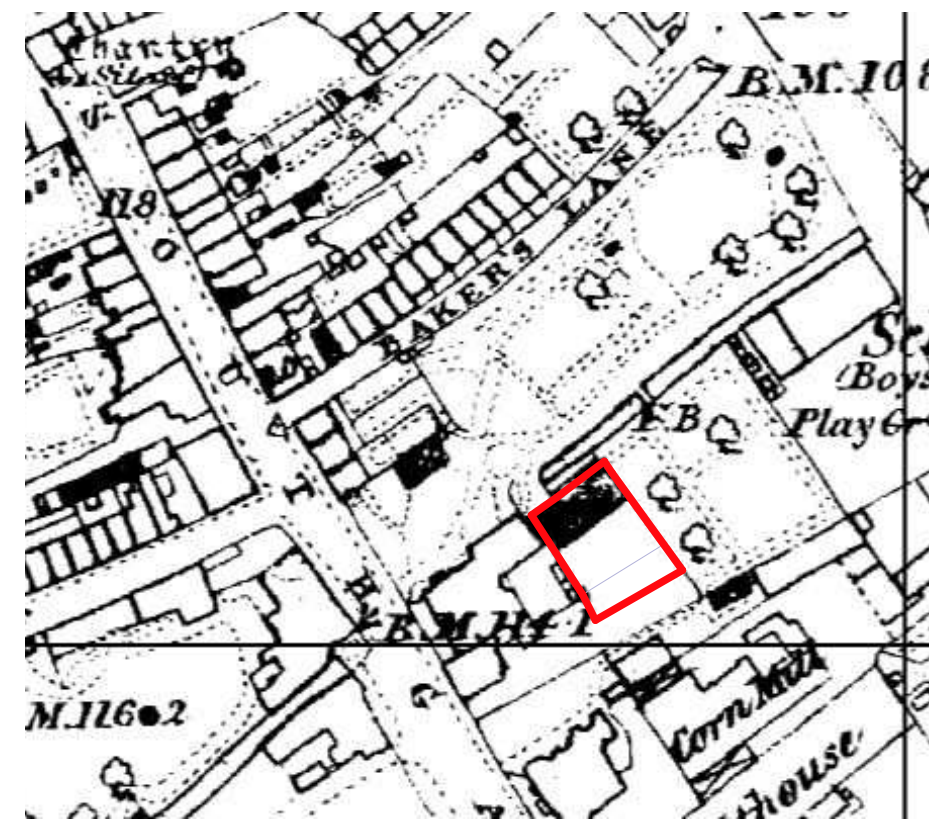
| Context | Finds/ sample | Type | Part of | Description | Spotdate |
|---------|------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|--|--------------------|
| 0001 | | US | | Unstratified finds from spoil (all recent, not retained) | 20 th C |
| 0002 | | Layer | 0002 | Chalk layer 200/300mm thick and 400mm below ground level, probably floor to late Post medieval outbuilding shown on 19 th C OS maps, associated with some 19 th C brick rubble (only present in NE-SW arm of trench) | |
| 0003 | | Layer (below 0002) | 0003 | Thin, 100mm thick, dirty orange sand layer with small flints below chalk layer 0002, possible remnant of slightly earlier ?yard surface (as with 0002 only in NE-SW arm of trench) | |
| 0004 | F | Layer (below 0003) | 0004 | Substantial, 300-600mm thick layer made up of a mid grey silty sand with small flints & small peg tile frags, in part below 0003 in NE-SW arm of trench & directly below topsoil in NW-SE arm | Upper part Pmed |
| 0005 | | ?Wall base (below 0004) | 0005 | Yellow clay ?foundation at depth of 1300mm, NW-SE part 500mm wide then turns to west against trench side & 600mm wide | |
| 0006 | | Base/platform (below 0004, cuts 0005) | 0006 | Large yellow clay base or platform at junction of two arms of trench, N-S width 4.50m & across full width of NW-SE arm of trench. Northern part at depth of 1300mm, southern edge rises to a 'lip' with min. depth of 700mm, pad is of unknown thickness, appears to be within cut into lower levels of 0004 | |
| 0007 | | Hearth | 0006 | Square area 750mm x 750mm of heavily burnt clay on northern edge of pad 0006, ?hearth | |
| 0008 | F | Finds | 0005 | Pottery sherds revealed during cleaning of ?foundation 0005 | med |
| 0009 | F | Find | 0006 | Frag of peg tile in top surface of clay pad/platform 0006 | Early Pmed |



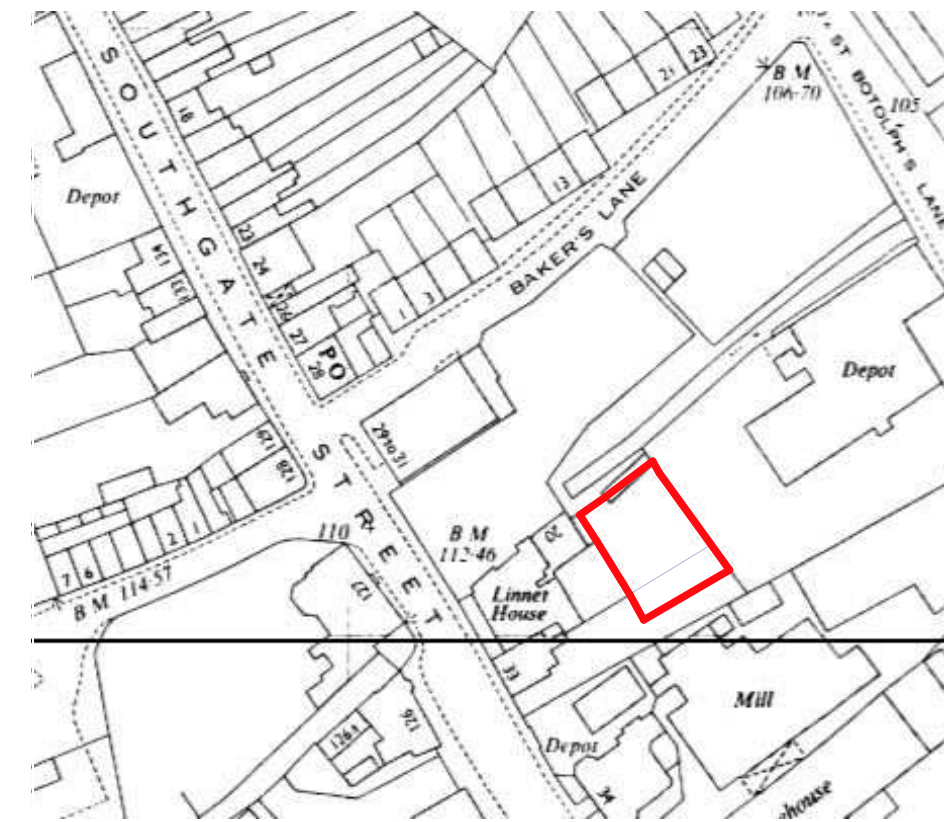
2011



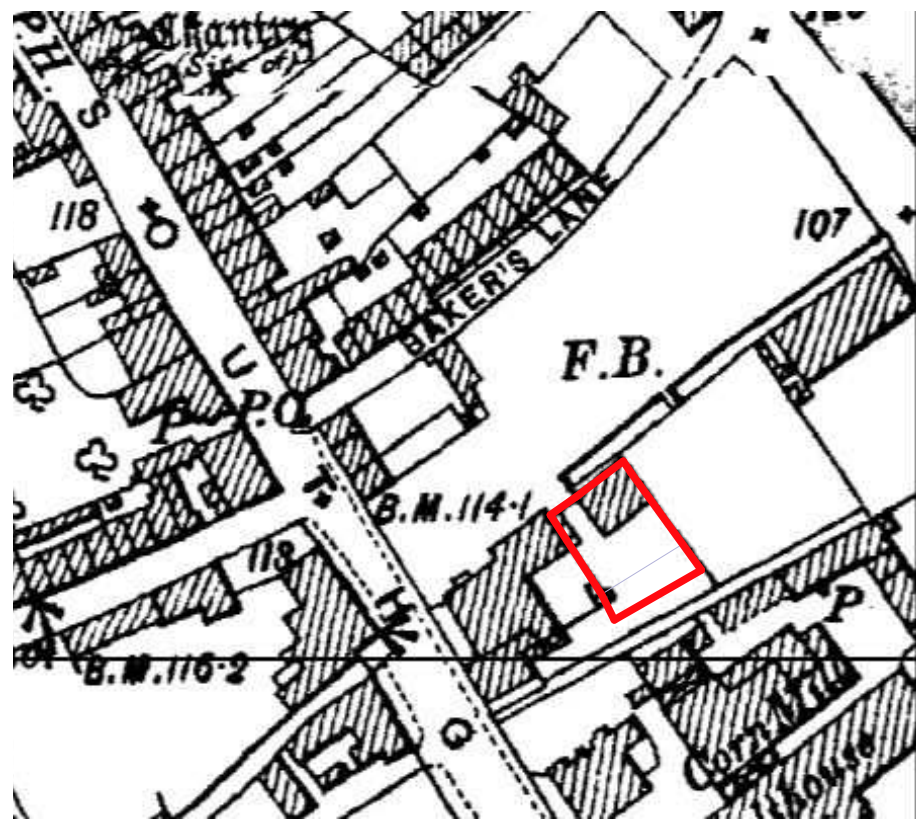
1926



1886



1965



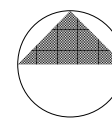
1904



1776

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| project: 33 Southgate Street Bury St Edmunds | drawing ID: 1818.05 historic maps | notes: NB do not scale from this drawing |
| drawn by: OS | date: 10.02.11 | scale: rev: 1:1250 A |
| | | 19.12.11 prepared for planning |

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-147470

Project details

| | |
|--|---|
| Project name | Land to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk-Archaeological Evaluation Report |
| Short description of the project | Bury St Edmunds, 33 Southgate Street (BSE 423, TL 8592 6361) evaluation trenching for a single dwelling development to the rear of the existing house on a site immediately adjacent to the course of the River Linnet, which now runs through a culvert, revealed a substantial depth of deposits. The trench was taken to a depth of 1.30m through layers of later Post medieval date to reveal the top of a large clay pad or platform with a small area apparently used as a hearth and an earlier clay wall type foundation. The former feature is likely to be of earlier Post medieval date and is perhaps best interpreted as a base for craft type activities close to a reliable water source. The earlier clay wall type foundation was associated with a few pottery sherds of medieval date. |
| Project dates | Start: 20-02-2013 End: 21-02-2013 |
| Previous/future work | Yes / Not known |
| Any associated project reference codes | BSE 423 - HER event no. |
| Type of project | Field evaluation |
| Site status | Conservation Area |
| Current Land use | Other 5 - Garden |
| Monument type | PAD/PLATFORM Post Medieval |
| Monument type | WALL/FOUNDATION Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Medieval |
| Significant Finds | POTTERY Post Medieval |
| Significant Finds | TILE Post Medieval |
| Methods & techniques | ""Sample Trenches"" |
| Development type | Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.) |
| Prompt | Planning condition |
| Position in the planning process | After full determination (eg. As a condition) |

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS LAND TO REAR OF 33 SOUTHGATE STREET
 Postcode IP33 2AZ
 Study area 120.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 8592 6361 52 0 52 14 19 N 000 43 23 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 33.00m Max: 34.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner
 Physical Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land to the rear of 33 Southgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2013
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Henley, Suffolk

Place of issue or
publication

Description Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Entered on 9 April 2013

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