

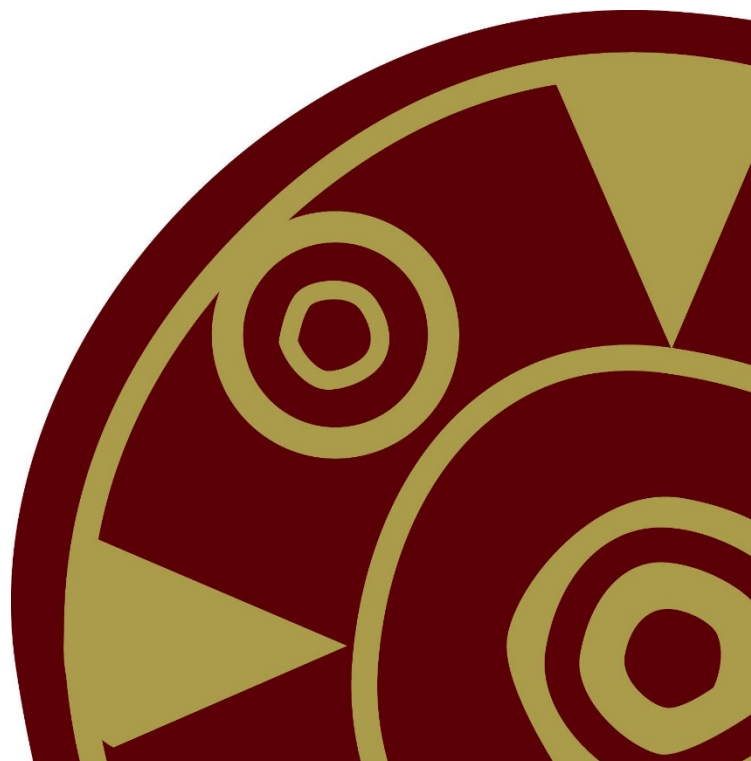


63-66 Cannon Street Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Client:
James Ackroyd-Cooper

Date:
March 2015

BSE 465
Archaeological Evaluation Report v0.1
SACIC Report No. 2015/017
Author: Rob Brooks
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

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Summary












Two evaluation trenches were excavated on land between 63 and 66 Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds, in Suffolk. Medieval contexts, including a pit, a pit/posthole and a layer were recorded, with a post-medieval trench, ditch, drain and a pit, as well as an undated pit and a posthole. The features were all well preserved, with only limited levels of modern construction having occurred across the site previously.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of two houses on land between 63 and 66 Cannon Street, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Dr Abby Antrobus (2014) of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Rob Brooks (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application DC/13/0002/FUL. The work was funded by James Ackroyd-Cooper and carried out on the 9th March, 2015. The trenches were located in an area that had recently been cleared of four garages and concrete hard standing, at grid reference TL 85450 64825.

2. Geology and topography

The geology of the area is recorded as deposits of Croxton Sand and Gravel Member, overlying bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk and Culver Chalk (BGS, 2015). On site the geology presented itself as mottled mid yellow and orange sand, with frequent root and worm disturbance throughout. In the western end of Trench 2, a limited area of orange sand and angular flints was recorded, reminiscent of the Croxton river terrace formation listed for the area.

The site is positioned on a slight slope, with the 30m contour to the north-east and the 40m contour to the south-west, overlooking the River Lark 300m to the north-east. Ground levels recorded on site at the ends of each trench varied between 33.75m and 33.91m above the Ordnance Datum.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within the medieval core of the town as well as being on the edge of the Middle and Late Saxon settlement core, on one of the medieval streets (Antrobus, 2014). Within 100m of the site are ten Grade II listed buildings, six of which are 19th century houses and an inn, which may possibly have integrated earlier structures. There are also three 13th century houses with 17th century modifications at Pea Porridge Green, as well as the 18th century Dolphin House that was formerly an inn, Goldsmiths House on Northgate Street, which is a modified 15th century house, and an altered 17th century house on Northgate Street (list entry numbers 1248040, 1248043, 1365765 and 1365769 – English Heritage, 2015). Little in the way of previous archaeological work has been carried out in close proximity to this particular area of the town.

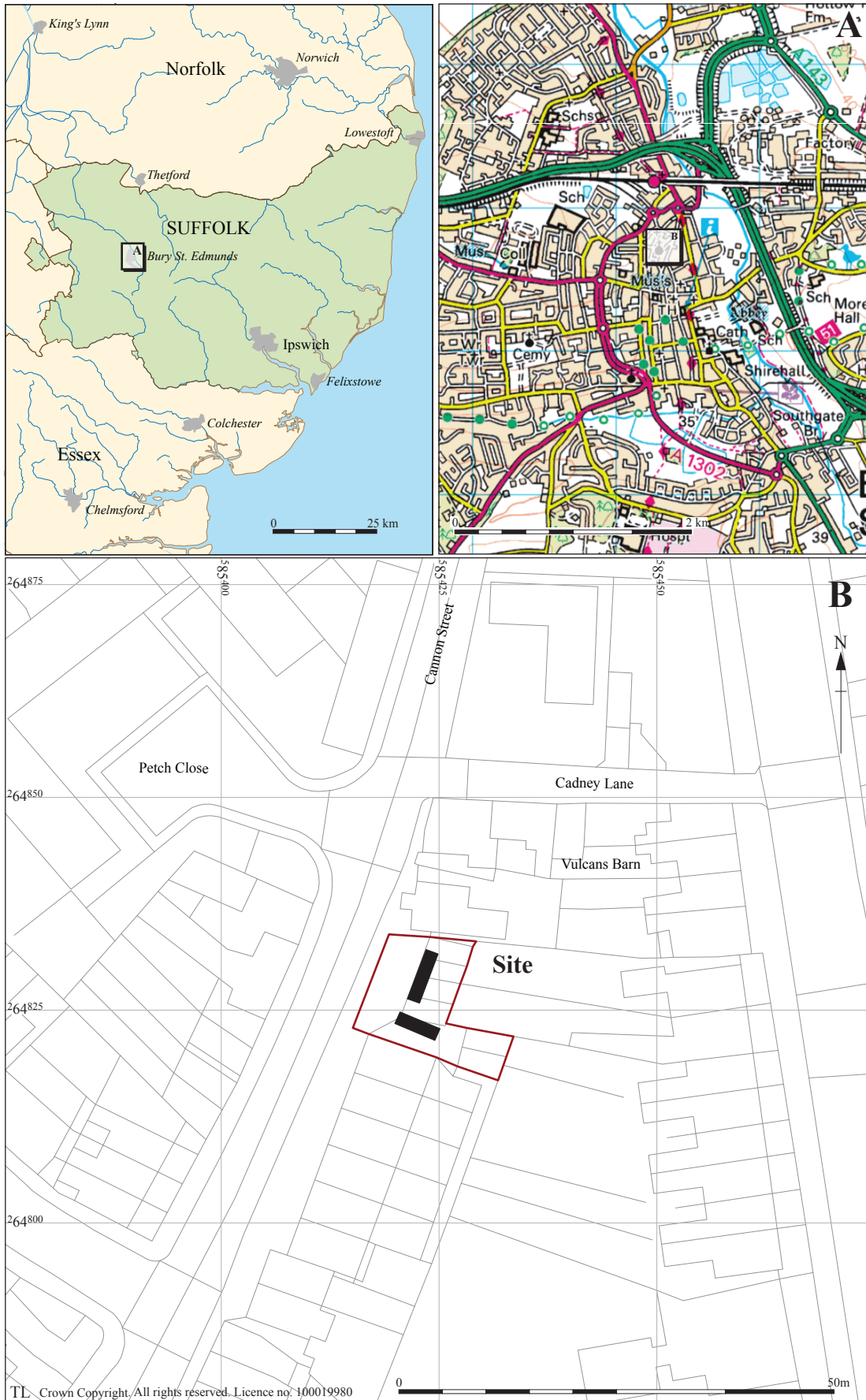


Figure 1. Location map (site outlined red, trenches blacked out)

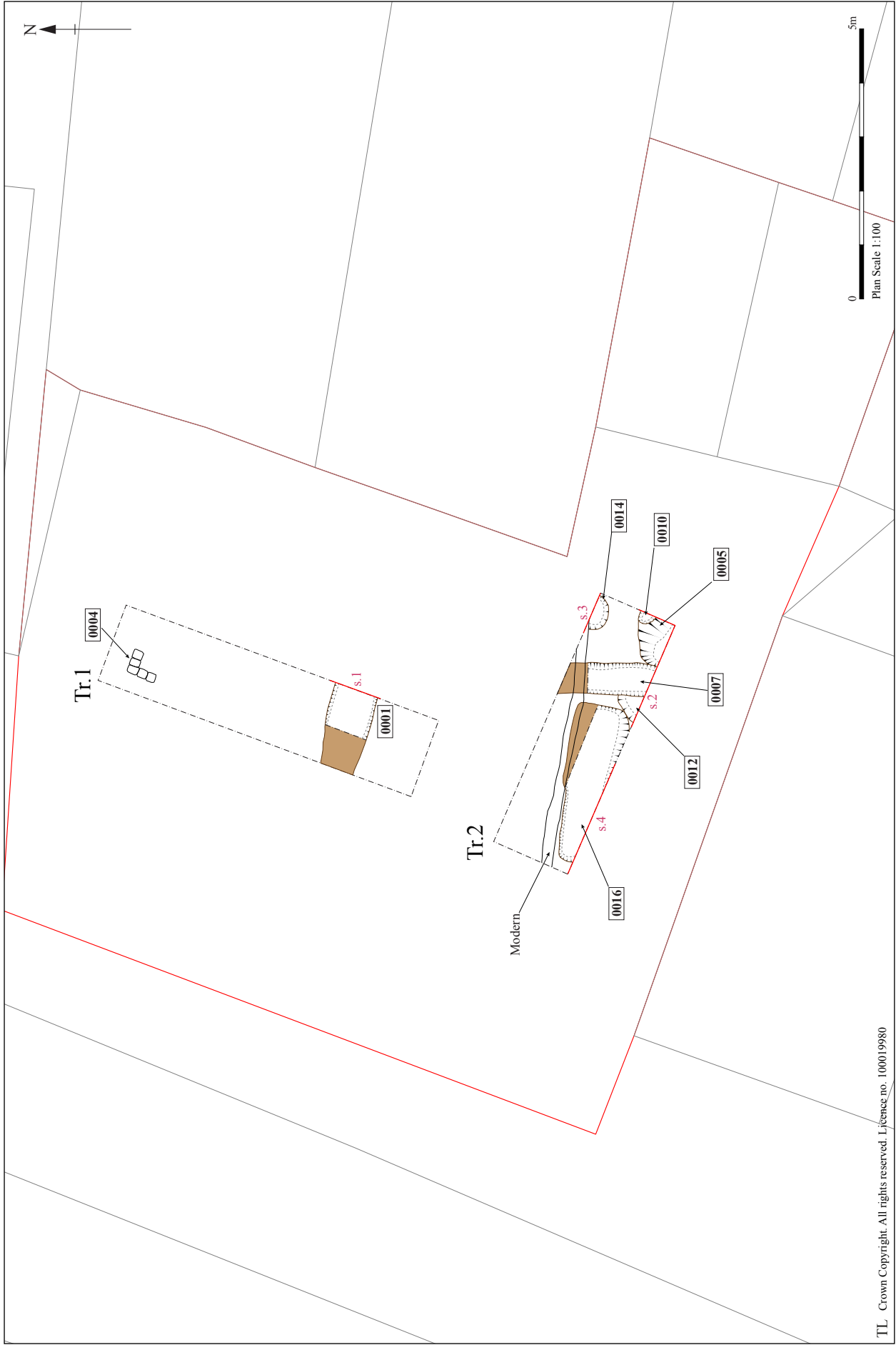


Figure 2. Site plan

4. Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket. The work was constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist and the trenches were regularly metal detected during the machining. The upper layers, consisting of demolition rubble (associated with the removed garages and hardstanding) and topsoil were removed, followed in places by layer 0019 to expose the natural geology. In the southern end of Trench 1 layer 0019 was left *in-situ* while feature 0001 was excavated and was then itself lowered to expose the natural geology. The upcast spoil was monitored for finds and metal detected. The trenches were positioned within the footprint of both new houses. The trenches both measured 1.5m wide. Trench 1 was 6.2m long x up to 0.7m deep, while Trench 2 was 5m long x up to 0.5m deep (Appendix 2).

When the trench excavations were finished the soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded in conjunction with the excavation and recording of features. Up to seven potential features were excavated and a small area of masonry was uncovered. These were drawn in section and plan at 1:20 scale and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. Colour digital photographs were taken of the features, the trenches and the site in general. The positions of the trenches were plotted by hand from known OS points and levels were obtained using a dumpy level and tied into a datum located on Cannon Street. Environmental samples were taken from three features and these have all been processed.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BSE 465 (Appendix 3). An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-202628 – Appendix 4) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The archive is currently with Suffolk Archaeology CIC (Needham Market), but will be archived at the store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code BSE 465 when all related archaeological works are completed.

5. Results

A total of five features and two further possible cuts, along with the remnants of a small piece of brick masonry were recorded in the two trenches, along with a layer of medieval or post-medieval buried soil, overlaid by varying deposits of disturbed topsoil and modern demolition rubble.

5.1 Medieval features

Pit 0005 and pit/posthole 0010

Located in the south-eastern corner of Trench 2, pit 0005 was only partially exposed, but had a curving north-west edge in plan, with c.40°-45° concave sides and a gently curving break of slope to the concave base. The pit was cut by post-medieval ditch 0007 and had an unclear relationship with feature 0010, which may have been a disturbed section of the pit. Similarly, pit 0012 may also have been a shallow extension of pit 0005. The cut measured >0.86m x >0.71m x 0.52m deep and contained fill 0006, which was a mix of mid grey silt and sand, with common chalk and occasional charcoal inclusions, as well as small flints. Twelve sherds (32g) of pottery with a 13th-14th century spot date, as well as animal bone, three nails and one piece each of slag and glass (possibly intrusive) were recovered from the fill, and the environmental sample produced charred cereal grains, charcoal and rootlets.

On the north-eastern corner of pit 0005 a small possible posthole/pit was recorded as cut 0010, although it may have been a disturbance or a continuation of pit 0005. It measured >0.27m x >0.2m x 0.18m deep, with a rounded western end in plan, 65°-85° concave sides and a concave base. The fill, 0011 was a mid to dark grey sand-silt mix, with charcoal and chalk flecks, which was heavily mixed with orange sand at its base and contained no finds. This material was very similar to fill 0006 from pit 0005.

Layer 0019

A layer of firm mid brownish-grey sand and silt, with inclusions of flints and very occasional charcoal was recorded as layer 0019 in both trenches, although it did not survive in all of the sections. In places the layer's lower horizon was slightly mixed with

the natural geology as a result of bioturbation and it was cut by features 0001 and 0016. No finds were recovered from the layer and it was extensively metal detected. In general the deposit was c.0.3m deep and it was interpreted as buried topsoil.

5.2 Post-medieval features

Trench 0001

Near the southern limit of Trench 1 and aligned roughly east to west was trench cut 0001. This measured 0.8m wide x 1.25m deep and was cut into layer 0019. The cut had near vertical sides, which curved rapidly to the flat base and contained two fills. Basal fill 0002 was mid to dark greyish-brown silty-sand with flint inclusions and finds consisting of 16th-18th century pottery (four sherds – 44g), four pieces of flint (later prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval wall construction material), snail shells and iron nails. The environmental remains included cereal grains, charcoal, animal bone fragments, snails and uncharred seeds. Overlying this, top fill 0003 was mid yellow, loose sand with no inclusions or finds. This latter deposit was thought to be a layer of redeposited natural sand used to infill the feature. No set interpretations of the feature were made on site as the cut had an unusual form for a ditch and was peculiarly deep for a foundation trench. It also contained no evidence to suggest a robbed-out structural feature, such as the remains of mortar or brick.

Drain 0004

At the northern end of Trench 1 was a small area of masonry interpreted as the remnants of a square vertical brick drain (Pl. 1). Only two sides of the structure survived, the rest having been truncated by a late post-medieval/modern ceramic drain laid horizontally across the top. The largest surviving brick from the structure has been dated as late 17th century+. This fragment measured 211mm (not full length) x 61mm x 112mm.



Plate 1. Drain 0004 (0.4m scale, facing west)

Ditch 0007 and pit 0016

A north to south aligned ditch was recorded in the eastern half of Trench 2. The profile had $c.85^\circ$ straight to concave sides with a curving break of slope to the slightly concave base and the cut measured 0.74m wide x 0.66m deep. Its basal fill, 0008 was a mid to dark grey firm sand-silt mix, with chalk flecks and small flints. Finds from this material included ten sherds (14g) of pottery with a 16th-18th century spot date, as well as fourteen pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), one flint, animal bone, a clay pipe, nails, and a snail shell. Environmental remains of charred cereal grains, charcoal and rootlets were recorded. The top fill, 0009 was a mix of yellow and orange sand, mottled with mid grey silty-sand, with occasional flints. The ditch cut pits 0005 and 0012. This feature may represent a garden/plot boundary.

Pit 0016 was located $c.0.2$ m west of ditch 0007 and may have respected the edge of the ditch. It formed a sub-rectangular shape in plan and measured $c.2.96$ m x >0.92 m x >0.9 m deep. It was not possible to fully excavate the pit. The sides were somewhat variable, ranging from $c.65^\circ$ - $c.85^\circ$ and were slightly concave. Uppermost fill 0018 was a mixed deposit of loose pale orange and yellow sand similar to fill 0003 from feature

0001 and fill 0009 from ditch 0007. The basal fill was a dark greyish-brown silt-sand mix, with chalk flecks and small flints recorded as 0017. No finds were recovered from fill 0018, but fill 0017 contained four sherds of mid 12th-mid 13th century pottery, animal bone, fired clay and thirteen pieces (625g) of late medieval/post-medieval CBM. The pit was cut through layer 0019, and it was interpreted as a quarry pit used to extract the sand geology, although it is unclear why it would have been necessary to excavate such a deep and regular feature for this purpose.

5.3 Undated features

Pit 0012

Immediately west of, and cut by ditch 0007 was a very shallow possible pit base cut, emerging from the southern edge of Trench 2. In plan it had a rounded north-west edge and in section c.30° concave sides, which broke imperceptibly to the concave base. The pit was cut by ditch 0007 and measured >0.52m x >0.46m x 0.14m deep. Its single fill, 0013 was a mid brownish-grey sand-silt mix, mottled with yellow-orange sand and containing flints and chalk flecks. This feature was interpreted as either the base of a truncated pit, a continuation of pit 0005, or a natural depression in the natural geology filled with layer 0019. Although this feature produced no finds, it is likely to be medieval given the relative similarity of its fill to that of pit 0005.

Posthole 0014

The only clearly structural feature on site was recorded in the north-eastern corner of Trench 2 as posthole 0014. The cut had a rounded southern side in plan, with 80° southern and eastern edges, which broke rapidly to the nearly flat base. In section 3 it was almost entirely truncated by a modern service trench. The single fill of mid grey silty-sand contained chalk flecks and small flints, but no finds was recorded as 0015. The cut measured >0.66m x >0.3m x 0.22m deep. As with pit 0012, this feature is thought likely to be medieval given the similarity of its fill to that of pit 0005.

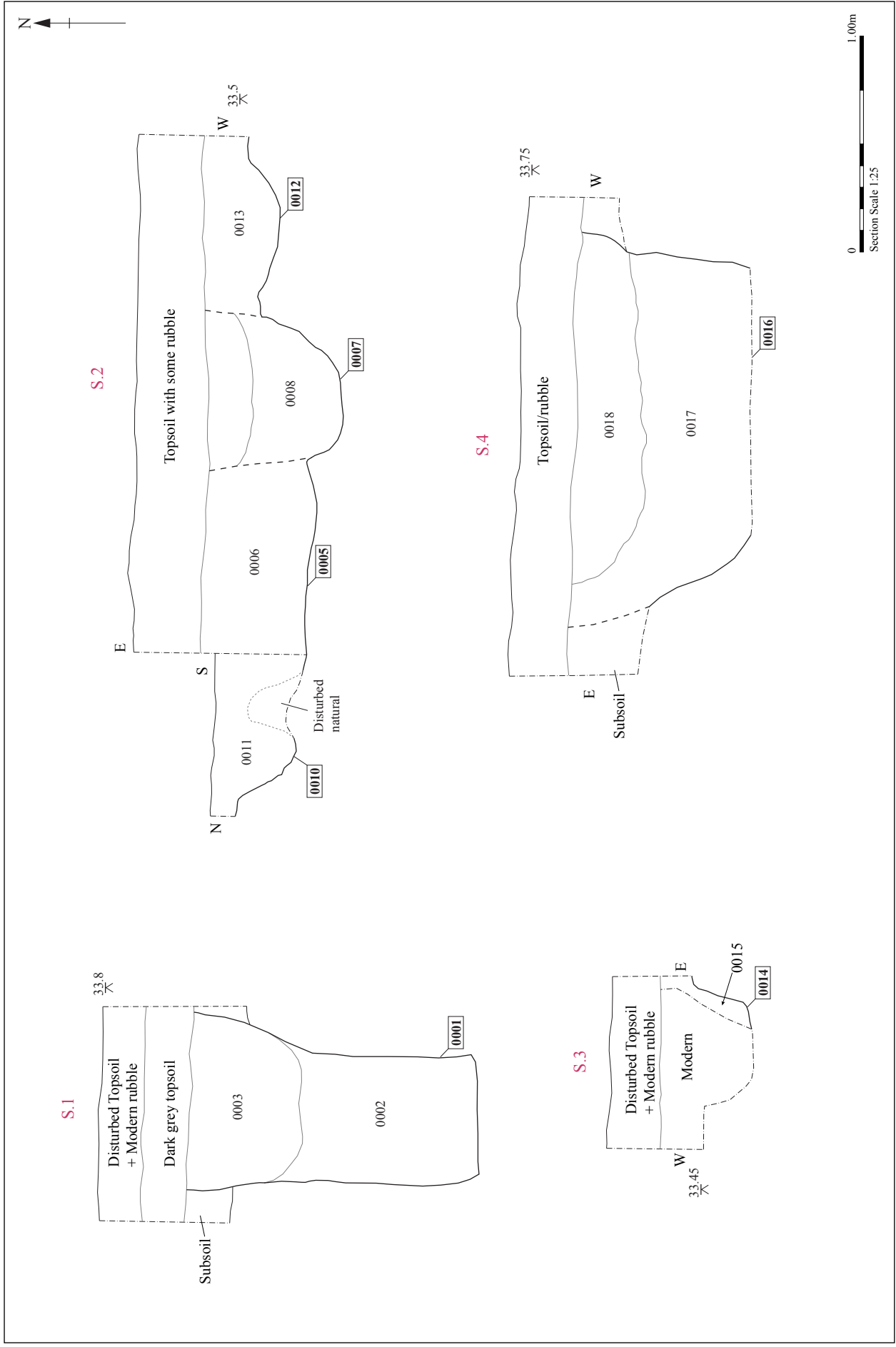


Figure 3. Sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Finds dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered from the evaluation (Appendix 5). The table below includes finds recovered through the process of environmental sampling, although only weights were recorded for the animal bone from samples.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spot date
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0002	2	40	1	55	2	11	5	52	4 shell @ 3g	16th-18th C
0002 Sample 1	2	4			2	4	-	17	1 iron nail @ 13g, landsnails	
0004			1	2322						L17th C+
0006	4	23					7	21		13th-14th C??
0006 Sample 2	8	22					-	13	3 nails @ 10g, 1 frag slag and 1 frag glass	
0008	4	10	14	288	1	9	11	42	1 landsnail @ 1g	16th-18th C
0008 Sample 3	6	4					-	11	1 frag clay pipe @ 3g, 4 nails @ 22g	
0017	4	17	13	625			12	84	3 fired clay @6g	Post-med CBM, med pot M12th-m13th C
Total	26	120	29	3290	7	43	35	240		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The pottery

Introduction and recording method

Twenty-six fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered in total, weighing 120g. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al, 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on pro forma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has

been inputted as on the database (Appendix 6).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by period

Medieval

Small quantities of medieval pottery were found in the fills of two pits, 0005 and 0016 in trench 2 (16 fragments weighing 61g). The pottery from fill 0006 includes sherds of medieval coarsewares together with three glazed ware fragments, one of which is a Hedingham fineware dating from the mid 12th-mid 13th century. In addition, a fragment of a medieval jug decorated with iron oxide strips dates to the 13th-14th centuries. Two artefacts recovered from the sampling process from 0006 consisting of a tiny fragment of post-medieval pottery and transparent glass may be intrusive.

The pottery present in the basal fill 0017 of pit 0016 also spans a similar date range. The fragments consist of sandy medieval coarsewares, together with a fragment of a coarse variant of Hedingham fineware decorated with a white slip and clear glaze dating to the mid 12th-mid 13th century. However the fill also contained thirteen fragments of late medieval and post-medieval ceramic building material, mainly in the form of roofing tile.

In addition, small amounts of medieval pottery were found as residual elements in the basal fill 0002 of ditch 0001 and the fill 0008 of ditch 0007.

Post-medieval

Two fragments of post-medieval pottery were recovered through hand retrieval weighing 40g. A large sherd of a glazed red earthenware bowl or jar dating to the 16th-18th century was found in the ditch fill 0002 with a fragment of medieval coarseware. The rim of an iron-glazed blackware drinking vessel or cup present in fill 0008 of ditch 0007 also dates to the 16th-18th century. A tiny fragment of Iron Glazed blackware was recovered through the flotation process for Sample 2, fill 0006, but this may be intrusive.

Discussion

Small quantities of medieval pottery were found in the fill of pit fill 0006 which date to the 13th-14th century. Very small quantities of post-medieval finds were found amongst the artefactual material recovered through sampling of this context, but these may be intrusive. Fill 0017 also contained medieval sherds but a number of late medieval to post-medieval roofing tiles, suggesting that this pottery too may be residual.

The limited assemblage consists of medieval pottery dating to the 13th-14th centuries. There is little evidence of early medieval pottery, although one sherd of gritty coarseware in pit 0016 may belong to the twelfth century. The site lies within the layout of the medieval town grid so the pottery is likely to represent evidence of nearby domestic refuse during this period. The small amounts of post-medieval pottery date to the 16th-18th century, with no later ceramics present.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction and recording method

Twenty-nine fragments of ceramic building material were collected from the evaluation weighing 3290g, recovered from four contexts. One fragment of brick was recovered as a sample from a possible drain in Trench 1. The assemblage dates almost exclusively to the late medieval and post-medieval periods, with only a single fragment which could be slightly earlier in date.

The assemblage was quantified by count and weight by fabric within context. Where surviving, dimensions such as length, width and height were recorded, together with distinguishing features. Evidence of mortar and re-use was noted, and any other physical characteristics which could contribute to establishing form and date. The catalogue can be seen in Appendix 7. The forms were classified following Drury's typology for Norwich (Drury, 1993).

The assemblage

A single brick sample <0004> was taken from the remains of the small brick structure in Trench 1. It is made in a fine flesh pink fabric with poorly mixed clays and some voids. Its surviving length is 211mm, but it has clearly been modified and re-used, with a skim of mortar on its broken edge. Its full height is 61mm and the width is 112mm. The brick height and fabric indicate that it belongs to Drury's type LB3 or possibly LB9 type, and is likely to date to the late 17th century or later.

Seven fragments of fully oxidised roofing tile and a single tile which had a slightly reduced core were found in fill 0008 of ditch 0007. These date to the post-medieval period, although the other tile may belong to the medieval to late medieval period.

Further fragments of ceramic building material were recovered from the basal fill 0017 of pit 0016. A fragment of floor brick with a blackened burnt surface possibly from being used in a hearth was identified. It is accompanied by many roof tile fragments made in late medieval to post-medieval fabrics, all of which are fully oxidised. The assemblage also includes a fragment of the corner of a floor tile made in a fine sandy fabric with silver mica inclusions. The sides of the tile are slightly chamfered, and there are the faint remains of a lead glaze still adhering to the sides. The upper surface has been destroyed, so the original dimensions of the tile cannot be known with certainty, although the height is at least 21mm. The tile is likely to be medieval.

6.4 Fired clay

Three fragments of fired clay weighing 6g were collected from the basal fill 0017 of pit 0016. They are made in the same fine sandy fabric containing sparse red clay pellets and more frequent chalk inclusions. No diagnostic features were recorded. The fired clay could belong to the medieval period or later.

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

A single fragment from the stem of a clay tobacco pipe was found in Sample 3 0008, the fill of ditch 0007. It can only be broadly dated to between the 17th and 19th centuries.

6.6 Iron nails

Fragments of iron nails were present in three features, the basal fill 0002 of ditch 0001, the fill 0005 of pit 0006 and the fill 0008 of ditch 0007.

6.7 Struck flint

Michael Green

Methodology

Five fragments of struck flint were recovered from the evaluation weighing 4g in total. Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

The assemblage

The flints are briefly described in Table 2 below.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Number
0002	Multi-platform flake	None	1
0002	Flake	Light	1
0002 Sample 1	Flake	Light	1
0002 Sample 1	Chip	Light	1
0008	lump	none	1
	Total		5

Table 2. Flint summarised by type

A total of four pieces of struck flint were recovered from fill 0002 (two from Sample 1). Three pieces are a light grey glassy flint and one is a dark grey blue glassy flint. The darker coloured flake is a medium-sized multi-platform flake and the other three are irregular small flakes and a chip. All flakes show signs of light patination and no cortex apart from the larger darker multi-platform flake which had c.7% cortex and no patination.

A single flint lump was recovered from fill 0008; this is a dark blue black glassy flint with no cortex present. It is small and irregular and shows signs of rolling and edge damage.

Discussion

Struck flint was recovered from two contexts, the basal fill 0002 of ditch 0001 and the basal fill 0008 of ditch 0007. Three of the pieces from 0002 are thin small flakes and a chip and due to the patination, size, shape and technique used to create the flakes these are most likely from the later prehistoric period.

One piece from ditch fill 0002 is a slightly larger multi-platform flake, which has signs of splintering around the platform edges and is most likely from facing flints for flint walling in the medieval to post medieval period. The same can be said for the single small abraded lump from context 0008; this is most likely to be a fragment from a naturally rolled flint which has been prepared for the use in a flint wall.

6.8 Small finds

Two small finds were collected from the evaluation (Appendix 8).

A fragment of a copper alloy mount or fitting was recovered as an unstratified metal detected object (SF 1001). It is made from a thin sheet which is torn and buckled, with some of the metal bent over; about half of the object is represented. It was originally circular and scalloped along its outer edge. It has a concentric ring of relief decoration, and was presumably attached through a perforation in the centre of the boss. The object may date to the medieval to early post-medieval period.

A small dress pin (SF 1002) was found in the finds from Sample 1 of the fill 0002 of ditch 0001. It is 22mm in length and dates to the later post-medieval period.

6.9 Animal bone

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction

The zooarchaeological remains from the recent work were evaluated to establish the nature of the assemblage, the presence of ecofacts and the level of preservation. The aim of the rapid evaluation scan was to provide details to inform the current report, and to provide information for post-excavation assessment and analysis potential (Appendix

9).

Method

All fragments of animal bones from the site were analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods following guidelines set out by English Heritage (2014). The animal remains from each context were recorded to provide primary data. The excel spreadsheet includes information on the level of bone preservation, the taphonomical description, the identification of species, anatomical element, the quantification of ageable, measurable elements, and any butchery and pathological signs.

Results

A total of ninety-seven bones were recovered from the evaluation (Table 3). The state of preservation of the bone from the site is generally good; the fragmentation is moderate and only a small number of fresh breaks are present. Some of the bones show signs of weathering.

Employing standard zooarchaeological procedures, thirty-eight specimens (39.1% of the total NISP) were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy. Bones that could not be identified to species were, where possible, grouped as bird or fish.

The remaining elements could only be categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented (large terrestrial mammal: cow, horse, large deer sized; medium terrestrial mammal: sheep/goat, pig, small deer sized; small terrestrial mammal: dog, fox, hare sized; very small terrestrial mammal: mouse, vole sized).

Feature	Type	Date	Weight (g)	Count
0002	Ditch	Medieval	68	24
0006	Pit	Medieval	34	25
0008	Ditch	Medieval/Post-medieval	52	37
0017	Pit	Medieval	87	11
Total			241	97

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature, type, date, weight and fragment account

The assemblage includes four mammalian types: Bos/cattle; Sus/pig; Ovicaprid/sheep

or goat; *Oryctolagus/rabbit*; one avian/*Gallus gallus domesticus*; rodent, amphibian and fish species (Table 4).

Species	Feature				Total
	0002	0006	0008	0017	
Cattle	3		3	1	7
Sheep/goat	2	6	12	2	22
Pig	1				1
Rabbit	1		2		3
Domestic hen	3				3
Bird	2		3		5
Fish	2	4	9		15
Herpetofauna-Frog		3			3
LTM	3	1		6	10
MTM	6	6		2	14
STM	1	5	5		11
VSTM			3		3
Total	24	25	37	11	97

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species and feature

Sheep/goat were the most numerous, being represented by twenty-two bones followed by a smaller number of cattle. A large mammal rib bone from 0002 fill of ditch 0001 was butchered and a pig radius showed signs of knife cuts from the same feature. Canid gnawing was noted in two contexts. Some evidence of burning, animal teeth marks and butchery was recorded.

Cut marks and burning were absent on the rabbit bones, therefore the rabbit are likely to be intrusive. The rabbit burrows to great depths and these animals could be present as natural fatalities.

The body part concentrations of the fish and herpetofaunal remains are high (Table xx). This high proportion is the result of good recovery through environmental sample processing.

No ageable or measurable elements were present. No record of ageable, measurable material was made. No evidence of pathological signs, bone working or other bone modifications were noted.

Potential

The bone assemblage was recognised as discarded food debris from stages of meat preparation and consumption such as butchering, kitchen and table waste. The level of

preservation and identifiability suggests that the animal bone could provide information on animal husbandry and the economy of the site. If further animal remains were collected during the course of any subsequent excavation, the animal husbandry of the site could be characterised and compared with this previous work both on regional and national level.

Any faunal remains from the environmental samples are also worth examining. The presence of relatively high percentage of fish bone remains are worthy of further analysis, as such a groups are rare.

6.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Three samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. The samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 5. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace, 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and

fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

All the flots were relatively small in size being 10ml and 20ml. They all contained cereal grains, the preservation of which was through charring and is generally fair to poor. Many of the grains were fragmented and friable, most likely as a result of being exposed to high temperatures, making identification of some fragments difficult to impossible. All samples contained moderate amounts of wood charcoal which was generally highly comminuted and of little use for species identification or radiocarbon dating. Modern rootlet fragments and weed seeds were also present in small quantities and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits.

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0002	0001	Ditch	Med?	charred cereal grains ##, charcoal +++, animal bone fragments +, snails +, un-charred seeds #
2	0006	0005	Pit	Med?	charred cereal grains ###, charcoal ++, rootlets +
3	0008	0007	Ditch	Med?	Charred cereal grains ###, charcoal ++, rootlets +

Table 5. Plant macrofossils

Barley (*Hordeum sp.*) was the most frequent grain present within all the samples, many of which appeared to be hulled. Wheat (*Triticum sp.*) grains were possibly present within Sample 2, fill 0006 from pit 0005 and Sample 3, fill 0008 from ditch 0007. A single grain fragment within Sample 1, fill 0002 of ditch 0001 appeared to have sprouted but no other sprouted grains or detached sprouts, which would have been suggestive of the malting process, were observed within this sample. No chaff elements were observed within any of the samples.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general the samples were fair in terms of identifiable material. Charcoal is common in all the samples in small quantities, but was probably too fragmented to be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating, charred cereal grains could however be used for this if any contexts remain undated.

The charred grains could either represent processing/storage waste or chance loss from a domestic hearth. The germinated caryopsis could possibly represent the presence of brewing but as only a single specimen was observed it most likely represents spoiled grain from storage. It is likely that the waste material was deliberately deposited within the features sampled and that the activities this material represents took place within the vicinity.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flots at this stage as they would offer little extra information to add to the results of the evaluation, however if further intervention is planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation of the nature of the possible cereal waste. The accompanying weed assemblage is likely to provide an insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site. It is recommended that any further samples taken are combined with the flots from the samples taken during this evaluation and submitted to an archaeobotanist for full species identification and interpretation.

7. Discussion

The evaluation produced results of well-preserved archaeological contexts, indicative of occupation on the site from the 13th century through to the post-medieval period. The features generally tend to indicate domestic habitation, with pits, postholes and a ditch that suggest household backyards. These are characterised in this case by plot boundaries and fence lines (or other structures), with pits presumably for quarrying of the local sand (perhaps for use in nearby building construction). The features were subsequently infilled with domestic refuse, including pottery, CBM (possibly evidence for building demolition), animal bone and other material. Some of the later features were probably still visible across the site for some time and appear to have been filled in/ levelled with sand.

Trench 0001 was an unusual feature, the steep sides of which coupled with its depth would have made it unstable in the soft natural sand. This suggests that it was either a quickly back filled feature (possibly for quarrying), or a foundation trench. However, the form is unusual and impractical for a quarry pit. It is also unlikely that a post-medieval foundation would have been dug to such a depth and there was relatively little CBM and no mortar within the back fill to suggest that such a structure had subsequently been robbed out.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Well preserved evidence of medieval and post-medieval domestic occupation has been recorded in both trenches. It is highly likely that further development of the area would truncate such remains and it is probable that further archaeological recording works will therefore be required prior to any construction related groundworks, although the final decision on this rests with SCCAS Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

The paper and digital archives (including photographs), and the finds and environmental archives will be prepared for deposition within the SCCAS stores in Bury St Edmunds following the approval of this report by SCCAS Conservation Team and the completion and approval of any subsequent works.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks and Tim Carter and directed by Rob Brooks. Metal detection of the site was undertaken by Tim Carter.

Project management was undertaken by Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report. Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin, who wrote the finds report. The environmental samples were reported on by Anna West, the flint by Michael Green and the animal bone by Laszlo Lichtenstein. The report illustrations were created by Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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BGS, 16th February 2015, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

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Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation



63-67 Cannon Street Evaluation, Bury St Edmunds

Archaeological Evaluation:

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment

**Prepared by
Suffolk Archaeology CIC
February 2015**

Document Control

Title: 63-67 Cannon Street Evaluation, Bury St Edmunds, WSI v0.2

Date: 9th February 2015

Issued by: Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Author: Rob Brooks

Checked by: Jo Caruth

Issued to: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and James Ackroyd-Cooper

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1 Background

- Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (SACIC) have been commissioned by James Ackroyd-Cooper (Buttons Green Farm Ltd) to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation at 63-67 Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (planning application DC/13/0002/FUL).
- The site is located at grid reference TL 85450 64825 (Fig. 1) and covers an area of 174m² (Figure 2).
- A Brief for these works was produced by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) Archaeologist Dr Abby Antrobus in a document dated 11th November 2014. All SACIC works will adhere to the requirements of this document.
- The archaeological potential for the proposed development area (PDA) is based on information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER). The site is within the historic medieval settlement core of Bury St Edmunds (recorded as BSE 241) and fronts onto a medieval street. As such there is potential to uncover medieval or post-medieval occupation deposits, as well as earlier material.
- This excavation will be carried out by members of SACIC under the supervision of Project Officer Rob Brooks. Jo Caruth will undertake the project management.
- The work is projected to be undertaken in the week beginning 9th February 2015.

2 Project Objectives

- PO1:** 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.
- PO2:** Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial deposits.
- PO3:** Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- PO4:** Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, timetables and orders of cost.

Removed - Figure 1. Site location map (red)



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2015

Figure 2. Development outline (red) with trench (black)

3 Project Details

Site Name	63-67 Cannon Street Evaluation, Bury St Edmunds
Site Location/Parish	Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Grid Reference	TL 85450 64825
Access	Cannon Street
Planning No	DC/13/0002/FUL
HER No./HER Event No.	BSE 465/ESF22807
OASIS Ref	suffolka1-202628
Type:	Archaeological Evaluation
Area	174m ²
Project start date	9th March, 2015
Duration	Projected as 1-2 days on site
Number of personnel on site	1-2 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

Project Manager	Jo Caruth	01449 900121
Assistant Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Rob Brooks	01449 900124/ 07515190439
Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	07768 430556
Finds Dept.	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Helen Chappell	01223 582707
Sub-contractors	N/A	-
Curatorial Officer	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Agent/architect	Patrick Stephenson	-
Developer	-	-
Client	James Ackroyd-Cooper (Buttons Green Farm Ltd)	-
Site landowner	-	-

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Raingate Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2AP	101
Local GP	Northgate Business Park, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 1AE	01284 770441
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Qualified First Aiders	Rob Brooks	07515190439
Base emergency no.	N/A	

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant Hire	01473 890766
Accommodation Hire	N/A	
Toilet Hire	N/A	
Tool hire:	N/A	

4 Archaeological method statement

Fieldwork

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by Project Officer Rob Brooks. The primary team of one-two will include an experienced excavators from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC.
- The 174m² hectare site is currently occupied by four garages and hard-standing and is located between two houses, on the west side of Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds (Figs. 1 and 2).
- All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut and will be constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist. However, it may be necessary to

remove any foundations for the garages using a pecking tool and/or a toothed bucket if this has not yet already been carried.

- It may be necessary to divide the 10m length of trenching (as required by the Brief) into two or more areas of excavation, as access to the site and the presence of houses to the north and south may not allow for a single trench running along the street frontage. It may also be advantageous to have two trenches in order to explore the site's archaeological potential (two 5m trenches are shown on Fig. 2). However, in practice the confines of the site may result in the trenches being repositioned (if agreed with SCCAS/CT).
- *An overhead telephone line crosses the site. If this remains in place during the archaeological works then the ability of the machine to manoeuvre could be significantly restricted and this may have cost or time implications.*
- Topsoil and overburden will be removed stratigraphically by the mechanical excavator. The site will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
- There may be the need to remove additional masking subsoil layers such as hillwash (colluvium).
- Archaeological features and deposits will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned and recorded as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims. While there is a presumption that the excavation work will cause minimum disturbance consistent with adequate evaluation, with solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes preserved intact, even if sampled, the following guidelines will be maintained:
 - A minimum of 1m wide slots will be excavated across linear features
 - 50% of discrete features, such as pits, will be sampled, although in some instances 100% may be required
- Sufficient excavation will be undertaken to provide clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and character of any colluvial or any other masking deposit will be established across the site.
- A site plan, which will show the trench location and other areas of investigation, feature positions and levels will be recorded. Where necessary, a RTK GPS or TST will be used, otherwise trenches will be located by triangulation from extant structures and boundaries. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal SACIC conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording.
- The site will be recorded under the HER site code BSE 465 (event No. ESF22807). All archaeological features and deposits will be allocated '*observed phenomena*' numbers within a unique continuous number sequence and will be recorded using standard *pro forma* SACIC Context Recording Sheets.
- A photographic record (high resolution digital) will be made during the evaluation.
- Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the project covering both the upcast spoil and the base of the trenches if necessary.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated according to 'First Aid For Finds' and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be taken to the SACIC offices at Lion Barn Industrial Estate, Needham Market for processing, preliminary conservation and packing. Much of the archive and assessment preparation work will be done '*in-house*' at the Needham Market office, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in archaeology and university departments in other parts of the country.
- In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (30-40 litres each) will be taken from selected archaeological features, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable, and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from Zoe Outram, English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science, on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.
- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001), 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003), SCCAS/CT Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 ver. 1.3 and SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.

Post-excavation: programme management and detail

- Post-excavation finds work will be managed by Richenda Goffin with the overall post-excavation reporting work the responsibility of Rob Brooks and managed by Jo Caruth.
- An archive of all records and finds will be prepared, consistent with the principles of *MoRPHE*. It will be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Store of SCCAS/CT or in a suitable museum in Suffolk (see Archaeological Archives Forum: a guide to best practice 2007).
- The project manager will consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation to include the specific cost implications of deposition. The final repository (in this SCCAS/CT) will accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written records) in order to create a complete record of the project. To that end, the archive will comply with SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010.
- All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be copied/scanned and digitised to form a permanent archive on archive stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the SACIC photographic index.
- All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the County HER. All finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by OP and context with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded and assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.

Finds reports

Specialist finds reports will be undertaken in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:

- The site archive will meet the standards set by 'The Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels' of the Roman Finds Group and Finds Research Group AD700 - 1700 (1993).
- The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994).
- Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Regional Environmental Archaeologist (Zoe Outram) with a clear statement of potential for further analysis.
- Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

Reporting

- The evaluation report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the excavation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist the Planning Officer. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results and will be related to relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- The finished report will also include an opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and the scope of these works although the final decision will be made by SCCAS/CT. No further site work will be undertaken until the evaluation results have been assessed and the need for and scope of additional work established by SCCAS/CT.
- Following approval of a draft copy of the report, a single hard copy as well as a digital copy of the approved report will be marked for the attention of the archaeological officer, who will deposit it with the County HER.

- If applicable, a copy of the approved report will be sent to the local archaeological museum.
- An OASIS online record was initiated prior to the writing of this WSI document (Ref. suffolka1-202628). On completion of the project, all the remaining applicable fields will be filled in a copy will be included in the final report and with the site archive. In addition, the final report (.pdf format) will be uploaded to the OASIS website (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>).
- If positive results are drawn from the project, a summary report will be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. The summary will be included in the final report and will also be submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the work took place.

5 Risk Assessment – removed

6 Site induction/Site Visit Sign-Off Sheet – removed

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy Statement - removed

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Evidence of Insurance - removed

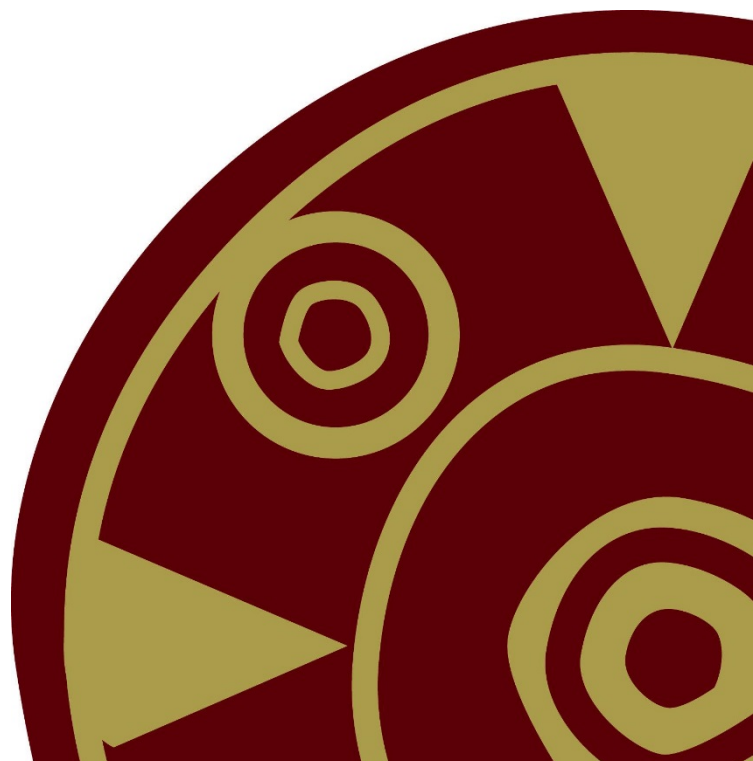
Appendix 3. Risk Assessments - removed

Appendix 4. COSHH Assessments - removed

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

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Appendix 2. Trench soil profiles

Trench No	Width in m	Length in m	Orientation	Geology	Area	Topsoil depth in m	Depth to natural in m	Description, archaeological summary and soil profile
1	1.5	6.2	N-S	Sand		N/A	0.5-0.7	Trench running along street frontage. Ditch/trench 0001 and 'drain' 0004.
2	1.5	5	E-W	Sand		N/A	0.38-0.5	Trench running back from street frontage on southern side of site. Ditch 0007, cutting pits 0005 and 0012. Pit 0016 and posthole 0014.

Appendix 3. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0001	0001		Ditch/trench Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly east to west, with near vertical sides, curving rapidly to a flat base. Cut of deep ditch/trench. Upper fill appears to be a dump of sand [perhaps to level the site], while lower fill is darker post-med/med material. [Unclear what function the feature performs - somewhat similar in profile to pit 0016. Possibly a robbed out foundation cut? Although there are no signs of any mortar or rubble within the backfill].	>1.5	0.8	1.25					0002	No	No				
0002	0001		Ditch/trench Fill	Mid to dark greyish-brown, friable, slightly silty-sand. Occasional small sub-angular flints. Good horizon clarity with natural. Basal fill. Basal feature fill. Contains a possibly post-medieval small find.				SF1002			0001	0003	Yes	Yes				
0003	0001		Ditch/trench Fill	Bright yellow, friable/loose sand. No inclusions. Good horizon clarity with 0002. Upper fill. Upper layer of what appears to be sterile sand, possibly used to level the area, which was slumping into ditch below. Sterile.							0002		No	No				
0004	0004		Drain Structure	Remnants of a small brick structure. Formed a rectangular shape in plan, with bricks surviving on two sides. Made up of four partial red (unfrogged) bricks with soft lime mortar in places. Underlying post-medieval ceramic drain that ran roughly east to west above it. The largest surviving piece of brick was retained. Remnants of a drain?	0.4	0.25								Yes	No			
0005	0005		Pit Cut	Partially exposed pit in south-east corner of Trench 2. Curving north-west edge in plan. C.40°-45° concave sides, with a gently curving break of slope to the concave base. Unclear relationship with feature 0010, which may be part of 0005. Cut by ditch 0007. Medieval pit cut.	>0.86	>0.71	0.52					0006	No	No				
0006	0005		Pit Fill	Mid grey firm silt-sand mix, with common chalk flecks and small nodules, and occasional charcoal flecks and small flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with natural. Single feature fill. Pit fill with low levels of surviving domestic waste.	>0.86	>0.71	0.52				0005	0007	Yes	Yes				
0007	0007		Ditch Cut	Roughly north to south aligned linear feature, truncated by modern trench. C.85° straight to concave sides with a curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Cuts pits 0005 and 0012. Ditch cut, possibly indicative of a plot/garden boundary.	>1.6	0.74	0.66				0006, 0013	0008	No	No				
0008	0007		Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey firm sand-silt mix, with frequent chalk flecks and common small flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with 0006 and natural. Basal ditch fill.			0.46				0007	0009	Yes	Yes				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0009	0007		Ditch Fill	Yellow and orange sand, mottled with mid grey silty-sand, with occasional small flints. Top feature fill. Diffuse horizon with 0008. Possibly a deliberate backfill in order to level the site, similar to fill 0003 in feature 0001.			0.21				0008		No	No			
0010	0010		Pit/Posthole Cut	Possible small posthole cut, partially exposed in the eastern end of Trench 2. Rounded western end in plan exposed. 65°-85° concave sides and a concave base. Unclear relationship with 0005. Possible posthole or pit base cut, but uncertain and may just be part of pit 0005. This part of the trench was somewhat root disturbed.	>0.27	>0.2	0.18					0011	No	No			
0011	0010		Pit/Posthole Fill	Mid to dark firm sand-silt mix, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, heavily mixed with orange sand at its base. Diffuse horizon with natural. Single feature fill. Possible feature fill, but heavily root disturbed.			0.18				0010		No	No			
0012	0012		Pit Cut	Very shallow possible pit base cut, emerging from southern edge of Trench 2. Rounded north-west corner. C.30° concave sides, breaking imperceptibly to the concave base. Cut by ditch 0007. Possibly the remnants of a shallow pit base, or potentially a shallow holloe into the natural levels.	>0.52	>0.46	0.14					0013	No	No			
0013	0012		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey firm sand-silt mix, mottled with yellow-orange sand, with occasional small flints and common chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Single feature fill. Cut by 0007. Pit fill.	>0.52	>0.46	0.14				0012	0007	No	No			
0014	0014		Posthole Cut	Cut emerging from north-east corner of Trench 2. Rounded southern side in plan. 80° southern and eastern edges, which break rapidly to the nearly flat base. Truncated by a modern water pipe trench, which entirely removed the feature in section 3. Remnants of a posthole cut.	>0.66	>0.3	0.22					0015	No	No			
0015	0014		Posthole Fill	Mid grey firm silty-sand, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Entirely truncated in section 3 by fill of modern pipe trench. Posthole fill.	>0.66	>0.3	0.22				0014		No	No			
0016	0016		Pit Cut	Large sub-rectangular cut, aligned roughly east to west. 65°-85° slightly concave sides. Base not uncovered as feature >1.2m deep. Large pit cut. Possibly for quarrying out sand, although it seems quite regular for this. Limited domestic refuse a household waste pit.0017	c.2.96	>0.92	>0.9					0017	No	No			
0017	0016		Pit Fill	Basal fill of pit. Dark greyish-brown firm silt-sand mix, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Not fully excavated. Pit fill.			>0.9				0016	0018	Yes	No			
0018	0016		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit. Consists of mixed, loose pale orange and yellow sand. Occasional small flints and no finds. Clear horizon clarity. Fill made up of redeposited natural. Initially interpreted as natural sand in this end of the trench.			0.34				0017		No	No			

Appendix 4. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

OASIS ID: suffolka1-202628

Project details

Project name	BSE 465 63-67 Cannon Street Evaluation, Bury St Edmunds
Short description of the project	Two evaluation trenches were excavated on land between 63 and 66 Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds, in Suffolk. Medieval contexts, including a pit, a pit/posthole and a layer were recorded, with a post-medieval trench, ditch, drain and a pit, as well as an undated pit and a posthole. The features were all well preserved, with only limited levels of modern construction having occurred across the site previously.
Project dates	Start: 09-02-2015 End: 13-02-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 465 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22807 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/0002/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Medieval
Monument type	DRAIN Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval

Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAILS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENTS Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	MOUNT Medieval
Significant Finds	DRESS PIN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 465 63-67 Cannon Street Evaluation
Postcode	IP33 1J
Study area	165.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 85450 64825 52.2498394412 0.717032414089 52 14 59 N 000 43 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33.10m Max: 33.50m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	James Ackroyd-Cooper

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive	BSE 465

ID	
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	BSE 465
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID	BSE 465
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	63-66 Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2015/017
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OASIS:

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Appendix 5. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Struck flint		Animal bone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt(g)		
0002	2	40	1	55			2	11	5	52	4	3	Coal 1-2g	16th-18th C
0004			1	2322										L17th C+
0006	4	23							7	21				13th-14th C with pmed intrusive
0008	4	10	14	288			1	9	11	42	1	1	Coal 2-9g	16th-18th C
0017	4	17	13	625	3	6			12	84				Med/post-med
Total	14	90	29	3290	3	6	3	20	35	199	5	4	3-11g	

Appendix 6. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Estimated No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Illus	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0002	PMED	GRE	BOWL?		1	1	38		No	Internal brown glaze	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0002	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	2	S	No		L12th-14th C	
0002	MED	MCW	BODY		2	0	4		No	2 med sherds from Sample 1	L12th-14th C	
0006	MED	UPD	BODY	APD	2	2	10		No	Iron oxide strips, like GRIM but diff fabric with calc incs, from jug	13th-14th C	Poss 13th C, but note tiny sherd post-med
0006	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	2		No	Fine, hard-fired fabric	L12th-14th C	
0006	MED	HFW	BODY		1	1	10		No	Mottled glaze with some copper	M12th-M13th C	
0006	MED	MCW	BODY		7	0	21		No	Misc dirty med sherds from Sample 2	L12th-14th C	
0006	PMED	IGBW	BODY		1	1	1		No	Tiny sherd, poss intrusive, from Samp 2	16th-18th C	
0008	PMED	IGBW	CUP		1	1	2		No		16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0008	MED	BMCW	BODY		2	0	5		No		L12th-14th C	
0008	MED	COLC?	BODY		1	1	2		No	Oxidised, hard-fired, unglazed	L13th-M16th C C12th-14th C	
0008	MED	MCW	BODY		6	4	0		No	From Sample 3, dirty med sherds	L12th-14th C	
0017	MED	EMWC	BODY		1	1	2	A	No	Slightly gritty with some flint	11th-12th C	
0017	MED	BMSW?	BODY/BASE		1	1	8	A	No	Dk red/maroon, quite coarse flint & some grog	L12th-14th C	
0017	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	4	A	No	Has grog and sparse ?chalk	L12th-14th C	
0017	MED	HFW	BODY		1	1	2		No	Areas of white slip, clear glaze, poss Rouen type	M12th-M13th C	L12th-M13th C, but later cbm

Appendix 7. CBM catalogue

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Weight (g)	Height (mm)	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Abrasion	Mortar	Notes
0002	PM	msfe	RT	1	55						Mortar on 1 edge
0004	PMED	fabric?	LB	1	2322	61	>211mm	112		YES	Modified... Broken edge with mortar ?re-used, underlying post-med drain. Could be LB3 or LB9, L17-E18th C
0008	PM	msfe	RT	4	172						Fully oxidised
0008	PM	ms	RT	2	8						Small frags; 1 with circular peghole
0008	PM	msfe	RT	1	27						With slightly reduced core, oxid ext
0008	PM	msfl	RT	1	26						
0008	PM	fsfl	LB?	1	45						
0008	PM	msfl	RT?	1	6						Small frag
0008	PM	fsfe	RT?	4	4						Small frags
0017	PM	ms	LB	1	111	48					Surface is burnt, could be floor brick from hearth? Some mortar underneath and on side
0017	PM	msf	RT	1	67						Fully oxidised
0017	PM	fsfe	RT	1	70						Circular peghole, fully oxidised
0017	PM	msf	RT	1	49				A		Fully oxidised
0017	PM	msfe	RT	1	18						
0017	PM	msf	RT	1	31						Fully oxidised
0017	LMED/PM	fsfe	RT	1	16						With mica, pale orange
0017	PM	msfe	RT	1	22						
0017	PM	msfl	RT	1	27						
0017	PM	ms	RT	1	15						
0017	PM	msfl	RT	1	10						
0017	PM	fs	RT	1	5						Small sliver
0017	M/PM	fs	FT	1	70				A	YES	With some silver mica. Corner of m/pm floortile, some glaze still surviving on edge, surface has gone. Mortared on side and base, chamfered edge. Height at least 21mm
0017		fsc		3	6						Small frags fired clay, fine sandy fab w sparse red clay pellets and more frequent chalk.

Appendix 8. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No.	Context	Object	Material	No. of frags.	Weight (g)	Description	Depth	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Diameter	Period
1001	M/D	Mount?	Copper alloy	1	4	Piece of sheet copper alloy, circular, with a lobed edge. It has a band of grooves behind the lobed edge, following the circumference. The piece is bent and incomplete. Possibly a box mount of medieval or post-medieval date.		27	50		Med/ Pmed
1002		Pin	Other metal	1	1	Wound wire dress pin, almost complete. Missing point. Probably modern.		2	22		P-med

			Cattle				Sheep/Goat				Pig				Other mammal				Bird		Fish	Herp etof	LT M	MT M	ST M	VST M	Comment s		
0008 env 3	pm	e																	3									gal	3
0008 env 3	pm	g																		9									9
0008 env 3	pm	g																								3		3	
0017	pm	g		1																									1
0017	pm	g						2																					2
0017	pm	g																			6								6
0017	pm	g																				2							2
			1	6			2	2	0						3				8		15	3	10	14	11	3			9
																													7

Key to abbreviations

LTM-large terrestrial mammal

MTM-medium terrestrial mammal

STM-small t. m.

VSTM-very small t. m.

Atm-animal teeth mark

Bkn-butchery, knife cuts

Bch-butchery, chopping mark

Gal-gallus gallus domesticus/domestic hen

Orc-orcyctolagus cuniculus/rabbit

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