



## **88 Guildhall Street Excavation**

Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Mothersole Builders

**Date:**  
February 2016

BSE 473

Archaeological Excavation Report v0.5  
SACIC Report No. 2015/041  
Author: Rob Brooks  
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SACIC Report No. 2015/041

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## HER Information

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<b>Report Number</b>	<b>2015/041</b>
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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for any further archaeological work are those of the Suffolk Archaeology CIC alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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## Summary














An area immediately to the rear of 88 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, was excavated, with further trenching monitored. The excavation uncovered chalk quarry pits, postholes and wells of medieval and post-medieval date beginning in the 12th century, as well as post-medieval mortar deposits, culverts and drains, suggestive of structures. However, there had been significant terracing of the site from post-medieval landscaping, as well as the construction of a modern small extension. Despite this, well-preserved deposits, including delicate remains such as fish bone, were preserved in places. Finds from the site included pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM), shell and fired clay of medieval and post-medieval date. There was also post-medieval tobacco pipe, mortar, bottle and window glass, and a small range of medieval and post-medieval small finds. Environmental samples produced evidence of crop processing, malting and smithing. Unusually large quantities of non-magnetic clinker/slag were recovered, indicating some sort of industrial activity nearby. Further groundworks are to be undertaken further to the rear of the plot, closer to St Andrew's Street South and this work will be reported on separately (BSE 474).

# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

Limit of Excavation	
Features	
Break of Slope	
Features - Conjectured	
Natural Features	
Sondages/Machine Strip	
Intrusion/Truncation	
Illustrated Section	
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	
Ordinance Datum	

# **1. Introduction**

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An archaeological excavation was carried out prior to an extension and other building works to the rear of 88 Guildhall Street, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The site was investigated due to its position within the medieval and post-medieval core of Bury St Edmunds. Medieval remains have previously been identified along Guildhall Street/St Andrews Street South, including the ditch and the line of the town wall.

The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by John Craven (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1) under the supervision of Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team). Mothersole Builders funded the work that was carried out on the 12th-26th March, 2015, with further monitoring on the 28th-31st July, 2015. Initially two test pits were excavated in order to establish whether the post-medieval terracing of the site had truncated archaeological deposits. Western Test Pit 1 uncovered a series of layers, at the base of which was medieval pit 0005, whilst Test Pit 2 revealed a thin depth of topsoil overlying post-medieval pit 0033 and well 0035. On the basis of this evidence it was decided by SCCAS Conservation Team that a full excavation was required across the area that was to be heavily reduced. The construction works required extensive terracing and foundation trenches across various parts of the site, involving the removal of a depth of up to c.1.6m of material.

## **2. The Excavation**

---

### **2.1 Site location**

The site was located in an area of former garden, immediately west of/adjoining the house, at grid reference TL 8522 6416 (Fig. 1). The site lies on the western edge of the medieval gridded road system and 305m to the east are the Abbey Gardens.

### **2.2 Geology and topography**

There is no recorded superficial geology for the immediate area, but the bedrock geology consists of formations of Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver chalk. Immediately east of the site are superficial deposits of Croxton sand and gravel, overlying the chalk bedrock formations (BGS, 2015). On site the geology was recorded as chalk.

The site lies in an area of the town that slopes down from the west to the east, overlooking the valley of the Rivers Lark and Linnet. During the later post-medieval period the site appears to have been terraced, accentuating this slope and resulting in the eastern half of the site being notably lower than the western half (Pls. 1 and 2). The levels of topsoil and other overburden had also been altered, with very little coverage in the eastern half of the site as opposed to the west. Ground levels varied from 47.23m above the Ordnance Datum in the eastern third of the site, to 48.28m at the western edge.

## **2.3 Archaeological and historical background**

### **Historical background**

Adapted from Gill, 2012

The site lies within the medieval core of the town, which grew from an Anglo-Saxon settlement where King Siegbert of the East Angles founded a monastery in the 7th century. The town gained in importance and became the centre for international pilgrimage following the transfer of the body of the martyr Saint Edmund (murdered by the Danes in AD 869) to a shrine in the abbey. The gifting by the Crown of the surrounding lands, known as the banleuca of St Edmund, to the saint and in effect awarding the Abbey sovereignty over it made the town a virtually self-governing entity. Re-ordered as a Benedictine Abbey it grew to become one of the leading religious houses in Europe and principal landowner in the west half of the county. The town was the administrative centre and the foremost market, drawing traders from all over the region and beyond.

The layout of the town as we perceive it today is based around a Norman 'new town' conceived by Abbot Baldwin (1065-70) who laid out the streets on a grid pattern orientated on the axis of his redesigned abbey church which lay at its centre. The limits of the town were formalised in the 12th century after Abbot Anselm enclosed the north and west sides behind a walled bank and ditch. The ditch ran beneath St Andrew's Street and archaeological evidence suggests it was 10-12m wide.

The 1747 Warren Map of Bury shows the site with a similar layout as it has today, with a house fronting Guildhall Street (Fig. 2). However, in the 18th century there also appears to have been houses fronting onto St Andrews Street South, following the line of the



town wall and ditch (which are shown on Figure 1 as BSE 136/139 and 295) that no longer survive. Also, a structure seems to have run the length of the southern edge of the plot, as does another in the neighbouring plot to the north, leaving a fully enclosed backyard area. The First Edition Ordnance Survey map indicates that a similar layout still survived in 1886, although the backyard appears to have been formally laid out as a garden and certain buildings to the north and south have been demolished. Woolhall Street was also constructed just north of the plot and the second incarnation of the Corn Exchange (built in 1862) is present just to the north-east (Fig. 3).

## Archaeological background

Previous excavation work at 82 Guildhall Street (BSE 295) revealed:

‘... A section of the medieval town ditch ... [which] showed that the ditch was c.5m deep... No remains of the town wall were found but the line of the wall could be traced by the extent of a terrace, which had been dug into the chalk hillside from Guildhall Street. A ditch ... [along with] the remains of a highly decorated 16th century glass vessel of Venetian style were recorded ... two phases of boundary wall, the earliest of which was associated with a laid chalk floor on the south side and was contained within a long warehouse or industrial building in the 18th century. A sequence of three wells was identified with the last having been filled in during the 19th century. The north end of a substantial stable block, which was built during the first half of the 19th century, was also uncovered’ (Tester, 2010).

A monitoring at 85 Guildhall Street (BSE 363) found various deposits, which:

‘... included post-medieval ditch fills and demolition material from the outbuildings/stables that once stood on the site ... [as well as] the town ditch, [and] an early plough soil sealed by the town bank’ (Tester, 2012).

Furthermore at both of these sites there was evidence for terracing of the ground levels, thought to have happened in the 19th century (*ibid.*). At 80 Guildhall Street (BSE 224), a series of medieval and post-medieval layers were recorded, along with walls, surfaces and demolition debris suggestive of a building nearby (Tester, 2004). Reports on these works are available from the Suffolk HER.

Of particular importance is the Guildhall, located 75m south of the site. The Guildhall is a Grade 1 listed building and has been in existence since at least 1279 as the home of the town borough and the lay administrative centre. It occupies a prominent location within the town’s Norman grid, which in itself can be considered an historic monument, and has a street frontage of 43m; the equivalent, when compared to the properties onto which it backs, to six domestic tenements (Gill, 2014).



Plate 1. Site before stripping, showing artificially accentuated slope from west to east (facing north)



Plate 2. Site during stripping (facing north)



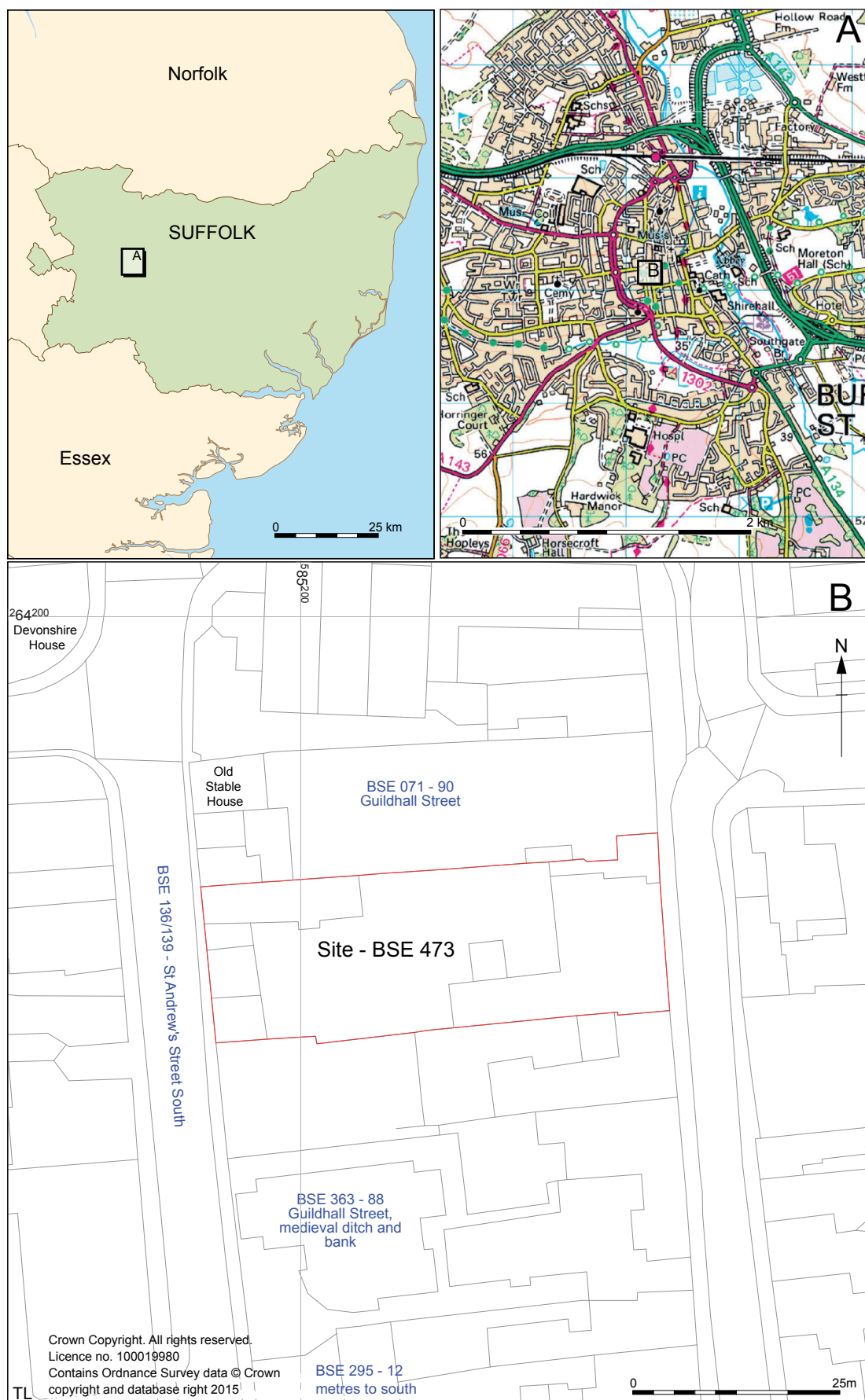


Figure 1. Location map with HER entries



Figure 2. 1747 Warren map, showing the site (red)





### 3. Methodology

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The site was stripped using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the work constantly monitored and directed by the Project Officer. Topsoil, and in places other modern layers were removed to expose the archaeological layers. All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds and metal-detected by an experienced detectorist, as was the rest of the site. The excavation area measured approximately 13.5m east to west and varied between 6.7m-11.5m north to south, covering an area of c.118sqm, whilst the monitoring trenches exposed an area of c.8.8sqm (Fig. 4).

When the site stripping was finished, soil profiles were cleaned and recorded in conjunction with the digging and recording of the cut features. All of the pits were excavated, being 35%-100% sampled, dependent on safe working practices (namely depth of the features and whether they positioned close to potentially unstable structures). Two larger linear post-medieval linear features/pits were 20% excavated in order to characterise their form and to sufficiently date them. Of the remaining features, well 0086 was 100% excavated to 1.2m below ground level (which was below the depth of any future construction works) and any masonry structures were uncovered and fully recorded. Five environmental bulk samples were taken from a variety of pits and these have all been processed. Colour digital photographs were taken of the contexts and the site, including overhead shots taken from the upper floors of the house itself. A 1:20 plan of the excavation was hand drawn and geo-referenced using an RTK GPS, with sections drawn at 1:10 and 1:20. A single continuous numbering system was used to record all contexts (Appendix 2), alongside a matrix (Appendix 3).

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BSE 473. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-205645 – Appendix 4) and on approval of the report a digital copy will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The archive is to be deposited in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code BSE 473.

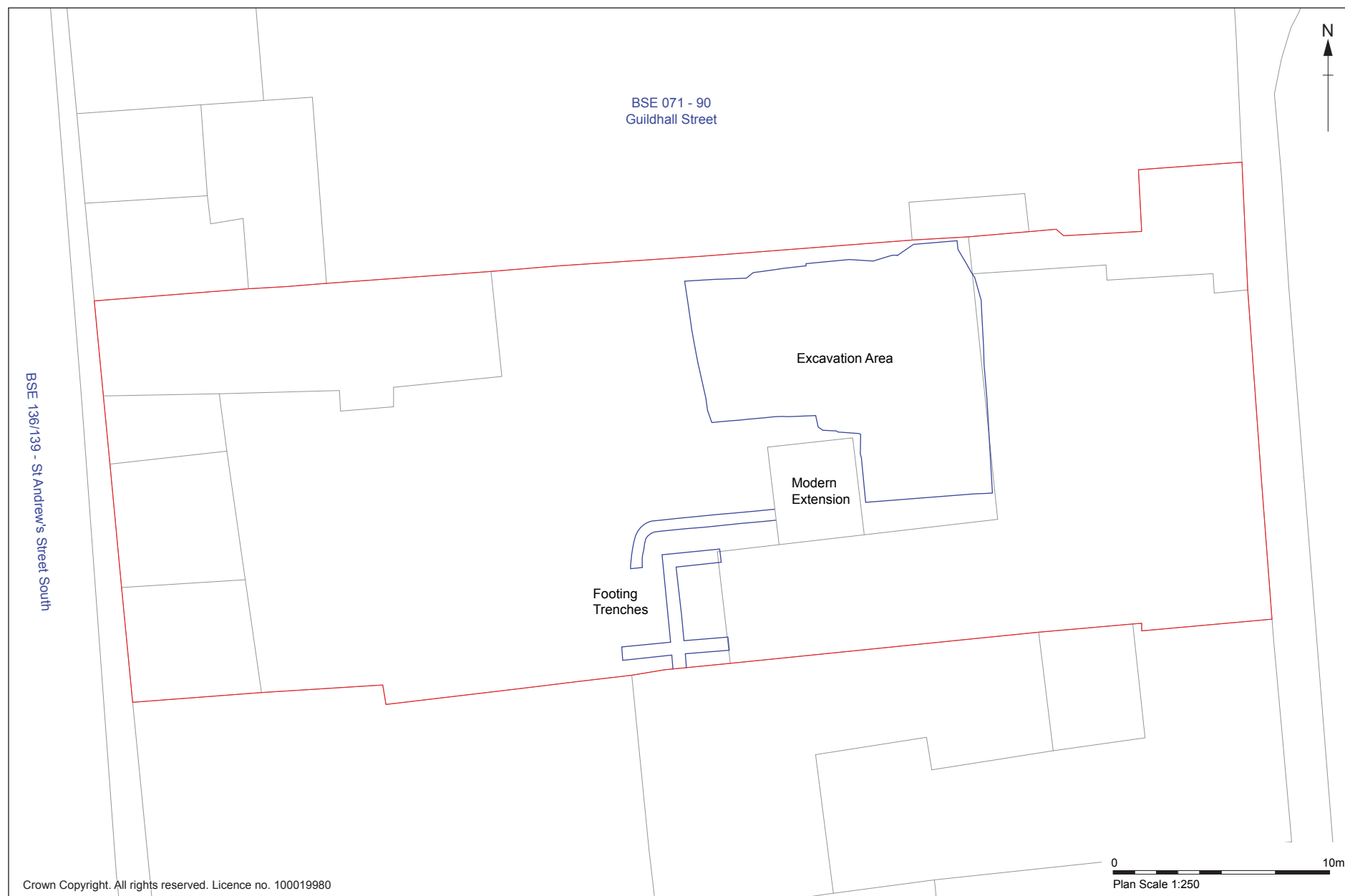


Figure 4. Site plan









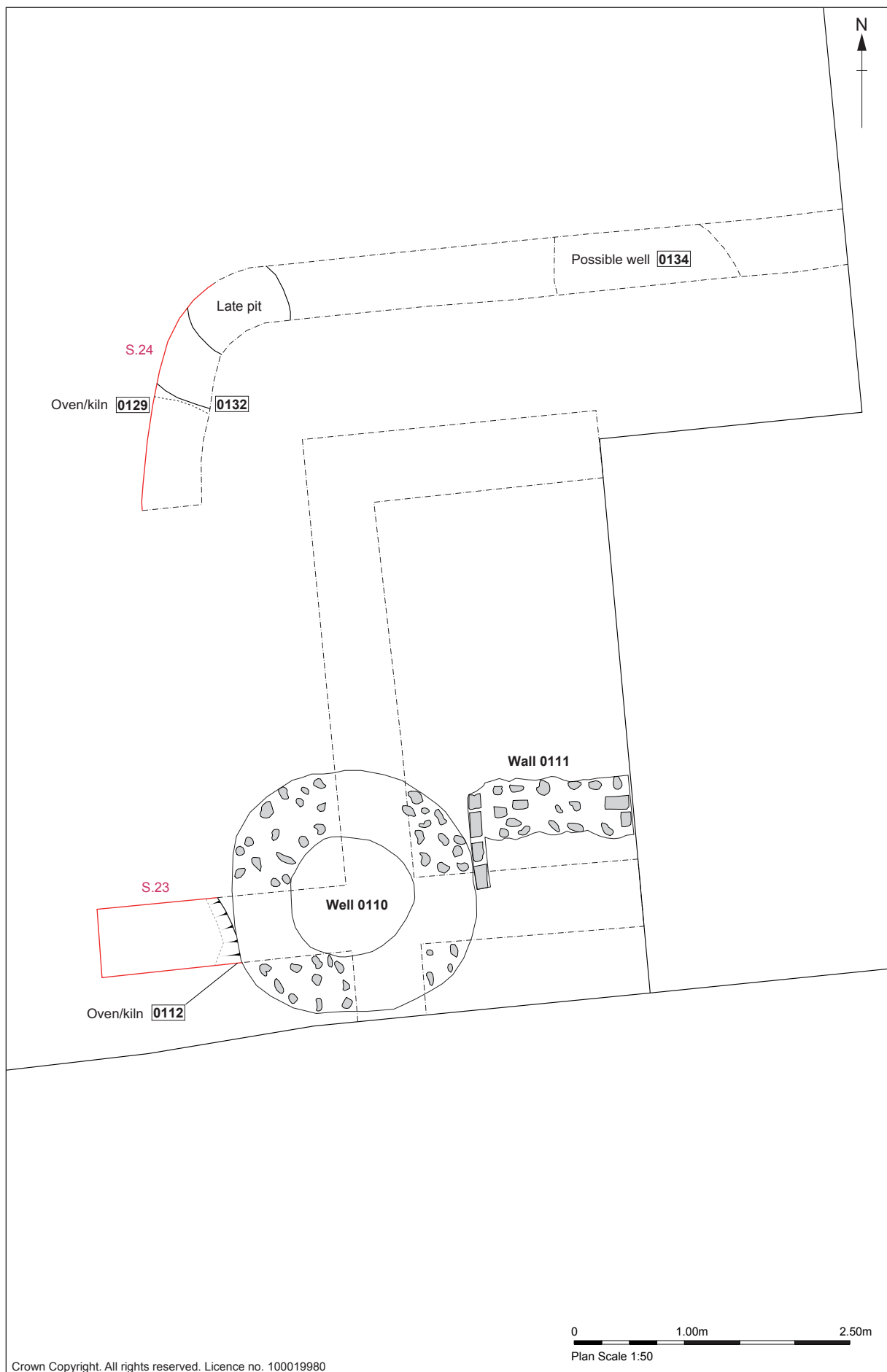


Figure 6. Monitoring plan

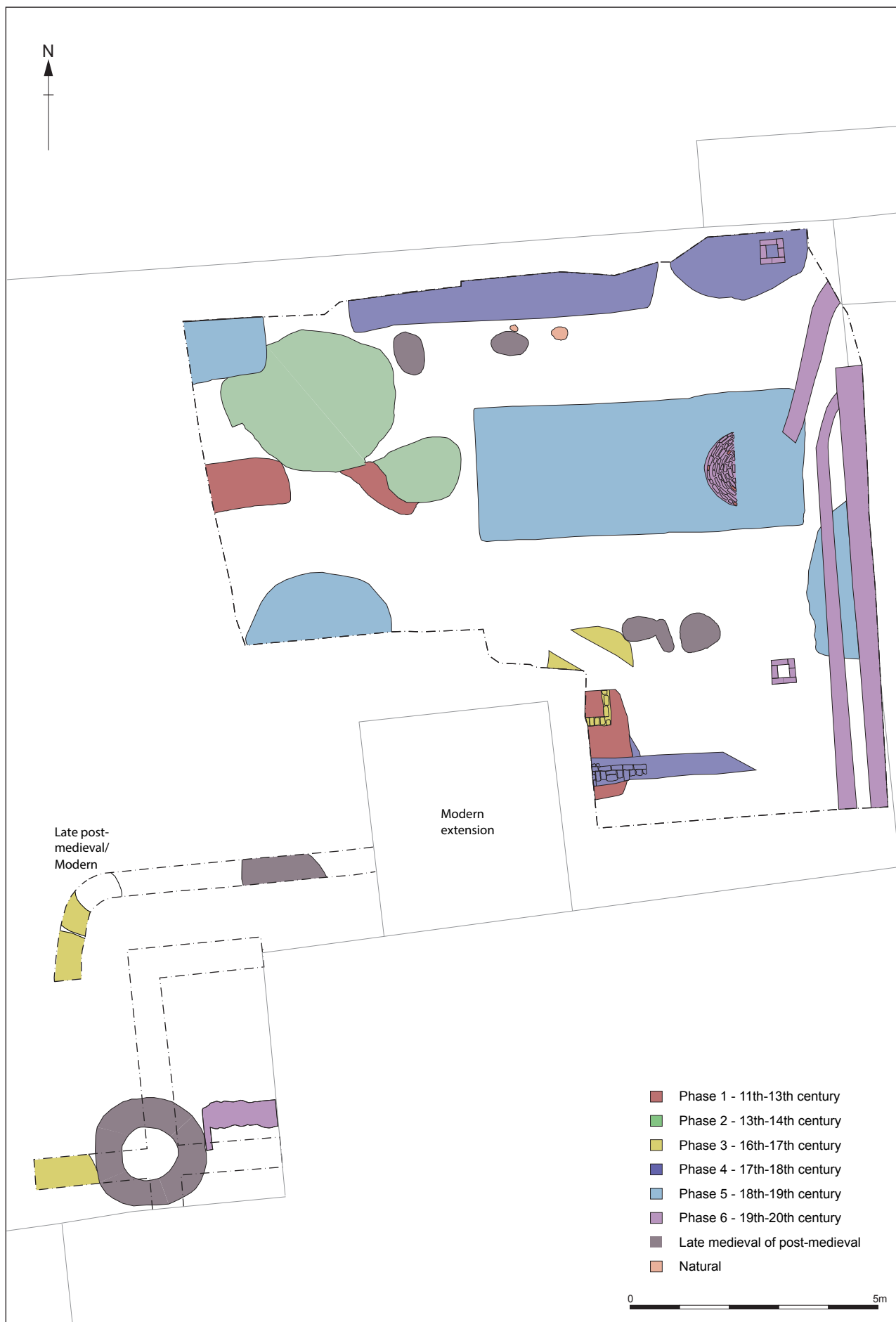


Figure 7. Phase plan

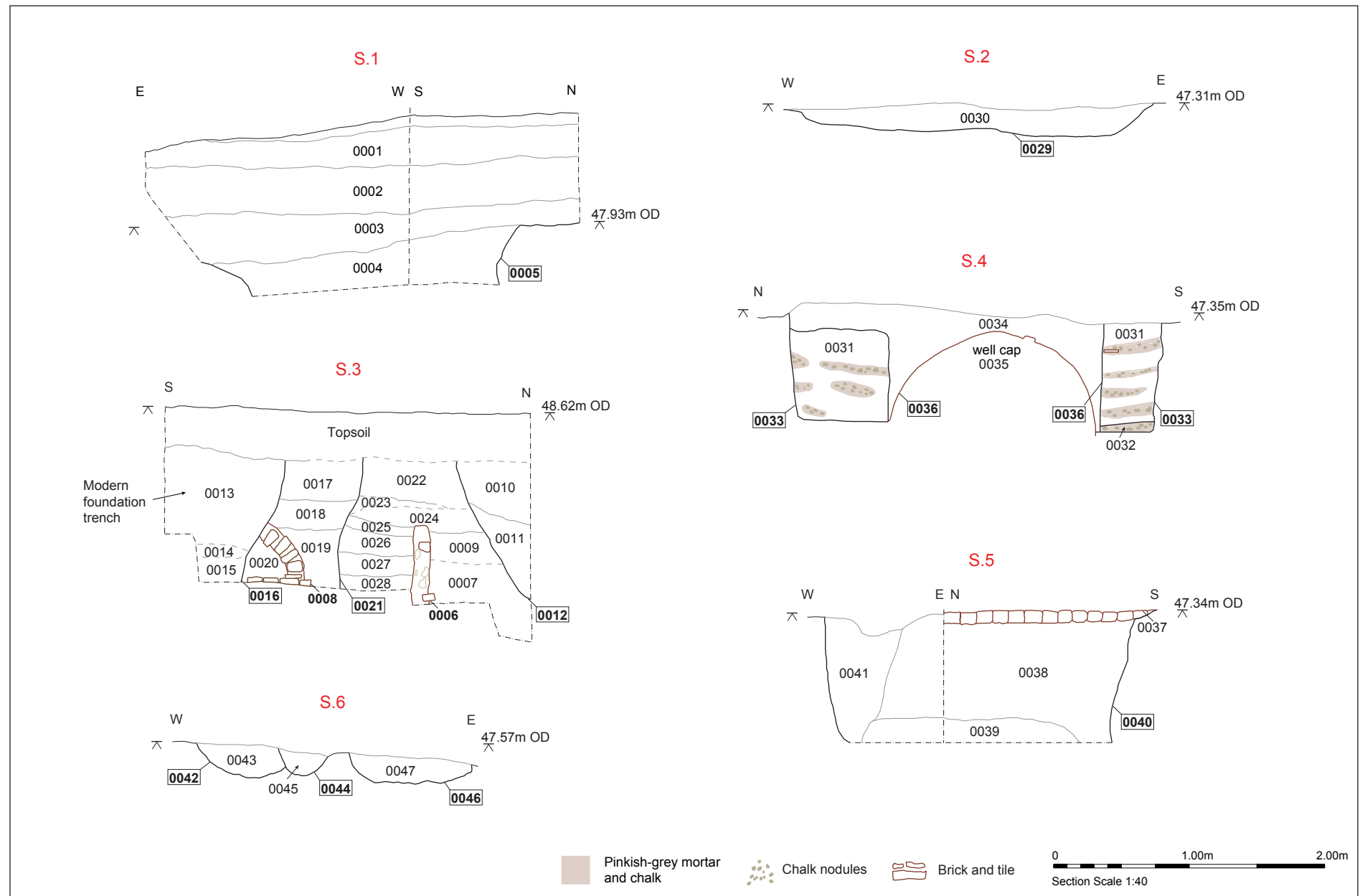


Figure 8. Selected sections

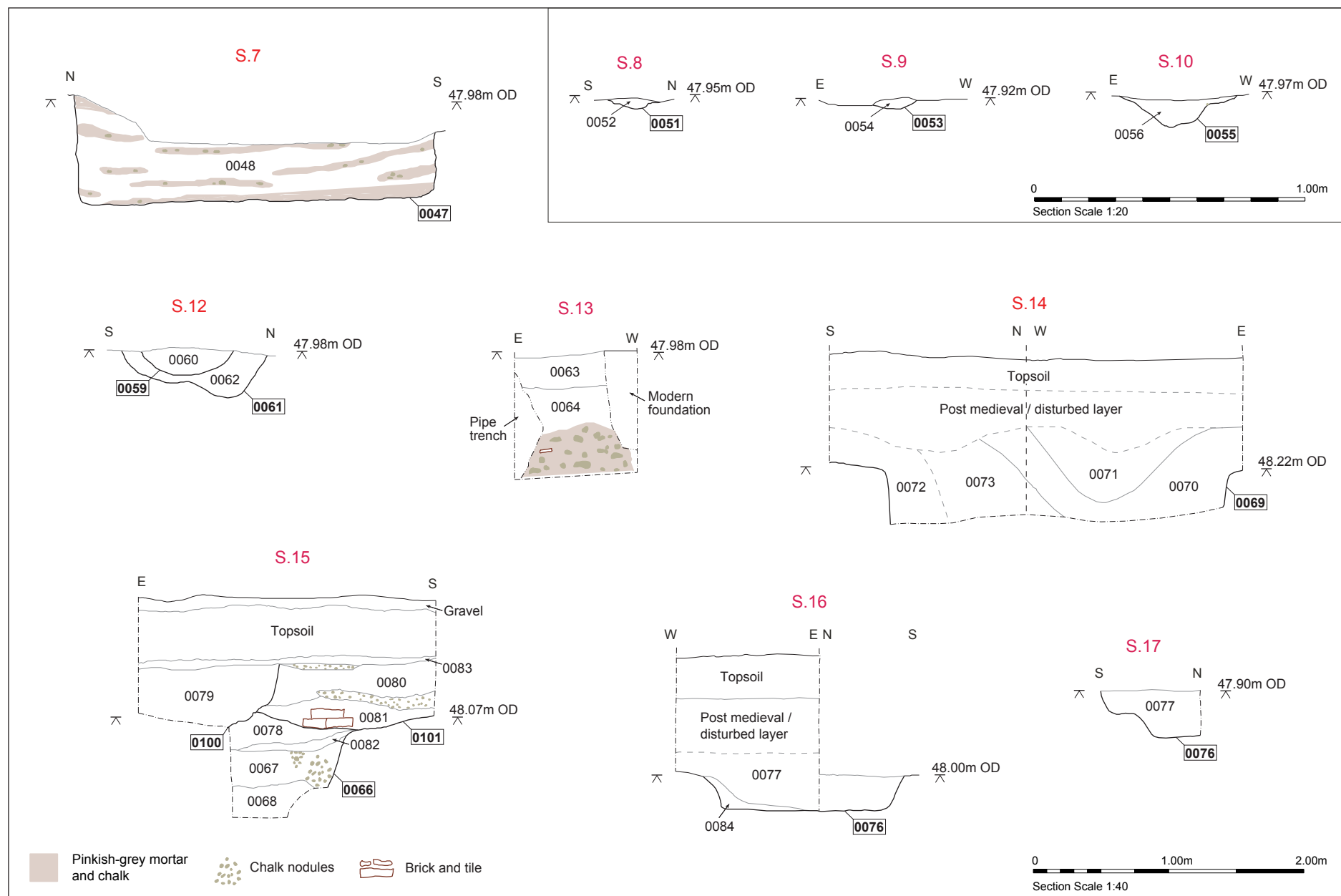


Figure 9. Selected sections

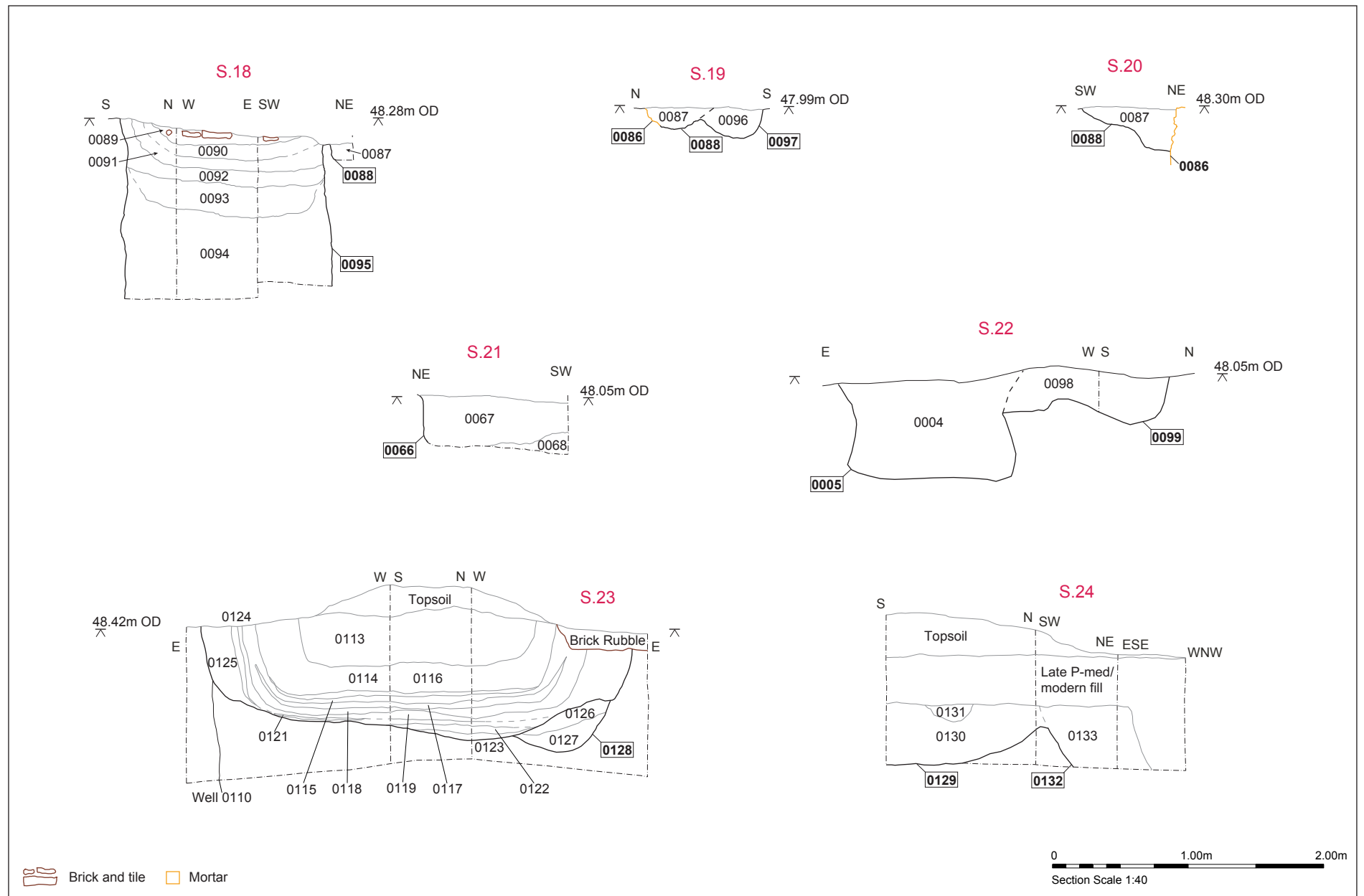


Figure 10. Selected sections

## **4. Results**

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### **4.1 Introduction**

Stripping of the site removed 0.2m-0.85m of gravel, topsoil and late post-medieval/modern layers across the site. At this depth the archaeological features started to be revealed. In total, six phases were identified across the site and these include:

- Phase 1 – 11th-13th century
- Phase 2 – 13th-14th century
- Phase 3 – 16th-17th century
- Phase 4 – 17th-18th century
- Phase 5 – 18th-19th century
- Phase 6 – 19th-20th century
- Undated later medieval or post-medieval features

Many of the features were isolated cuts and on this basis have been typically phased by the finds that they produced, or by their relative similarity to other contexts on site, although this was not always possible. Whilst features and finds dating from the 11th-20th century were recorded across the excavation and monitoring areas, a lot of the upper stratigraphy had been disturbed during post-medieval landscaping and as such some of the phasing is relatively tentative. The density of the original stratigraphy across the site was best displayed in section 3, where features and deposits from Phases 1 3, 4 and 5 were recorded in a relatively complex matrix. For plans of the features see Figures 5 and 6, with a phase plan as Figure 7 and selected sections on Figures 8-10.

### **4.2 Phase 1 – 12th-13th century**

#### **Pits and linear feature**

##### **Pit 0058**

Near the southern edge of the site, pit 0058 was only partially uncovered as it was close to and below an exposed modern building foundation and was subsequently unsafe to excavate fully. However, the eastern edge of the cut was recorded and appeared to indicate a sub-square or sub-rectangular shape in plan, with moderately steep and



slightly irregular sides. The feature measured 1.34m x >0.7m x >0.3m deep and contained a single fill (0028) of mid grey and orangish-grey clayey and sandy-silt, with occasional charcoal lumps and common chalk nodules, as well as animal bone and nine sherds (128g) of pottery with a mid 11th-12th century spot date. Sample 2 from the fill seemed to suggest that it was a cess pit, as it contained food plants (including soft fruits) and other material with a high degree of mineral replacement.

### **Pit 0095**

Pit 0095 emerged from the western edge of the site and was sub-rectangular in plan, with vertical, slightly under-cutting sides. The base was not uncovered due to the depth of the feature, which measured >1.66m x 0.98m x >1.35m deep (Pl. 3). The lowest excavated fill was 0094 that had grey, greenish-grey and orangish/brownish-grey sandy-silt lenses, with frequent large flints throughout, along with deposits of mid grey ash. Sample 5 from this fill contained abundant charcoal/charred wood and ferrous spherules, suggesting nearby smithing. Six sherds of mid 12th-mid 13th century pottery (35g) and twelve fragments of medieval roof tile were recovered from this deposit. The next fill was 0093; a 0.35m thick compacted chalk layer, with CBM and charcoal flecks, but no finds. Overlying this, fill 0092 was pale-mid greenish-grey sandy-silt, with chalk nodules, one piece of medieval roof tile, two pieces of animal bone and a possible large nail (SF 1011). Fill 0091 sealed this and was dark orangish-brown compact silty-sand, with flints, chalk flecks and no finds. The penultimate fill, 0090, also produced no finds and was recorded as greenish-grey sandy-silt, with chalk flecks and flints. The uppermost fill, 0089, was orange compact mortar, with large rounded flints and brick fragments, mixed with grey sandy-silt and chalk flecks, as well as two pieces of animal bone and two pieces of medieval roof tile, alongside seventeen large pieces of post-medieval late brick and roof tile. The finds assemblage from the lower fills suggest that this pit was medieval, but that its final infilling was a post-medieval dump to try and level the site/consolidate the depression left by the cut.

### **Linear feature 0097/0099**

A poorly defined linear feature, measuring c.2m long x >0.5m x 0.22m deep, aligned north-west to south-east, with 45°-80° concave sides and an irregular to concave base ran along the south-west edge of well 0086 (Pl. 4). It was cut by pit 0005/0074 and trench 0088 and could not be traced to the north-west of the well or construction trench.

The fills, recorded as 0096 and 0098, were mixed brown silt and mid orangish-grey sandy-silt with frequent charcoal flecks and small nodules. No finds were recovered from these deposits, but it was included in this phase due to its relation to well construction cut 0088 from Phase 2.





Plate 3. Pit 0095 (facing north-west, 2x1m scale)



Plate 4. Pit 0005/0074, cutting feature 0099 (facing south, 1m scale)



### **4.3 Phase 2 – 13th-14th century**

#### **Occupation features**

##### **Pit 0005/0074**

Pit 0005/0074 was first investigated in Test Pit 1 and was then further excavated during the full site strip, where it was found to cut feature 0099 (Pl. 4). The cut was roughly oval pit cut in plan, with vertical/slightly undercutting sides and a flat base, measuring 1.6m x 1.29m x 0.8m deep. It contained fill 0004/0075, which was pale-mid grey silty-sand mix, with abundant chalk flecks and nodules, common small-medium flints, and occasional charcoal flecks. Eighty-one sherds of pottery (2320g) with a 13th century spot date were recovered from the fill, alongside CBM, fired clay, iron nails, heat affected stone, five pieces of other stone, animal bones, one lava quern fragment, oyster shells and a structural fitting or gate latch (SF 1008).

##### **Well 0086 and construction trench 0088**

Near the north-west corner of the site was well 0086, which was positioned in construction trench 0088 (Pl. 5). Pottery dates from the construction trench surrounding the well suggest that it was constructed in the 13th-14th century, but not backfilled until at least the 18th century. The well itself was a roughly circular structure of orange sandy mortar and large sub-angular flints. It had straight sides, although they were not fully vertical in places. The mortar and stone construction was only 0.9m deep, beyond which the well shaft continued, but was just dug into the natural chalk with no built structure. The external diameter of the well varied from c.1.9m to c.2m and the walls were c.0.36m to c.0.4m thick. Two partially surviving putlogs were present in the top of the walls, with one on the north side and one opposite. Whilst the southern example was heavily damaged, the northern putlog survived (which measured 0.12m-0.13m wide by c.0.17m in height – Pl. 6), being presumably for a timber that formed either a structure to help in withdrawing water from the well, or to help in the construction of the well. Numerous putlogs were recorded in well 0110. An attempt was made to half section the fills of the well, but the material was made up of various dry and loose mixed deposits, which were unstable and subsequently collapsed midway through excavation. The deposits were recorded as 0085 and are described in Phase 5, being later than the well's construction.

Around the well, a roughly oval cut was recorded as construction trench 0088 (Pl. 5). It had a variable outer edge in profile, with either straight to slightly concave sides, or as was the case in Section 20, a stepped profile. The cut measured 3.46m (east to west) x 2.92m x 0.16m-0.36m deep and appeared to cut linear feature 0097, whilst being cut itself by pit 0069. The backfill of the trench (0087) was pale to mid grey firm sandy-silt, with abundant chalk flecks and occasional flints, and it produced fifteen sherds of 13th-14th century pottery (67g), a small fragment of clay pipe (thought to be intrusive), seven animal bone fragments and oyster shell. Both the well and construction trench have been phased on the basis of the pottery from fill 0087, but given the levels of disturbance on the site, both may be of later date.



Plate 5. Above – Well 0086 and trench 0088 (facing north-east, 2x1m scale)



Plate 6. Putlog in well 0086 (facing north, 2m scale)



## 4.4 Phase 3 – 16th-17th century

### Structural remains

#### **Drain 0006, culvert 0050 and mortar deposit 0057**

A series of deposits, consisting of a drain and culvert, a substantial mortar structure and a number of layers (all possibly representing the remnants of a building and its floor surfaces) were recorded in Section 3. A brick, flint and orange mortar structure (0006), made up of two visible walls appeared to be part of a vertical drain, associated with culvert 0050 and mortar deposit 0057. Only the southern and eastern walls of the drain were uncovered in the excavation due to the limits of the site, and the full depth of the structure could not be excavated, but was well below the depth of the development. The structure appeared to form a square or rectangle in plan, measuring >0.52m x >0.7m x >0.86m deep and the two visible walls were approximately 0.15m-0.18m thick. Set within the southern wall of drain 0006, culvert arch 0050 was approximately 0.4m wide x >0.4m tall and had concave walls that met to form a peak, the top of which was approximately 0.35m below the top of the main drain structure. The culvert was constructed out of bricks and orange mortar and the base was not uncovered.

The drain was filled with two deposits, both of which are interpreted as deliberate backfills of domestic refuse to infill the drain. The uppermost fill was 0009 and this was sealed below layer 0024. Fill 0009 was mottled mid-dark grey and brownish-black sandy-silt, with a loose, ashy texture in places that contained thirteen sherds of late 17th-18th century pottery (319g), pieces of mortar/plaster, seventy-four tobacco pipe fragments (with 17th and 18th-19th century spot dates), a nail, bottle glass and animal bone, giving an overall late 18th-19th century date. Below this, the lowest excavated deposit from the drain was 0007, which was mid brownish-grey loose fine sandy-silt, with small flints and chalk flecks, alongside eight sherds of 17th-18th century pottery (185g), twelve pieces of tobacco pipe (of 17th century date), five fragments of animal bone, as well as oyster and mussel shell.

Mortar deposit 0057 was partially exposed in plan and appeared to be sub-square or sub-rectangular, but it was truncated by a pipe trench and also extended beyond the limit of excavation. It was constructed out of orange mortar, along with flints and occasional pieces of tile. The mortar was identical to that used in drain/culvert 0006 and

they are part of the same structure, interpreted on site as possibly being the remainder of a fairly substantial building's foundation with an associated drain. East to west the deposit measured 1.74m x >0.88m wide north to south x >0.45m deep. Eight fragments of CBM from deposit 0057 include two reused partial early bricks (13th-15th century) and six pieces of post-medieval roof tile.

### **Layers 0025-0027**

It was assumed on site that the overall drain, culvert and mortar structure had either been cut through layers 0025-0027, or that they were associated, with the layers forming possible components of a floor surface (in the matrix the layers are shown as having been cut by the structure). As such, these layers may have been early pit fills, possibly associated with cut 0058, or deposit 0027 may have been used to level and stabilise the area, with the upper layers forming an earthen and mortar floor. No finds were recovered from the layers.

The uppermost layer, 0025, was a 0.1m deep deposit of pale yellow/grey sandy mortar, with occasional small flints. This overlaid layer 0026; a 0.2m deep mid grey firm clayey-sandy-silt deposit, with frequent chalk nodules and occasional flints and charcoal flecks. The lowest layer, which in turn overlaid fill 0028 of pit 0058, was deposit 0027. This was compacted redeposited chalk, which was almost as dense as the natural chalk geology and contained occasional charcoal flecks, small flints and grey silty patches.

### **Ovens/kilns 0112 and 0129, and pit 0128**

In the western end of one of the monitoring trenches (and extending beyond it), the base of an oven or kiln structure was recorded as cut 0112 (Pl. 7). It was a relatively large cut, measuring >1.4m x >0.6m x 1m deep. The sides sloped at 80° and were slightly concave, leading to a fairly flat base. The structure was made out of a series of clay deposits (numbered 0114-0125), representing the initial construction and subsequent relining of the fire chamber. The structure/lining was pale greyish-yellow chalky boulder clay, which in places had been scorched mid red to dark red/black. One sherd of late 12th-14th century pottery was found in fill 0114 (10g). A single fill was recorded on top of the uppermost clay lining (0113), which was pale to mid grey sandy-silt, with chalk nodules, small to large flints, brick and tile flecks, and orange



mortar/sand patches. Three sherds of medieval and post-medieval brick and roof tile (254g) were collected from this fill.

A small possible pit was located at, and cut by, the base of oven/kiln 0112 and recorded as pit 0128. It was only seen in the northern section of the trenching and had an 85° slightly concave eastern profile and concave base, measuring >0.7m long and 0.4m deep, although it was at some depth within the trench, suggesting that it was originally substantially larger. Its basal fill was greyish-yellow clay, with chalk rubble and CBM/fired clay flecks (0127), whilst the upper fill was chalk rubble and mid-grey sandy-silt. Neither fill produced finds, but given the presence of the fired clay and the greyish-yellow clay in the basal fill, it may have been associated with oven/kiln 0112 in some way, or been an earlier version of the feature.

At the western end of the northernmost foundation trench a further possible oven/kiln was recorded as 0129 and was cut by pit 0132 (which was probably post-medieval). This only survived in the northern section of the trench and subsequently only its eastern profile was seen, which sloped at 35°, was concave and led to a fairly flat base. It measured >1.18m x >0.5m x 0.46m deep and its basal fill was greyish-yellow firm chalky-clay 0130, with flints, fired clay and yellow clay patches, whilst the upper fill (0131) was a dense deposit of red hard chalky-clay that had been heated.





Plate 7. Oven/kiln 0112 (facing south, 1m scale)



Plate 8. Pit 0029 (facing north, 2x1m scale)



## **4.5 Phase 4 – 17th-18th century**

### Occupation layers

#### **Layer 0003**

Overlying fill 0004 of pit 0005 was layer 0003, which was a 0.36m deep deposit of mid brownish-grey silty-sand with common chalk flecks and occasional flints. One piece of 12th-13th century pottery and three fragments of post-medieval tile were recovered from this layer, along with a 1634-44 rose farthing (SF 1006), a probable late 17th century cast lead token (SF 1007) and a whittle-tanged knife (SF 1003), giving the layer a 17th century date. The coverage of this layer was not very clear, given that it was hard to differentiate from the overlying layers, but it is unlikely to have survived much beyond the western half of the site, given the terracing of the site and the level of post-medieval and modern disturbance across the area, though it was noticeably similar to layers 0022 and 0024 that survived in Section 3.

#### **Layers 0022, 0023 and 0024**

Three layers were recorded in Section 3 that were cut by pits 0012 and 0021 and overlaid fill 0009 of drain 0006. None of the layers produced finds and they could not be traced beyond Section 3. Layer 0022 was uppermost and was made up of mid to dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints. This was interpreted as a buried topsoil/occupation deposit and was 0.36m thick. It overlaid layer 0023, which was up to 0.12m thick and made up of pale yellow sandy mortar. The final layer, 0024, was a 0.18m deep deposit of dark brownish-grey sandy-silt, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, and small flints.

### Pits and other features

#### **Pit 0029 and linear pit/trench 0076**

An irregular, possibly circular pit cut was recorded in the north-eastern corner of the site as 0029, extending beyond the limit of excavation (Pl. 8). It appeared to have been heavily truncated by the terracing of the site, but it had a flat base and 40°-45° concave/slightly irregular sides. The single fill, 0030, was mid orangish-brown sandy-silt, with two pieces of post-medieval roof tile, one piece of late 17th-early 18th century

tobacco pipe and oyster shell. The fill was somewhat similar to the main fill recorded in feature 0076, suggesting that they might be contemporary.

Along the northern edge of the site a sub-rectangular or sub-square feature was uncovered, but it was obscured by the limit of excavation. Its full extent to the east was not clear as it had been truncated by the post-medieval garden terracing. In profile it had a flat base, and moderately steep, convex, or stepped sides and it measured >6.27m x >0.9m x 0.4m deep. An upper fill of mixed brown sandy-silt (0077) overlaid a shallow basal lens of reddish-brown sandy-silt (0084). Both deposits were friable and appeared to be quite organic and similar to topsoil, suggesting that this may have been a relatively recent garden feature. Four sherds of 18th century pottery (17g), slag, window glass, animal bone and oyster shell were retrieved from fill 0077. A late 16th-early 17th century complete hooked mount from a sword belt was also recovered (SF 1005), as well as a possible key stem (SF 1010).

### **Pit 0132**

In the northernmost section of the monitoring trenches, pit 0132 cut probable oven 0129. In turn pit 0132 was cut by a modern or very late post-medieval pit. Pit 0132 was only partially seen in plan and had a 55°-60° slightly concave western edge and its base was not uncovered. It measured >0.84m x >0.5m x >0.48m deep and contained a single fill (0133), consisting of lenses of grey silt, loose orange mortar, pale cream mortar and medium to large flints, with frequent tile fragments (six pieces collected, all of which were post-medieval roof tile, weighing 454g).

### **Drain/culvert 0008 and construction trench 0021**

Running east to west along the southern edge of the site was drain 0008, which appeared to have been constructed within trench 0021. Both features only partially survived, having been cut away during the excavation of pit 0016, but structure 0008 appeared to be the remnants of a culvert/drain, constructed out of flat white 18th/19th century bricks for the flat base, with thicker unfrogged red bricks of a similar age used in construction of the arch. The archway bricks only survived in the section, while the base of the drain continued east for approximately 3.2m, before being truncated by modern trenches; the structure was >0.46m wide x >0.48m tall. Only the northern side of cut 0021 survived and only then in Section 3. Its edge sloped at 85° before breaking to a

c.75° angle, before becoming vertical. The base of the cut was not uncovered. Infilling the culvert was deposit 0020, which was recorded as mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with chalk nodules and flecks throughout, as well as flints. This was interpreted as material that had collected in the drain during its demolition/the excavation of pit 0016, as it was not a typical well-sorted silty drain fill, but more akin to the pit fills recorded on site. Surviving above the archway was deposit 0019, of mid to dark grey sandy-silt with pale orange-yellow mortar/sand and inclusions of abundant chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional CBM flecks. Overlying this was fill 0018, which was mixed pale orange and mid grey silt and sand, with flints, chalk and mortar patches. The uppermost fill in construction trench 0021 was deposit 0017, made up of mottled dark grey and mid orange sandy-silt, with chalk and charcoal flecks, and flints.

## **4.6 Phase 5 – 18th-19th century**

### **Pits**

#### **Pit 0040**

Pit 0040 was located at the eastern edge of the site, and ran under the existing building and as such it was not fully excavated. Its western side was somewhat irregular, but suggested a sub-square shape in plan. In profile it had steep sides that were somewhat irregular and its base was not excavated. The visible cut measured >3.2m x >0.9m x >1m deep and contained upper fill 0038 that consisted of light orangish-brown loose sandy-silt with frequent inclusions of CBM rubble and flint nodules. Sixteen pieces of post-medieval roof tile and 17th-18th century brick (totalling 2237g) were recovered as a sample from the fill, along with six pieces of mortar, tobacco pipe fragments, iron nails, bottle and window glass, stone and animal bone, giving a post-medieval date. The lowest excavated fill, 0039, was loose light whitish-brown sandy-silt, from which a sample of thirty-five roof tiles, late bricks, floor tiles and floor bricks were collected that ranged in date from the 13th to 19th century and are probably indicative of a fairly substantial episode of demolition of a building, or buildings on the plot.

#### **Pit 0065/0069**

In the north-western corner of the site a straight-sided pit cut was recorded as 0065/0069. In plan it had straight southern and eastern edges, but the rest of the feature extended beyond the limit of excavation. The feature could not be excavated fully due to the height of the northern and western baulks, but it measured >1.4m x >1.28m x >1m deep with the final 0.4m excavated by machine. This feature cut the construction trench (0088) for well 0088. Four fills (0070-0073) were recorded in the pit, consisting of a series of mixed deposits that are interpreted as largely contemporary dumps of domestic refuse and demolition rubble. Upper fill 0071 was mixed light silt-sand-clay, with very dense CBM rubble, overlying 0070 that was similar, but darker brown with lenses of burnt ashy material. Below this, 0073 was a light yellowish-whitish clayey-silt mixed layer, overlying the lowest excavated deposit of light brown, mixed sandy-clayey material, with some burnt/ashy deposits recorded as 0072. The fills produced a large selection of finds, notably a wide range of CBM and pottery, as well as metal small finds (SFs). Fill 0070 produced twelve sherds of 16th-18th and 18th-19th century pottery (1238g), as well fourteen fragments of late brick and roof tile of late medieval to post-

medieval (15th-16th century) date (2404g), with twenty-one fragments of tobacco pipe (17th century), animal bones and oyster shell. Fill 0071 contained a later assemblage of CBM, including ten pieces of roof tile, brick and floor brick (1877g) with a post-medieval/16th-19th century date range, as well as one sherd of 16th-18th century pottery (14g), forty-three pieces of tobacco pipe (17th century), animal bone, a nail and oyster shell. The largest assemblage of finds was from fill 0072, which produced nineteen sherds of 16th-17th/18th century pottery (453g) and thirty-two fragments of late brick, roof tile, floor tile, floor brick and early brick (10452g) with a medieval to 19th century date range. There were also 121 pieces of 17th century tobacco pipe, iron nails, 135 pieces of animal bone and oyster shell and three small finds, comprising an iron knife (1003), a fragment of a glass drinking vessel (1004) and an unidentified iron object (1009). No finds were recorded under fill 0073, but the horizons between the fills were often unclear, and fill 0072 is likely to have actually been the same as 0073. The presence of so much CBM within the fills, as well as an apparent dump of orange mortar with CBM lumps on the surface of the eastern side suggests that the fill was being deliberately backfilled to try and level it.

### **Pits 0066, 0100 and 0101**

One definite pit cut (0066) and two possible further cuts were recorded near the western extent of the development area. These were overlaid by layer 0083, a 0.08m thick deposit, interpreted as a dump of material to level the area above the pits. Pit 0066 was the earliest feature in the sequence, but was partially truncated by modern services and also continued beyond the limit of the excavation. The part of the pit that was visible had a rounded northern edge in plan, with 70° to vertical straight sides. It measured 2.94m x >1.32m x >0.78m deep, but the pit was not fully excavated as it was too deep. Four fills were recorded in the cut and the stratigraphically earliest of these was 0068, which was dark brown fine sandy-silt, with a dark grey silt lens running through it, as well as two patches of possible chalky mortar. Four sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery (38g), twelve pieces of medieval and post-medieval brick and roof tile, one piece of fired clay, a tobacco pipe fragment, animal bone fragments and oyster shells were recovered from this fill. Overlying this was fill 0067, which consisted of mixed deposits of mid-dark mixed orangish-greenish-grey firm sandy-silt, with two dense patches of chalk nodules, interpreted as a series of dumps of domestic and cess-type waste, but containing no finds. A thin lens, 0082, sealed this material and was recorded as a pale yellowish-grey

firm silt-clay deposit, with frequent small chalk nodules and no finds. The uppermost fill was 0078, a mixed deposit of pale grey clayey-silt, dense chalk nodules with grey silt, and brownish-orange chalky silt, which produced three sherds of 13th-14th century pottery (64g), thirteen fragments of medieval and post-medieval brick and roof tile, fired clay and oyster shell. A number of finds were collected under the pit number and include thirteen sherds of pottery (222g), forty pieces of CBM (1653g), twelve pieces of slag, as well as stone, animal bone and oyster shell and this assemblage has a late 12th-mid 13th century spot date. Despite the presence of medieval pottery and CBM within the pit, the occurrence of significant quantities of post-medieval CBM throughout the feature suggests that it was 18th/19th century. Sample 3 was taken from fill 0067 and Sample 4 was from fill 0068, and these produced cereals/chaff, seeds, charcoal and heather, suggesting a hearth/oven/bonfire waste origin.

A possible pit, 0101, cut through the top of fill 0078 in Section 15, but was not visible elsewhere and may have been a series of post-medieval layers. It did appear to have a slightly uneven/concave base though, suggestive of a feature. It measured >1.32m x >0.48m deep and its basal fill consisted of a basal deposit (0081) of dark grey/black silt and brick rubble with three whole post-medieval bricks within the section. The upper fill was mid grey clayey-silt, with common chalk nodules/flecks, occasional flints, and lenses of loose grey and orange mortar(?), and chalk nodules and silt.

Cutting through pit 0101 was pit 0100, which appeared to be a more definite feature, although it too was only visible in section and truncated to the east by a modern trench. The cut had a c.45° concave west edge, but the base was not uncovered. The visible dimensions were recorded as >1.56m x >0.56m deep and it was filled with one fill, 0079, of mid greenish-brown clayey-silt, with occasional small chalk nodules and small flints.

### **Pits 0012 and 0016**

The latest features (excluding a modern building foundation) in Section 3 were pits 0012 and 0016. Both had steep sides (c.75°) that were either slightly concave or convex and the features were only visible in section, having presumably been largely truncated by groundworks associated with the existing house and its services. Pit 0012 was >0.55m wide x >1.02m deep and contained basal fill 0011, which was mid grey sandy-silt, with



frequent chalk flecks and occasional flints. The upper fill, 0010, was mixed chalk nodules and mid grey sandy-silt, with common flint inclusions. Four fragments of post-medieval CBM were recovered from this fill.

Pit 0016 was >0.68m wide x >0.96m deep. The lowest fill was mid grey sandy-silt, with abundant chalk inclusions, recorded as 0015. Overlying this, fill 0014 was a 0.1m thick lens of coarse orange sand with occasional flints. The uppermost fill was deposit 0013, recorded as 60% chalk rubble, with mid to dark grey sandy-silt and occasional flints and mortar patches making up the remainder of the material. No finds were recovered from this feature.

### **Linear pit 0033/0049**

Initially uncovered in Test Pit 2, feature 0033/0049 was eventually revealed to be a 6.75m long x 2.65m-2.72m wide x 0.82m deep cut that formed a very regular rectangle in plan and had straight vertical sides, with an abruptly curving break of slope to the flat base (Pl. 9). The fills, 0031/0032 and 0048, were mainly made up of orange firm-friable sandy-clay, with common small flints and charcoal flecks, along with multiple lenses of pale pinkish grey and mid grey sandy chalky mortar throughout. A top lens of dark brown-grey clayey topsoil-like material recorded in cut 0033 almost certainly relates to disturbance from the construction of well 0035. Four sherds (140g) of 18th-20th century pottery, alongside post-medieval (up to 18th/19th century) pantiles, other roof tiles, late brick, plaster/mortar, iron nails, window and bottle glass, a stone, a tobacco pipe fragment and animal bone fragments were recovered from the fills, as was one medieval roof tile. The feature was interpreted on site as a chalk quarry pit, with the extracted material presumably used to make mortar for various building works to extend and modify the house. At the same time, the pit was partially backfilled with the demolition rubble and crushed plaster associated with this activity. Two iron fragments were recovered from fill 0048 (SF 1012).

### **Other contexts**

#### **Backfill 0085 of well 0086**

Despite the 13th/14th century construction date of well 0086, it appears to have been infilled at some point in the 18th-19th century with a series of mixed fills. The deposits

consisted of several dumps of material, including dark grey/black sandy-silt (which contained the majority of the slag/clinker fragments retrieved from the well), and a series of pale grey and brown dry sandy-silt mixtures. An attempt was made to half section this material, but the loose/friable deposits collapsed before this was possible and as such they were recorded collectively as 0085. All of the excavated section of the well appeared to have been backfilled in one concerted attempt, as the deposits had not built up as consistent layers across the profile, but instead appeared to run down the side of the well, suggesting that they had all been tipped in, in quick succession. Finds from the material included five sherds of 17th-18th century pottery (136g), one medieval roof tile, twelve pieces of post-medieval/18th-19th century roof tile and late brick, two pieces of tobacco pipe, ninety-nine fragments of slag/clinker (approximately 80% of this material was retained – 35288g) two stones, one animal bone and ninety-seven oyster and other shells. The slag/clinker pieces are unusual and are likely the result of iron smelting. However, given the high quantity of fragments it is probable that they were disposed of/used as backfill in the well soon after they were produced (rather than just gathered up as background material with other material). This suggests that they are probably 18th-19th century.



Plate 9. Pit 0033/0049, well cap 0035 and trench 0036 (facing east, 2x1m scale)



Plate 10. Greenwood map inset picture of the town  
Caption reads 'East View of the Town of Bury St Edmunds taken from the Vine Field'



## **4.7 Phase 6 – 19th-20th century**

### **Well cap 0035 and construction trench 0036**

Cutting through feature 0033/0049 was construction trench 0036, used to construct brick dome 0035, which was used to cap an earlier well (Pl. 9). The construction trench was roughly circular in plan and largely vertically-sided, except on its northern side where the top of the cut appears to splay out horizontally (though this may have been a spread of surviving topsoil). The feature measured 1.53m x >1.5m x >0.81m deep and was filled with 0034. This was recorded as mid greyish-brown sandy-clayey-silt, with chalk flecks and small flints, orange clay patches and CBM flecks, as well as four sherds of pottery (72g) and sixteen fragments of post-medieval, late brick and roof tile, with an 18th-20th century date. Small finds 1001 and 1002 were recovered from this fill and are a lace-tag or chape dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval period and a stud/tack, respectively. The well cap, 0035, was only partially exposed, but measured 1.5m x >0.6m x >0.7m deep and formed a semi-spherical dome of unfrogged bricks, made from a mixture of red and white partial and whole bricks, with a hard grey ashy mortar bonding. The cap was extremely robust and it was subsequently not possible to investigate the well itself, which was obviously earlier than the capping structure. It was unclear whether the well was older than feature 0033/0049.

### **Layers 0001, 0002 and 0083**

Three layers were recorded in Test Pit 1. The earliest of these, layer 0003, which overlaid 13th-14th century pit 0005/0074, has already been described and was of 17th century date. Above this, layer 0002 produced no finds and was recorded as a 0.4m deep deposit of mid grey silty-sand, with occasional small stones, chalk flecks and CBM flecks, with a sporadic orange sand lens at base. The uppermost layer in this sequence, 0001, was very dark brownish-grey/black silty-sand, with common small stones/flints and was the remainder of the modern topsoil. These layers were thought to be deposits relating to the post-medieval and modern terracing and re-working of the garden.

Overlying pits 0066, 0100 and 0101 from Phase 5 was layer 0083. This was a 0.08m thick deposit of orange silty-sand with chalk flecks and small flints, interpreted as a levelling/consolidation layer over the pits, which may have started to subside.

## **House features**

Along the eastern edge of the site a number of late post-medieval structures were uncovered that related to modifications to the house. These included two square brick drains, measuring approximately 0.5m x 0.5m, positioned near the southern and northern edges of the site and two drain trenches that were lined with curved brick blocks. One of the drains cut the top of pit 0040 and a deposit, recorded as 0041, is likely to be material from this feature that had leached into the loose fill of the pit, discolouring it. Twenty-three fragments of CBM were collected from this material (although most, if not all are probably from pit 0040), and are post-medieval in date. Finally, a large set of twin pipes used for heating the house were set within a trench lined with bricks and these were recorded collectively as 0037.

## **Greenwood map**

A historical map (of the series produced by Christopher Greenwood) was found in the house by one of the construction workers and a series of photos were taken of it by the author (Appendix 5). The map was dated 1823/1824 and shows the whole of Suffolk. The Greenwood maps were drawn in a similar style to other maps at the time, such as Hodkinson's map of 1783. Many of the Greenwood maps have a small illustration of a well-known site relating to the county that they depict. In this instance the 'East View of the Town of Bury St Edmunds taken from the Vine Field' is shown (Pl. 10). The map was left at the house as it was not within the remit of the archaeological works to remove it, but was recorded for its intrinsic interest. Other copies of the map are available at the Suffolk Records Office.

## **Wall 0111**

Wall 0111 extended from the western extent of the existing building, aligned east to west. Whilst it abutted the western wall of the building, it was constructed differently, being made of flint and brick, as opposed to just brick. It was bonded with very hard pale-mid grey mortar, and the bricks were red and unfrogged (none were whole). A short length of reused fragmentary white and red bricks ran off to the south from the west end and the structure did not penetrate the topsoil. It measured 1.5m x 0.45m-0.85m wide x 0.3m deep.

## **4.8 Undated later medieval or post-medieval features**

A number of features have not been clearly dated, but are likely to be either later medieval, or in most cases post-medieval. A lack of dating evidence and/or clear stratigraphy has often made it impossible to closely date these contexts, so they are described below.

### **Well 0110**

Well 0110 was located in the centre of two crossing foundation trenches, near the southern property boundary and had originally been covered with modern bricks and a concrete slab (Pl. 11). It was roughly circular in plan, with an almost vertical shaft and repeated putlog holes on the east and west sides at approximately 0.5m-0.8m intervals. The structure was made up of pale grey soft lime mortar (with frequent inclusions of small flints) and medium to large flints that formed the top 1.4m of the structure, below which it appeared to be cut through chalk. This chalk had caved in partially on the northern and southern sides below the mortar/flint lining. It wasn't clear whether the well truncated oven 0112 or vice versa as they appeared to abut each other in section, but if the phasing as suggested herein is correct then the well was the later feature. The structure was 1.05m-1.1m wide and >2.5m deep, but it was partially backfilled, so its true depth could not be established. The dating of this feature is unclear, but the presence of a well in Phase 2 and the abutting oven/kiln in Phase 3 both suggest that this feature is less likely to be from either of those periods.

### **Postholes/pits 0042, 0044 and 0046**

Three shallow postholes (or pit bases) were aligned east to west and positioned close to mortar deposit 0057 and may be from the same phase, given their proximity and possibly associated structural function (Pl. 12). They did not contain any finds evidence. All three cuts were somewhat hard to define as they were quite small and represented only the bases of the features, within the somewhat loose chalk geology. Although both cuts 0042 and 0046 were recorded as pit bases, their small size suggests they may not be, whilst their alignment with posthole 0044 may indicate that they were actually the remnants of postholes. The cuts were all oval or irregular circles in plan, with moderately steep edges in profile and slightly concave/flat bases. Feature 0042 was cut by posthole 0044. The features measured 0.45m-0.9m long x 0.36m-0.7m wide x

0.18m-0.24m deep and contained single fills of loose yellowish-grey and mid to dark grey silty-chalky-clayey material with no finds and common to abundant chalk inclusions. Of note is Sample 1, taken from fill 0047 of feature 0046 which is of interest as it produced a high content of germinated barley grains, which suggests either nearby brewing, or the deposition of discarded mash that had been used as fuel.

### **Small pits/postholes 0051, 0053, 0055, 0059 and 0061**

Along the northern edge of the site, five cuts were recorded on an east to west alignment. Features 0055 and 0059/0061 were reasonably regular features, whilst 0051 and 0053 were probably natural phenomena. The larger cuts are interpreted as postholes and produced little in the way of dating evidence.

Cuts 0051 and 0053 were irregular and shallow, measuring 0.15m-0.33m long x 0.15m-0.27m wide x 0.05m-0.08m deep. These are interpreted as probable root hollows and would not have been recorded except for their greenish-brown/grey sandy-silty fills, somewhat reminiscent of cess pit deposits. Neither of the fills produced finds.

Immediately south of cut 0053 was irregular posthole/pit 0055. This had a clear oval form in plan, but stepped sides and a somewhat uneven base and measured 0.75m x 0.49m x 0.2m deep. The fill, 0056, was mid grey-brown silty-sand with chalk inclusions, two pieces of animal bone and one oyster shell.

Pit 0061 was oval in plan and measured 0.84m x 0.25m x 0.26m deep, with 45° straight to concave sides and an irregular base. Its single fill, 0062, was mid greyish-brown clayey-silt with chalk inclusions that produced no finds. This material was notably similar to fills from larger pits on the site. Cutting through fill 0062 was possible pit 0059, which measured 0.55m x 0.25m x 0.18m deep and had gently sloping concave sides and a concave base. The fill was light yellowish-grey silty-clay (0060) with chalk flecks, animal bone and a piece of post-medieval roof tile. Although feature 0059 was interpreted as a separate cut, it may have just been a post-pad set within cut 0061.

### **Well 0134**

Well 0134 was only seen after it had been partially excavated in the northernmost footing trench. It had very unstable edges and as a result was unsafe to enter. The cut

measured 1.65m(?) x >0.5m x >1.5m deep and was sealed under 0.55m of modern gravel, imported orange sand and brownish-grey sandy-silt that was the backfill of a service trench. The full depth was not exposed. It contained at least one fill of pale to mid grey sandy-clayey-silt with abundant chalk flecks and small nodules, with what appeared to be post-medieval bricks dumped in the feature, but these could not be collected. The fairly vertical sides of the cut indicate that it was another well, although their instability and the lack of any structure (as seen in the other wells on site) may mean that it was possibly abandoned mid-construction. It has been interpreted as a post-medieval feature due to the bricks in the fill, the size of which indicated that they were quite late (18th century+), although they were not frogged. However, they had clearly been used and then disposed of, suggesting a relatively late date for the deposition of the material.





Plate 11. Left – Well 0110 (facing west, 0.5m scale)

Plate 12. Postholes 0042, 0044 and 0046 (facing north, 2x1m scale)



## 5. Finds and environmental evidence

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Richenda Goffin (unless otherwise stated)

### 5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds recovered from the excavation. The assemblage is mainly medieval and post-medieval in date. The finds are recorded on the site database, and are shown by context in Appendix 6.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	205	5444
CBM	318	52944
Plaster/Mortar	30	2264
Fired clay	53	875
Clay tobacco pipe	280	1603
Post-medieval bottle glass	9	270
Post-medieval window glass	4	11
Slag	119	37677
Nails	20	310
Stone	12	1571
Burnt flint	1	12
Lava Quern	1	649
Coal/Charcoal	35	43
Animal bone	387	2994
Shell	221	2136

Table 1. Finds quantities

In addition, small quantities of additional finds were retained through the flotation of the soil samples. These have not been added to the overall quantification of the bulk finds but are retained as part of the archive.

### 5.2 The Pottery

#### Introduction and recording method

A total of 205 fragments of pottery weighing 5444g grammes was recovered from the excavation from nineteen contexts. The assemblage is medieval and post-medieval in date, but a single fragment of probable Middle Saxon pottery was identified as a residual find.

A breakdown of the pottery by major period is shown below:

Period	No of sherds	Weight	% by count	% by weight
?Middle Saxon	1	21	0.49	0.38
Early medieval	62	2065	30.2	37.93
Medieval	70	784	34.1	14.44
Post-medieval	72	2574	35.1	47.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>5444</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Table 2. Breakdown of pottery by major period

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 both by fabric and overall context was established. The pottery was catalogued using letter codes based on fabric and form and is shown in Appendix 7.

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 (Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

## Pottery by period

### **Middle Saxon (7th-9th century)**

A single sherd from the base of a possible Ipswich ware vessel (Gritty variant) was present as a residual element in fill 0075 of pit 0005 (Sue Anderson, pers. comm.). It is sooted both externally and internally.

### **Early medieval (11th-12th century)**

Early medieval wares make up less than a third of the assemblage by sherd count, but at least a third by sherd weight. This is due to the substantial remains of the lower part of an early medieval sandy ware vessel which was present in pit fill 0075.

The majority of the early medieval fabrics consist of hand-made sandy wares. Only a small quantity of the pottery however is made up of the thin-walled fine to medium



sandy wares which form the classic early medieval ware fabric. Early medieval ware with sparse sand was identified more frequently and included the rims of two jars with everted thickened rims. A small quantity of an early medieval sandy fabric with chalk was also identified. In addition to the above a significant quantity of other hand-made sandy wares were recorded. These are usually thick walled, with orange oxidised internal and external margins with a grey medium to coarse sandy core. Vessel forms include jars, sometimes with impressed thumbing along the rim with beaded or thickened everted rims, and large body sherds with applied strips which are likely to have come from storage vessels. A large fragment from a jug was also present.

A very small amount of early medieval glazed ware was present, consisting of a fragment of Stamford ware dating to the mid 10th-late 11th century (from fill 0004 of pit 0005). It is a medium sandy body sherd with pitted lead glaze.

### **Medieval (Late 12th-14th century)**

The high medieval wares are represented by Bury wares, with Bury medieval coarseware forming the most common variant. Some possible sherds of Bury Coarse Sandy ware were tentatively identified, a fabric type which is considered to have originated in the fens rather than the Bury area. Rims were sparse, but there is one example of a jar and a bowl with thickened square rim present in fill 0004. A small quantity of general miscellaneous medieval coarsewares (MCW) are also present, including a second bowl with a thickened square rim in fill 0004.

A number of medieval glazed wares were identified, the most frequent of which is Hedingham ware, with Grimston-type ware and Colchester wares also present. Two sherds of developed Stamford ware were recorded in fill 0075. The most highly decorated glazed wares were found in the fill of the construction trench for well 0086. The remains of four different jugs are present and include two highly decorated examples, one with applied scale decoration with lead glaze and one decorated with a polychrome decoration of red and white slipped applied pellets and strips covered with a lead glaze. A single fragment of Hedingham ware with a slashed incised decoration covered by a copper glaze is likely to come from an early rounded jug. Several fragments of a sandy whiteware vessel decorated with red iron oxide slip over which there is a clear to pale lime green glaze present in pit fill 0075 have not yet been

identified. These sherds, together with other jug fragments are recorded as Unprovenanced Glazed. Thirty-nine fragments (328g) of medieval glazed wares were present, making up 42.3% by weight of the overall medieval assemblage, and 52% by sherd count. This figure well exceeds other sites in central Bury St Edmunds where the percentage of glazed wares based on sherd count for high medieval wares ranges from the high twenties ( 28% The Cathedral, 29% Angel Hotel) to the early thirties (32% at Risbygate Car Park, BSE 390). The exceptionally high figure may be partially explained by the omission in the calculation of the much larger quantities of early medieval sandy wares which could be contemporaneous with some of the mid to late twelfth century ceramics but which have not been included as they are classified as early medieval wares rather than high medieval wares.

### **Post-medieval wares (16th-20th century)**

Seventy-one fragments of post-medieval pottery weighing 2569g were recovered from ten contexts. The early post-medieval period is not represented in the presence, for example of Late medieval and transitional wares and it may be that there are no features of this date.

Glazed red earthenwares formed by far the largest proportion of these wares, and included the substantial part of a jug from fill 0070. Pipkins, a storage vessel, a chamberpot and two bowls were present. Iron-glazed blackware drinking vessels were identified in small amounts. Later post-medieval earthenwares dating to the 18th century or later were found in several fills, notably the fill 0085 of well 0086, and the backfilling 0031 of the quarry pit 0033.

A number of wares which were not locally made were identified dating to the 17th and 18th century. The tubular handle of a Border ware pipkin (0009) from Surrey Hampshire from is likely to belong to the 17th century. A sherd of Staffordshire combed slipware was found in the same context. A fragment of blue and white tin-glazed earthenware dish present in the backfilling 0007 of the drain could be 17th century in date, or slightly later.

Small amounts of Staffordshire white salt-glazed stoneware dating to c.1720-80 were present in the fill 0077 of pit 0076 and from within the fill 0085 of well 0086. A fragment

of highly decorated Black basalt ware from 0034 the backfill of the well cap is of late 18th -19th century in date.

Evidence of more recent pottery is represented by fragments of creamware (fill 0068 of pit 0066, fill 0070 of pit 0069), ironstone china (fill 0048 of pit 0049), Late slipped red earthenware (backfilling 0031 of quarry pit), and a sherd of English stoneware in the backfill 0007 of drain.

Small quantities of post-medieval imported wares were present, but usually as solitary sherds. The remains of a Köln/Frechen jug present in the backfilling 0007 of the drain are probably residual. Other sherds of Frechen stoneware were identified, and a single fragment of Westerwald stoneware all from the Rhineland. A small piece of a Martincamp flask from Northern France was found in the fill 0085 of well 0086.

### Distribution of the pottery on site

The earliest ceramics were identified in the fill 0028 of pit 0058 (9 fragments weighing 122g). Diagnostic rims consist of everted with external bevel and a thickened beaded rim dating to the mid 11th-12th century.

The largest quantity of medieval pottery was recovered from two fills of pit 0005, 0004 and 0075 (82 fragments weighing 2308g). Fill 0075 contained a residual sherd of probable Ipswich-type ware, and a range of glazed wares including Stamford Developed ware and Hedingham ware, as well as many fragments of medieval coarsewares, providing an overall date of deposition of c. late 12th to early 13th century. The upper fill 0004 contained two coarsewares with developed rims typical of the 13th-14th century. Two fragments of late brick were found in the fill however, dating to the 19th century or later.

Quarry pit 0066 had four fills, three of which produced finds. The lowest fill 0068 contained three medieval sherds and a creamware fragment (37g) whilst fill 0067 had 13 sherds of medieval pottery. Three fragments (63g) of medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill 0078. These consisted of a fragment of medieval coarseware and a sherd of a twisted spiral jug handle in a hard sandy ware with a pitted lead glaze. Twisted rod handles are known to be a feature of Hedingham ware (for



example, Drury 1993b, fig. 43, 127), and are common on stamped jugs in this fabric (Walker 43) but on this occasion the fabric is hard and fine sandy with a reduced core and brick red outer margin with a pitted lead glaze which is more like a Colchester ware. Regardless of the fabric, such decorative features are likely to date to the 13th-14th century. However, all three fills contained post-medieval ceramic building material, with bricks in 0067 dating to the 18th-20th century, an indication of how much earlier pottery has been redeposited.

Pit 0069 consisted of three fills which contained post-medieval ceramics. A number of glazed red earthenware vessels were present in the lowest fill 0072, along with fragments of an Iron Glazed ware drinking vessel and two sherds of Frechen stoneware, including part of the medallion of a *bartmann* (a type of stoneware jug, decorated with the face of a bearded man). Top fill 0071 and fill 0070 contained more Glazed red earthenwares, but also a large fragment of creamware (0070) which may be intrusive. The ceramics from the backfill 0034 of well cap 0035 included a late post-medieval redware flower pot and a sherd of Black basalt china dating to the late 18th-19th century.

Medieval pottery including some highly decorated jug fragments were present in the backfilling 0087 for the construction of the well 0086. The infilling of the well (0085) contained pottery dating to the seventeenth and eighteenth century. Eighteenth century pottery was also identified in the fill 0077 of pit 0076.

The backfilling 0031 of the quarry pit 0033 is dated by fragments of late glazed red earthenware and a sherd of Late slipped earthenware of 18th-19th century date.

## Discussion

Although considerable quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from the excavation, as would be expected from a site in the centre of the medieval grid of the town, there was obviously much disturbance of these earlier levels and much redeposition of artefacts generally. The medieval assemblage taken as a whole, regardless of its stratigraphic integrity represents a typical urban assemblage, although the number of glazed wares is particularly high, reflecting perhaps the significance of the Guildhall itself. Despite the relatively high quantities of sandy ware pottery from fill

0075, none of it is considered worthy of illustration or photography (Richenda Goffin, pers. comm., 24/02/2016).

### 5.3 Ceramic building material

Sue Anderson

#### Introduction

Three hundred and eighteen fragments of CBM weighing 52,944g were collected from twenty-four contexts during the evaluation. Table 3 presents the count and weight quantification by form. A full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 8.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	52	2567
		RTM?	2	235
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	126	9818
	Ridge tile	RID	1	278
		RID?	1	61
	Pantile	PAN	3	178
Walling	Early brick	EB	9	2810
	Late brick	LB	94	24109
		LB?	1	156
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	1	429
	Floor brick	FB	12	11279
		FB?	2	22
	Floor brick/tile	FB/FT	1	84
	Quarry floor tile?	QFT?	2	189
Unknown	Tile	T	1	14

Table 3. CBM by type

#### Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993a), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990). The majority of the assemblage is typical of post-medieval assemblages in the town and has been recommended for discard (see Appendix 8 for details).

## Roof tiles

Plain roof tiles make up the majority of the assemblage. Table 4 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric.

Fabric group	Code	RTM	RTM?	RTP	RID	RID?	PAN
estuarine clays	est	3					
estuarine with coarse sand	est(cs)	30					
fine sandy	fs	11	1	21			1
medium sandy	ms	8	1	22			
fs with coarse quartz	fscq			2			
fscq with fine calcareous inclusions	fscq			1			
fs with flint	fsf			14	1		
ms with flint	msf			4			
fs with ferrous inclusions	fsfe			7		1	
ms with ferrous inclusions	msfe			4			
fsf with ferrous inclusions	fsffe			50			
msf with ferrous inclusions	msffe			6			
fine sandy micaceous	fsm			2			
ms with grog	msg	1					
fs poorly mixed with white streaks	fsx						2
ms poorly mixed with white streaks	msx			1			
<b>Totals</b>		<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

Table 4. Roofing tile by fabric

The most frequent fabrics are the fine/medium sandy fabrics with few inclusions, and those containing sparse to moderate flint and/or ferrous inclusions.

Of the 189 fragments of plain roof tile, 55 are probably of medieval date. This is based partly on fabric but also on firing (reduced cores and/or surfaces) and the presence of glaze (noted on nine fragments). Estuarine clay fabrics are the most common in this group, but some red-firing clay tiles are also present. Red-firing tiles without any signs of reduction or glaze are classified as probably late or post-medieval. The two fragments of ridge tile are also post-medieval, as are the pantiles (two of which have dark brown iron glaze).

Twenty tiles (four medieval, sixteen post-medieval) have circular peg holes, of which three are complete enough to determine that they have two peg holes. In one case the 'holes' do not penetrate the full thickness of the tile. Three post-medieval tiles have square holes. No nib tiles were identified. Many fragments have thin traces or larger patches of lime mortar, generally coloured buff or cream/white with sand aggregates, and in some cases this was on the broken edges, suggesting that the pieces had been reused in wall cores.

## Bricks

There are 105 fragments of brick, of which nine are of 13th–15th-century date and the remainder are post-medieval (15th–19th c.). Table 5 shows the distribution of fragments by fabric.

Fabric group	Code	EB	LB	LB?
estuarine clays	est	9		
fine sandy	fs		4	
ms with coarse quartz	mscq		2	
fs with clay pellets	fscp		1	
fs with flint	fsf		12	
ms with flint	msf		17	
fsf with calcareous inclusions	fsfc		1	
fs with ferrous inclusions	fsfe		1	1
fsf with ferrous inclusions	fsffe		17	
msf with ferrous inclusions	msffe		23	
fs with voids	fsfv		10	
fs with grog	fsg		3	
fs with grog and flint	fsgf		1	
fs with grog and voids	fsgv		1	
white-firing fine sandy	wfs		2	
<i>Totals</i>		9	95	1

Table 5. Wall bricks by fabric

Nine fragment of early brick in estuarine clay fabrics came from four contexts, all in association with later bricks. Five fragments could be measured for thickness (52–65mm) and two for width (126mm and 112mm, both 52mm thick). Several fragments were covered in mortar and their bases could not be assessed for straw or sand impressions, but two fragments had been made in straw-lined forms. Bricks of this type were used between the 13th and 15th centuries.

The majority of brick fragments were in fine and medium sandy red-firing fabrics, mostly with flint and/or ferrous inclusions. Thirty-nine fragments were full thickness, varying between 37–66mm. Only four widths (109–117mm) and three lengths (233–241mm) were complete. The thickest bricks are likely to be of 18th/19th-century date, whilst some of the thinner ones may be ‘Tudor’ bricks. However, some of the thinnest red-firing bricks are comparable in thickness and other dimensions to the white-firing floor bricks (see below). A complete example from pit fill 0072 measures 241 x 116 x 45mm, and a half brick from the same context is 117 x 50mm; both show signs of wear on the surface.

The thinnest brick fragment (37mm) has a rubbed or moulded corner, giving it a curving profile in section. This type of brick was sometimes used to form string courses, window/door jambs or other features which required decorative detail.

Four fragments of brick recovered from pit fill 0089 appear to have been deliberately chipped or rubbed along their stretcher faces, or may have been placed in a position where they were subject to wear and damage. These measure 233 x 102+ x 46–50mm and are all in 'fsffe' fabric, suggesting that they were discarded from a single structure.

A number of bricks from pit fill 0070 show signs of burning and one is fully vitrified. These may have been used in a hearth, chimney or other fire-related feature. The measurable bricks in this small group are all 47–48mm thick and possibly of Tudor date, but all are abraded.

## Flooring

Table 6 shows the quantities of flooring material by fabric.

Fabric group	Code	FFT	FB	FB?	FB/FT	QFT?
fine sandy	fs	1				
white-firing fine sandy	wfs		7	1	1	1
wfs with ferrous inclusions	wfe		1			
wfs with grog	wfg			1		
wfs with voids	wfv		4			1
<i>Totals</i>		1	12	2	1	2

Table 6. Flooring material by fabric

A corner fragment of a large 14th/15th-century Flemish floor tile (40+mm thick) was found in pit fill 0039. The fragment has dark green glaze on the chamfered edge and partially on the base. The majority of flooring fragments are in white (or pinkish) gault clays and are likely to be of 18th/19th-century date. Fragments recorded as FB? or FB/FT are too small or worn to determine the form. All certain floor bricks are full thickness and vary between 39–50mm thick. A fragment from pit fill 0039 is 120mm wide and 40mm thick. One fragment from 0072 was worn on the stretcher face and must have been used on its side, perhaps in a herringbone pattern. Five complete or partial bricks were collected as a sample from culvert 0008. These were covered in thick deposits of cream-coloured mortar. The sizes are variable (235–244 x 110–120 x 33–43mm), and it is possible that some may have been introduced as repairs, especially since some are abraded and others not.

## Unidentified

A small chip in a compressed shale modern fabric from 0066 is probably a fragment of roof or floor tile.

## Discussion

A very high proportion of this assemblage was recovered from pit fills, with a few pieces from the construction cuts for wells. Only five fragments were from a structural feature, the culvert built from white-firing floor bricks of 18th/19th-century date.

The range of CBM recovered from the site reflects the use of the site from the late medieval period onwards, with some early brick and roof tile present. However the assemblage is overwhelmingly of post-medieval date and probably represents the deposition of rubble generated from the demolition of outbuildings or the repair and replacement of rooves and floors within the structure. Many of the larger fragments came from the upper fills of pits and probably represent hardcore deliberately placed to infill features whose upper fills had sunk down and left potholes in surfaces.

## 5.4 Mortar

Sue Anderson

Many fragments of CBM were covered in mortar in this group, sometimes with more than one type on a single fragment, and frequently covering broken edges. This indicates re-use of rubble in wall hardcore or possibly in flooring. The mortar assemblage comprises thirty fragments (2,264g) from seven contexts (Appendix 9). With the exception of two fragments in 0034, all are lime mortar with sand, chalk and/or flint aggregates in varying proportions. They are generally cream to white in colour, although a few fragments from 0048 are yellowish and possibly had not set properly.

Two fragments from well trench 0034 are pieces of render in a grey fabric with abundant coarse angular flint inclusions. The surface is smoothed and whitewashed with a cream-coloured thick layer of paint.

Fragments from pit fills 0031 and 0048 appear to be pieces of fairly coarse ?external plaster. The fragment from 0031 has a roughly smoothed and painted outer surface,



although much of the paint has been lost. There is a decorative design in the form of a sharply pointed triangle made up of shallow impressed dots, probably part of a pargetted design (from an 18th/19th century context). Fragments from pit fill 0048 include seven joining fragments which are c.35mm thick with ?timber impressions (c.50mm wide) on the reverse and the remains of cream-coloured whitewash on the flat face. Two thinner fragments with intact whitewash were also found in this context.

Other fragments were all small or large abraded and amorphous lumps of uncertain function.

## **5.5 Fired clay**

Sue Anderson

Fifty-three fragments (875g) of fired clay were collected from six contexts (Appendix 10). All are in a fine sandy chalk-tempered fabric with moderate to common straw impressions. A few fragments have flattish smoothed surfaces which are slightly reduced. Most are probably fragments of oven dome. Six fragments from pit fills 0075 and 0094 have very flat, almost polished, reduced surfaces and may be pieces of hearth lining.

## **5.6 Clay tobacco pipe**

### **Introduction**

A total of 280 fragments of tobacco pipe weighing 1603g was recovered from eleven contexts. The assemblage has been catalogued below with approximate date ranges for each context. Dating is based on the simplified typology established by Oswald (1975).

### **The assemblage**

The majority of the pipes are very similar and consist of seventeenth century bowls with rouletting and/or lining around the top of the rim. The bowl feet are either round or ovate/heart-shaped. Two fragments of bowls have spurs rather than feet, and one of these has the initial 'R' as a maker's mark on one side. This is the latest-dated pipe which belongs to the 18th century or later, which was recovered from the fill 0009 of drain 0006. There are no decorated bowls or stems. The most significant feature of the

assemblage is its relative size; large quantities of fragments of a similar date were recovered from the fill 0009 of drain 0006 and from the fill of pit 0069. There may have been a coffee house or tavern nearby.

Feature	Context	No of frags	Weight (g)	Stems	Bowls	Overall date
Drain 0006	0007	12	86	7 stem frags.	1 comp bowl with rouletting  3 comp bowls with rouletting 1 damaged bowl w ovate foot	Oswald simplified typology (O.S.T) no.4 c.1600-1640 O.S.T no. 5 c.1640-60 O.S.T no. 5 c.1640-60
Drain 0006	0009	74	382	52 stem frags, including one long fragment	9 comp. bowls with rouletting 10 incomplete bowls, same date. 3 frags stem/foot inc. 1 burnt stem w. spur with initial 'R' on right side	O.S.T no. 5 c. 1640-60  Spur 18th-19th C
Pit 0029	0030	1	16		1 long bowl with curved sides and foot.	O.S.T no 9 c.1680-1710
Pit 0040	0038	3	29	3 stem frags, 1 thickening towards bowl		
Pit 0049	0048	1	7	Stem frag.		
Pit 0066	0068	1	5	Stem frag.		
Pit 0069	0070	21	173	12 stem frags + one stem with partial remains of ovoid foot	7 partially complete or complete bowls, all with partial rouletting. Some heart-shaped feet. 8th bowl similar but damaged on one side, similar to kiln damage/ spalling?	All O.S.T nos 5/6 c. 1640-1680
Pit 0069	0071	43	200	36 stem frags.	1 comp small bowl with rouletting, frag. Remains of a 2nd one, no rim. 5 complete bowls with rouletting	O.S.T no.4 c.1600-1640  O.S.T nos. 5/6 c.1640-80
Pit 0069	0072	121	696	88 stem frags, 5 stems with partial remains of foot	23 bowls with round or heart-shaped feet, some burnt. 4 additional incomplete bowls. 1 bowl with spur with rouletting	O.S.T no. 5/6 c.1640-80  O.S.T no. 17 c.1640-70
Well 0086	0085	2	6	2 stems		
Trench 0088	0087	1	3	Stem frag.		
<b>Total</b>		<b>280</b>	<b>1603</b>			

Table 7. Summary of clay tobacco pipe

## **5.7 Post-medieval bottle and window glass**

A small quantity of bottle glass of post-medieval date was recovered from the excavation, from drain fill 0009, fill 0038 of pit 0040 and fill 0048 of pit 0049 (9 fragments weighing 270g).

All the fragments from fill 0009 are pieces of wine bottle, and a minimum of three bottles are represented. One of the bottle rims has a straight-sided cylindrical neck with single string rim broadly dating to the second half of the eighteenth century. Another bottle has a neck with a slightly convex profile and double stringed rim dating to the late eighteenth to early 19th century (cf. Noel Hume 68). A third bottle has a convex neck as above but with a double string rim which is more irregular and rounded is of a similar date range.

The remains of part of the neck of a green glass wine bottle was present in fill 0038 of pit 0040, and a fragment of dark green globular glass from a smaller bottle was found in fill 0048.

Fragments of post-medieval window glass were recorded in fill 0031 of pit 0033, fill 0038 of pit 0040, fill 0048 of pit 0049 and fill 0077 of pit 0076.

## **5.8 Quernstone**

A single fragment of irregularly-shaped dark grey vesicular lavastone, probably Rhenish, was present in fill 0075 of pit 0074. No original surfaces survive, so no typological details can be provided, but its depth (c.70mm) suggests that it may come from a large stone, possibly a millstone. It is associated with medieval pottery, but it cannot be closely dated.

## **5.9 Other stone**

Nine fragments of stone (1372g) were recovered from the evaluation, and three slate fragments (199g).

Two fragments of burnt shelly limestone were present in fill 0075 of medieval pit 0005, together with a larger irregularly-shaped piece of oolitic limestone. A worn flat fragment of finer limestone was found in fill 0094 of pit 0095, which also contained medieval

roofing tile and pottery. A small flat fine-grained stone from fill 0038 had mortar on all edges, indicative of redeposition.

Individual fragments of thin slate were found in fill 0048 of pit 0049, fill 0066 of quarry pit 0066, and the fill 0085 of well 0086. They may have come from roofing slates.

An irregular fragment of fine-grained silty stone, probably septuaria, was present in the top fill 0004 of medieval pit 0005.

## **5.10 Slag**

One hundred and nineteen fragments of slag were recovered from four contexts, weighing 37677g in total.

The largest quantity was found in fill 0085 of the well 0086 (99 fragments, 35,288g). Many of the pieces in this context are large irregularly-shaped semi-vitrified rusty or dark brown clinkery lumps, which are mostly non-magnetic. Small magnetic particles are associated with the lumps, but they do not have the appearance of hammer scale. Some of the larger pieces are spongy, but are not highly magnetic as would be expected with iron bloom fragments. Occasionally, lumps have small amounts of fired clay adhering to them, probably from the furnace. The slag appears to be the remnants of iron smelting. Artefacts from the well fill include pottery dating to the 17th-18th century and two bricks dating to the 18th-19th century, with no datable residual finds, so the slag is likely to be post-medieval.

Fragments of a different kind of slag were found in fill 0094 of pit 0095 and fill 0067 of quarry pit 0066. The slag from both these features is a paler colour and is denser and heavier, and very often it has calcareous or chalky inclusions adhering to it. A few pieces from 0067 and one from 0077 are more vesicular and one from 0067 has a curvature suggesting it could be hearth or furnace lining. This slag is likely to be medieval in date. Some of the fired clay from 0094 was also considered to be the remains of hearth lining, and ferrous spherules recorded in the environmental sample taken for this fill suggest that some smithing activity may have been taking place in the vicinity.

## 5.11 The small finds and iron nails

Ruth Beveridge

### Introduction

A total of twelve small finds was identified, with a further twenty nails recovered from eight contexts which are listed in the bulk appendix. The twelve small finds are listed by material in Table 8 below. The small finds were fully recorded and catalogued on the database, a full listing is provided as Appendix 11. Selected metalwork has been chosen for radiography; the x-ray plates will be included in the archive, but none were considered to require photography. The small finds are briefly described below by period and material type.

Material	No of small finds	Period
Iron	6	Med/post-med
Copper alloy	4	Med/post-med
Lead	1	Med/Post-med
Glass	1	Post-med

Table 8. Breakdown of small finds by period

### Medieval

#### Copper alloy

SF 1001, from backfilling deposit 0034 of well 0036. A sheet rolled into a cone with an overlapping edge is a lace-tag or chape dating to the late medieval and early post-medieval period. Associated pottery is of post-medieval date. Sent for x-ray.

#### Iron

SF 1008, from fill 0004 of pit 0005. A strip of corroded iron with a flattened, rounded terminal and iron rivet/nail through its centre. The strip is possibly a structural fitting or a gate latch. Medieval pottery was also found in this context along with some late brick fragments. The fitting is likely to be of medieval date. Sent for x-ray.

SF 1011, from fill 0092 of pit 0095, probably medieval. Heavily corroded and encrusted object. The object is a stem/shaft, rectangular in section. It appears to curve and taper at one end, and is possibly a large nail. Sent for x-ray.

## Post-medieval

### Copper alloy

SF 1002, from backfilling deposit 0034 of well 0036. A small stud or tack with discoidal head but most of the shaft is missing. It was found with post-medieval pottery.

SF 1005, from fill 0077 of pit 0076. A complete hooked mount, probably associated with a sword belt of late 16th – early 17th century date. The mount has an inward-turning hook and two rivet holes with the remains of an iron rivet still *in-situ*. It is undecorated. The mount was found with pottery dating to the 17th-18th centuries. It is similar to an example from Norwich which was found in a 17th century deposit (Margeson, 1993, fig.22, no. 258). Sent for x-ray.

SF 1006, from layer 0003. A complete rose farthing of Charles I, Type 1, dating to 1634-44. Obverse: double arch crown with sceptres behind that extend into the legend. Legend reads: CAROLVS D:G MAG BRI. Initial mark is a star. Reverse: Double arch crown and double rose; legend reads FRA ET.HIB REX. Privy mark of a star at end of the legend.

### Lead

SF 1007, from layer 0003. A cast lead token. Obverse: cross saltire with a single pellet in each quarter. Reverse: undecorated. A similar example was discovered in London from a context with ceramics dating between c.1675 and c.1700 (Egan 2005, 170, fig 165, no. 936).

### Iron

SF 1003, from fill 0072 of pit 0069. A whittle-tanged knife with horizontal back and wedge-shaped blade. The condition of the object is poor, being heavily corroded and with much of the tip missing. It was found with seventeenth century pottery and is likely to be of medieval/post-medieval date. Sent for x-ray.

SF 1010, from fill 0077 of pit 0076. A broken iron stem, perhaps part of a key, circular in section. Extending from the stem is a solid, rectangular shaped bit. Pottery from the pit dates to the 17th and 18th century. Sent for x-ray.

SF 1012, from fill 0048 of pit 0049. Two iron fragments, possibly the same object. Both are flat and rectangular in section. The fill also contained late post-medieval pottery. Sent for x-ray.

## Undated

SF 1009, from fill 0072 of pit 0069. Corroded iron stem, round in section, with a bit/square plate set at a 90° angle to the stem. The opposite terminal is broken but sees the stem curving at a 90° angle opposite to the bit. Sent for x-ray.



## **Vessel glass**

Identification by Richenda Goffin

The remains of a pale green glass knopped-stem goblet or drinking vessel was present in fill 0072 of post-medieval pit 0069 (SF 1004). It is very fragmentary and consists of a low-flaring concave base with small flattened disk and the very beginning of the bottom of a cylindrical stem. It may be part of an inverted-baluster stemmed goblet, a form which dates from the late sixteenth century to the middle of the 17th century (Willmott 59, Fig. 56).

## **Discussion**

Few small finds of medieval date were recovered; the exception to this being the iron object found in pit 0095 (SF 1011) and possibly iron object (SF 1008), whilst the copper alloy chape (SF 1001) may be late medieval. The remainder of the small finds are primarily of 17th century date or later, and were found mainly in a buried soil layer and the fills of pits. No small finds were found in the fill 0086 of the well, although the chape and a tack were found in fill 0034 from construction trench 0036.

## **5.12 Faunal remains**

Julie Curl

### **Methodology**

The bone in this assemblage consisted largely of hand-collected material, but three sieved samples were also examined (Appendix 12). All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material when required. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992) and Baker and Worley (2014).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. Bones that were measurable (following Von Den Dreisch, 1976) were counted and these counts appear in the digital archive. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications and measurements. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and element counts.

### The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 2,994g of bone, consisting of 387 pieces, was recovered from excavations at this site. The remains were produced from twenty-one fills. The bulk of the bone (96% by fragment count and (91% by weight) was recovered from pit fills, with the remaining bone yielded from a possible drain, a trench and a well. Most of the bone was found in fills with medieval or post-medieval finds, some of the bone is undated. Quantification of the assemblage by feature type, date and fragment count is presented in Table 9 and by weight in Table 10.

Feature Type	Date and Fragment Count				Feature Total
	?Medieval	Medieval	Post-Med	Undated	
Drain?			9		9
Pit	2	193	173	2	370
Trench		7			7
Well			1		1
<b>Total by Date</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>387</b>

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, date and fragment count

The bone is generally in good, sound condition, although the remains have been heavily fragmented from butchering. A few fragments showed slightly more wear and erosion, which may be due to the location in the fill (and more exposure for a time) or to soil conditions. One fragment of bone from fill 0028 of pit 0058 was burnt to a uniform grey colour, suggesting burning in a domestic fire. Canid gnawing was observed on a cattle radius from the pit fill 0028 and on a sheep/goat femur from pit fill 0072; this gnawing would suggest meat waste was given to domestic or working dogs or possible scavenger activity.

Feature Type	Date and Weight (g)				Feature Total
	?Medieval	Medieval	Post-Med	Undated	
Drain?			96		96
Pit	3	1186	1535	3	2727
Trench		168			168
Well			3		3
<b>Total by Date</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1354</b>	<b>1634</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2994</b>

Table 10. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, date and weight in grams

## Species, modifications and discussion

A minimum of eight species were identified in the assemblage. The bulk of the remains were from domestic food mammals – cattle, sheep/goat and pig/boar. It is possible with some of the medieval remains that wild boar is also present, but none of the remains positively suggest boar and the remains are likely to be from domestic pig.

Small mammals, birds and fish were also identified. Quantification of the assemblage by species, feature type and NISP can be seen in Table 11.

Species	Feature Type and NISP				Grand Total
	Drain?	Pit	Trench	Well	
Bird		1			1
Bird - Fowl	1	3			4
Bird - Goose		5			5
Cattle		38	1		39
Fish		12			12
Fish - salmon		1			1
Mammal	7	256	3	1	267
Pig/boar		6			6
Sheep/goat		44	3		47
Small Mammal - Hare		2			2
Small Mammal - Rabbit	1	2			3
<b>Total by Feature</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>370</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>387</b>

Table 11. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

## The main species

Sheep/goat were the most frequently recorded, with remains suggesting dominance of sheep rather than goat. Cattle were seen in lower numbers, with a range of ages and cuts of meat. Pig/boar were seen in small numbers from pit fills; the lower numbers of porcine remains suggest they might not be frequent in the diet, but equally, the young

age of the porcine bones means they do not always survive so well in many soils, so they may have suffered a bone survival bias.

The cattle in the fill of pit 0072 showed at least three individuals with a young juvenile, a small adult and a larger robust adult. Similarly, the sheep/goat in the same fill also produced at least a minimum of three ovicaprids, an adult, a juvenile and remains of a neonatal. Variations in the cattle and sheep/goat ages was seen throughout the assemblage. In contrast, pig/boar were only present with juveniles, which is expected with an animal that is primarily kept for meat and little other use (for example traction, milk or wool) and generally culled at around a year old or younger.

Body parts represented from the main species included good quality meat bearing bones, such as the pelvis, scapula and upper limb bones. Poorer cuts of meat or primary waste (such as the foot bones and skull) were also seen, suggesting a range of meats and uses at this site.

### **Other species**

The assemblage also contained several bird bones; all that were identified suggest domestic goose and fowl, which would have been kept for eggs, meat and feathers. Some indication of the use for goose for feathers was seen in the fill 0094 of medieval pit 0095, with a cut carpometacarpus, which often indicates the use for fletching.

Two pit fills produced fish remains, with salmon seen in the fill of pit 0069. Small mammals were found in two pit fills, with hare in fill 0004 of pit 0005 and rabbit in fill 0094 of pit 0095.

### **Butchering**

Butchering was seen throughout on the main domestic food mammals and birds. Chops from the division of the carcass and from production of the cuts of meat were seen. Several vertebrae, especially from sheep/goat, showed heavy chops on the sagittal plane, from the division of the carcass. Finer cuts were seen from the skinning process and from removal of the meat from the bone, such as with the cattle phalanges in pit fill 0070.

## Discussion and conclusions

The bulk of the bone in this assemblage appears to be derived from butchering, processing and food waste, with the bulk of the waste from domestic mammals and birds. Some hunting is suggested with the fish, rabbit and hare present, which would have also been available at local markets.

The dominance of sheep is not surprising as this was a popular species in East Anglia for supplying wool for the increasing wool trade, with the animals also kept for breeding, milk, dung, lanolin, meat and by-products such as horn.

The range of species and waste is broadly similar to other sites in Bury St Edmunds (Curl, 2003, 2005, 2008). The lack of equid might initially be surprising, but this large mammal is rarely buried in any great quantities within urban environments. The range of species suggest a range of main meats, birds, fish and small mammals available through the local environment and local markets. A greater variety of birds and fish might be expected, but the assemblage consists of hand-collected bone and a greater range is normally seen with sieved samples, so the absence of smaller remains is likely to be due to a recovery bias.

### 5.13 Shell

221 fragments of shell weighing 2136g were collected from fifteen different contexts. The vast majority of the assemblage is oyster shell which was found in pit fills, fill 0085 and well 0088. The fill 0007 of drain 0006 contained fragments of mussel shells. A single fragment of a whelk was found in fill 0004 of pit 0005. The shell was often found in the same contexts as animal bone fragments, and represents discarded food waste.

### 5.14 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

#### Introduction and method statement

The excavations at 88 Guildhall Street recorded a number of pits/refuse pits of medieval date. Five samples were taken for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages and all were submitted for assessment (Appendix 13).

The samples were bulk floated by Suffolk Archaeology and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 13. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010) for the plant macrofossils and Kerney and Cameron (1979) for the mollusc shells. Although most plant remains were charred, occasional mineral replaced seeds (denoted within the table by a lower case 'm' suffix) were noted within the assemblage from refuse pit 0058 (Sample 2). Modern roots and seeds were also present, but at a very low density.

## Results

Cereals, chaff, seeds and tree/shrub macrofossils are present at varying densities within all five assemblages. Preservation is generally good, although some cereals and seeds are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures. Much of the material from pit fill 0068 (Sample 4) is also very fragmentary.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with barley being predominant. The assemblage from pit 0046 (Sample 1) is particularly barley dominant and includes a number of germinated grains (showing attached sprouts, severe concavity of sides and ventral aspects or 'stripped' and damaged embryo ends) as well as a low density of cereals which may have been gristed or roughly ground. The latter have very distinctive lateral breaks with rounded surfaces, indicating that breakage occurred prior to combustion. Cereal chaff is generally scarce, but barley/rye and rye rachis nodes are recorded along with a very small number of bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type nodes with distinctive crescentic glume inserts. An oat floret base is noted within the assemblage from Sample 4, but the diagnostic basal abscission scar is missing and it is, therefore, impossible to tell whether it is from a wild or cultivated variety. Detached cereal sprouts are present within the assemblages from Samples 1, 3 (context 0067) and 4, and the latter also includes numerous silica skeletons of cereal awn. These are formed when chaff is burnt at a high temperature within well-oxygenated conditions such as a bonfire. Other potential crop plant remains are scarce, but Samples 3 and 5 (pit 0095) do include cotyledon fragments of indeterminate large pulses (Fabaceae).



Seeds of common segetal weeds are present at a low to moderate density within all but Sample 5. Taxa noted include corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), stinking mayweed (*Anthemis cotula*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), small legumes (Fabaceae), goosegrass (*Galium aparine*), corn gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), medick/clover/trefoil (*Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus* sp.), grasses (Poaceae) and campion (*Silene* sp.). Seeds/nutlets of wetland plants namely, sedge (*Carex* sp.), saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*), spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and lesser spearwort (*Ranunculus flammula*), are also present within three of the assemblages studied. Mineral replaced seeds/fruit stones of apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp.), sloe (*Prunus spinosa*), elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) and possibly cherry (*P. avium*) are present within Sample 2 and small pieces of charred hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are also recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments and pieces of charred root or stem are present throughout, and four assemblages also include heather (Ericaceae) stem fragments and florets. Ling (*Calluna vulgaris*) capsules are noted within Samples 3 and 4, with the latter assemblage also including possible fragments of bracken (*Pteridium aquilinum*) pinnule. Other plant macrofossils are scarce, but do include indeterminate culm nodes and inflorescence fragments.

Fragments of black porous and tarry material are present within all but Sample 4. Whilst most are probable residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures, others are distinctly hard and brittle and may be by-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are present throughout. Other remains include fragments of bone, ferrous spherules, fish bones, mineral replaced arthropod remains and mineralised faecal material, siliceous globules (probably derived from the high temperature combustion of straw/grass) and small mammal and/or amphibian bones.

Although specific sieving for molluscan remains was not undertaken, a small number of shells of both terrestrial and marsh/freshwater species, including occasional burnt specimens, are present. Whilst the terrestrial snails may have been living on or near the site, it is thought most likely that the few marsh/freshwater specimens were accidentally introduced, possibly attached to plant materials which were brought to the site for use as fuel or thatch/litter.

## Discussion

Although only five samples were submitted, the recovered assemblages do appear to contain evidence for very specific activities which were probably occurring on or near the site during the medieval period. The assemblage from Sample 1 is of particular note as it contains numerous germinated barley grains (many with attached sprouts) which are almost certainly derived from a small batch of malted cereal. Whether malting was occurring on or near the site, and how the material came to be burnt and deposited within the pit fill is unclear. However, accidental fires during the drying of malt appear to have been quite common (the sugars within the malted cereal being highly combustible) and it may also be that any mash discarded after brewing was burnt to dispose of it, although it was more often fed to livestock. Whatever the taphonomy of the assemblage, it is thought most likely that the grain was intended to be used for the brewing of ale, an activity which occurred on a small scale within most domestic settings.

Although the assemblage from refuse pit 0058 (Sample 2) is relatively limited in composition, the few plant macrofossils which are recorded are of note as they appear to indicate that the pit may have been used (at least in part) as a cess pit. Some of the material certainly displays a high degree of mineral replacement, and many of the remains are derived from food plants, including a range of soft fruits. Mineral replaced seeds of ruderal weeds (including hemlock (*Conium maculatum*), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.), poppy (*Papaver argemone*) and annual nettle (*Urtica urens*)), which were probably growing in close proximity to the pit, are also recorded along with arthropod remains (largely fly puparia) and faecal concretions.

Samples 3 and 4 are respectively from the upper and lower fills of large pit 0066. Both contain cereals/chaff, seeds, charcoal and heather, probably indicating that they are derived from hearth/oven/bonfire waste. There appear to be subtle variations within the composition of the assemblages which may be indicative of a more specific activity. For example, chaff is generally very scarce within the Guildhall Street assemblages, almost certainly indicating that any cereals used by the occupants of the site were being imported as semi-cleaned or prime grain. However Sample 4 contains numerous silica skeletons of cereal awn, which ordinarily would have been removed at a relatively early stage of processing. Similarly, both assemblages contain slightly higher densities of seeds, which although generally associated with cereal processing waste, would appear

to be out of place within the current context. It is, therefore, suggested that chaff/processing waste and possibly dried herbage (along with its resident snails) were being imported to the site for a very specific purpose, possibly for use as fuel for the drying of the malt recorded within pit 0046 (see above). The presence of occasional malted barley grains and detached cereal sprouts within these assemblages would appear to support this hypothesis. If this is the case, the chaff and dried herbage may well have been used as tinder/kindling (which could explain the formation of the silica skeletons), with heather (and possibly bracken) being used as the principal fuel. This would be consistent with evidence from numerous other oven type contexts within eastern England, where heather was favoured as a fuel as it ignited easily and maintained and even, high temperature throughout combustion.

The assemblage from pit 0095 is small (i.e. <0.1 litres in volume), and although charcoal/charred wood fragments are abundant, other plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce. However, a number of ferrous spherules are recorded, possibly indicating that some limited smithing activity was occurring reasonably close by.

## Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, on the basis of only five assemblages it is difficult to state how this particular area of Guildhall Street may have functioned during the medieval and post-medieval periods. However, it would appear that activities associated with the malting of grain may have been occurring within the near vicinity, with materials being imported to the site to facilitate this process. There also appears to have been some limited industrial activity, although this may have been occurring on a very *ad hoc* basis. Pit 0058 almost certainly functioned as a cess pit, and if the few seeds within this assemblage are indicative of the site's general habitat, it would appear that the area was overgrown and somewhat poorly maintained.

Four of the current assemblages (from Samples 1 – 4) do contain a sufficient density of material (i.e. 100+ specimens) for quantification, but it is currently unclear whether this work is required. Further analysis would probably add little to the overall interpretation of the assemblages, although the material associated with the malting of barley (Samples 1, 3 and 4) is important within the context of medieval Bury St. Edmunds. Costs for analysis can be given if required.

## **5.15 Discussion of material evidence**

A single fragment of a thick-walled base of possible Ipswich-type ware is a residual sherd with medieval pottery in pit 0005 dating to the Middle Saxon period, but no other finds of this date were identified. If it is a sherd of Gritty Ipswich-type ware it can be added to the small but significant quantity of other Middle Saxon sherds which have been found in the centre of the town, especially in the area south of the Cathedral.

Considerable quantities of medieval pottery and ceramic roof tile were recovered from the excavation. Some of this was found with later dated finds rather than in medieval features, but this pottery is contemporary with the early years of the establishment of the Guildhall in the late thirteenth century. The number of decorated glazed medieval sherds is relatively large, and this is compatible with a high-status administrative centre located in the middle of the town. However, no medieval imported wares were recorded, although a number of the glazed wares have not been fully identified. In addition no medieval small finds of any note were recovered.

Few finds have been assigned to the medieval/early post-medieval period, with artefacts dating to the 17th-18th century and later being better represented.

The largest group of ceramic building material dating to the 15th-16th century was present in fill 0070 of pit, but 21 fragments of clay tobacco pipe in the same fill date to the mid to late 17th century suggest that the CBM may be residual. Individual sherds of pottery dating to this period may also be present in the overall assemblage but mostly remain undetected since they are not exclusively of early post-medieval date. There were no fragments of Late medieval and transitional wares or early post-medieval stonewares of 15th-16th century date.

The presence of considerable quantities of post-medieval ceramic building material in features containing medieval finds is indicative of a considerable level of mixing and redeposition of material, and in some features, possible consolidation of earlier features with brick and tile, perhaps from the demolition of nearby buildings. The fills of the quarry pit 0066 are particularly mixed in terms of the date of the artefacts.

## 6. Discussion

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Excavation to the rear of 88 Guildhall Street has revealed a series of medieval and post-medieval archaeological remains. Given the development's position within the medieval grid system this is not unexpected, but considering the obvious levels of truncation from the post-medieval and modern disturbance of the site, the surviving range of deposits and finds is somewhat surprising. It is worth noting that a greater density of earlier features survived further up the slope, away from the worst of the terracing. Whilst the low levels of Saxon and early medieval finds and features do not preclude the presence of occupation of this date, they tend to point to the site's position within the 'new' 11th century street system. The Norman layout may well have required that any earlier settlement/structural remains were cleared away, or that this specific area was simply not heavily occupied prior to this.

The most common features throughout the site's history are pits, which are typically found within medieval and post-medieval backyard plots, in this case probably associated with the houses fronting Guildhall Street. Such features usually function initially as quarries, here to extract chalk (which would have been primarily used in the production of mortar). The pits were then backfilled with a range of household refuse, such as pottery, pipe stems, animal bone and cess, as well as the industrial residues. The two large rectangular pits were somewhat more unusual. Whilst they both are likely to represent chalk quarrying, it is on a particularly large scale and is suggestive of extensive remodelling, probably of the existing house. However, as these pits are of different dates, it appears that this occurred on at least two occasions during the post-medieval period. The later pit also contained demolition rubble, including pieces of external(?) plaster with timber impressions, again suggesting that repairs and or renovations were happening concurrently to the house while the pit was open.

A number of wells were also recorded on site, which is not unusual, although quite a number seem to have been excavated in close proximity. This is somewhat odd as it is possible that the potentially earliest well appears to have remained open for a long period, before being backfilled with a range of 18th-19th century domestic and industrial waste. Alternatively it may have been initially covered after going out of use and then backfilled later. The number of wells could indicate that the investigated area crosses a number of different gardens (although early wells are often shared by adjoining plots). If

this were the case, it might explain the range of different features, as they could be located in different gardens. For example, the ovens/kilns are found to the west, the wells are present in different areas, with quarry pits across the site and structural remains to the east.

Structures were clearly present on the site at various times, as suggested by the existence of a number of postholes, but also the mortar deposits, culverts, drains and the range of roof and floor tiles, bricks and window glass recovered from features. It is hard to characterise the nature of these buildings, as much of the evidence was almost certainly truncated when the site was terraced, whilst some was possibly covered over when the small modern extension was built. Also, the existing timber-framed house has been extensively concealed in the past behind brick and plaster facades, so it is not entirely clear how it would have related to any demolished structures in the area of the excavation. Typically, backyard buildings in houses of this age within towns would have been the domestic section of the house, with the frontages serving as a shop/commercial area. However, this is usually the portion of the house that extends backwards along one of the property boundaries, which in this case still exists along the southern property boundary. Alternatively, typical structures within backyards also include wholly separate kitchens (though these tend to be a more rural feature), or small industrial/craft buildings that adjoined the main house (e.g. in Lavenham where such rooms were typically used for weaving, wool processing and/or dyeing) and something along these lines may have been present in this instance.

Despite the truncation of the site and its position within a relatively prosperous part of town, the levels of finds, namely dumped refuse are still quite high. The range of material is intrinsically interesting, being indicative of the variety of domestic, commercial and industrial activities occurring nearby, which perhaps would not otherwise be expected so close to the Guildhall. However, the amount of glazed wares from the medieval pottery assemblage is particularly high, reflecting the prosperity of the area. There was clearly post-medieval industrial activity close by, evidenced by the large quantities of dumped clinker/slag. The large amounts of this material are unusual, but it is not very diagnostic, with a limited number of pieces showing signs of burnt clay from a potential furnace. Ferrous spherules were recovered from a much earlier feature, indicating nearby smithing. One of the environmental samples produced malting residues, which is not unusual, but this activity is otherwise not represented by the other



features, finds or other environmental remains on the site. The high numbers of pipe stems recovered may be associated in that they point to the presence of an associated nearby tavern, or a coffee house.

## **7. Conclusions**

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Whilst it is hard to assess with any certainty how much archaeology was truncated when the site was landscaped and the modern extension built, an interesting and varied archaeological record was uncovered. Deep stratigraphy was recorded nearby at the rear of 79 Whiting Street, including medieval drying ovens and structures (Gill, 2014) and it is very likely that similar deposits would have survived here too. In this instance a somewhat partial sequence was recorded, but there has clearly been fairly continuous occupation of the site from around the 12th century. This was mainly domestic in nature, but with clear indications of nearby metalworking in the medieval period, as well as malting, relatively large-scale post-medieval industry (which generated the clinker/slag deposits) and possibly a nearby post-medieval tavern or coffee house. Although the site is in what was (and still is) a prosperous area of the town, its position close to the town boundary ditch and wall may explain the presence of the industrial activity, which often occurred at the limits of towns. There had probably been a number of varied buildings on the site as well, judging from the structural deposits and finds recorded, and the excavation and monitoring areas probably crossed at least two garden plots.

The site has produced a good range of features, artefacts and ecofacts, and should be included within any synthetic overviews of the town's development. The finds, notably the glazed pottery wares and material such as the goblet stem, could be of particular use in mapping the town's social structure.

## **8. Archive deposition**

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The paper, finds, environmental and digital archives, including the photographic files are to be deposited with SCCAS Bury St Edmunds on approval of the report by SCCAS Conservation Team.

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Rob Brooks, Tim Carter and Hannah Cutler and directed by Rob Brooks. Tim Carter carried out the metal detection survey, with surveying by Rob Brooks.

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The report illustrations were created by Michael Green, Rebecca Smart, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen and Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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## Appendix 1. Abridged project design, method statement and risk assessment

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### 88 Guildhall Street Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

**Client:**  
Mothersole Builders

**Date:**  
March 2015

BSE 473  
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –  
Archaeological Excavation  
Author: John Craven  
© SACIC



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## Project details

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Planning Application No:	DC/14/0119
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus
Grid Reference:	TL 8522 6416
Area:	Small
HER Event No/Site Code:	TBA
Oasis Reference:	205645
Project Start date	13/03/2015
Project Duration:	c.2 weeks

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Client/Funding Body:	Mothersole Builders
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	Rob Brooks
SACIC Job Code:	BSEGUI001

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## **1. Introduction**

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- A program of archaeological excavation is required to record any archaeological deposits on the proposed site of redevelopment at 88 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1), in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The work is required by a condition on planning application DC/14/0119, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework.
- The work required has been imposed by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), following the results of a preliminary test-pit investigation on 12/03/2015 in accordance with an earlier Brief, which identified evidence of medieval occupation at a depth where it will be impacted upon by development proposals.
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2012) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.
- It should be noted that, following the excavation fieldwork, the assessment report will establish the further analysis required to publish the site in an updated project design (UPD). If approved by SCCAS the work outlined in the UPD will need to be completed to allow final discharge of planning conditions. The client is advised to consult with SCCAS as to their obligations following receipt of the excavation assessment report.

## **2. The Site**

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- The site consists of the rear garden to 88 Guildhall Street in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds.
- The site lies at a height of c.50m above Ordnance datum. The site geology consists of chalk bedrock of the White Chalk Subgroup (British Geological Survey website). No superficial deposits are recorded.

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

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- The condition was originally placed as the proposed groundworks are likely to have a detrimental impact on an area of archaeological potential within the historic core of Bury St Edmunds (BSE 072). Situated within a probable medieval tenement there was thought to be high potential for archaeological remains at this site relating to the medieval development of the town.
- The original SCCAS Brief for archaeological works to meet the planning condition specified the excavation of test pits to assess the impact of past landscaping on the site. The identification of medieval deposits in the test pit has led to a revision of the monitoring program to include a small open-area excavation.

## **4. Project Objectives**

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- The aim of the project is to 'preserve by record' all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation area, prior to its development, and to produce a post-excavation assessment report.
- The project will:
  - Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present on the site.
  - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011). These aims are likely to relate to general themes for the medieval period.
  - Provide an updated project design with proposals and a timetable for further analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.
  - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish any further cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.

**FIGURE 1 REMOVED**

## **5. Archaeological method statement**

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### **5.1. Management**

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the

principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006).

- SCCAS has been given notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

## **5.2. Project preparation**

- An event number has been obtained from the SCCAS HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

## **5.3. Fieldwork**

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Institute For Archaeology's (IFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field excavation', revised 2008.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by Project Officer Robert Brooks. The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project will include the excavation of a c.100sqm area, or all of that area which is to be affected by soil stripping for terracing and the easternmost of the proposed extensions (whichever is the greater), centred on the northern test pit (Fig 1). Any outlying works will be monitored as detailed in the previous Test Pit & Monitoring WSI. If necessary minor modifications to the excavation plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.
- The site location will be recorded using an RTK GPS system.
- The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.8m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of topsoil or modern deposits and subsoils until the first visible archaeological surface or natural surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The excavation of all archaeological deposits will be by hand, including stratified layers, unless it can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of SACIC that no information will be lost by using a machine. All features will be excavated by hand unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 10% of linear features (in 1m slots) will be sampled by hand excavation, although significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be examined in section then 100% excavated. Occupation levels and building fills will be sieved using a 10mm mesh.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (English Heritage 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science (East of England) on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.

### **Site recording**

- An overall site plan showing feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3

pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.

- The site, and all archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- 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 following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site excavation methodology.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence excavation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If the excavation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made the development unviable or led to other mitigation measures such as project redesign, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to completion of fieldwork and a PXA report produced.
- Fieldwork will not end without the prior approval of SCCAS. On completion the site will be handed over to the client, to either backfill or begin development.

#### Outreach

- Due to the small size and likely short duration of the project outreach activities such as an open day or tours for the general public, local schools, councillors, societies etc, are unlikely to be viable. If warranted, and the site is not deemed too archaeologically sensitive, a press release may be issued to local media and information boards will be placed on the site perimeter during the fieldwork stage of investigation.

#### 5.4. Post-excavation

- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SCCAS Archaeological Stores at Bury St. Edmunds or Ipswich. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON) guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts 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.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database compatible with the Suffolk HER.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet

sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- Selected hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.
- Digital photographs will be allocated and renumbered with a code from the Suffolk HER photographic index.

#### **5.5. Report**

- A full post-excavation assessment report (PXA) will be produced, consistent with the principles of Management of Research in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE, English Heritage 2006). If the fieldwork results do not warrant such an assessment and publication SCCAS will be asked to approve the production of a full grey literature archive report.
- The PXA report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, excavation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The PXA will present a clear and concise assessment of the archaeological value and significance of the results, and identify the site's research potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The PXA will include an Updated Project Design, with a timetable, for analysis, dissemination and archive deposition.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of Investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 6 months of completion of fieldwork.

#### **5.6. Project archive**

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (English Heritage 2006) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).
- All physical site records and paperwork will be labelled and filed appropriately. Digital files will be stored in the relevant SCCAS archive parish folder on the SCC network site.
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
  - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed



as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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## Websites

British Geological Survey  
<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

## 6. Project Staffing

### 6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

### 6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SACIC staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Craven	Project Officer		
Simon Picard	Supervisor		Surveyor
Tim Carter	Project Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Hannah Cutler	Project Assistant		
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant		

### 6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by Robert

Brooks. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities
		Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

## WSI Appendix 1. Health and Safety

### 1. Introduction

The project will be carried out following the SACIC Health and Safety Management System at all times. The SACIC Health and Safety Policy Statement reads as follows:

*Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.*

*Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.*

*We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:*

- *To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;*
- *To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.*
- *Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.*
- *To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.*
- *To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.*
- *To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.*
- *To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.*
- *To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.*
- *To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.*



- *To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assist us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.*

## **2. Specific project issues**

### **Introduction**

All SACIC staff will be aware that they have a responsibility to:

- Take care of their own health and safety and that of others who may be affected by what they do, or fail to do, at work.
- Follow safe systems of work and other precautions identified in the project risk assessments.
- Report any changes to personal circumstances that may affect their ability to work safely.
- Report potential hazards, incidents and near misses to the Project Officer/supervisor.

A pre-site inspection has been made of the site and applicable SACIC Risk Assessments for the project are included below.

All SACIC staff are experienced in working on a variety of archaeological sites and permanent staff all hold a CSCS (Construction Skills Certification Scheme) card. All staff have been shown the SACIC Health and Safety Manual, copies of which are held at the SACIC offices in Ipswich and Bury St Edmunds. All staff will read the site WSI and Risk Assessments and receive a site safety induction from the Project Officer prior to starting work. All staff will be issued with appropriate PPE.

From time to time it may be necessary for site visits by other SACIC staff, external specialists, SCCAS staff or other members of the public. All such staff and visitors will be issued with the appropriate PPE and will undergo the required inductions.

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC insurance policies. SACIC also has professional negligence insurance. Copies of these policies are available on request.

### **Welfare facilities**

Due to the limited nature of the project, it is proposed that SACIC staff will work from their vehicle and use client welfare facilities if available. If not staff will be able to travel to public facilities. Additional facilities, toilet, site accommodation etc, will be provided if the project is extended. Fresh, clean water for drinking and hand washing is carried in SACIC vehicles. A vehicle will be on site at all times.

### **First Aid**

A member of staff with the First Aiders at Work qualification will be on site at all times. A First Aid kit and a fully charged mobile will also be in vehicle/on site at all times.

### **Site access and security**

Access to the site is via St Andrews Street and has been agreed with the client and/or landowner. The site is private and not open to public access.

### **Deep excavation**

Due to Health and Safety considerations, excavations will be limited to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the reduced ground level unless the excavations are stepped or shored. In practice most archaeological deposits are likely to be less than c.1.2m deep unless deep alluvial sequences are encountered.

On completion of the project SACIC will make any deep excavations safe but will not backfill the site, before handing the area back to the client for development to commence. It will be the clients responsibility to backfill the site or maintain security if required.

### **Contaminated ground**

Details of any ground contamination have not been provided by the client. If any such is identified then groundworks will cease until adequate safety and environmental precautions are in place.

Advice will be sought from HSE and relevant authorities if required concerning any of these issues.

### **Hazardous Substances**

No hazardous substances are specifically required in order to undertake the archaeological works.

**Underground services**

Details of known services have not been provided by the client. Trench positions will be laid out in advance with reference to any service plan supplied and a CAT scanner used prior to excavation.

**Overhead Powerlines**

No overhead powerlines cross the site.

**Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)**

The following PPE is issued to all site staff as a matter of course. Additional PPE will be provided if deemed necessary.

- Hard Hat (to EN397).
- High Visibility Clothing (EN471 Class 2 or greater).
- Safety Footwear (EN345/EN ISO 20346 or greater – to include additional penetration-resistant midsole).
- Gloves (to EN388).
- Eye Protection (safety glasses to at least EN 166 1F).

**SACIC Environment Policy**

Suffolk Archaeology is committed to the sustainable management of the local and global environment to support local communities and growth in our local economy. We will strive to reduce our carbon emissions, to protect and enhance the natural and historic environment and to tackle the issues of a changing climate. In delivering our services, we are committed to meeting all relevant regulatory, legislative and other requirements, and to the continual improvement of our environmental performance.

We will endeavour to:

- Prevent environmental pollution and minimise waste.
- Reduce our carbon emissions.
- Continually improve our energy efficiency and reduce our use of resources.
- Reduce the impact of vehicle travel by our employees
- Implement sustainable procurement practices where possible.
- Enhance biodiversity, conserve distinctive landscapes and protect the historic environment.

All existing and new SCCAS subcontractors are issued annually with an Environmental Guidance Note For Contractors.

On site the SACIC Project Officer will monitor environmental issues and will alert staff to possible environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination, e.g. from plant or fuel stores, EMS reporting and procedures will be carried out in consultation with the SACIC EMS Officer.

The client and/or landowner has not informed SACIC of any environmental constraints upon the development area.

All rubbish will be bagged and removed either to areas designated by the client or returned to SACIC for disposal.

Water will not be pumped into any water course, storm drain etc without prior consent from the Environment Agency. Procedures for dealing with contamination from fuel spills or sediments will be closely followed.

Trenching will be placed to minimise damage to sensitive flora and fauna or their habitats. All trenching will avoid the 'precautionary area' of any trees, this being the distance from the tree equal to 4 times the circumference of the tree at a height of 1.5m above ground level ( National Joint Utilities Group, 1995, Guidelines for the planning, installation and maintenance of utility services in proximity to trees).

### 3. Project Contacts

#### SACIC

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven	01449 900121
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
SACIC H&S	Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
SACIC Outreach Officer	Duncan Allan	01449 900126

#### Emergency services

Local Police	Raigate Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2AP	101
Local GP	The Guildhall and Barrow Surgery, Lower Baxter Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 1ET	01284 701601
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000
Environment Agency	Customer Services Line (8am to 6pm) 24 hour Emergency Hotline	03708 506 506 0800 807060
Essex and Suffolk Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	<b>0845 782 0999</b>
National Gas Emergency Service	Gas emergency hotline	0800 111 999
UK Power Networks	East England electricity emergency hotline	0800 783 8838
Anglian Water	24 hour Emergency Hotline	08457 145 145

#### Client contacts

Client	Graham Mothersole
Client Agent	Brown & Scarlett
Site landowner	

#### Archaeological contacts

Curator	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant		
EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

#### Sub-contractors

Plant hire	Client
Misc. Equipment hire	
Toilet/facilities hire	Client

## Risk Assessments **REMOVED**

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A pre-site inspection and assessment has been made of the site and the following SACIC Risk Assessments apply to the project and are included below.

SACIC RA1	Working with plant machinery
SACIC RA2	Manual excavation and outdoor working
SACIC RA3	Deep excavations
SACIC RA4	Use of Hand tools
SACIC RA5	Damage to services

## Appendix 2. 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			Topsoil Layer	Very dark brownish-grey/black silty-sand topsoil, with common small stones/flints. Overlaid in places by driveway gravel. Topsoil.			0.3				0002		No	No			
0002			Subsoil Layer	Mid grey silty-sand, with occasional small stones, chalk flecks and post-medieval CBM. Sporadic orange sand lens at base. Post-medieval subsoil/buried topsoil.			0.4				0003	0001	No	No			
0003			Layer	Mid brownish-grey silty-sand with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Medieval/post-medieval buried soil.			0.36	SF1006, SF1007			0004	0002	Yes	No			
0004	0005		Pit Fill	Single fill of pit 0005. Pale-mid grey silty-sand mix, with abundant chalk flecks and nodules, common small-medium variable flints, and occasional charcoal flecks. Same as fill 0075. Top pit fill.				SF1008			0005	0003	Yes	No			
0005	0005		Pit Cut	Roughly oval pit cut in plan, aligned east to west, with vertical/slightly under-cutting sides, with a curving break of slope to the flat base. Same as cut 0074. Medieval pit cut.	1.6	1.29	0.8		0098		0098	0004	No	No			
0006	0006		Drain/culvert Structure	Partially exposed, possibly square structure made up of orange sandy mortar, with large flints, tile and brick fragments. Up to 0.18m thick walls, probably associated with mortar 0025, but cuts layer 0016 and infilled with 0007 and 0009. Possibly a drain. No indication of burning, so probably not probably not a hearth.	>0.9	>0.59	>0.68				0026, 0050	0025, 0025, 0007	No	No			
0007	0006		Drain? Fill	Loose mid brownish-grey fine sandy-silt with common small flints and rare chalk flecks. Not fully excavated, fill of drain(?) 0006. Back fill (deliberate?) of drain.			>0.58				0006	0009	Yes	No			
0008	0021		Culvert Structure	Remnants of a small brick archway on a brick base. Base is made up of thin (c.38-42mm) bricks (whites) while the arch is made up of unfrogged fragments of bricks. Grey soft chalky mortar within construction trench 0021, but partially demolished. 0.46m tall by 0.45 wide. Post-medieval drain/culvert. Back filled with material that appears to have collapsed in, rather than being drain fill - 0020						0016	0021	0020, 0019	Yes	No			
0009	0006		Drain? Fill	Mottled mid-dark grey and brownish-black loose sandy-silt. Almost an ashy deposit in places. Possibly a dump of topsoil and hearth waste to back fill the drain. Post-Medieval.			0.23				0007	0024	Yes	No			
0010	0012		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit 0012. Mixed chalk nodules and mid grey sandy-silt. Loose common small flint inclusions, clear horizon. Top pit fill.			0.46				0011		Yes	No			

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
0011	0012		Pit Fill	Basal pit fill. Loose mid-grey sandy-silt with frequent chalk fleck and occasional small flints. Clear to diffuse horizon. Pit fill.			0.57				0012	0010	No	No			
0012	0012		Pit Cut	Cut only seen in section and only southern side visible. c.75° concave sides with a curving break of slope to the base. Post-Med. Probable pit.							0022	0011	No	No			
0013	0016		Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit (?) 60% chalk rubble, mid-dark grey, firm sandy silt with occasional small flints and mortar patches, clear horizon. Pit (?) fill.			0.72				0014		No	No			
0014	0016		Pit Fill	Middle Pit Fill. Lens of coarse orange sand with occasional small flints friable. Clear horizon. Pi (?) fill.			0.1				0015	0013	No	No			
0015	0016		Pit Fill	Lowest excavated fill of 0016 mid grey firm sandy-silt, with abundant chalk flecks and nodules clear horizon where visible. Pit (?) fill.			>0.18				0016	0014	No	No			
0016	0016		Pit Cut	Cut only seen in section. Only northern side shown. 80° irregular slope. Base not seen, cut by footing trench, but cuts 0021/0008. Probable pit cut	>0.5		>1.06		0008, 0021		0017	0015	No	No			
0017	0021		Trench Fill	Top fill of 0021. Mottled mid-dark grey and mid orange firm sandy-silt with common chalk flecks and occasional charcoal flecks and small flints. Diffuse horizon. Top fill of trench for 0008/0021.			0.28				0018	0016	No	No			
0018	0021		Trench Fill	Fill below 0017 and above 0019 mixed pale orange and mid grey firm silt and sand. Occasional small flints, chalk flecks and mortar patches. Clear horizon. Back fill of culvert 0008 construction trench.			0.22				0019	0017	No	No			
0019	0021		Trench Fill	Mid dark grey firm sandy-silt with pale orange-yellow mortar/sand and abundant chalk flecks and nodules occasional CBM flecks. Rests on top of culvert 0008. Back fill of culvert construction trench.			0.42				0008	0018	No	No			
0020	0021		Trench Fill	Loose mid brownish-grey sandy-silt backfill/demolition infill of drain 0008 in trench 0021. Frequent chalk flecks and common small rounded flints. Clear Horizon. Found within culvert/drain 0008, but does not look like drain silting, so probably formed when culvert was half-demolished.			0.3				0008		No	No			
0021	0021		Trench Cut	Cut only seen in section and only northern side visible, Slope at 85° before breaking to c. 75° before becoming vertical. Base not uncovered. Contains Culvert 0008. Construction trench for culvert/drain 0008.						0016	0022	0008	No	No			
0022	0022		Layer	Mid-dark brownish-grey loose to firm sandy-silt, occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Diffuse horizon. Buried topsoil horizon.			0.36				0023	0012, 0021	No	No			



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
0023	0023		Layer	Thin lens of pale yellow sandy mortar. Friable. No inclusions clear horizon. Back fill/dump of demolition related material.			up to				0024	0022	No	No			
0024	0024		Layer	Dark brownish-grey friable to firm sandy-silt, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks and small flints. Clear to diffuse horizon. Buried topsoil/occupation layer or remnants of a make-up layer?			0.18				0009, 0025	0023	No	No			
0025	0025		Layer	Mortar deposit - pale yellow/grey sandy mortar, occasional small flints, sharp horizon clarity. Remnants of a surface? Possibly associated with 0006			0.1				0006	0024	No	No			
0026	0026		Layer	Pale - mid grey firm clayey-sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk nodules and occasional flints and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Reminiscent in colour and make up of a pit fill, but no clear cut, and could equally be an earth floor above 0027. Similar to 0028.			0.2				0027	0006	No	No			
0027	0027		Layer	Deposit of compacted redeposited chalk almost as dense as the natural chalk geology. Occasional charcoal flecks, small flints and grey silty patches. Clear horizon clarity. Possibly a feature fill or the remnants of a floor foundation			0.18				0028	0026	No	No			
0028	0058		Pit Fill	Mid grey and orangish grey firm clayey and sandy silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and common small-large chalk nodules. Not fully excavated. Possible pit fill - no cut visible [cut became visible after further excavation - see 0058]. Similar to 0026.			20.1				0058	0027	Yes	Yes			
0029	0029		Pit Cut	Circular/oval(?) in plan, aligned W-E. Heavily truncated by terracing/garden? Flat base. [40-45° concave/slightly irregular sides]. Post medieval refuse pit.	2.77	>1.33	0.24					0030	No	No			
0030	0029		Pit Fill	Mid orange brown friable to soft sandy silt, with infrequent inclusions and sharp horizon clarity. Basal fill. Fill of post medieval pit.	2.7	0.65	0.2				0029		Yes	No			
0031	0033		Pit Fill	Fill of large rectangular/linear pit(?) cut 0033 main/only fill mainly consists of orange sandy-clay with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Also rectangular lenses of pale pinkish grey mortar, chalk, CBM etc., throughout. Back fill of quarry (?) pit, unclear where the clay originated from.			0.74					0036, 0032	Yes	No			
0032	0033		Pit Fill	Basal lens in pit 0033. Very loose grey mortar, with common chalk flecks and CBM throughout. Clear horizon with natural. Essentially the same as 0031 lenses, but contained higher proportion of CBM.			0.08				0033, 0031		Yes	No			

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
0033	0033		Pit Cut	Large rectangular/linear cut, aligned E-W, c.85° slightly concave sides, which break as a tight curve to the near flat, wide base. Cut by well construction cut 0036. In total this pit accounts for c.20% of the site.  Large pit - medieval chalk quarry? Although it is very regular for a quarry pit, so may not be. No reason to think it is associated with the well.		2.72	0.82					0032	No	No			
0034	0036		Well trench Fill	Mid greyish brown friable to firm sandy-clayey - silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints, orange clay patches and CBM flecks sharp horizon clarity, single feature fill.  Back fill of well cap 0035 construction trench 0036. Mix of topsoil and back fill of pit 0033.			>0.81	SF1001, SF1002			0035, 0041		Yes	No			
0035	0036		Well capping Structure	Semi-spherical dome of unfrogged brick capping a well. Mixture of "reds" and "whites" bricks. Partial and whole bricks. Hard grey ashy mortar bonding.  Post-medieval capping of well.	1.5	>0.6	>0.7				0036	0034	No	No			
0036	0036		Well trench Cut	Roughly circular cut in plan. Vertically sided. Except perhaps on northern side where the top of the cut appears to splay out horizontally though this is probably just a spread of buried topsoil. Not fully excavated.  Construction trench, for well capping 0035.	1.53	>1.5?	>0.81				0031	0035	No	No			
0037	0037		Wall Structure	Post medieval bricks [and twin metal boiler pipes]. 1 brick deep. [Runs much of the north-south length of the site, immediately west of the house].  Brick wall/layer under heating pipes [heating pipe brick trench structure, with pipes still in-situ].		0.12	0.1				0038		No	No			
0038	0040		Pit Fill	Light orangish brown, loose sandy-silt, with lots of brick/tile/flint nodules. Clear horizon clarity. Top fill.  Deliberate infill of pit - building debris - post med/19th century?	0.3m e	1.25	0.73				0039	0041, 0037	Yes	No			
0039	0040		Pit Fill	Light whitish brown, loose/friable sandy-silt, with CBM inclusions. Excavation halted at 1m depth from surface of feature.  Deliberate fill of pit - building debris post med/19th century [why 19th century?].	0.47 e	1.25	0.13				0040	0038	Yes	No			
0040	0040		Pit Cut	Uncertain shape in plan [but southern side is irregular]. SW-NE aligned (speculation). Unknown - steep sided [definitely steep-sided with irregular edges]. Unknown [not fully excavated].  Post medieval pit, filled with building debris	>3.2	>0.9	>1					0039	No	No			
0041			Deposit	Black mixed with white, very compact chalk and sand, with chalk, CBM and flint inclusions. Okay horizon clarity.  This is either a mix of organic material/ash and redeposited/edge slumped chalk or simply material coloured by leaching from the drain above. Was looser than natural.	0.4	1.25	0.74				0038	0034	Yes	No			

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
0042	0042		Pit Cut	Oval pit E-W aligned, sharp break of slope at the top, moderate steep W side, cut away on E side by posthole 0044. Concave base [more just a little uneven].  Cut of pit filled with around 80% chalk no finds in single fill.	0.64	0.52	0.24					0043	No	No			
0043	0042		Pit Fill	Mid to light yellowy grey loose slightly silty chalk, good horizon clarity, single fill.  Single fill of pit 002, made up of around 80% re-deposited chalk, no finds within.	0.64	0.52	0.24				0042	0044	No	No			
0044	0044		Posthole Cut	Sub oval posthole N-S alignment, U-Shaped, profile concave base. Cuts pit 0042  Small posthole cutting the SE end of pit 004. Single fill.	0.45	0.36	0.18				0043	0045	No	No			
0045	0044		Posthole Fill	Light to mid grey, loose-around 80% redeposited chalk, silt remaining silt. Occasional medium/large sub angular flint. Good horizon clarity, single fill.  Single fill of posthole 0044. Possibly late medieval due to pot [pot not collected? Not present in finds assemblage].	0.45	0.36	0.18				0044		No	No			
0046	0046		Pit Cut	Sub oval pit, NW-SE, sharp BOS to NW and SE, moderate sides, concave/flat base.  Cut of medieval pit, single fill, sampled SE end of three features (including this one)although other two have less convincing fill and are likely later.	0.9	0.7	0.2					0047	No	No			
0047	0046		Pit Fill	Mid to dark orangey grey slightly silty clay, firm/compact, common-frequent small chalk pieces, good horizon clarity. Single Fill.  Single fill of pit 0046	0.9	0.7	0.2				0046		No	Yes			
0048	0049		Pit Fill	Main/only fill of pit 0049, mainly made up of orange firm-friable sandy-clay, with common small flints and charcoal flecks. Several lenses of pale pinkish grey and mid grey sandy chalky mortar throughout as with fills 0031/0032. tops lens of dark brown-grey clayey topsoil like material. Sharp horizon with natural.  Back fill of pit 0049. Clay used to stabilise feature/ stop slumping - CBM and mortar suggest and associated demolition event - possibly to do with modifications to the house/building of newer E-W wing.			0.8	SF1012			0049		Yes	No			
0049	0049		Pit Cut	Large rectangular/linear cut, aligned E-W. 85° to vertically sloping straight sides that break with a sharp curve to the flat base. Same as 0033  Large chalk extraction pit. Possibly for lime for use in construction/modifications to the later wing of the house.	6.79	2.65	0.8					0048	No	No			

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	
0050	0050		Culvert Structure	Orange mortar and brick culvert, under/presumably part of 0006 and 0057. Only partially exposed, because it ran beyond the depth of the development levels. Steep concave sides, meeting at a sharp point. Due to its association with 0057 it is thought to not extend further south than the limits of 0057, and begins in the southern wall of drain 0006.  Drain culvert? Presumably the drain that took water away from structure 0006 as they are clearly built as part of the same structure, i.e. 0050 is built into the southern wall of 0006 and runs south from it.	0.26?	c.0.4	>0.4?						0006, 0057	No	No			
0051	0051		Posthole Cut	Sub round in plan, irregular in profile and irregular base. [Not fully recorded, as not a very credible feature].  Possible post hole. Could be root disturbance.	0.33	0.27	0.08						0052	No	No			
0052	0051		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown friable sandy silt, loose compaction, with small chalk pebbles and a very clear horizon. Basal (only) fill.  Fill of possible posthole/root disturbance not/deliberate fill. Depends on interpretation.	0.3	0.3	0.08				0051		No	No				
0053	0053		Posthole Cut	Sub round cut in plan, very shallow. Very shallow profile, straight sided, with flat base [shallow concave profile].  Posthole.	0.15	0.15	0.05						0054	No	No			
0054	0053		Posthole Fill	Light [slightly] green [grey], loose/friable, silty-chalky-sand, with rounded chalk pebbles and a clear horizon clarity. Only fill.  Possibly a cess [organic back fill] infilling of post hole - suggests deliberate. Though this would be odd for a posthole.	0.15	0.15	0.05				0053		No	No				
0055	0055		Pit Cut	Oval cut in plan, aligned E-W, with wide shallow U profile and a narrow base.  Pit - unknown age and function	0.75	0.49	0.2						0056	No	No			
0056	0055		Pit Fill	Mid brown/grey friable silty-sand, with chalk lumps and small chalk pebbles. Clear horizon clarity. Only fill.  Fill of pit - finds suggest deliberate.							0055		Yes	No				
0057	0057		Mortar Deposit	Mortar deposit found on southern edge of site, around the corner of one of the upstanding modern buildings. Made up mainly of orange mortar, as well as frequent flints and occasional brick and tile fragments. Truncated by a pipe trench and modern foundations, but appears to form a rectangle in plan, aligned E-W and it is at least 0.45m thick, though it could not be fully exposed. Part of the 0006 drain and 0050 culvert structures.  Structure partially associated with the culvert and drain, but probably also part of a more significant structure. Mortar colouration suggests it is medieval. Presumably part of a fairly substantial building originally, but either truncated when the site was somewhat terraced, or as seems more likely, the building ran under the existing modern building to the south-west.	1.74	>0.88	>0.45				0050	0064	Yes	No				

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	
0058	0058		Pit Cut	Partially exposed pit cut near southern edge of building. Eastern edge suggests a sub-square/sub-rectangular cut, with a slightly irregular edge. Not fully excavated due to depth/position next to deep soil profile. Moderate (c.45°) to steep sides. Base not seen. Appears to be cut by all the overlying deposits it encountered.  Medieval pit cut, of fairly typical sub-square shape. Cut by later medieval and post-medieval contexts.	1.34	>0.7	>0.3						0028	No	No			
0059	0059		Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned N-S, with a shallow U-shaped [not u-shaped - concave sides and base] profile and a flat base. Cuts fill 0062 of feature 0061.  Pit (refuse?).	0.55	0.25	0.18		0062		0062	0060	No	No				
0060	0059		Pit Fill	Light [yellowish] grey silty-clay, moderate compaction, with common chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Single fill.  Fill of pit - deliberate.	0.55	0.25	0.18				0059		Yes	No				
0061	0061		Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned N-S. Irregular profile and base [45° straight to concave edges]. Cut by 0059.  Pit cut.	0.84	0.25	0.26					0062	No	No				
0062	0061		Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown moderately friable clayey silt, with chalk pebbles and a very clear horizon. Only fill.  Pit fill.	0.84	0.25	0.26			0059	0061	0059	No	No				
0063	0063		Topsoil Layer	Mid grey friable to firm sandy-silt, with common flints, chalk flecks and occasional slate and orange sand flecks. Diffuse horizon.  Disturbed topsoil layer.			0.26				0064		No	No				
0064			Topsoil Layer	Mixed orangish-grey and pale grey sandy-silt with abundant chalk flecks and common flints. Loose occasional CBM clear horizon.  Mixed topsoil, demolition rubble.			0.32				0057	0063	No	No				
0065	0065		Pit Cut	Same as 0069 - see 0069 for details.  Pit cut - see 0069 for details.									No	No				
0066	0066		Pit Cut	Large slightly irregular round cut in plan, with 75° to 85° fairly straight sides. Base not uncovered due to depth of excavation. Cut by modern trench and overlaid by post-medieval deposits.  Large medieval quarry(?) pit.	2.94	>1.32	>0.78					0068	Yes	No				
0067	0066		Pit Fill	Mixed deposits of mid-dark mixed orangish-greenish-grey firm sandy-silt material, with two dense patches of chalk nodules, as well as common small chalk flecks throughout, small flints and orange clayey flecks. Clear horizon clarity with 0068. Middle feature fill.  Series of small dumps of what appears to be domestic and cess type material, but in a fairly consistently thick layer, so probably all dumped contemporarily.			0.26				0068	0082	No	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
0068	0066		Pit Fill	Lowest excavated fill of pit 0066. Dark brown fine silt with one dark grey silt lens running through it, along with two patches of pale clayey(?) -chalky material (possibly mortar?) and occasional to common chalk nodules and flecks. Lower horizon not uncovered.  Lowest excavated pit fill. Dark colouration is unusual for a medieval pit.			>0.28				0066	0067	Yes	Yes			
0069	0069		Pit Cut	Straight sided pit cut into chalk natural [with straight southern and eastern edges and a sharply curving corner, but the rest of the feature was not exposed]. Some remaining mortar on eastern side suggests some construction [or just a dump of structural material]. Base not reached as becoming too deep in relation to site baulk. Same as 0065. [Initially excavated by hand to 0.6m deep, then machine excavated to c.1m, but feature was still continuing].  Cut of post medieval pit.	>1.4	>1.28	>1					0072	No	No			
0070	0069		Pit Fill	As 0071, but darker brown with lenses of burnt ashy material. Base not reached in excavation. Dense with CBM.	1.6	0.6	0.48				0073	0071	Yes	No			
0071	0069		Pit Fill	Fill of post medieval pit (hearth/building waste) Mixed light silt/sand/clay, lower horizon difficult to see. Dense with CBM.	1.4	0.6	0.56				0070		Yes	No			
0072	0069		Pit Fill	Top most (higher ones may have been mixed/truncated by later building work/terracing) fill of post medieval pit (hearth/building waste) Mixed sandy/clayey (yellowish-grey and] light brown, with some burnt/ashy material. Base not reached in excavation. Dense with CBM.	1.54	0.84	0.52	SF1003, SF1004, SF1009			0069	0073	Yes	No			
0073	0069		Pit Fill	Fill of post medieval pit (hearth/building waste). [Lowest excavated fill. Almost certainly the same as 0073]. Dense with CBM. Light, yellowish/whitish clayey silty mixed layer [with some brown silty inclusions, but otherwise largely identical to 0072]. Base not reached in excavation.	0.6	0.5	0.6				0072	0070	No	No			
0074	0074		Pit Cut	Possible fill of earlier feature, or distinct fill of post medieval feature. [Almost certainly the same as 0072, just mixed with loose brown material]. Same as 0005. Full excavation of pit 0005 as excavated in Test Pit 1 - see 0005 for description.								0075	No	No			
0075	0074		Pit Cut	Pit cut. Same as fill 0004 - see 0004 for description. Pit fill - same as 0004.							0074		Yes	No			



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
0076	0076		Pit Cut	Flat base, moderate convex sides, cut into chalk natural. [Shape in plan obscured by northern limit of excavation, but looks to be sub-rectangular or sub-square. Runs along the same alignment (E-W) as the northern boundary wall. Full extent to the east was not clear as it was truncated by the post-medieval garden terracing].  Post medieval pit, cut thereof. Entire extant length (up to presumed truncation by terracing at terrace edge) should be on GPS plan. [Similar in plan to feature 0033/0049, but not as deep].	>6.27	>0.9	0.4					0084	No	No			
0077	0076		Pit Fill	Mixed brown sandy silt. [Top fill. Could not be clearly distinguished from layer above].  Deliberate fill of post medieval pit.	0.9	0.86	0.4	SF1005, SF1010			0084		Yes	No			
0078	0066		Pit Fill	Uppermost pit fill. Mixed deposit of pale grey clayey-silt, dense chalk nodules with grey silt, and brownish-orange chalky silt. Firm compaction and clear horizon clarity.  Uppermost fill of pit. Fairly typical medieval pit fill - some cess content?			0.26				0082	0101	Yes	No			
0079	0100		Pit Fill	Single fill of feature 0100. Mid greenish-brown, firm clayey-silt, with occasional small chalk nodules and small flints. Clear horizon with 0080.  Pit fill.			0.46				0100	0083	No	No			
0080	0101		Pit Fill	Upper fill of mid grey clayey-silt, firm, with common chalk nodules/flecks and occasional flints. Loose grey and orange mottle lens of mortar(?), chalk nodules and silt at base. Thin chalk lens at top of fill. Clear horizon with 0081.  Top feature fill.			0.3			0100	0081	0100	No	No			
0081	0101		Pit Fill	Basal fill of dark grey/black loose to firm silt, brick rubble and three whole bricks. Frequent chalk nodules throughout. Clear horizon clarity.  Post-medieval basal pit fill.			0.24				0101	0080	No	No			
0082	0066		Pit Fill	Middle pit fill. Pale yellowish-grey firm silt-clay deposit, with frequent small chalk nodules. Clear horizon with 0067.  Slightly cassy(?) clay deposit.			0.08				0067	0078	No	No			
0083	0083		Layer	Layer of orange silty-sand, friable, with common chalk flecks and small flints. Diffuse horizon clarity.  Layer originally thought to be associated with pit 0066, but more likely to be a later deposit - some sort of dump of mixed construction sand, etc. from elsewhere, or a levelling deposit.			0.08				0079		No	No			
0084	0076		Pit Fill	Reddish-brown sandy silty, friable.  Basal fill of pit, possible natural infilling (water lain from puddles) before deliberate infilling.	0.86						0076	0077	No	No			

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
0085	0086		Well Fill	Series of mixed deposits within well structure 0086. These could not be properly recorded as the section collapsed in. Consisted of several loose/friable deposits, including dark grey/black sandy-silt (which contained much of the slag-type material retrieved from the well), and a mix of pale grey and brown dry sandy-silt mixtures.  Series of post-medieval back fills (all deposits produced post-medieval material) of the well. At least the uppermost 1.2m of the well (all that was excavated) appeared to have been back filled in one concerted attempt, as the deposits had not built up as consistent layers across the profile, but instead appeared to run down the side of the well, suggesting that they had all been rapidly tipped in, in quick succession.			>1.2				0086		Yes	No			
0086	0088		Well Structure	Roughly round structure of orange sandy mortar and large sub angular flints. Straight and fairly vertical sides in profile not fully excavated. Structure is 0.9m deep, beyond which the well shaft continues, but is only cut into natural chalk, with no mortared walls. The external diameter varies from 1.9m to 2m and the walls are c.0.36 to 0.4m thick. A shallow construction cut 0008 encircles the well. Two notches in the top of the walls (one on north side and on opposite) measure 0.12 to 0.13m wide by c.0.17m tall - presumably for a timber.  Medieval well (judging by finds in 0087 and mortar). Back filled in post-medieval period.							0088	0085, 0087	No	No			
0087	0088		Trench Fill	Pale to mid grey firm sandy-silt, with abundant chalk flecks and occasional flints. Somewhat diffuse horizon with 0096.  Fill of construction trench for well 0086			0.16-				0086		Yes	No			
0088	0088		Trench Cut	Irregular oval cut, aligned E-W and encircling well structure 0086. Slightly variable outer edge in profile, with either straight/slightly concave sides, or as is the case with section 20, a stepped profile. Appears to cut linear feature 0097.  Well construction cut - presumably dug, then well built, then trench back filled with 0087.	3.46	2.92	0.16-				0096	0086	No	No			
0089	0095		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit. Orange compact mortar, with common large rounded flints and brick fragments. Mixed with grey sandy-silt and chalk flecks. Clear horizon with 0090. Brick samples kept.  Top fill of medieval pit containing fairly early bricks.			0.14				0090		Yes	No			
0090	0095		Pit Fill	Compact greenish-grey sandy-silt, with abundant chalk flecks and common flints. Below fill 0089.  Medieval pit fill.			0.12				0091	0089	No	No			
0091	0095		Pit Fill	Dark orangish-brown compact silty-sand, with frequent flints and common chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Fill below 0090.  Medieval pit fill.			0.15				0092	0090	No	No			

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
0092	0095		Pit Fill	Pale-mid greenish-grey sandy-silt, firm, with frequent chalk flecks and nodules, and occasional flints. Below fill 0091.  Medieval pit fill.			0.12	SF1011			0093	0091	Yes	No			
0093	0095		Pit Fill	Compacted chalk deposit. Occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. Clear horizon with 0092.  Thick and deliberately compacted deposit of chalk. Presumably compacted simply to fit effectively within the pit? [Or probably to stop slumping].			0.25				0094	0092	No	No			
0094	0095		Pit Fill	Grey, greenish-grey and orangish/brownish-grey sandy-silt lenses of friable compaction. Frequent large (construction-type?) flints dumped in places. Also deposits of mid grey ash recovered sporadically. Lowest excavated fill.  Typical medieval pit fill or cess, ash, etc.			>1				0095	0093	Yes	Yes			
0095	0095		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, aligned E-W, with vertical, slightly under-cutting sides. Base not uncovered due to depth of feature. Cut into solid chalk.  Typical medieval quarrying, waste and cess pit. Presence of chalk fill in feature is slightly unusual.	>1.66	0.98	>1.35					0094	No	No			
0096	0097		Pit/ditch Fill	Mid orangish-grey firm sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks, and occasional flints and charcoal flecks. Single feature fill.  Single feature fill.			0.22				0097	0088	No	No			
0097	0097		Pit/ditch Cut	Small feature that was not very clearly defined in plan, but was possibly linear, aligned SW-NE. Approximately 45° concave sides, with curving break of slope to the concave base. Filled with 0096 and appears to be cut by 0088.  Shallow ditch, or oddly formed series of pits?	>2?	>0.5	0.22					0096	No	No			
0098	0099		Pit/ditch Fill	Firm pale to mid mixed brown silt, with frequent charcoal flecks and small nodules. Clear horizon with chalk natural. Single feature fill.  Fill of feature 0099.			0.38			0005	0099	0005	No	No			
0099	0099		Pit/ditch Cut	Small feature that was not very clearly defined in plan, but was possibly linear, aligned SW-NE. Approximately 45°-80° concave sides, with curving break of slope to the irregular to concave base. Filled with 0098 and cut by pit 0005.  Shallow ditch, or oddly formed series of pits?	>2?	>0.52	0.38					0098	No	No			
0100	0100		Pit Cut	Pit(?) cut only seen in section 15. C.45° concave western edge, truncated to east by service trench. Appears to cut 0101.  Later/post-medieval pit cut.	>1.04		>0.56		0080		0080	0079	No	No			
0101	0101		Pit Cut	Pit(?) only seen in south-west corner of site in section 15. Only base visible - slightly concave. Cut by pit 0100, but cuts/seals 0066.  Possible post-medieval pit cut.	>1.32		>0.48				0078	0081	No	No			

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	
0110	0110		Well Structure	<p>Roughly round well near southern property boundary. Shaft is roughly vertical, but not fully. Putlog holes on east and west sides at approximately 0.5m-0.8m intervals [similar size to those seen on medieval well in excavation]. Made up of pale grey soft flinty-lime mortar and small to large flints for the top 1.4m, then just appears to be cut through chalk? Chalk appears to have caved in partially on north and south sides below the mortar/flint lining. Cut by oven/kiln 0112.</p> <p>Well, constructed in a similar manner to the late medieval well on the site.</p>		1.05-	>2.5							No	No			
0111	0111		Wall Structure	<p>Short length of wall [aligned east to west], abutting [not tied into] western wall of existing building, but constructed differently, i.e.. Of flint and brick, as opposed to just brick. Very hard pale-mid grey mortar, with flints (up to 150mm long) and red unfrogged bricks (none whole). A short length of reused fragmentary white and red bricks run off to the south from the west end. Did not penetrate the topsoil.</p> <p>Post-medieval wall, reusing a range of bricks.</p>	1.5	0.45-	0.3?						No	No				
0112	0112		Oven/kiln Cut	<p>Large cut, only partially uncovered in footing trenches. 80° slightly concave edges, with curving break of slope to the fairly flat base, that slopes slightly in the north-west corner. Cuts small pit/earlier oven(?) 0128. Sealed by heavily disturbed topsoil.</p> <p>Large oven/kiln base with evidence for having been re-lined and fired on several occasions.</p>	>1.4	>0.6	1		0126, 0126		0126	0123, 0125	No	No				
0113	0112		Oven/kiln Fill	<p>Top fill of oven/kiln. Firm/compacted pale to mid grey sandy-silt, with frequent small chalk nodules, common small to large flints, brick and tile fragments, and orange mortar/sand patches. Sharp horizon with 0116.</p> <p>Top fill of oven/kiln. Make up of material and its compaction suggests this is a deliberate back fill to level the feature, perhaps some time after it went out of use.</p>			0.41				0116		Yes	No				
0114	0112		Oven/kiln Fill	<p>Lens of dark reddish-grey/black loose sandy-clayey-silt and charcoal. Common small charcoal fragments. Sharp horizon with 0115. One single sherd of medieval pottery.</p> <p>Leftover deposit after use of oven/kiln.</p>			0.05				0115	0116	Yes	No				
0115	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	<p>Layer of heated/burnt clay, of mid red colouration. Firm/concreted due to being fired. Frequent chalk flecks throughout and occasional small flints. Clear horizon with 0117. Either CBM or a fragment of the clay lining was collected.</p> <p>Evidence for one of several incidences of burning within 0112 - this represents scorching of the uppermost layer of one of the re-lining events of the oven/kiln. Probably represents the burnt upper section of 0117.</p>			0.07				0117	0114	Yes	No				

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
0116	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Thick deposit of greyish-yellow firm/compacted boulder clay, with frequent chalk flecks/small fragments throughout. Sharp horizon with 0114. Uppermost of the unfired clay deposits.  Uppermost re-lining of the oven/kiln, at which point the structure appears to have been abandoned, prior to being fired - possibly it had been re-lined so often that it was too small to be functional any more, or the clay may represent a deliberate back fill, but this seems less likely.			Up to				0114	0113	No	No			
0117	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Deposit of greyish-yellow firm/compacted boulder clay, with frequent chalk flecks/small fragments throughout. Sharp horizon with 0118.  Re-lining of the oven/kiln. 0115 probably represents the fired upper surface of this lining.			Up to				0118	0115	No	No			
0118	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Layer of heated/burnt clay, of mid red colouration. Firm/concreted due to being fired. Frequent chalk flecks throughout and occasional small flints. Clear horizon with 0119.  Evidence for one of several incidences of burning within 0112 - this represents scorching of the layer of one of the re-lining events of the oven/kiln. Probably represents the burnt upper section of 0119.			Up to				0119	0117	No	No			
0119	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Deposit of greyish-yellow firm/compacted boulder clay, with frequent chalk flecks/small fragments throughout. Very thick deposit at edges of cut. Sharp horizon with 0120 and 0124.  Re-lining of the oven/kiln. 0118 probably represents the fired upper surface of this lining.							0120, 0124, 0121	0118	No	No			
0120	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Very dark red/black highly fired clay, with common chalk flecks. Very thin surviving lens. Sharp horizon with 0125.  Evidence for one of several incidences of burning within 0112 - this represents scorching of the layer of one of the re-lining events of the oven/kiln. Probably represents, along with 0124, the burnt upper section of 0125. Thought to be the same as 0124.			Up to				0125	0119	No	No			
0121	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Layer of heated/burnt clay, of mid red colouration. Firm/concreted due to being fired. Frequent chalk flecks throughout and occasional small flints. Clear horizon with 0122.  Evidence for one of several incidences of burning within 0112 - this represents scorching of the layer of one of the re-lining events of the oven/kiln. Probably represents the burnt upper section of 0122.			Up to				0125, 0122	0119	No	No			
0122	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Deposit of greyish-yellow firm/compacted boulder clay, with frequent chalk flecks/small fragments throughout. Very thick deposit at edges of cut. Sharp horizon with 0123.  Re-lining of the oven/kiln. 0121 probably represents the fired upper surface of this lining.			Up to				0123	0121	No	No			

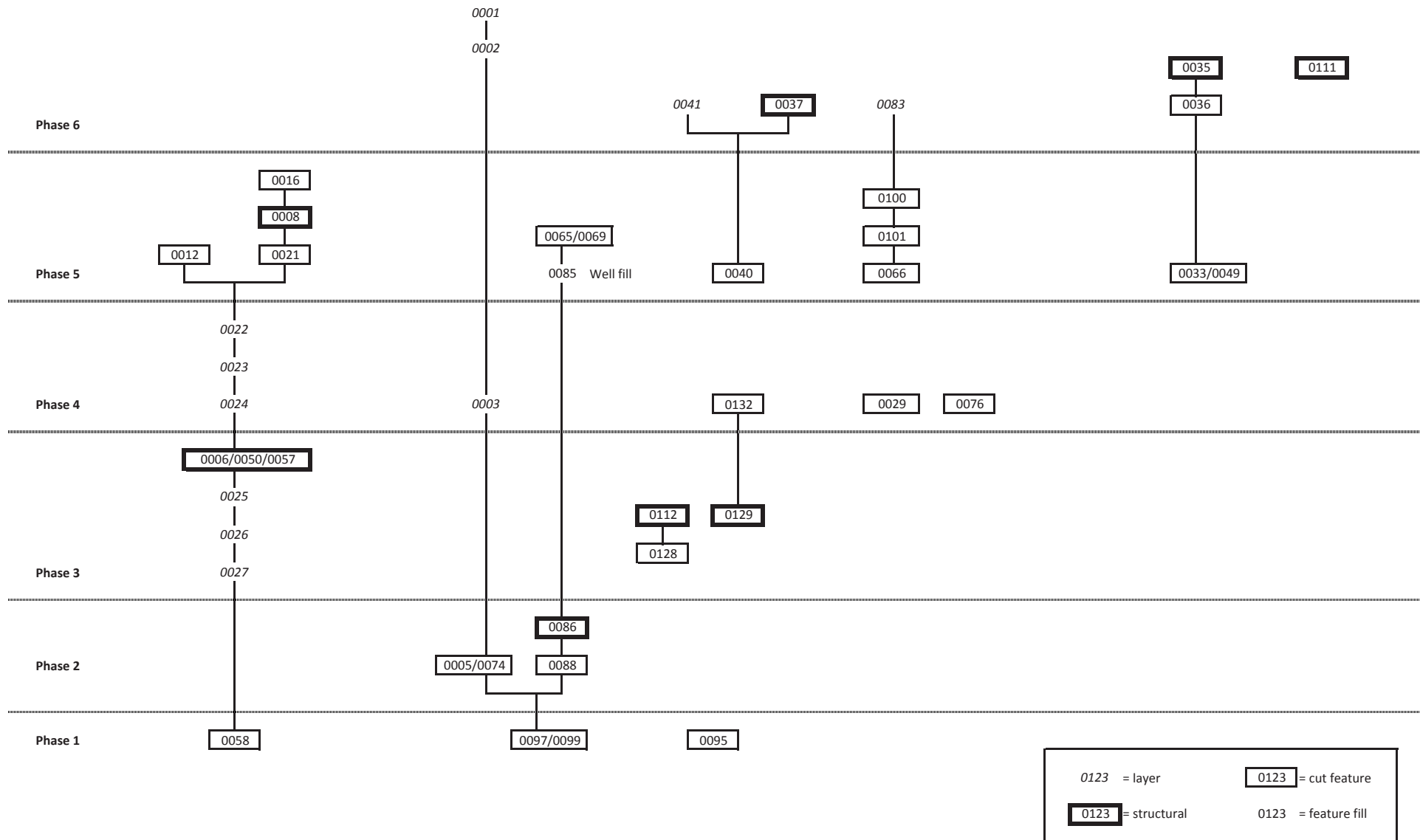
Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0123	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Very fine pale grey ash deposit, with common small charcoal flecks throughout. Sharp horizon with 0112 and 0126.  Ash deposit, possibly redeposited in the feature after firing of oven/kiln, after the initial lining was largely removed. However, it is immediately above the natural, so is more likely to be redeposited, perhaps from 0128, if this was an earlier oven.			0.05				0112	0122	No	No			
0124	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Layer of heated/burnt clay, of mid red colouration. Firm/concreted due to being fired. Frequent chalk flecks throughout and occasional small flints. Clear horizon with 0125.  Evidence for one of several incidences of burning within 0112 - this represents scorching of the layer of one of the re-lining events of the oven/kiln. Probably represents the burnt upper section of 0125.							0125	0119	No	No			
0125	0112		Oven/kiln Fill/lining	Deposit of greyish-yellow firm/compacted boulder clay, with frequent chalk flecks/small fragments throughout. Very thick deposit at eastern edge of cut. Sharp horizon with well 0110 and natural.  Re-lining of the oven/kiln. 0120, 0121 and 0124 probably represent the fired upper surface of this lining, which is probably the same as 0122.			Up to				0112	0120, 0124, 0121	No	No			
0126	0128		Pit Fill	Chalk rubble (80%) interspersed with mid grey sandy-silt (20%). Fairly compacted. Upper fill of 0128.  Upper fill of feature. Possibly a deliberately firm deposit to aid in back filling of 0128 and construction of 0112.			Up to			0112	0127	0112	No	No			
0127	0128		Pit Fill	Mainly made up of firm greyish-yellow clay, with chalk rubble and CBM/fired clay flecks/small nodules. Clear horizon with natural.  Basal fill of 0128. Very similar to 0126.			Up to				0128	0126	No	No			
0128	0128		Pit Cut	Small pit(?) cut, truncated by oven/kiln 0112. Only seen in northern section of extension trenching. 85° slightly concave eastern profile, curving to the concave base. Clearly a larger and quite deep feature originally.  Pit cut, or possibly an earlier oven/kiln that was infilled to build 0112, although there was limited evidence of burning (flecks of possible fired clay in 0127).	>0.7	?	0.4					0127	No	No			
0129	0129		Pit/oven Cut	Pit only uncovered in monitoring trench. Approximately 35° concave northern side and fairly flat base. Cut by 0132.  Medieval/early post-medieval pit cut. Possibly the remnants of an oven/kiln like 0112 - see fills.	>1.18	>0.5	0.46					0130	No	No			
0130	0129		Pit/oven Fill	Basal pit fill. Greyish-yellow firm chalky-clay, with occasional flints and fired clay and yellow clay patches in places. Sharp horizon clarity.  Pit fill.			0.46			0132	0129	0131, 0132	No	No			
0131	0129		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill. Dense deposit of burnt red hard chalky-clay. Sharp horizon clarity.  Upper pit fill. Deposit of oven debris?			0.14				0130		No	No			



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
0132	0132		Pit Cut	Pit cut only partially seen in monitoring trench and cut away by late post-medieval/modern pit. Cuts earlier pit 0129. 55°-60° slightly concave edge. Base not uncovered.	>0.84	>0.5	>0.48		0130		0130	0133	No	No			
0133	0132		Pit Fill	Late medieval/post-medieval refuse pit. Single fill of pit. Mixed loose to firm lenses of grey silt, loose orange mortar, pale cream mortar and medium to large flints, with frequent tile fragments (some collected). Clear horizon with natural and fill 0130. Cut by late post-medieval or modern pit that cuts down from overlying topsoil/built-up deposits.			>0.48				0132		Yes	No			
0134	0134		Pit/well Cut	Pit refuse fill, containing demolition material. Pit cut only seen after it had been partially excavated in footing trenches. Had very unstable edges and was unsafe to enter. Sealed under 0.55m of modern gravel, orange sand and brownish-grey sandy-silt. Full depth not exposed. Contains at least one fill of pale to mid grey sandy-clayey-silt with abundant chalk flecks and small nodules. What appear to be post-medieval bricks are dumped in the feature (not collected). Fairly vertical sides, so may be another well. Pit cut or a well. Profile suggests it be a well.	1.65?	>0.5	>1.5						No	No			



## Appendix 3. Matrix





# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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**OASIS ID: suffolka1-205645**

## Project details

Project name	BSE 473 88 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds
Short description of the project	An area immediately to the rear of 88 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, was excavated, with further trenching monitored. The excavation uncovered chalk quarry pits, postholes and wells of medieval and post-medieval date beginning in the 12th century, as well as post-medieval mortar deposits, culverts and drains, suggestive of structures. However, there had been significant terracing of the site from post-medieval landscaping, as well as the construction of a modern small extension. Despite this, well-preserved deposits, including delicate remains such as fish bone, were preserved in places. Finds from the site included pottery, animal bone, ceramic building material (CBM), shell and fired clay of medieval and post-medieval date. There was also post-medieval tobacco pipe, mortar, bottle and window glass, and a small range of medieval and post-medieval small finds. Environmental samples produced evidence of crop processing, malting and smithing. Unusually large quantities of non-magnetic clinker/slag were recovered, indicating some sort of industrial activity nearby.
Project dates	Start: 12-03-2015 End: 26-03-2015
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 473 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF22963 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/0119 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	WELL Medieval
Monument type	WELL Post Medieval
Monument type	FEATURE Medieval
Monument type	CULVERT Post Medieval
Monument type	MORTAR STRUCTURE Post Medieval
Monument type	KILN OR OVEN Post Medieval

Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MORTAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Uncertain
Significant Finds	CLAY TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	QUERN Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	COPPER ALLOY CONE Medieval
Significant Finds	GATE LATCH? Medieval
Significant Finds	STUD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	HOOKE MOUNT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FARTING CHARLES I Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOKEN Post Medieval
Significant Finds	KNIFE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS GOBLET/VESSEL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	MOLLUSCA REMAINS Uncertain
Investigation type	""Part Excavation""
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 473 88 Guildhall Street Excavation
Postcode	IP33
Study area	126.8 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8522 6416 52.243944728394 0.713302144316 52 14 38 N 000 42 47 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design	Dr Abby Antrobus



originator	
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mothersole Builders

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Archive ID	BSE 473
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID	BSE 473
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","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 473
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section","Survey ","Unspecified Archive"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	88 Guildhall Street Excavation, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Excavation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Brooks, R.
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report No. 2015/041
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour.

Entered by Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 11 December 2015

# OASIS:

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## Appendix 5. Greenwood map plates

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Plate 13. Greenwood map

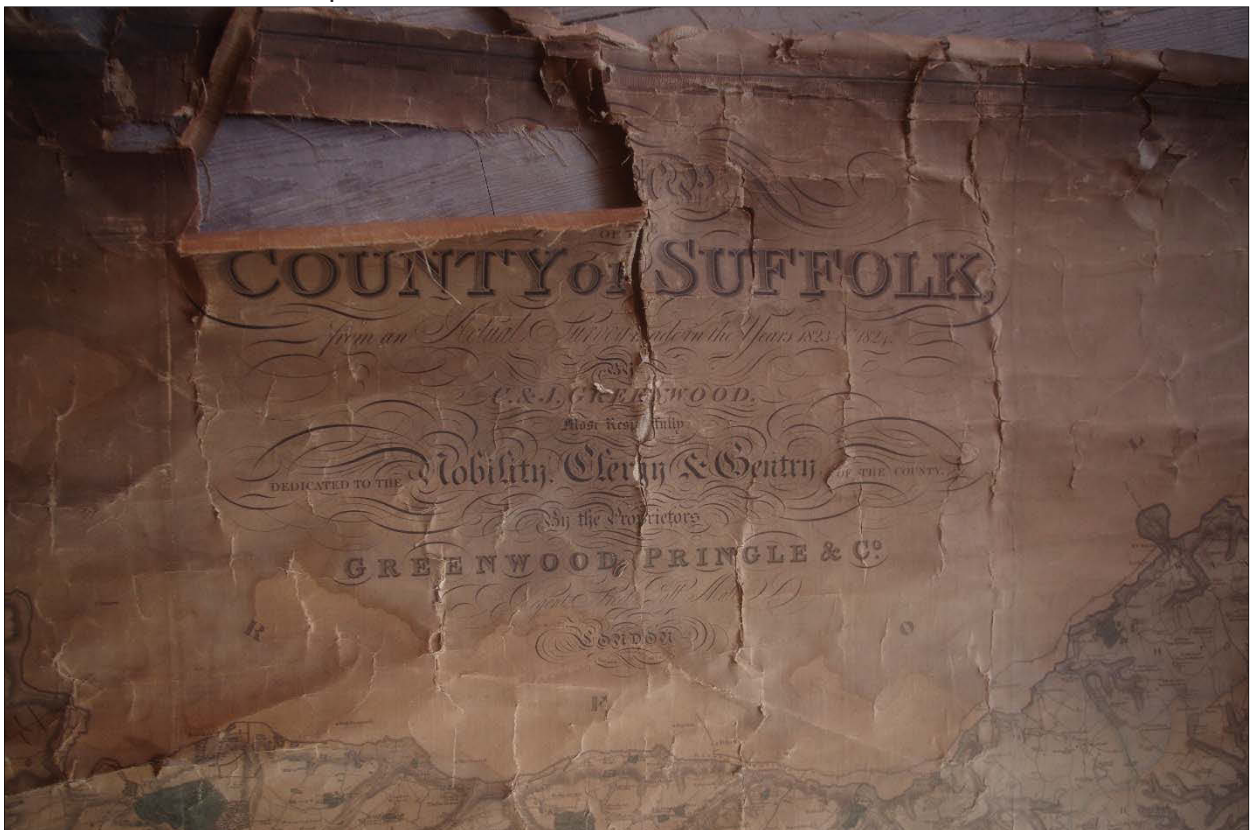


Plate 14. Greenwood map details





Plate 15. Enlarged section of Bury St Edmunds

## Appendix 6. Bulk finds catalogue

Context No.	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/ Mortar		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		Slag		P Med Glass Bottle		P Med Glass Window		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	W. (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)		
0003	1	7	3	94																					17th C	Ch I coin 1636-44, post-med cbm
0004	27	393	1	21			15	98			1	12							2	99	22	171	18	160	13th-14th C	2 frags modern brick intrusive
0007	8	185							12	86											5	83	7	17	17th-18th C	17th C pipe but some earlier/ later pot
0008			5	9547																					18th-19th C	Late cbm
0009	13	319			3	2			74	382	1	8			7	227					4	13			L18th-19th C	Coal: 1 @ 8g  Pot/ c pipe mainly 17th c but some a bit later. Bottle glass L18th/19th C
0010			4	289																					Pmed	
0028	9	128																			14	157			Mid 11th-12th C	Charcoal: 33 @ 33g

Context No.	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/ Mortar		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		Slag		P Med Glass Bottle		P Med Glass Window		Stone		Animal bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
0030			3	65					1	16													1	6	Pmed	C pipe L17th-E18th C
0031	3	126	28	1629	1	171					1	37					1	1	1	9	2	7			18th-20th C	
0032			5	358	2	21																			Pmed	
0034	4	72	16	3273																					18th-20th C	
0038			16	2237	7	254			3	29	3	48			1	20	1	6	1	80	4	34			Pmed	Coal: 1 @ 2g
0039			35	4085																					Pmed	
0041			23	4573																					Pmed	
0048	1	14	12	1804	16	1456			1	7	6	128			1	23	1	3	1	11	7	33			Pmed	
0056																					2	3	1	1	Undated	
0057			8	948																					Pmed	
0060			1	23																	4	18			Pmed	
0067	13	222	40	1653									12	1243					1	5	17	119	6	76	L12th-M13th C pot but v mixed CBM up to late post-med	
0068	4	38	12	804			1	116	1	5											6	57	6	58	L12th-14th C pot but med/pm cbm	
0070	12	1238	14	2404					21	173											14	223	1	4	17th-18th C	C Pipe 17th C

[illegible]





## Appendix 7. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Est.No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0003	MED	HFW	BODY		1	1	7	A	Buff micaceous fabric, wheethrown. Red mineral incs, standard fab type	M12th-M13th C	M12th-M13th C
0004	MED	EMW	BASE		2	1	42		2 joining sherds, sagging base, oxid ext, grey core, sandy - 12th C	11th-12th C	
0004	MED	EMW SAND	BODY		2	2	16	AS	Coarse sandy	11th-12th C	
0004	MED	STAMB	BODY		1	1	5		Splashed gl, ext rill	M11th-M13th C	
0004	MED	STAMA	BODY		1	1	2		Coarse sandy, spl ld glaze	M10th-L11th C	
0004	MED	EMWS	BODY	APD	2	2	42	AA	Early med sandy w sparse shell	11th-12th C	
0004	MED	BMSW?	BODY		3	1	69	A	Knifetrimmed, coarse, poorly mixed fabric. Maroon	L12th-14th C	
0004	MED	BMCW	BODY		4	0	15			L12th-14th C	
0004	MED	EMWS	BODY		1	1	7			11th-12th C	
0004	MED	EMWS	BODY		2	2	16			11th-12th C	
0004	MED	HFW	BODY		1	1	7		Clear glaze, plain body sherd	Mid 12th-Mid 13th C	
0004	MED	EMWS	BODY		3	1	90	S	2 Joining	11th-12th C	
0004	MED	BMCW	CP/JAR		1	1	10	B	Everted thickened	L12th-14th c	
0004	MED	EMWS	CP/JAR	THB	1	1	14		Thumb indentations on rim, sandy w sparse shell	11th-12th C	
0004	MED	BMCW	BOWL		1	1	14	A	Squared dev rim 13-14th C	L12th-14th C	13th C
0004	MED	MCW	BOWL		1	1	12		Thickened square rim 13th-14th C	L12th-14th C	
0004	MED	EMWC	BODY		1	1	27		H/m, buff ext margins, grey core	11th-12th C	
0007	PMED	IGBW	TYG		5	1	138		Base and handle sherds	16th-18th C	18th C
0007	PMED	ESW	BODY		1	1	17		Sherd from bottle, prob 18-19th C	17th-19th C	
0007	PMED	TGE	DISH	BW	1	1	14		Blueish/white t-g, dec w blue narrow lines int - 17-18th C	16th-18th C	
0007	PMED	GSW4	DJ		1	1	15		Small cordoned d jug cf Hurst no 326, 1500-1550 Koln/Frechen	16th-17th C	
0009	PMED	GSW4	BOTT		5	1	79		Frechen body and handle. Slight cordon on shoulder/neck	1550-1700	
0009	PMED	IGBW	TYG		5	1	82		Base and strap handle, sherd link with 0007	16th-18th C	
0009	PMED	STAF	BODY		1	1	7		Combed slipware	17th-18th C	
0009	PMED	BORD	PIP		1	1	121		Tubular handle from pipkin, yellow gl - mid to late 17th C	1550-1700	L17th-18th C
0009	PMED	LPME	FLOP		1	1	28		Base, micaceous ung red earthenware	18th-20th C	
0028	MED	EMW SAND	CP/JAR	THB	1	1	17		Sandy w mica. Shallow thumbing on top of rim, ext bevel 1050-1200ish	11th-12th C	12th C
0028	MED	BSFW	BODY/BASE		2	2	37	A	Has sparse grog, sagging base	L12th-14th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Est.No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0028	MED	EMW SAND	BODY		3	0	42		Coarse sandy, h-m, oxid w grey core	11th-12th C	
0028	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	14			L12th-14th C	
0028	MED	EMWS	CP/JAR		1	1	12		Coarse sandy fab but shell dusted. Thickened beaded rim M11-12 C	11th-12th C	
0028	MED	BCSW	BODY		1	1	5	RBA		11th-12th c	
0030	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	1	5			16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0031	PMED	LPME	FLOP?		1	1	84		Unglazed pot base, flat	18th-20th C	18th-20th C
0031	PMED	LPME	BOWL		1	1	7		Unglazed buff sandy ware	18th-20th C	
0031	PMED	LSRW	BODY		1	1	34			18th-19th C	
0034	PMED	BLSW	BODY	LATHE	1	1	7		Lathe turned incised dec (beaded, basket work), poss teapot	1770-1900	18th C
0034	PMED	GRE	BOWL		2	1	40		Square shaped rim	16th-18th C	
0034	PMED	LPME	FLOP		1	1	25			18th-20th C	
0048	PMED	IRON	BODY		1	1	14		Undecorated, very flat, possibly wall tile frag	E19th C+	E19th C+
0067	MED	MCW	BASE		1	1	21		Sagging base	L12th-14th C	
0067	MED	BMCW	BODY/BASE		3	3	96	A	Abraded sagging base	L12th-14th C	
0067	MED	HFW	BODY		1	1	9		Fine sandy fabric	M12th-M13th C	L12th-M13th C
0067	MED	HFW	BODY		2	1	14		Fine micaceous fabric, speckled glaze	M12th-M13th C	
0067	MED	UPG	BODY		1	1	19		Dense dk grey core, orange ext margin & spld glaze ext	L12th-14th C	
0067	MED	UNID	BODY		1	1	10	R	Cream ext slip, sandy, unglazed	Med?	
0067	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	18	SA	Coarse sandy	L12th-14th C	
0067	MED	GRIM	BODY		2	1	27	A	Grimston-type	L12th-14th C	
0067	MED	EMWS	BODY		1	1	7	AAB	Hand-made sandy w sp shell, int residue	11th-12th c	
0068	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	9		Sandy w oxid ext, some red mineral incs	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C – but creamware
0068	PMED	CRW	BODY		1	1	2			1750-1880	M18th C with med residual?
0068	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	19	SA		L12th-14th C	
0068	MED	HFW	BODY		1	1	7			M12th-M13th C	
0070	PMED	CRW	DISH/LID		1	1	38		Serving dish or lid, plain	1750-1880	
0070	PMED	GRE	BASE		1	1	14	A		16th-18th C	Mid 18th C?
0070	PMED	GRE	JAR/PIP		6	1	330		Large jar or pip, lid-seated, with ext rilling. Cf Jennings fig. 70, no. 1226	16th-18th C	
0070	PMED	GRE	JUG		2	1	673		2 joining, substantial pt of jug, no rim. Poorly made, spl ld gl ext	16th-18th C	
0070	PMED	GRE	CPT		2	1	181	A	Internal ld glaze	16th-18th C	
0071	PMED	GRE	BOWL		1	1	14	BA	Worn manganese glaze int/ext	16th-18th C	16th-18th C

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Est.No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0072	PMED	GRE	BODY		3	1	91		Rilled ext, poss same vess as in 0070?	16th-18th C	
0072	PMED	IGBW	MUG/TYG		2	1	48		Strap handle	16th-18th C	
0072	PMED	GRE	JAR ST		2	1	25		2 joining, external flange, simple rim	16th-18th C	
0072	PMED	GRE	BOWL DEEP		4	1	108		2 joining, internal glaze	16th-18th C	
0072	PMED	GRE	PIP		1	1	56	A	Large foot from pipkin or dripping dish	16th-18th C	
0072	PMED	GSW4	BODY		4	0	93		1 frag cordon neck/shoulder - Frechen	1550-1700	
0072	PMED	GSW4	BODY	MED	1	1	12		Frag of rosette from bartmann - Frechen	1550-1700	17th C
0072	PMED	GRE	BODY		2	1	19		2 joining, internal glaze only	16th-18th C	
0075	MED	HFW?	BODY		1	1	6		Sandy coarser pink fab w red slip, clear glaze,	M12th-M13th C	
0075	MED	HFW	JUG		1	1	33		Collared rim from early rounded jug, 1150-1220 ish	M12th-M13th C	Mid 12th-13th C
0075	MED	UPG	BODY	IRON	6	1	82		Red slip with clear ld gl, med sandy fabric w black bits	10th-13th C	
0075	MED	UPG	BODY		1	1	12		Sandy reduced fabric, pitted ld glaze, poss burnt	L12th-14th c	
0075	MED	BMSW?	BODY		2	1	11		V coarse sand, could be other medieval gritty, 2 joining	L12th-14th C	
0075	MED	BMCW	BODY		4	0	63			L12th-14th C	
0075	MED	EMW	BODY		2	1	89	AAB		L12th-14th C	
0075	MSAX?	GIPS?	BODY		1	1	21	S	Base, coarse dense sand w some org? SA thinks it's poss MSAX	7th-8th C	
0075	MED	EMWS	CP/JAR		3	1	31	S	Thickened, everted, 11th-12th C	11th-12th C	
0075	MED	STAM	BODY		1	1	4	B?	Heat affected?	850-1150	
0075	MED	EMW SAND	BODY	APD	1	1	8			11th-12th C	
0075	MED	BSFW	BODY		1	1	10	A	Wheelthrown	L12th-14th C	
0075	MED	EMW SAND	BODY		1	1	75	A	Handmade -frag of handle (?jug)	11th-12th C	
0075	MED	STAMC	BOWL		2	1	32		Copper glaze	E12th-M13th C	
0075	MED	EMW SAND	BODY	APD	8	1	178	A	Thickwalled body sherds from storage vessel with apd strip, very sandy fabric with internal abrasion, a bit like Grimston coarseware	11th-12th C	
0075	MED	EMW SAND	BODY		3	0	36		Misc sandy wares, grey cores, oxid external margins	11th-12th C	
0075	MED	EMW SAND	CP/JAR	APD	3	1	52		Thickened squared rim, 12th-E13th C	11th-12th c	
0075	MED	EMW SAND	BASE		14	1	1177	S	Lge part of sagging base, med sandy handmade, oxid marg, grey core	11th-12th C	
0077	PMED	LPME	BODY		1	1	3			18th-20th C	
0077	PMED	GRE	BODY		2	2	12	A		16th-18th C	
0077	PMED	SWSW	BODY		1	1	2			1720-80	18th C
0078	MED	EMWG	BODY		1	1	12	A	Dense fab with sparse coarse quartz, hand-made	11th-12th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Est.No Vessels (ENV)	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date
0078	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	27	A		L12th-14th C	
0078	MED	COLC?	JUG		1	1	24		Twisted spiral jug handle, hard sandy fab, sp ld gl, oxid ext margin, poss HFW?	L3th-M16th C	13th-14th C
0085	PMED	LPME	BODY		1	1	5	S	Unglazed redware	18th-20th C	
0085	PMED	WEST	BODY		1	1	5		Cobalt blue dec	17th-18th C	
0085	PMED	SWSW	BODY		1	1	3			1720-80	18th C
0085	PMED	GRE	PANCH		1	1	117		Big collared rim, int/ext gl	16th-18th C	
0085	PMED	MART2	BODY		1	1	6		Type II-III 16th-17th C	16th-17th C	
0087	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	1	5	S		L12th-14th C	
0087	MED	MCW	BODY		1	1	5	A		L12th-14th C	
0087	MED	UPG	BODY	APD	1	1	8		Applied scale dec, jug frag	13th-14th C	13th-14th C?
0087	MED	UPG	BODY		5	1	23	A	Jug frags, red and white slipped scale dec, dense fine grey fabric	13th-14th C	
0087	MED	HFW	BODY		4	0	12			M12th-M13th C	
0087	MED	HFW	BODY	INCD	1	1	3		Slashed dec from early rounded jug?	M12th-M13th C	
0087	MED	UPG	BODY		1	1	7		Sandy pt oxid fab w ext ld gl and some fe oxide, poss coarse HFW?	13th-14th C?	
0087	MED	UPG	BODY		1	1	2		Pt oxid, dense grey fab, small drizzle ld glaze	L12th-14th C	
0094	MED	HFW	BODY		3	2	15		2 joining, speckle glaze	M12th-M13th C	L12th-14th C
0094	MED	BMCW	BODY		3	1	19		Very hardfired	L12th-14th C	
0114	MED	BSFW	BODY		1	1	10			L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C

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Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	L	W	T	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date	Discard
0032	msf	LB	2	258	+					ms white		dark red	PMed	Yes
0032	wfg	FB?	1	21								base flake	18/19	Yes
0034	fs	LB	1	28	+					buff ms on break, msc		flake	PMed	Yes
0034	msfe	RTP	1	82									PMed	Yes
0034	fsfv	LB	1	257									PMed	Yes
0034	fsf	LB	1	200				51		buff ms			17/18	Yes
0034	msf	LB	1	32						msf		dark red	18/19	Yes
0034	msf	LB	1	209				59		msf		dark red	18/19	Yes
0034	fsffe	LB	1	354				59					18/19	Yes
0034	msffe	LB	1	357				65		cream msc al over		dark red	18/19	Yes
0034	wfs	LB	1	758				63					18/19	Yes
0034	fsffe	LB	2	43	+								PMed	Yes
0038	fsffe	RTP	10	1311					2 x R(2)	thin on most		peg holes of one do not go right through the tile	PMed	Yes
0038	msf	LB	1	177	+			59					17/18	Yes
0038	msf	RTP	1	72									PMed	Yes
0038	fs	RTP	3	406	+								PMed	Yes
0038	fsm	RTP	1	268					1 x R				PMed	Yes
0039	fsfv	LB	1	184	+			56		thin white			17/18	Yes
0039	est	RTM	1	26					1 x R				13-15	No
0039	fs	FFT	1	429	+			40+		ms white all over	DG	worn, glaze on edge & base	14-15	No
0039	wfs	FB	1	603			120	40		patchy white		red grog in base, slightly worn	18/19	Yes
0039	fsffe	RTP	14	1151					3 x R	thin			PMed	Yes
0039	fsf	RTP	4	372					1 x R				PMed	Yes
0039	msffe	LB	1	790	+			66		patchy white		dark red	19?	Yes
0039	msffe	LB	1	334	+			66				dark red	19?	Yes

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	L	W	T	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date	Discard
0039	msffe	LB	11	105	++							dark red, prob 1 brick	19?	Yes
0041	msf	LB	1	91	++			50					15-16	No
0041	fsf	RID	1	278				18					PMed	Yes
0041	ms	RTP	1	137									PMed	Yes
0041	fsfe	RTP	3	310									PMed	Yes
0041	fsffe	RTP	6	918					3 x R	1 ms buff			PMed	Yes
0041	fscq	RTP	2	105					2 x S				PMed	No
0041	msffe	LB	1	586	+			59		thick white msc			18/19	Yes
0041	msffe	LB	1	1012	+			59				dark red	18/19	Yes
0041	msf	LB	1	99	++			49		msc		burnt	15-16	No
0041	fsgv	LB	1	134				59					17/18	Yes
0041	fsfc	LB	1	363				57		thin white			17/18	Yes
0041	fsffe	LB	1	316						ms on breaks			PMed	Yes
0041	est	EB	1	224				58				sanded	13-15	No
0048	fs	PAN	1	96						ms buff all over			PMed	Yes
0048	wfs	LB	1	134				65					19	Yes
0048	fsg	LB	1	95						ms buff		flake	19	Yes
0048	fsg	LB	1	130				60		ms buff all over			19	Yes
0048	fsffe	LB	1	230				51		ms buff all over			16-18	Yes
0048	msffe	LB	1	91	+					ms buff all over			PMed	Yes
0048	fs	RTM?	1	106						thin		buff surfaces	med/lmed	Yes
0048	fsfe	RTP	2	407						patchy white			PMed	Yes
0048	fsfe	RTP	1	63	+								PMed	Yes
0048	fsf	RTP	1	147						msca			PMed	Yes
0048	msffe	LB	1	297	+			62		ms buff all over		purple	19?	Yes

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	L	W	T	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date	Discard
0057	est	EB	2	274				65		ms buff all over		red, strawed	13-15	Yes
0057	fsffe	RTP	4	343					1 x R(2)				PMed	Yes
0057	fsf	RTP	1	48						ms buff all over			PMed	Yes
0057	msffe	RTP	1	270						ms buff all over			PMed	Yes
0060	msfe	RTP	1	23	+								PMed	Yes
0067	ms	RTM	6	149							1 X SG	reduced cores	med	No
0067	comp	T	1	14								chip	19/20	No
0067	est(cs)	RTM	15	658									med	No
0067	fs	RTM	4	133							2 X SG	reduced cores	med	No
0067	fsffe	RTP	3	45									PMed	No
0067	msf	LB	3	238	+			53					16-18	No
0067	wfe	FB	1	34				37+				v worn	18/19	No
0067	wfs	QFT?	1	33								dense, pinkish, KT edge	18/19	No
0067	est(cs)	RTM	3	282							G		med	No
0068	fsfe	LB?	1	156				31+		fs on sides & base		worn, reduced surfaces	lmed?	No
0068	fsffe	RTP	1	66									PMed	No
0068	fs	RTP	2	79									PMed	No
0068	ms	RTM	1	48								reduced core	med	No
0068	est(cs)	RTM	5	370					2 x R				med	No
0068	fs	RTM	2	85							SO	reduced core	med	No
0070	msf	LB	1	120	+			47				purple	15-16	Yes
0070	msf	LB	1	34								heavily vit	15-16	No
0070	fs	RTP	3	315									lmed/PMed	Yes
0070	fsf	LB	1	368				48				burnt/reduced base	15-16	No
0070	fsf	LB	1	220	+			47				reduced surfaces	15-16	Yes

[illegible]

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Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	L	W	T	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date	Discard
0089	ms	RTP	1	106									PMed	Yes
0089	fs	RTP	1	34	+								PMed	Yes
0089	fsffe	LB	1	1243			102+	47				stretcher chipped/rubbed	PMed	Yes
0092	msg	RTM	1	173					1 x R			poss est clay, red	med	No
0094	est	RTM	2	115						thin			med	No
0094	est(cs)	RTM	5	272						msc white			med	No
0094	fs	RTM	3	68	+					thin			med	No
0094	fs	RTM	1	74							O		med	No
0113	ms	RTM	1	101						Mortar on break		Reduced core	med	No
0113	ms	RTP	2	81								1 w circular peghole diam 14mm	PMed	No
0115	msf	LB	1	72				52					PMed	Yes
0133	msf	RTP	2	180	+							Complete circular peghole c15mm diam	PMed	No
0133	msfe	RTP	1	99								Comp peghole 11mm square, sparse surface calc, fully oxidised	PMed	No
0133	fsf	RTP	1	115									PMed	Yes
0133	fsf	RTP	1	29									PMed	Yes
0133	Ms	RTP	1	31	+							Mortar on underside	PMed	Yes
0133	msf	RTP	1	7	+							Small chip	PMed	No





## Appendix 9. Mortar catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0009	msc		1	2	cream				
0031	mscf	P	1	171	cream	roughly smoothed with decoration & paint	stone?	+	dec in form of impressed dots making a triangular design
0034	msf	R	2	141	grey	smoothed flat, whitewashed		+	modern render? Abundant angular flint
0038	fsc		6	247	cream	?	timber?	++	crumbly
0039	mscf		1	55	cream	1 flat, 1 concave	flint?	+	20mm thick
0048	mscf	P	7	1078	white	flattish, whitewashed (mostly lost)	timbers? c.50mm wide	+	35mm thick. Impressions could be bricks but brushmarks suggest the rear impressions are vertical
0048	mscf	P	2	153	white	flat, whitewashed	flint?		up to 17mm thick
0048	msf		1	136	cream				amorphous lump with frag of fs CBM attached
0048	msf		8	45	yellow/buff				no surfaces, prob lime mortar which hasn't gone off properly
0070	msc		1	236	cream				large lump



## Appendix 10. Fired clay catalogue

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Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0004	fsc	OD?	16	95	orange-grey	smoothed, flattish	1 poss wattle? Straw		
0066	fsc	OD?	4	75	orange-grey	smoothed, flattish	straw	+	
0068	fsc	OD?	1	117	orange		straw	+	75 x 55 x 30 no surfaces
0075	fsc	OD?	25	477	orange-buff	smoothed, undulating	straw		
0075	fsc	HL?	5	74	orange-grey	flat, reduced			
0078	fsc	OD?	1	20	orange		straw	+	no surfaces
0094	fsc	HL?	1	17	orange-grey	flat, reduced			



## Appendix 11. Small finds catalogue

S F No	Context No	Period	Object	Material	No of frags	Weight (g)	Description	Sent for x-ray
1001	0034	Med/l med	?Chape/lace tag	Copper alloy	1	2	Piece of copper alloy rolled into a cone with overlapping edges. Both ends open. No evidence for attachment holes. Undecorated.	Yes
1002	0034		Nail/tack	Copper alloy	1	1	Cast nail with falt, discoidal head; shaft square in section, most of shaft and tip missing.	
1003	0072	Med/pmed	Knife	Iron	1	34	Whittle-tang knife with horizontal back; blade is wedge shaped. Tang is square in section. Large portion of the tip is missing. The whole object is heavily corroded and encrusted.	Yes
1004	0072	Pmed	Drinking vessel/goblet	Glass	1	12	Base of knop-stemmed goblet, with very bottom of cylindrical stem. Pale green glass. . Low flaring base with simple compressed knop.	
1005	0077	Pmed	Mount	Copper alloy	1	4	Complete, post medieval hooked sword belt mount of 16th - 17th century date. The mount is sub-triangular in shape, tapering to form a backwards facing hook. Two rivet holes sit side by side on the mount; one still has the remnants of an ?iron rivet in it. Cf. Margeson (1993) p 39, fig. 22, no. 258.	Yes
1006	0003	Pmed	Coin	Copper alloy	1	0.7	Complete rose farthing of Charles I, Type 1, dating to 1636-44. Obverse: double arch crown with sceptres behind that extend into the legend. Legend reads: CAROLVS D:G MAG BRI.Initial mark is a star. Reverse: Double arch crown and double rose; legend reads FRA ET.HIB REX. Privy mark of a star at end of legend.	
1007	0003	Med/pmed	Token	Lead	1	8	Cast lead token, circular in plan; rectangular in section. Obverse: cross ?saltire with a single pellet in each quarter. Reverse: undecorated. Cf. Egan, (2005) 'London in age of transition', p170, fig. 165, no. 936	
1008	0004	Pmed	Fitting	Iron	1	34	Strip of iron, corroded with flattened, rounded terminal. Iron rivet/nail through centre of this terminal. The strip is rectangular in section and damaged. Possibly structural; or a gate latch.	Yes
1009	0072		Object	Iron	1	50	Corroded iron stem, round in section, with a bit/square plate set at a 90 degree angle to the stem. The opposite terminal is broken but sees the stem curving at a 90 degree angle opposite to the bit.	Yes
1010	0077	Pmed	Key ?	Iron	1	16	Broken stem of iron, circular in section and corroded. Possibly hollow stem. Extending from the stem is a solid, rectangular shaped bit. Possibly a key.	Yes
1011	0092		Object	Iron	1	45	Heavily corroded and encrusted object, difficult to identify. The object is a stem/shaft, rectangular in section. Appears to curve down at one end, and tapers - possibly a large nail?	Yes
1012	0048		Object	Iron	2	26	Two pieces of iron, possibly the same object. Both are flat, rectangular in section.	Yes



## Appendix 12. Animal bone catalogue

[illegible]



Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Ch	C	Hw	Skin	Flet	Comments
0066	17	119	Cattle	1	1			t						lower third molar, worn
0066			Sheep/ goat	6	3	3		v, ul, pel	4	1				unfused femur, tibiae, sag.chopped vertebrae, pelvis
0066			Mammal	10										
0068	6	57	Cattle	2		2		ul, ll	2					radius, proximal metatarsal
0068			Sheep/goat	2		1	1	ul	1	1				juv and neonatal tibiae
0068			Bird - Fowl	1	1					1				tibiotarsus, proximal end
0068			Mammal	1										
0070	14	223	Cattle	4	4			f		2		2		4 x proximal phalanges, 2 with knife cuts
0070			Sheep/ goat	1		1		t						lower molar
0070			Mammal	9										
0071	4	45	Cattle	1		1		ll	1					proximal metatarsal
0071			Pig/boar	1		1		mand	1					lower jaw fragment
0071			Mammal	2										
0072	135	1149	Cattle	19	15	4		mand, t, ul, f, pel, ll	9	6		1		juv mand and MT, adult pph x 3, dph, tal, fe, pel, ch rib, small individ and lge robust
0072			Sheep/ goat	14	11	2	1	ul, scaps, v, ll	11	3				gnawed fe, tibs, vert, scaps,calc, sag ch vert x3, neonatal femur
0072			Bird - Goose	1		1		ll						femur
0072			Bird - Fowl	1	1			ul						radius
0072			Fish - Salmon	1	1			v						
0072			Mammal	99										inc copper stained, butchered bone, many rib frags
0075	28	96	Sheep/ goat	5	4	1		sk, ul	3	2				juv femur, adult tibiae, ch and cut skull,
0075			Pig/boar	3		3		mand, f						metapodial, proximal phalange, mandible

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Ch	C	Hw	Skin	Flet	Comments
0075			Mammal	20										
0077	1	4	Mammal	1										
0085	1	3	Mammal	1										
0087	7	168	Cattle	1	1			ul	1					humerus
0087			Sheep/ goat	3		3		ul, ll	2	1				unfused radius, calcaneus and proximal metacarpal
0087			Mammal	3										
0089	2	34	Sheep/ goat	2	2			ll	1	1		1		two metatarsals, cut, 1 chopped at distal end
0092	2	3	Mammal	2										
0094	106	581	Cattle	8	4	4		mand, t, sk/hc, ll	2	1	1			
0094			Sheep/ goat	5				ll, ul, pel	3	1		1		
0094			SM - Rabbit	2	2			sk, scap						upper jaw, scap
0094			Bird - Goose	2	2			ul		1			1	carpometacarpus and phalanx
0094			Fish	12				r, scap, misc						?Pike
0094			Mammal	77										inc many ch/c rib frags

**Key:**

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Ad = Adult, Juv = juvenile, Neo = neonatal (less than one month)

Element range/comments – v = vertebrae, ul = upper limb, ll = lower limb, f = foot bone, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula, t = tooth, mand = mandible, sk = skull, fragments = no diagnostic zones

Gnaw = gnawing/surface damage – c = canid = dog/wolf

Ch = chopped

C = cut

HW = Hornworking

Skin = Skinning evidence

Flet = Fletching evidence



## Appendix 13. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	0047	0028	0067	0068	0094
Feature No.	0046	0058	0066	0066	0095
Feature type	Pit/PH	Ref.pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>					
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x	x	xx	xcf	
(awn frags.)				x	
(floret base)				x	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xxxx	x	x	xx	x
(?gristed grains)	x				
(germinated grains)	xxx		x		
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> type (rachis nodes)			x	x	
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)			xcf	x	
(rachis node)				x	
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x		xcf	x	
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	x		x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx	x	xx	xx	x
(detached sprouts)	xxx		x	xx	
(silica skeletons)				xxx	
(basal rachis node)				x	
Large Fabaceae indet.			xfg		x
<b>Dry land herbs</b>					
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x	x		x	
<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	x		x	x	
Asteraceae indet.			x		
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.			xcf		
Brassicaceae indet.			x	xcf	
<i>Bromus</i> sp.			x		
<i>Carduus</i> sp.			xcf		
<i>Centaurea</i> sp.				x	
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.			x	x	
Chenopodiaceae indet.	x	xm	x		
<i>Conium maculatum</i> L.		xcfm			
Fabaceae indet.	x		x	x	
<i>Galium aparine</i> L.		x	x		
<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> L.	x				
<i>Lamium</i> sp.		xm			
<i>Lapsana communis</i> L.			x	x	
<i>Lithospermum arvense</i> L.		xm	x	x	
<i>L. officinale</i> L.				x	
<i>Medicago/Trifolium/Lotus</i> sp.			x	x	
<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.				x	

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	0047	0028	0067	0068	0094
Feature No.	0046	0058	0066	0066	0095
Feature type	Pit/PH	Ref.pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>					
<i>Papaver argemone</i> L.		xm			
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>				x	
Small Poaceae indet.		x	x	x	
Large Poaceae indet.	xx	x	x	xx	
<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> L.	x				
Polygonaceae indet.	x	xcfm			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua)	x				
<i>Reseda</i> sp.			x		
<i>Rumex</i> sp.			x		
<i>R. acetosella</i> L.				x	
<i>Silene</i> sp.			xcf	x	
<i>Spergula arvensis</i> L.			x	x	
<i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> L. Schultz-Bip				x	
<i>Urtica urens</i> L.		xm			
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> L.		x			
<b>Wetland plants</b>					
<i>Carex</i> sp.	xcf		x	x	
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl			x		
<i>Eleocharis</i> sp.	x				
<i>Ranunculus flammula</i> L.			x		
<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>0047</b>	<b>0028</b>	<b>0067</b>	<b>0068</b>	<b>0094</b>
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>					
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x	x		x	
<i>Malus/Pyrus</i> sp.		xm			
<i>Prunus</i> sp. (fruit stone frags.)		xm			
<i>P. avium</i> L.		xcfm			
<i>P. spinosa</i> L.		xm			
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> L.		xm			
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>					
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	xx	x	x	xx	x
Charcoal >10mm	x	x	x	x	
Charred root/stem	xx	x	xxx	xxxx	x
Mineral replaced root/stem		x			
<i>Calluna vulgaris</i> L. (capsules)			x	x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x	x	xx	xxx	
(florets)			x	xx	

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	0047	0028	0067	0068	0094
Feature No.	0046	0058	0066	0066	0095
Feature type	Pit/PH	Ref.pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
<b>Cereals and other potential crop plants</b>					
<i>Pteridium aquilinum</i> (L.)Kuhn (pinnule frag.)				xcf	
Indet. culm nodes	x	xm	x		
Indet. inflorescence frags.	x	x	x		
Indet. seeds	x	x xm	x	x	x
Indet. tuber frag.	x				
<b>Other remains</b>					
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	xxx		xx
Black tarry material		xx			
Bone	x	x	x		
Buff/grey mineral concretions		x			
Ferrous globules			x		xx
Fish bone	x	x	xx	x	x
Mineral replaced arthropod remains		xx		x	
Mineralised faecal material		x	xcf		
Siliceous globules	x	x	x	xx	
Small coal frags.	xx	xx	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x	x		x	x
Vitreous material	x				
<b>Molluscs</b>					
<b>Woodland/shade loving species</b>					
<i>Aegopinella</i> sp.		xcf			
<i>Clausilia</i> sp.					xcffg
<i>Discus rotundatus</i>	x	x			x
<i>Oxychilus</i> sp.		x			
<b>Open country species</b>					
<i>Helicella itala</i>			x		
<i>Pupilla muscorum</i>	x		x		xx
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	x		x		
<i>V. costata</i>	x		x	x	x
<i>Vertigo</i> sp.			xbfg	xbfg	
<i>V. pygmaea</i>			xb		
<b>Catholic species</b>					
<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	x	x			
<b>Marsh/freshwater species</b>					
<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>			x		
<i>Bathyomphalus contortus</i>				x	
<i>Succinea</i> sp.					x
<i>Vertigo substriata</i>				xcf	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>40</b>

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5
Context No.	0047	0028	0067	0068	0094
Feature No.	0046	0058	0066	0066	0095
Feature type	Pit/PH	Ref.pit	Pit	Pit	Pit
Cereals and other potential crop plants					
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.6	<0.1
% flot sorted	50%	50%	25%	12.50%	100%

### Key to table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens    xxxx = 100+ specimens

cf = compare    fg = fragment    m = mineral replaced    b = burnt

Ref. = refuse





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