



63-66 Cannon Street Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Client:
James Ackroyd-Cooper

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BSE 465
Archaeological Excavation Report
SACIC Report No. 2015/053
Author: Michael Green
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Summary











A small archaeological strip map and sample was carried out prior to the construction of two houses on land between 63 and 66 Cannon Street, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

The site had previously been evaluated by Suffolk Archaeology CIC with two evaluation trenches finding well preserved medieval and post-medieval ditches, pits and postholes. The strip, map and sample area was located between Trench 1 and Trench 2 where the densest archaeology was identified.













A small number of well-preserved features were found including two medieval postholes, two medieval or post-medieval ditches along with three post-medieval square cut trenches and gullies and a tree throw containing Neolithic struck flint.

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	0007
Ordinance Datum	18.45m OD 

1. Introduction

An archaeological strip, map and sample was carried out prior to the construction of two houses on land between 63 and 66 Cannon Street, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Brief issued by Dr Abby Antrobus (April, 2015) of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT) and to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Rob Brooks (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application DC/13/0002/FUL.

The site had previously been evaluated by Suffolk Archaeology CIC with two evaluation trenches. The strip map and sample area was located from the southern end of Trench 1 extending to include an area round Trench 2 where the densest archaeology was identified (Fig. 1).

A small number of well-preserved features were found including two medieval postholes, two medieval or post-medieval ditches along with three post-medieval square cut trenches and gullies and a tree throw containing Neolithic struck flint. Many of the linear features seen in this strip, map and sample area were the continuation of the ditches seen in the evaluation. The context numbers for these features have been kept the same as in the evaluation.

The work was funded by James Ackroyd-Cooper and carried out from the 13th to the 24th of July, 2015. The site was located in an area that had recently been cleared of four garages and concrete hard standing.

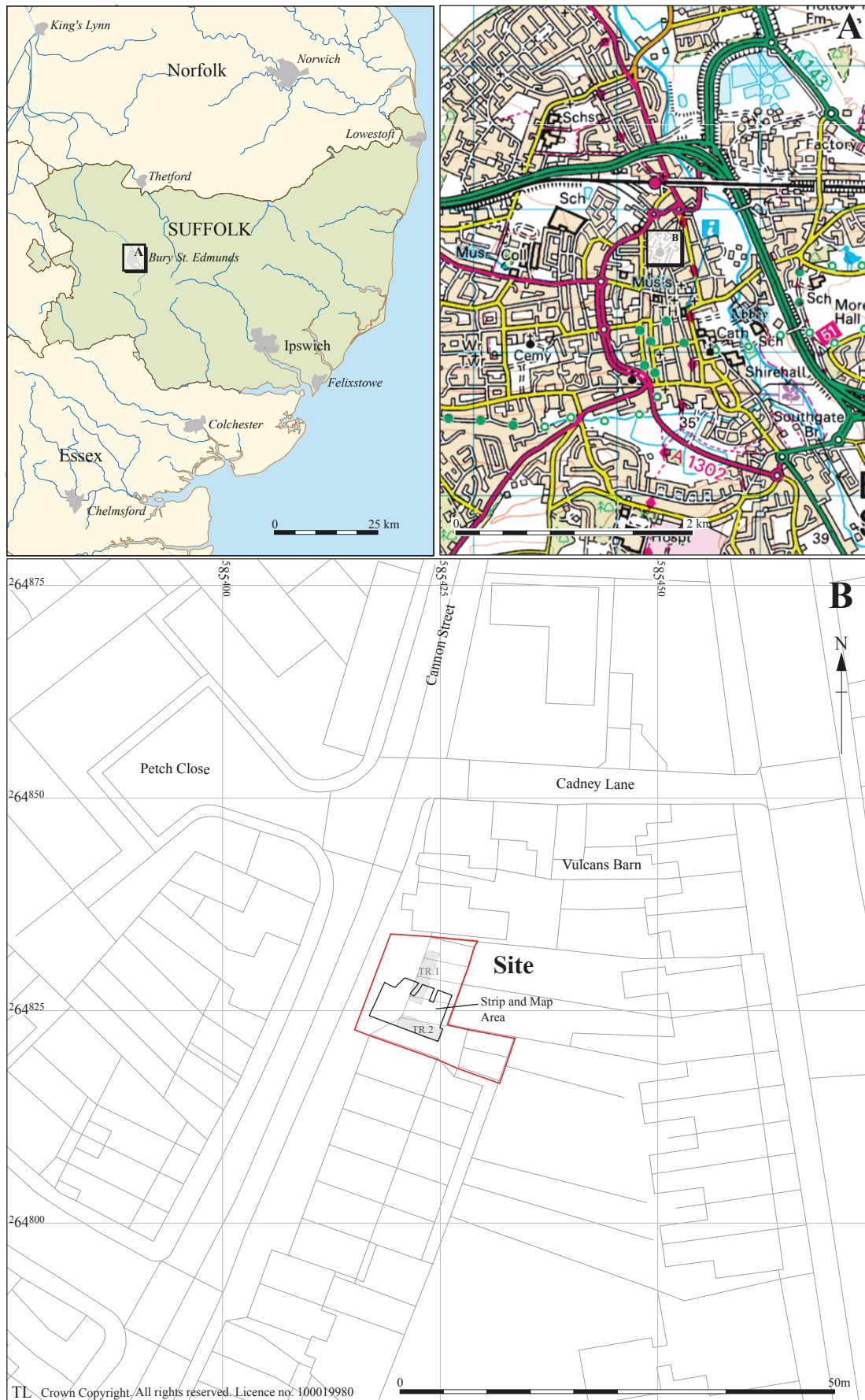


Figure 1. Location map

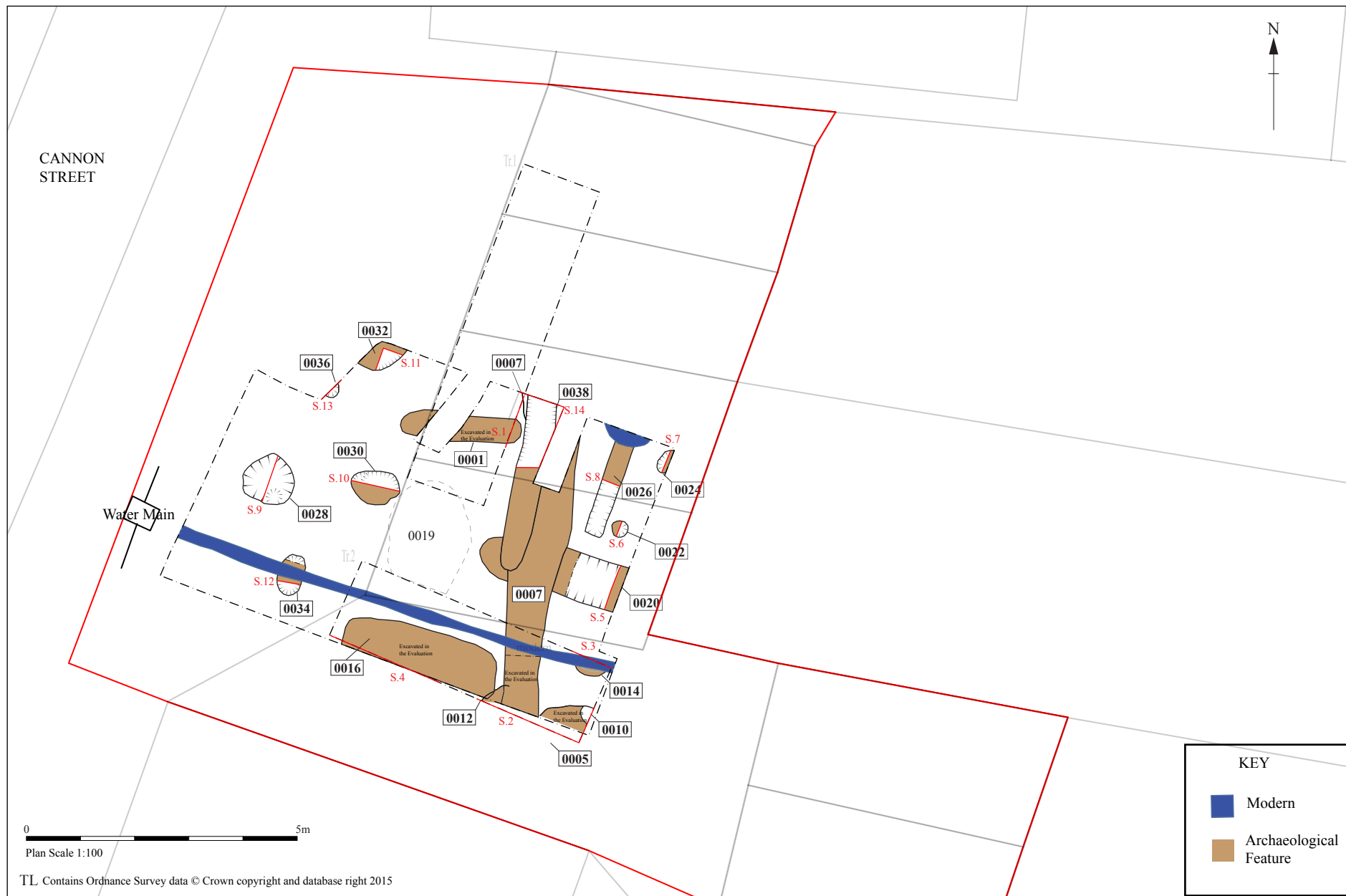


Figure 2. Site Plan

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location

The site was located on land between 63 and 66 Cannon Street, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk at grid reference TL 85450 64825. It covered c.60m² located around Trench 2 extending to the southern end of Trench 1.

2.2 Geology and topography

The geology of the area is recorded as deposits of Croxton Sand and Gravel Member, overlying bedrock formations of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk and Culver Chalk (BGS, 2015). On site the geology presented itself as mottled mid yellow and orange sand, with frequent root and worm disturbance throughout.

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

2.3 Archaeological and historical background

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

3. Methodology

The strip map and sample area was excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket. The work was constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist and the area was regularly metal detected during the machining. The upper layers, consisting of demolition rubble (associated with the removed garages and hardstanding) and topsoil (0042) was removed, followed in places by layer 0019 to expose the natural geology. The strip map and sample area measured 5.5m at the eastern edge, 4.2m at the western edge, 6.65m at the southern edge and 5.75m at the northern edge.

The full extent of the planned strip map and sample site could not be excavated due to a water main located at the western edge of the site (reducing the area by c.2.5m in length) and limitations on space at the north east corner reducing the area by 1.3m in width. Three foundation markers were also avoided by leaving small baulks seen on the northern edge.

When the machine excavation was finished the area was cleaned to define the features seen. Up to ten potential features were excavated in addition to the features seen in the evaluation. These were drawn in section at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20 and the site was planned at 1:50 scale and recorded on *pro-forma* context sheets. Colour digital photographs were taken of the features and the site in general. The position of the site was plotted by hand from known OS points and levels were obtained using a dumpy level and tied into a datum located on Cannon Street. An environmental sample was taken from one feature.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BSE 465 (Appendix 2). An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-202628 – Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/> greylit). The archive is currently with Suffolk Archaeology CIC (Needham Market), but will be archived at the store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code BSE 465 when all related archaeological works are completed.

4. Results

A total of ten features was recorded, along with a layer of medieval or post-medieval buried soil (0019), overlaid by varying deposits of disturbed topsoil and modern demolition rubble (0042).



Plate 1. Site fully excavated (1x2m and 1x1m scale, facing south-west)

4.1 Prehistoric features

Tree throw 0028

The feature was an irregular circle in plan with irregular profiled sides and base. It measured 0.9m in diameter and had a depth of 0.4m. It contained one fill 0029 which was a mixed light brown yellow firm sand with occasional small flint inclusion. The fill contained struck flint dated to the Early Neolithic period.



Plate 2. Tree throw 0028 (0.5m scale, facing west)

4.2 Medieval features

Ditch 0020

The ditch was linear in plan, aligned east to west with a shallow bowl profile. It had concave sides and a concave base and measured 2.65m in length, 0.8m in width and had a depth of 0.18m. It was cut by ditch 0007 and trench/construction cut 0038 and contained one fill.

Fill 0021 was a mottled mid brown and mid orange soft sandy silt with occasional grit and small flint inclusions. It had a clear horizon clarity and was the single fill of the ditch. The fill contained one piece of pottery dating to the 12th to 14th century.



Plate 3. Ditch 0020 (0.5m scale, facing east)

Posthole 0030

The posthole was oval in plan elongated east to west with a U shape profile, concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.8m in length, 0.6m in width and had a depth of 0.43m. It contained one fill 0031 which was a mid-brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions and daub flecks. The fill had a clear clarity and contained one piece of pottery dating to the medieval period.



Plate 4. Posthole 0030 (0.5m scale, facing south)

Posthole 0032

The posthole was unclear in plan located running under the north western bulk. Possibly circular in plan with a U shape profile, concave sides and a flat base. It was visible for 0.5m in length, 0.5m in width and had a depth of 0.43m. It contained one fill 0033 which was a mid-brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions and daub flecks. The fill contained one piece of pottery dating to the 12th to 14th century.



Plate 5. Posthole 0032 (0.5m scale, facing west)

4.3 Post-medieval features

Trench 0001

This feature was seen in Trench 1 and was recorded as terminating at both ends within the excavation area; it was aligned roughly east to west. It measured 2.25m in length, 0.8m in width, had a depth of 1.25m and was cut into layer 0019. The cut had near vertical sides, which curved rapidly to the flat base and contained two fills. Basal fill 0002 was mid to dark greyish-brown silty-sand with flint inclusions and finds consisting of 16th-18th century pottery (four sherds – 44g), four pieces of flint (later prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval wall construction material), snail shells and iron nails. The environmental remains included cereal grains, charcoal, animal bone fragments, snails and uncharred seeds. Overlying this, top fill 0003 was mid yellow, loose sand with no inclusions or finds. This latter deposit was thought to be a layer of redeposited natural sand used to infill the feature. No set interpretations of the feature were made on site as the cut had an unusual form for a ditch and was peculiarly deep for a foundation trench.

It also contained no evidence to suggest a robbed-out structural feature, such as the remains of mortar or brick.

Ditch 0007

A north to south aligned ditch was recorded in the eastern half of Trench 2 seen continuing off site to the north and south in the strip map and sample area. The profile had c.85° straight to concave sides with a curving break of slope to the slightly concave base and the cut measured 0.74m wide x 0.66m deep. Its basal fill, 0008 was a mid to dark grey firm sand-silt mix, with chalk flecks and small flints. Finds from this material included ten sherds (14g) of pottery with a 16th-18th century date, as well as fourteen pieces of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM), one flint, animal bone, a clay pipe, nails, and a snail shell. Environmental remains of charred cereal grains, charcoal and rootlets were recorded. The top fill, 0009 was a mix of yellow and orange sand, mottled with mid grey silty-sand, with occasional flints. The ditch cut pits 0005 and 0012 and was cut by trench 0038. This feature may represent a garden/plot boundary.

Posthole 0024

The posthole was an irregular circle in plan, bowl shaped in profile with concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.2m in length, 0.4m in width and had a depth of 0.18m and contained one fill.

Fill 0025 was a mid-brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. It was the only fill of the posthole with a clear clarity and contained one piece of CBM dating to the late medieval or early post-medieval period.

Posthole 0034

The posthole was oval in plan elongated north to south. It was a shallow bowl in profile with concave sides and base. It measured 0.75m in length, 0.48m in width and had a depth of 0.09m and was cut by a modern water pipe. It contained one fill 0035 which was a mid-brown soft silt with occasional grit and small flint inclusion and moderate chalk flecks. The fill contained one piece of tile dated to the 13th to 15th century.

Posthole 0036

The posthole was semi-circular in plan with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base. The full extent was not seen as the feature ran under the western bulk. It

was visible for 0.7m in length, 0.3m in width and had a depth of 0.36m. It contained one fill 0037 which was a mid-brown soft silt with occasional grit and small flint inclusion and moderate chalk flecks. The fill was devoid of dating evidence.

Trench 0038

The feature was linear in plan aligned north to south with a square cut profile, straight near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 3.2m in length, 0.55m in width and had a depth of 0.6m and was seen in plan cutting ditch 0007 and ditch 0020. It contained three fills, fill 0039 was a dark brown moderately compact sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks, small flint and chalk inclusions and was the basal fill of three with a depth of 0.24m and contained no finds. Fill 0040 was a light yellow soft sand with no visible inclusions. It was the middle fill of three with a clear clarity. It measured 0.14m in depth and contained CBM dating to the post-medieval period. Fill 0041 was a dark brown moderately compact silt with occasional small flint and CBM fleck. It was the top fill of three, measured 0.4m in depth and contained CBM, pottery and animal bone dating to the late medieval to early post-medieval period.



Plate 6. Trench 0038 and terminal end of trench 0001 (1m scale, north-east)

4.4 Undated features

Layer 0019

A layer of firm mid brownish-grey sand and silt, with inclusions of flints and very occasional charcoal was recorded as layer 0019 in the central area of the site, although it did not survive in any baulk sections. In places the layer's lower horizon was slightly mixed with the natural geology as a result of bioturbation and it was cut by features 0001 and 0016 in the evaluation but no features were seen cutting this layer in the excavation and no features were seen below the layer. No finds were recovered from the layer and it was extensively metal detected. In general the deposit was 0.1m deep and it was interpreted as buried topsoil.

Posthole 0022

The posthole was circular in plan with a shallow bowl shape profile with concave sides and base. It measured 0.3m in diameter and had a depth of 0.09m and contained one fill 0023 which was a mid-brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. It was the only fill of the posthole with a clear clarity and contained no dating evidence.

Gully 0026

The gully was linear in plan terminating within the excavation area. Aligned north to south with a square cut profile, straight sides and a flat base. It measured 2m in length, 0.4m in width and had a depth of 0.14m and contained one fill. It was cut by a modern pit at the northern edge. Fill 0027 was a dark brown soft silt with occasional charcoal and coal flecks. It was the only fill seen of the gully and had a very clear clarity. The fill contained animal bone and struck flint but the struck flint is most likely residual and the feature is most likely post-medieval due to the clarity of the fill and feature shape and size.



Plate 7. Gully 0026 (0.3m scale, facing north)

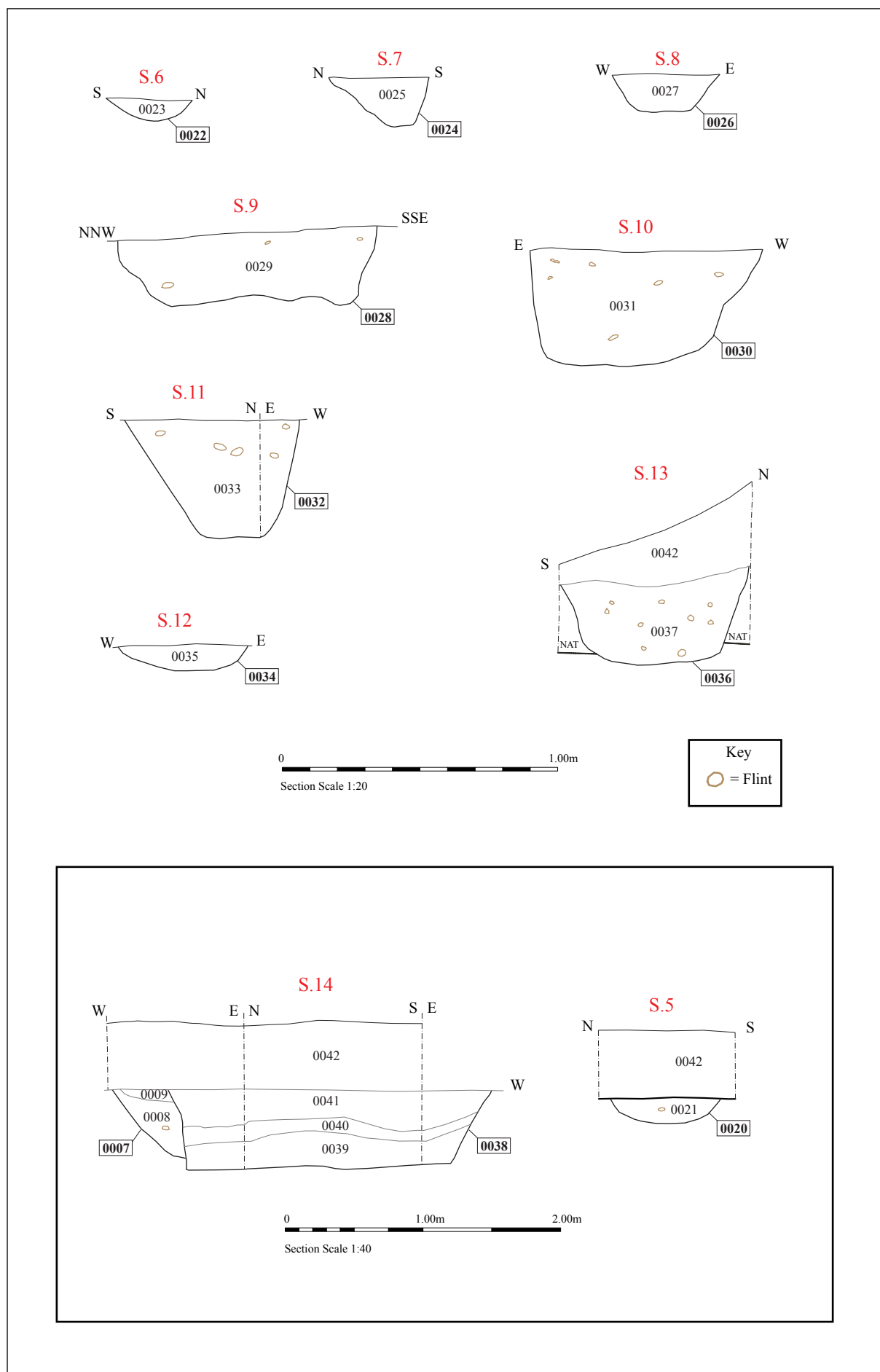


Figure 3. Sections

5. Finds

Richenda Goffin with Michael Green (flint)

5.1 Introduction

Finds dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods were recovered from additional work at Canon Street. Table 1 shows the types and quantities of finds recovered.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Flint		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0009	2	12	1	8	1	1				Lmed/pmed
0021	1	3								16th-18th C
0025			1	5						L12th-14th C
0027					2	4	5	11		Lmed/pmed
0029					31	97				Undated
0031	1	4					1	2	2 fired clay @ 15g, 1 iron nail @ 6g	Prehistoric
0033	1	12								Medieval
0035			1	131						13th-14th C
0040			2	25						13th-15th C
0041	2	9	2	66	1	2	12	45		Late med/pmed
Total	7	40	7	235	35	104	18	58		Med/late med

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 The Pottery

Introduction and recording method

A total of seven fragments of medieval pottery weighing 40g was recovered from five contexts. The ceramics have been fully quantified and the additional data has been added to the overall pottery site database.

As before, the ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery

in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted onto the database (Appendix 3).

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

The assemblage

This small group is made up mainly of fragments of several different types of Bury medieval wares, ranging from standard Bury medieval coarsewares to Bury coarse sandy ware and Bury Sandy fineware, which all have the same date range of the late 12th-14th centuries. In addition, a few sherds of non-specific medieval coarseware were also present, including a sherd from a cooking pot or jar with a developed rim in posthole fill 0033 dating to the 13th-14th century.

The exception to this pottery is a single fragment of handmade early medieval ware with sparse shell which was found in fill 0031 of posthole 0030, with two fragments of heavily chalk-tempered fired clay.

5.3 CBM and fired clay

Introduction

Seven fragments of ceramic building material and fired clay weighing 235g in total were collected from five contexts. The assemblage was fully catalogued and the data has been inputted into the database.

Medieval

Two fragments of fired clay made in the same fabric were present in fill 0031 of the posthole 0030. The clay is fine but with frequent medium chalk inclusions and occasionally shell. One of the fragments had a curved outer surface, but their function is unknown. It is possible that they are fragments of oven superstructure. Such fabric types are known to be used in these structures during the medieval period (Sue Anderson, pers. comm).

A fragment of medieval roofing tile made in an estuarine fabric dating to the 13th-15th century was recovered from fill 0035 of posthole 0034.

Late medieval/post-medieval

The remains of two fully oxidised roofing tiles were present in backfilling deposit 0041, with two fragments of medieval pottery and a medieval copper alloy casket key. Both tiles are made in fine silty fabrics with clay pellet inclusions which date to the late medieval to early post-medieval period. One of the tiles is particularly unevenly made with additional voids in the fabric may belong to the medieval period rather than later.

Other small fragments of late medieval/post-medieval roof tile were present in fill 0009 of ditch 0007, fill 0025 of posthole 0024, and backfill/levelling deposit 0040.

5.4 Struck flint

Mike Green

Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded in the table below. The material was classified by type with numbers of pieces and corticated and patinated pieces being recorded. The condition of the flint was commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

A total of sixty-seven struck flints was recovered during the excavation with the vast majority of it being recovered from fill 0029 in tree throw 0028.

Context No	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0009	Flake	None	0%	1	1
0027	Flake	None	0%	2	3
0029 (sample 4)	Flake (thinning)	Light	0%	1	22
0029 (sample 4)	Flake	Light	0%	5	3
0029 (sample 4)	Flake (small) and Chip	None	0%	12	3
0029 (sample 4)	Shatter	Light	5-10%	4	5
0029 (sample 4)	Blade (small)	None	25% (1 piece)	4	2
0029 (sample 4)	Flake (cortical)	None	50%	1	5
0029 (sample 4)	Flake (thermally fractured)	light	0%	6	7
0029	Flake (thinning)	Light		1	13
0029	Flake	None		3	6
0029	Flake (small) and Chip	None		8	5
0029	Blade (small)	None		5	3
0029	Blade	None		6	32
0029	Blade (with re-touch)	None		1	11
0029	Core fragment	None		1	18
0029	Flake (thermally fractured)	None		5	7
0041	Flake	None	2%	1	1
	Total			67	144g

Table 2. Flint summarised by type

Sixty-seven pieces of struck flint were recovered from fills 0009, 0027, 0029 and 0041. A mixture of light grey chert and blue black glassy flint was found. The flakes from fills 0009, 0027 and 0041 showed signs of edge damage but the struck flint from fill 0029 showed little edge damage and in general very little patination. Only five pieces from fill 0029 had cortex present and only one flake each from 0027 and 0041.

Discussion by feature

Ditch 0007 fill 0009

One flake recovered from fill 0009 was thin and a black glassy flint. It was small, measuring 30mm in length and showed signs of edge damage. This flint is from a ditch that also contained medieval and post-medieval finds and is most likely residual.

Gully 0026 fill 0027

The gully contained two flakes which were both small and thin measuring a maximum of 40mm in length. Both were a black glassy flint with pale grey patches. The flint is from a square cut ditch that contained animal bone and also showed signs of edge damage and is most likely residual.

Tree throw 0028 fill 0029

The struck flint from this tree throw was found by hand retrieval and within soil sample 4. The flint will be discussed as a total assemblage from both types of recovery. A total of sixty-three pieces of struck flint was found within fill 0029 (PL. 8). The assemblage was made up of blades, flakes, thinning flakes, small chips and thermally fractured flakes.

Seven blades were found (all measuring 60-70mm in length and 10.5-20.5mm in width) which all showed signs of reworking and retouch. All blades were produced from prepared multi-platform cores and the blades then all had attempts to remove the bulb. One blade showed extensive reworking at the distal end creating a possible scraper or chisel.

Nine smaller blades were found measuring 30-40mm in length and 5-10mm in width. Two large thinning flakes were also found measuring 50-70mm in length and 35-40mm in width.

A small amount of thermally fractured flint was found (11 pieces). This is unusual as all the pieces had signs of knapping before being thermally fractured and one flake also had a retouched edge.

One core fragment was found which had signs of platform preparation and was most likely removed (with a hard hammer) to rejuvenate the core. This removed core fragment also had a hinge fracture.

The rest of the assemblage was made up of small flakes and chips measuring from 5mm-30mm in length.

The flint used is a mixture of light grey chert and blue black glassy flint with light grey chert patches. All the blades and a large majority of the flakes are made from the blue black glassy flint and the large thinning flakes and small chips are mostly made from the light grey chert.

Signs of both hard and soft hammer use can be seen with the blades being removed solely by soft hammer techniques.



Plate 8. Flint assemblage from fill 0029 (1x0.3m scale)

Trench / construction cut 0038 fill 0041

This trench contained one flake which was thin and a black glassy flint. It was small measuring 30mm in length and showed signs of edge damage. This flint is from a trench that also contained post-medieval finds and is most likely residual.

Conclusion

Two groups of flint can be identified within this assemblage, residual flint, found in later medieval and post-medieval features and the *in-situ* flint found within tree throw 0028. The latter assemblage is very typical of the Late Mesolithic to Early Neolithic period with blade technologies being used struck from prepared blade cores. The thinning flakes and chips found also suggest that tool production was also being carried out in this area.

It is most likely that the flint was sourced from the tree throws in the area which expose the natural flint and that both primary reduction and tool production was carried out next to or within these tree throws. It is also worth noting that the thermally fractured flint suggests that flint knapping debitage was subjected to heat after the knapping event. This most likely occurred by either flint knapping around a fire or a fire being set around the knapping debris. There is no evidence that the flint was heat treated as the thermal spalls occurred after the flakes were removed from the core.

5.5 Iron nails

A single corroded iron nail was found in the fill 0031 of posthole 0030, accompanied by a sherd of medieval pottery and two fragments of fired clay.

5.6 Small finds

A complete small copper alloy casket key (SF 1003) was recovered from the backfilling 0041 (Pl. 9). Its size (length 44mm) and appearance suggests that it is likely to have been used for securing a casket. It is very similar to an illustrated example from Norwich which came from a deposit dating to the 13th to early 14th century (Margeson, 1963 and fig. 120, no. 1311).



Plate 9. Casket key (SF 1003) from fill 0041

5.7 Animal bone

Eighteen fragments of animal bone weighing 58g were collected from three contexts. Much of the assemblage is fragmentary and undiagnostic. The exception to this are several fragments of a deer jaw with several molars still *in situ*. These were recovered from backfilling and levelling deposit 0038 (fill 0041).

5.8 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Val Fryer

Introduction and method statement

Excavations at Cannon Street, recorded a tree throw hole 0028, the fill of which contained small pieces of Neolithic worked flint. A single sample of the fill 0029 was taken for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage.

The sample was bulk floated by SA and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and seeds were also recorded.

Results

Although it is thought most likely that tree throw 0028 is of Neolithic date, the composition of the recovered plant macrofossil assemblage indicates that later materials are also present within the fill, as cereal grains are abundant along with black porous residues and small pieces of coal. Preservation of the remains is generally extremely good, although it is noted that some nutshell fragments are abraded and/or coated with fine silt particles and grit, possibly indicating that these pre-date much of the material within the assemblage.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded, with barley being predominant. Most of the grains are large and robust, and occasional

asymmetrical lateral grains of six-row barley (*H. vulgare*) are also noted. Chaff is absent, although a single detached cereal embryo is recorded. A fragment of what appears to be a large pulse (Fabaceae) is the only other potential food plant remain recovered from the sample.

Weed seeds are generally scarce, although large grass (Poaceae) fruits occur moderately frequently. A single cornflower (*Centaurea cyanus*) seed and small legumes (Fabaceae) are also recorded along with a saw-sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) nutlet. As noted above, small pieces of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell are also present along with comminuted fragments of charcoal/charred wood, pieces of charred root/stem (including fragments of heather (Ericaceae) stem) and an indeterminate tuber.

Black porous and tarry residues are abundant, and as most are distinctly hard and brittle, it is thought most likely that all are byproducts of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also extremely common. Other remains occur less frequently but do include fragments of bone, globules of ferrous slag, fish bones, vitreous concretions and a small piece of corroded glass. Occasional shells of terrestrial molluscs (mostly notably from open country and catholic species) are also noted (not tabulated).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although the condition of the nutshell fragments would appear to indicate that occasional pieces may be of some antiquity, the remainder of the material is clearly not Neolithic, but instead is probably derived from domestic midden waste of medieval or post-medieval date. The predominance of barley may be indicative of a small batch of grain earmarked for brewing (as at High Baxter Street, Bury St. Edmunds, Fryer 2001), although it should be noted that barley was also the only cereal regularly used whole for human consumption during the medieval period (Murphy 1985). Whatever the intended use, it is clear that the grain is from a batch of cereal at an advanced stage of processing, which only required the final removal of contaminants of a similar size to the grains. How this material came to be burnt is unknown, although it could be linked to the fire of Bury which occurred in 1608. Other remains within the assemblage are probably derived from hearth waste and general refuse, much of which appears to have been burnt at quite high temperatures.

Although the assemblage does contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), the uncertainty over both the source of the remains and their date means that further analysis is not recommended. However, it is suggested that a summary of this assessment is included within any publication of data from the site.

5.9 Discussion of material evidence

The assemblage of Late Neolithic to early Mesolithic flint recovered from the tree bole, together with other residual flint of a similar date is a significant find, suggesting that flint preparation and tool production was being undertaken in the vicinity.

Small amounts of medieval pottery and ceramic building material were identified in some of the postholes, notably 0031, 0033, and 0035. The earliest sherd is a fragment dating to the 11th-12th century in the fill 0031 of posthole 0030. Sherds of a medieval date were also present in features which contained later fragments of roofing tile of late medieval to post-medieval date. No post-medieval pottery was recovered from this phase of work.

6. Overall discussion by phase

Prehistoric

The presence of a tree throw containing Early Neolithic struck flint is not unusual in the broader area as the site is located near to the River Lark where activity is known from this period. It is likely that the tree throw was used as a local source of flint from the disturbed ground where a small localised flint knapping took place into the open tree throw possibly creating tools that were taken away. This explains the amount of in-situ flint found within the feature as a single knapping event into the hollow created by the tree through would quickly be covered by deposits of material from the exposed root ball above the feature.

The environmental evidence initially thought to show charred prehistoric cereal within tree bowl 0028 was seen after analysis to be intrusive material dating to the medieval or post-medieval periods and most likely was from the top of the feature.

Mid to late medieval

Only one feature (0020) contained finds dating from the 12th to 14th century and the cut relationships seen on site also support this dating evidence. The feature is most likely a small shallow ditch terminus and shows that the site may have been utilised as arable or pasture land in the middle part of the medieval period.

Late medieval

Two main features fall into this period and they are the two large posthole 0030 and 0032. Due to the size (c.0.6m in diameter) and depth (0.43m) it is most likely that these posts were structural. They most likely represent a small agricultural building such as a barn as no associated CBM or masonry for a more substantial building was found dating to this period.

Late medieval to post-medieval

The majority of the features found on site related to this period with ditch 0007 (which was found in the evaluation) being the earliest due to the cut relationships seen. This

ditch was then cut by later deep trenches, one of which 0001 was found in the evaluation.

These trenches (0001 and 0038) are unusual features, as stated in the evaluation report 'the form is unusual and impractical for a quarry pit. It is also unlikely that a post-medieval foundation would have been dug to such a depth and there was relatively little CBM and no mortar within the back fill to suggest that such a structure had subsequently been robbed out'.

The excavation revealed a second feature (0038) which had a similar form and was running perpendicular to 0001 at the eastern end. This feature is very likely linked with 0001 but the function of these features is still not clear.

The other features that related to this period were mostly small postholes forming no discernible patterns or alignments. Due to the postholes being mostly shallow and small in size with no discernible alignment or patterns they are most likely fence posts creating small fenced enclosures for animals or property boundaries.

The use of this site as an agricultural area is backed up by the warren map (1776) which shows the development area as green fields with small plots possibly used for livestock and arable land (Fig. 4).

Modern

Two modern features truncated small areas of the site. A water pipe ran the width of the site (Fig. 2) and a rubbish pit with modern glass bottles and brick rubble was seen in the north-east corner of the site.



Figure 4. Approximate site location shown on warren map (1776)

7. Conclusions

The evaluation found well-preserved medieval and post-medieval remains that were seen continuing within the strip, map and sample area. The additional features seen in the strip, map and sample site help show that the area was most likely used as open fields up to the late medieval period with a possible barn seen. In the early post-medieval period the activity increased, showing signs of domestic activity and occupation with finds of building materials (CBM) and domestic refuse within associated features. The tree throw found containing Neolithic struck flint shows that this area was utilised in the prehistoric periods with potentially more substantial activity outside of the site boundary.

The preservation on site was good considering its location within a well-developed area of Bury St Edmunds. This is most likely because the modern developments in the area seem to have built up the ground level preserving the archaeology beneath.

8. Archive deposition

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

Paper and photographic archive: SA Needham market

Digital archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 465 63-66

Cannon St\Strip and Map\Report\Report Text

Digital photographic archive: R:\Current Recording Projects\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 465 63-66 Cannon St\Strip and Map\Photographs

Finds and environmental archive: SA Store to be transferred to Suffolk County Council Stores upon approval.

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Michael Green and directed by Michael Green.

Project management was undertaken by Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialists finds report was produced by Michael Green and Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Michael Green and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification



63-66 Cannon Street, Bury St Edmunds

Written Scheme of Investigation (v0.1)

Strip and recording

Date: May 2015

Prepared by: Rob Brooks

Issued to: Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	63-66 Cannon Street Strip and Map
Site Location/Parish	Bury St Edmunds
Grid Reference	TL 85450 64825
Access	Cannon Street
Planning Application No	DC/13/0002/FUL
HER number	BSE 465/ESF 22807
Type:	Strip and recording
Area	c.60m ²
Project start date	TBC
Fieldwork duration	2-3 days
Number of personnel on site	Up to 3 (including Project Officer)
OASIS Reference	Suffolka1-211689

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Jo Caruth	01449 900121
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Rob Brooks	01449 900124 07515190439
Curatorial Officer	Dr Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant	N/A	

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Raigate Street, Bury St Edmunds, IP33 2AP	101
Location of nearest A&E	Hardwick Lane, Bury St. Edmunds Suffolk, IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	To be provided by client	
Toilet Hire	To be provided by client	
Tool hire:	N/A	

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Site outline, area to be stripped and evaluation trenches

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological strip and recording at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this work only. Any further stages of archaeological work that might be required in relation to the proposed development would be subject to new documentation.
- 1.2 The whole site is located at NGR TL 85450 64825 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The work is to be undertaken to record any archaeological deposits that would otherwise be destroyed during the site preparation for the construction of two houses on the site, in the area identified in the evaluation works as containing preserved archaeological deposits. The area to be stripped, as defined on Figure 2, has been set out to target the area of densest archaeological deposits as set out by the Brief. This runs from/including ditch 0001 (within the southern third of Trench 1) to the south. The area has also been set out to avoid the party wall to the south and is slightly offset from the back gardens to the east, to avoid disturbance to these plots. No stripping is to take place in the far south-east section of the site, as this is to be an area of garden.
- 1.4 The purpose of these works is to record and advance understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.5 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with this Brief and in agreement with/with advice from, Dr Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- 1.6 The archaeological potential for the proposed development area (PDA) is based on information held by the County Historic Environment Record (HER) as well as previous archaeological works. The site is within the historic medieval settlement core of Bury St Edmunds (recorded as BSE 241) and fronts onto a medieval street. The archaeological evaluation of the site produced evidence of finds and occupation features (including pits, ditches, a layer and other features) dating from the 12th century into the post-medieval period. As such there is potential to uncover further medieval or post-medieval occupation deposits, as well as earlier material, whilst allowing for fuller investigation of the known deposits.
- 1.7 As the development has the potential to cause significant ground disturbance, and therefore destroy buried remains, a strip and recording exercise controlled by an experienced archaeologist is required to record and preserve by record the archaeology of the site. This may require areas of focussed excavation.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS standard Requirements (2012, Ver. 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation' (IFA, 1995, revised 2001) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.9 The research aims of the works are as follows:

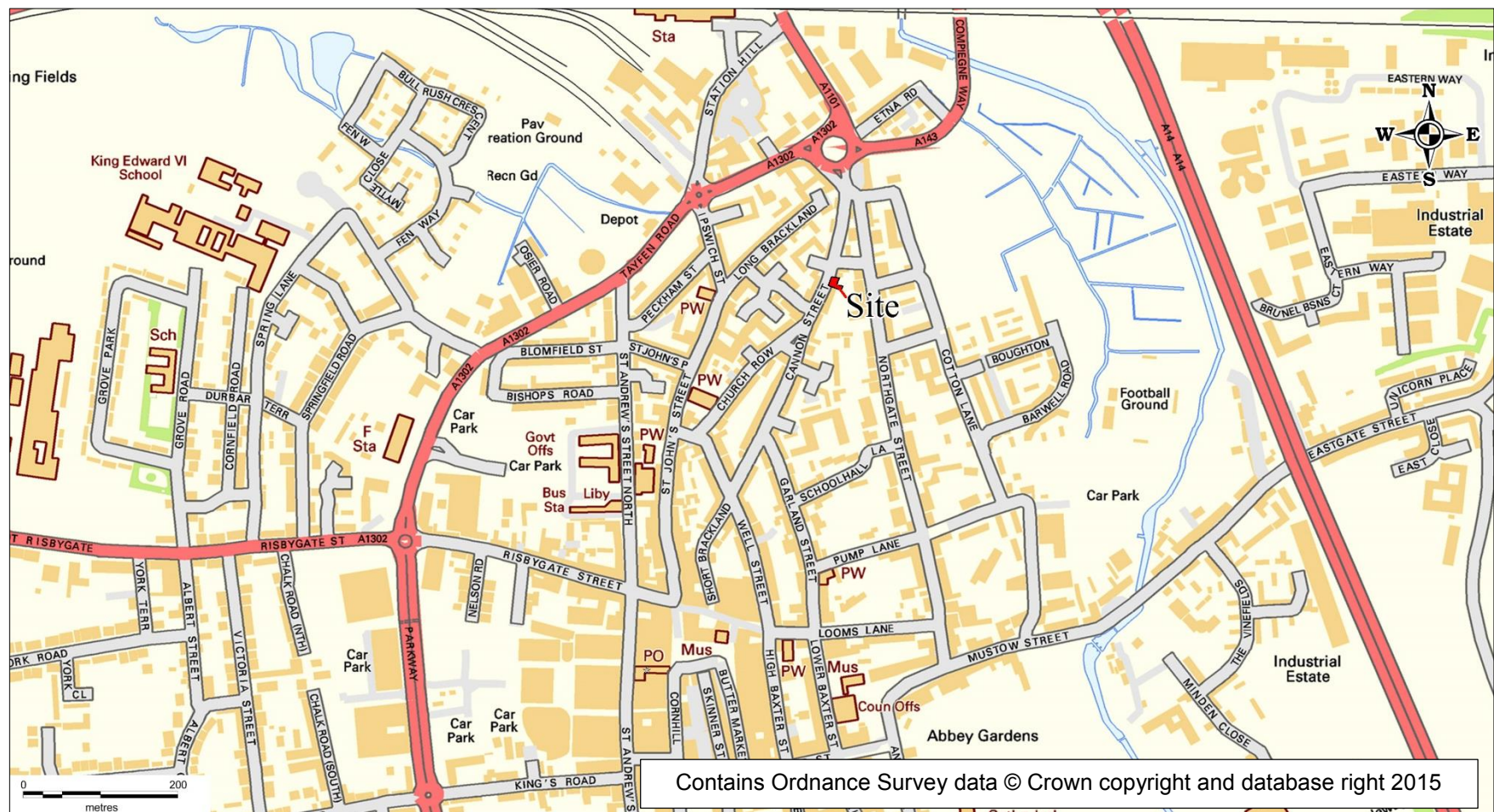
RA1: Establish whether any further archaeological deposits exists within the area for stripping and to establish the full extent of the known features.

RA2: Identify the date, form and potential purpose of any archaeological deposit within the stripping area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

RA3: Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

RA4: Retrieve environmental evidence/samples from suitable deposits.

In addition to these specific aims the potential of the site to address any relevant themes outlined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown & Glazebrook, 2000; Medlycott, 2011).



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Figure 1. Site location (red)

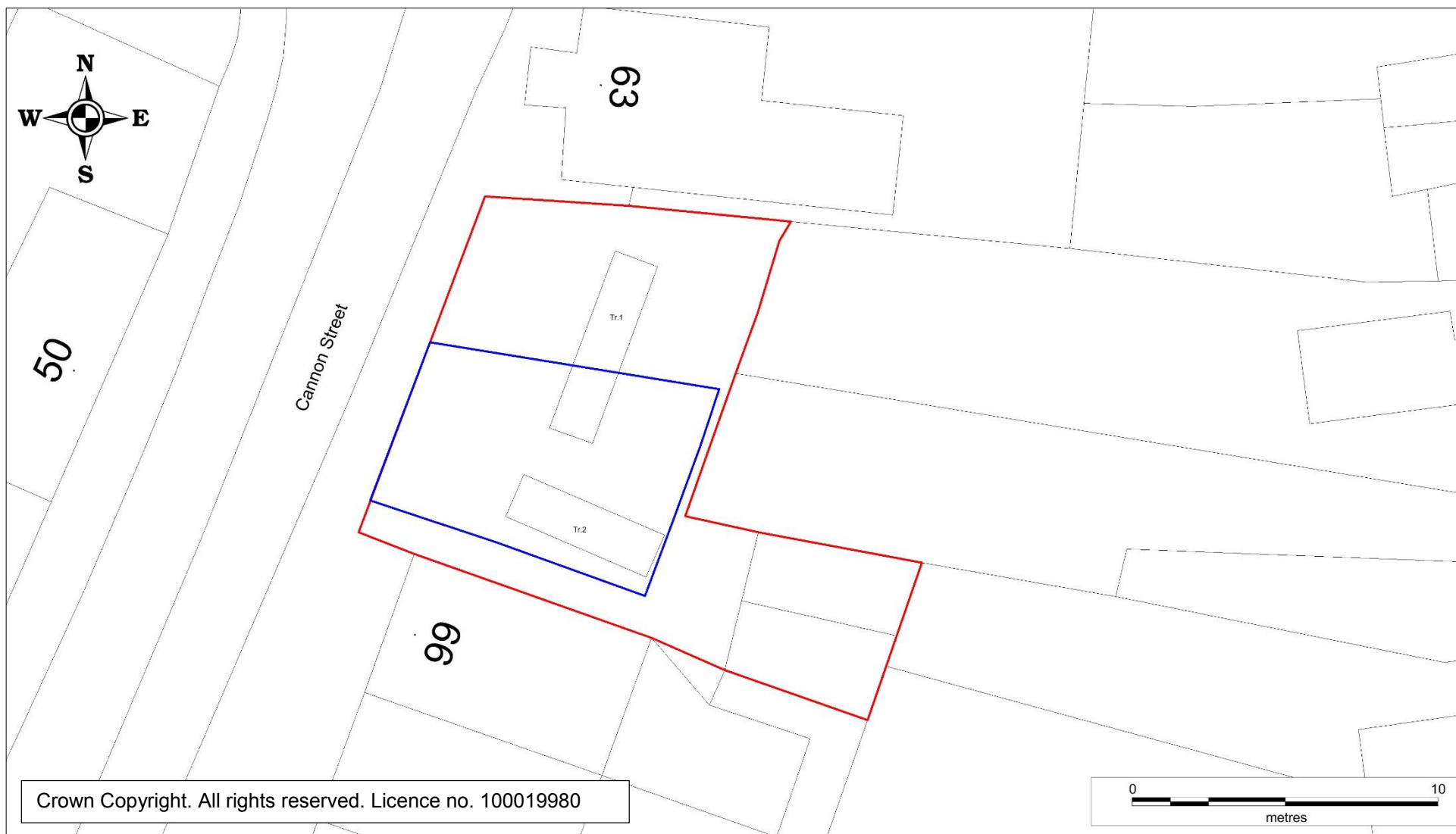


Figure 2. Development outline (red), area to be stripped (blue) and evaluation trenches

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience. The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer and up to 2 experienced excavators and surveyors.
- 2.2 The area for stripping covers approximately 60 square metres. The extent of these works is shown on Figure 2.
- 2.3 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. A small water pipe, feeding an outside tap is present in the area, but no other services were seen during the evaluation. The site will be CAT scanned prior to excavation and no overhead cables cross the area.
- 2.4 ***The stripping to archaeological levels will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant supervision of an archaeologist. All overburden will be removed under the direction of the supervising archaeologist until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. At this point and if judged necessary, time will be allowed for the archaeologist to investigate any potential archaeological deposits.***
- 2.5 If archaeological deposits are exposed it will be necessary to limit the movement of vehicles and plant across the site in order not to damage such deposits until they have been cleared by hand excavation by the attending archaeologists.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and soil profiles cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims. Should archaeological deposits or features be exposed they will be investigated as follows. All features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural or funerary will be excavated fully. Postholes will be half-sectioned and then excavated fully. Other intrusive features will be excavated sufficiently to establish their date and function. Generally this will entail 'half-sectioning' of pits and other non-structural features and 10–20% sampling of linear features such as ditches. Fabricated surfaces such as yards or floors will be exposed and recorded fully.
- 2.7 Excavations requiring access by staff for hand excavation and recording will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the sides are stepped or battered. However, use of shoring (although considered unlikely) will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 A site plan showing groundworks, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using an RTK GPS or TST, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections will be recorded at 1:10 or 1:20 and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number (BSE 465) acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.

- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the works.
- 2.11 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the stripping works.
- 2.12 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 All finds will be brought back to the Suffolk Archaeology premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to specialists working in other parts of the country.
- 2.14 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each where possible) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeo-environmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. If necessary advice will be sought from English Heritage's Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. During the work, any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. The remains will be fully excavated and recorded in plan and profile at 1:10 with a full photographic record. If remains are only partially exposed by the groundworks it will be necessary to fully uncover them to allow for full excavation. In such instances a Ministry of Justice Licence for their removal will be obtained prior to their removal from site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 A unique HER number has been acquired from the Suffolk HER (BSE 465). This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by Suffolk Archaeology's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 All artefacts and ecofacts will be held by Suffolk Archaeology until their analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. All site plans and sections will be copied to form a permanent archive on archive stable material. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.
- 3.5 All finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.

- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded 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 will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the English Heritage Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 A report on the results of the works will be completed within 6 months of the completion of the fieldwork. The report will be commensurate with the level of results but will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should no further work be required on the site or archive by SCCAS Conservation Team.
- 3.13 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.14 The Suffolk HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. Suffolk Archaeology will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis> (ref. suffolka1-211689). The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.15 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS Conservation Team for approval.
- 3.16 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.17 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will

hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation.

- 3.18 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (2010). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.19 If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.22 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within 14 days of the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.
- 3.23 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of Suffolk Archaeology, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4.1 Health and Safety

The project will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.

All Suffolk Archaeology staff are experienced in working under similar conditions and on similar sites to the present site and are aware of Suffolk Archaeology H&S policies. All permanent Suffolk Archaeology excavation staff are holders of CSCS cards.

A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.

All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.

It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or Suffolk County Council monitors. All such staff and visitors must abide by Suffolk Archaeology's H&S requirements for each particular site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any high risk activities relevant to the site concerned.

Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by Suffolk Archaeology's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns relating to Suffolk Archaeology staff, and will report any other issues to the developers/main contractors as necessary.

Plant machinery

A mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets (namely a toothless ditching bucket) will be required for the works.

Site security

Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.

In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

4.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel.

4.6 Site preparation

The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Monitoring

4.7.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- Up to 2 Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (to be carried out by Project Officer)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

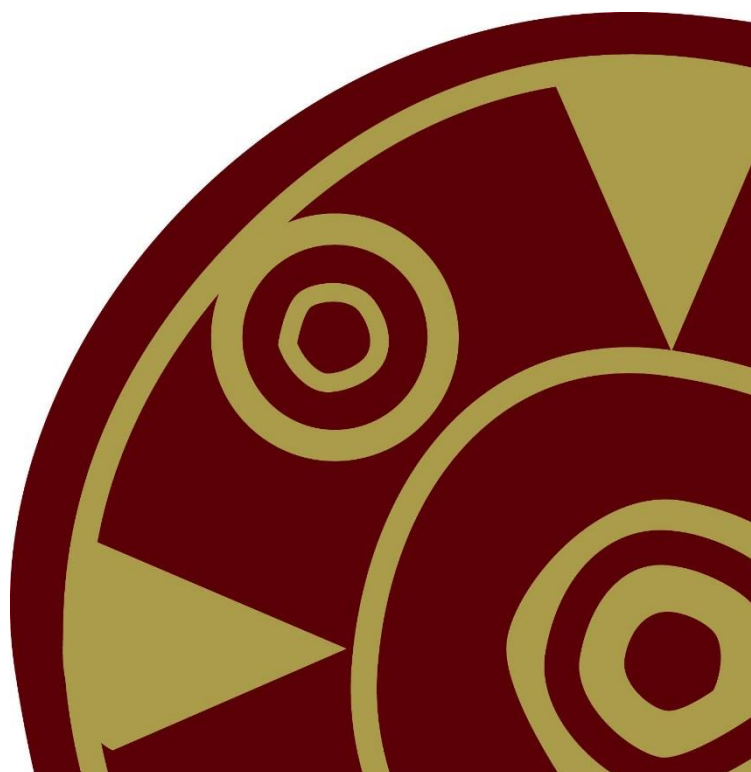
5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Jo Caruth and the Project Officer will be Rob Brooks. All Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from Suffolk Archaeology's qualified and experienced staff. Suffolk Archaeology will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require.

Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

01449 900120



Appendix 2. Oasis Form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolka1-211689

Project details

Project name	BSE 465 63-67 Cannon Street Strip and recording, Bury St Edmunds
Short description of the project	A small archaeological strip map and sample was carried out prior to the construction of two houses on land between 63 and 66 Cannon Street, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk The site had previously been evaluated by Suffolk Archaeology CIC with two evaluation trenches finding well preserved Medieval and post-medieval ditches, pits and postholes. The strip map and sample area was located between Trench 1 and Trench 2 where the densest archaeology was identified. A small amount of well-preserved features were found including two Medieval postholes, two Medieval or post-medieval ditches along with three post-medieval square cut trenches and gullies and a Tree throw containing Neolithic struck flint.
Project dates	Start: 13-06-2015 End: 14-06-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 465 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 22807 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/13/0002/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	TREE BOLE Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	TRENCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	CBM Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Significant Finds	CASKET KEY Post Medieval

Investigation type ""Part Excavation""
 Prompt National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 465 63-67 Cannon Street Strip and recording
 Study area 60 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 85450 64825 52.249839441218 0.717032414089 52 14 59 N 000 43 01 E Point

Project creators

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

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Metal"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Digital Contents "other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
 Paper Contents "other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"
 Entered by Michael Green (michael.green@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
 Entered on 15 September 2015

Appendix 3. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0001	0001		Ditch/trench Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned roughly east to west, with near vertical sides, curving rapidly to a flat base. Cut of deep ditch/trench. Upper fill appears to be a dump of sand [perhaps to level the site], while lower fill is darker post-med/med material. [Unclear what function the feature performs - somewhat similar in profile to pit 0016. Possibly a robbed out foundation cut? Although there are no signs of any mortar or rubble within the backfill].	>1.5	0.8	1.25					0002	No	No				
0002	0001		Ditch/trench Fill	Mid to dark greyish-brown, friable, slightly silty-sand. Occasional small sub-angular flints. Good horizon clarity with natural. Basal fill. Basal feature fill. Contains a possibly post-medieval small find.				SF1002			0001	0003	Yes	Yes				
0003	0001		Ditch/trench Fill	Bright yellow, friable/loose sand. No inclusions. Good horizon clarity with 0002. Upper fill. Upper layer of what appears to be sterile sand, possibly used to level the area, which was slumping into ditch below. Sterile.							0002		No	No				
0004	0004		Drain Structure	Remnants of a small brick structure. Formed a rectangular shape in plan, with bricks surviving on two sides. Made up of four partial red (unfrogged) bricks with soft lime mortar in places. Underlying post-medieval ceramic drain that ran roughly east to west above it. The largest surviving piece of brick was retained. Remnants of a drain?	0.4	0.25								Yes	No			
0005	0005		Pit Cut	Partially exposed pit in south-east corner of Trench 2. Curving north-west edge in plan. C.40°-45° concave sides, with a gently curving break of slope to the concave base. Unclear relationship with feature 0010, which may be part of 0005. Cut by ditch 0007. Medieval pit cut.	>0.86	>0.71	0.52					0006	No	No				
0006	0005		Pit Fill	Mid grey firm silt-sand mix, with common chalk flecks and small nodules, and occasional charcoal flecks and small flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with natural. Single feature fill. Pit fill with low levels of surviving domestic waste.	>0.86	>0.71	0.52				0005	0007	Yes	Yes				
0007	0007		Ditch Cut	Roughly north to south aligned linear feature, truncated by modern trench. C.85° straight to concave sides with a curving break of slope to the slightly concave base. Cuts pits 0005 and 0012. Ditch cut, possibly indicative of a plot/garden boundary.	>1.6	0.74	0.66		0020	0038	0006, 0013	0008	No	No				
0008	0007		Ditch Fill	Mid to dark grey firm sand-silt mix, with frequent chalk flecks and common small flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with 0006 and natural. Basal ditch fill.			0.46			0038	0007	0009	Yes	Yes				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0009	0007		Ditch Fill	Yellow and orange sand, mottled with mid grey silty-sand, with occasional small flints. Top feature fill. Diffuse horizon with 0008. Possibly a deliberate backfill in order to level the site, similar to fill 0003 in feature 0001.			0.21			0038	0008	0038	Yes	No			
0010	0010		Pit/Posthole Cut	Possible small posthole cut, partially exposed in the eastern end of Trench 2. Rounded western end in plan exposed. 65°-85° concave sides and a concave base. Unclear relationship with 0005. Possible posthole or pit base cut, but uncertain and may just be part of pit 0005. This part of the trench was somewhat root disturbed.	>0.27	>0.2	0.18					0011	No	No			
0011	0010		Pit/Posthole Fill	Mid to dark firm sand-silt mix, with occasional charcoal and chalk flecks, heavily mixed with orange sand at its base. Diffuse horizon with natural. Single feature fill. Possible feature fill, but heavily root disturbed.			0.18				0010		No	No			
0012	0012		Pit Cut	Very shallow possible pit base cut, emerging from southern edge of Trench 2. Rounded north-west corner. C.30° concave sides, breaking imperceptibly to the concave base. Cut by ditch 0007. Possibly the remnants of a shallow pit base, or potentially a shallow hollow into the natural levels.	>0.52	>0.46	0.14					0013	No	No			
0013	0012		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey firm sand-silt mix, mottled with yellow-orange sand, with occasional small flints and common chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Single feature fill. Cut by 0007. Pit fill.	>0.52	>0.46	0.14				0012	0007	No	No			
0014	0014		Posthole Cut	Cut emerging from north-east corner of Trench 2. Rounded southern side in plan. 80° southern and eastern edges, which break rapidly to the nearly flat base. Truncated by a modern water pipe trench, which entirely removed the feature in section 3. Remnants of a posthole cut.	>0.66	>0.3	0.22					0015	No	No			
0015	0014		Posthole Fill	Mid grey firm silty-sand, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Entirely truncated in section 3 by fill of modern pipe trench. Posthole fill.	>0.66	>0.3	0.22				0014		No	No			
0016	0016		Pit Cut	Large sub-rectangular cut, aligned roughly east to west. 65°-85° slightly concave sides. Base not uncovered as feature >1.2m deep. Large pit cut. Possibly for quarrying out sand, although it seems quite regular for this. Limited domestic refuse a household waste pit.0017	c.2.96	>0.92	>0.9					0017	No	No			
0017	0016		Pit Fill	Basal fill of pit. Dark greyish-brown firm silt-sand mix, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Clear horizon clarity with natural. Not fully excavated. Pit fill.			>0.9				0016	0018	Yes	No			
0018	0016		Pit Fill	Top fill of pit. Consists of mixed, loose pale orange and yellow sand. Occasional small flints and no finds. Clear horizon clarity. Fill made up of redeposited natural. Initially interpreted as natural sand in this end of the trench.			0.34				0017		No	No			

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
0019			Layer	A layer of firm mid brownish-grey sand and silt, with inclusions of flints and very occasional charcoal was recorded Subsoil/ buried topsoil layer seen in both trenches but only seen in the cental area of the stripmap and smaple and was not seen in any sections for the sms site.			0.1-0.						No	No			
0020	0010		Ditch Cut	linear in plan, aligned east to west, shallow bowl in profile with concave sides and a concave base. Cut by ditch 0007 and trench/construction cut 0038 Cut of earlt medieval ditch?	2.65m	0.8m	0.18			0007, 0038		0021	No	No			
0021	0020		Ditch Fill	Mottled mid brown and mid orange soft sandy silt with occasional grit and small flint inclusions. Clear in clarity and single fill of ditch. single fill of ditch	2.65m	0.8m	0.18			0038	0020	0038, 0042	Yes	No			
0022	0022		Posthole Cut	Circular in plan with a shallow bowl shape profile with concave sides and base Cut of small shallow posthole with no finds	0.3m	0.3m	0.09					0023	No	No			
0023	0022		Posthole Fill	Mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. Single fill of posthole with a clear clarity single fill of posthole	0.3m	0.3m	0.09				0022	0042	No	No			
0024	0024		Posthole Cut	Irregular circle in plan, bowl shape in profile with concave sides and a flat base cut of small posthole or pit on the edge of the excavation area	0.2m	0.4m	0.18					0025	No	No			
0025	0024		Posthole Fill	mid brown loose sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions. Single fill of posthole with a clear clarity single fill of posthole or pit	0.2m	0.4m	0.18				0024	0042	Yes	No			
0026	0026		Gully Cut	Linear in plan terminating within the excavation area. Aligned north to south with a square cut profile, straight sides and a flat base. Cut by modern pit Cut of small square cut gully, unknown use. Maybe a small constructon cut for a robbed out wall or maybe a drainage channel for the modern brick filled feature seen cutting this feature at the north edge which is most likely a drain.	2m	0.4m	0.14					0027	No	No			
0027	0026		Gully Fill	Dark brown soft silt with occasional charcoal and coal flecks. Single fill of gully with a very clear clarity. single soft and dark fill of gully. Flint finds are most likely residual.	2m	0.4m	0.14				0026	0042	Yes	No			
0028	0028		Bioturbation Cut	Irregular circle in plan with an irregular profile sides and base. Cut of tree throw containg struck flint	0.9m	0.9m	0.4m					0029	No	No			
0029	0028		Bioturbation Fill	Light brown yellow firm sand with occasional small flint inclusion. Single fill of tree throw with a clear clarity single fill of tree throw containe struck flint	0.9m	0.9m	0.4m				0028	0042	Yes	No			
0030	0030		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan elongated east to west with a U shape profile, concave sides and a flat base. Cut of deep posthole possibly linked to posthole 0032 as the fills were very similar. Possibly medieval in date	0.8m	0.6m	0.43					0031	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
0031	0030		Posthole Fill	Mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions and daub flecks. Single fill of posthole with a clear clarity. single fill of posthole	0.8m	0.6m	0.43				0030	0042	Yes	No			
0032	0032		Posthole Cut	Unclear in plan located running under the north western bulk. Possibly circular with a U shape profile, concave sides and a flat base. Cut of posthole partially seen on the north western bulk. Possiblty linked with posthole 0030 as the fills are similar and the profile and depths are the same.	0.5m	0.5m	0.43					0033	No	No			
0033	0032		Posthole Fill	Mid brown soft sandy silt with occasional small flint inclusions and daub flecks. Single fill of posthole with a clear clarity. single fill of posthole	0.5m	0.5m	0.43				0032	0042	Yes	No			
0034	0034		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan elongated north to south. Shallow bowl in profile with concave sides and base. Cut by modern water pipe cut of shallow posthole. Post-med to modern in date and linked to posthole 0036 which has the same fill	0.75m	0.48	0.09					0035	No	No			
0035	0034		Posthole Fill	mid brown soft silt with occasional grit and small flint inclusion and moderate chalk flecks. Single fill of the posthole with a clear clarity single fill of post-med posthole	0.75m	0.48	0.09				0034	0042	Yes	No			
0036	0036		Posthole Fill	Semi-circular in plan with a bowl shape profile, concave sides and a concave base. Full extent not seen as the feature was only seen in the western bulk. Cut of posthole linked to posthole 0034 with similar fills. Most likely post-med in date		0.7m	0.36					0037	No	No			
0037	0036		Posthole Fill	mid brown soft silt with occasional grit and small flint inclusion and moderate chalk flecks. Single fill of the posthole with a clear clarity single fill of post-med posthole		0.7m	0.36				0036	0042	No	No			
0038	0038		Linear Cut	Linear in plan alligned north to south with a square cut profile, straight near vertical sides and a flat base. Cuts ditch 0007 and ditch 0020 Cut of lenear feature. Unknow use. Could possibly be a robbed out construction cut but no mortar or construction materials were seen. Post-medieval in date.	3.2m	0.55	0.6m		0007, 0008, 0009, 0021, 0020		0009, 0021	0039	No	No			
0039	0038		Linear Fill	Dark brown moderatley compact sandy silt with occasional CBM flecks, small flint and chalk inclusions. Basal fill of three with a clear clarity.	3.2m	0.55	0.24				0038	0040	No	No			
0040	0038		Linear Fill	Light yellow soft sand with no visible inclusions. Middle fill of three with a clear clarity Possible backfill/ levelling layer			0.14				0039	0041	Yes	No			
0041	0038		Linear Fill	Dark brown moderatley compact silt with occasional small flint and CBM fleck. Top fill of three with a clear clarity top fill in linear feature. Deliberate backfill for leveling			0.4m	SF1003			0040	0042	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			topsoil Layer	Mixed dark brown and light yellow sandy silt with a moderate compaction and frequent CBM and small flint inclusions. made ground and topsoil with modern tarmac and concrete from leveling for the recent garage construction			0.5-0.				0021, 0023, 0025, 0027, 0029, 0031, 0033, 0035, 0037, 0041		No	No			

Appendix 4. Plant macrofossils table

Key to Table

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

cf = compare fg = fragment

Sample No.	4
Context No.	0029
Feature No.	0028
Cereals and other potential food plants	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xxxx
<i>H. vulgare</i> L. (asymmetrical lateral grains)	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x
(detached embryo)	x
Large Fabaceae indet.	xcffg
Herbs	
<i>Centaurea cyanus</i> L.	x
Fabaceae indet.	x
Large Poaceae indet.	xx
Wetland plants	
<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (L.) Pohl	x
Tree/shrub macrofossils	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	xx
Other plant macrofossils	
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charcoal >5mm	x
Charred root/stem	xx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x
(floret)	x
Indet. seeds/fruits	x
Indet. tuber	x
Other remains	
Black porous 'cokey' material	xxxx
Black tarry material	xxx
Bone	xx
Burnt stone	x
Eggshell	xcf
Ferrous slag	x
Fish bones	x
Glass	x
Marine mollusc shell	x
Small coal frags.	xxxx
Small mammal/amphibian bone	x
Vitreous material	xx
Sample volume (litres)	60
Volume of flot (litres)	0.3
% flot sorted	50%

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