



## **Extension to 40 College Street** Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

**Client:**

Mr and Mrs P Tyrell

**Date:**

February 2016

BSE 490  
Archaeological Monitoring Report  
SACIC Report No. 2015/067  
Author: Simon Cass  
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# Extension to 40 College Street BSE 490

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SACIC Report No. 2015/067

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## HER Information

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### Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. 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.

Prepared By: Simon Cass

Date: 04/02/2016

Approved By: Jo Caruth

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date:

Signed:

# Contents

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Summary

Drawing Conventions

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeology and historical background</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>6. Finds and environmental evidence</b>	<b>8</b>
6.1 Introduction	8
6.2 The Pottery	8
Introduction and recording method	9
Medieval pottery	9
Post-medieval	10
Ceramics and other finds from 0009	10
6.3 Clay tobacco pipe	13
Introduction	13
General nature of the material	13
Catalogue of marked pipes	14
Catalogue of decorated (unmarked) pipes	25
Unmarked and undecorated pipes	29
Discussion	29
6.4 Discussion of material evidence	31
<b>7. Discussion</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work</b>	<b>31</b>
<b>9. Archive deposition</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>10. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>32</b>

## 11. Bibliography

32

### List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map	3
Figure 2. Detailed trench plan and illustrative section	4

### List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	8
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### List of Plates

Plate 1. Pit 0001, facing west	6
Plate 2. Pit 0003, facing east	7
Plate 3. Pit 0007, facing north	8
Plate 4. Examples of assorted pottery wares found	11
Plate 5. Transfer-printed newspaper seller	12
Plate 6. Transfer-printed youth crossing stile	12
Plate 7. FA stamp	14
Plate 8. WA mould	15
Plate 9. Crop of London	16
Plate 10. JC or JG mould	17
Plate 11. EG Goodwin mark	18
Plate 12. JG Goodwin mark	19
Plate 13. ER mould	20
Plate 14. SR mould	20
Plate 16. Decorated Taylor/ Yarmouth mould	22
Plate 17. E mould	23
Plate 18. Bird symbol	24
Plate 19. Acorn mould	25
Plate 20. Masonic moulds	25
Plate 21. Curving spur	26
Plate 22. Triangle mould	27
Plate 23. Floral pattern	28
Plate 24. Shield design	28

### List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Brief for recording work
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3.	Pottery Catalogue


## **Summary**

Archaeological monitoring of footings at 80 College Street, Bury St Edmunds revealed two large intercutting refuse pits, likely to be of early Victorian origin, and two smaller undated pits (one of which may be medieval). An assemblage of clay pipe recovered from these footings has been identified as worthy of inclusion in an appropriate outlet, in this case an article has been prepared for inclusion in the Newsletter of the Society for Clay Pipe Research. The remaining finds would make a good reference/teaching collection for use in outreach works.





# Drawing Conventions

## Plans

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Features - - - - -
- Break of Slope . . . . .
- Features - Conjectured - - - - -
- Natural Features . . . . .
- Sondages/Machine Strip - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Illustrated Section S.14
- Cut Number 0008
- 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  0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD  


## **1. Introduction**

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Planning permission (SE/13/0880/HH) was granted by St Edmundsbury District Council for the partial demolition of an existing extension and then the construction of a new extension, garage/cart lodge and garden shed at no. 40 College Street, Bury St Edmunds. A condition placed on this development required a programme of archaeological work as specified by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Curatorial Team. A brief for the work issued by Abby Antrobus (dated 03/07/2014) stated that this archaeological work could be adequately covered by monitoring of any intrusive groundworks during the demolition and excavation of footings for the new structures.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is in a generally flat area within the bounds of the historic town, with the majority of boundaries and land use nearby being mostly unchanged since at least the first Ordnance Survey maps in the late 1880's, possibly extending back to Thomas Warren's map of 1747 although that map lacks the detail to be certain. The site is at a height of approximately 43.4m OD, with bedrock deposits of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation all sedimentary bedrocks formed approximately 71 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period. This was observed in places directly below the made/disturbed ground underneath the old footings for the demolished extension/other modern intrusive groundworks (drains/service runs etc).

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The site lies within the historic core of Bury St Edmunds, on College Street (formerly Bernewell Strete and Hennecote Strete). This street is believed to lie just outside the late Saxon bounds of the town, but within the 11th century street grid (Antrobus, 2009; Fig 5.4b).

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 869 AD) 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 earliest map of Bury, the 1747 Warren Map 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), which 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).

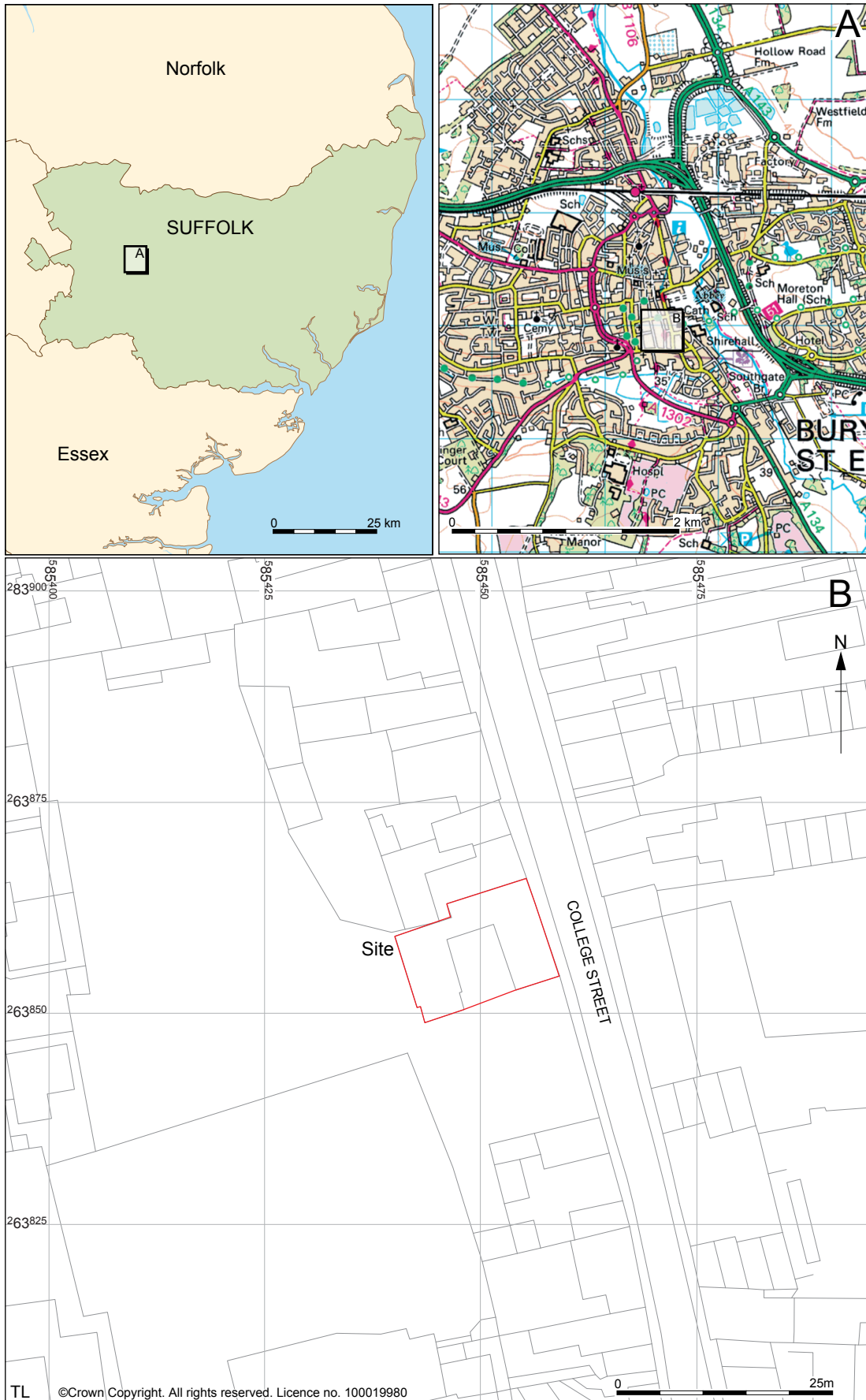


Figure 1. Location of site



Figure 2. Detailed plan and illustrative section

## 4. Methodology

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The footings were excavated by hand to the required construction depths. Visits were made to the site during the excavation and the full extent of both of the footings were seen. Records were made of representative sections showing the general stratigraphy in each footing, as well as archaeologically relevant deposits (on A3 permatrace). Paper records were made on *pro-forma* SACIC context sheets and a full digital photograph record made of the site and exposed sections (at 10megapixels). Measurements were made from standing portions of the existing structure that were identifiable on construction plans and digitised during post-excavation record creation.

Site records have created using the County HER code BSE 490. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-223162 – Appendix 1) 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 490.

## 5. Results

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Four probable pits were noted in exposed sections within the footings, with the two largest ones recorded on western end footing and two others seen towards the centre and eastern end of the footings. It is not known how deep these other features may have been as the foundation trenches were only very shallow at this point.

### **Pits 0001 and 0003**

Pit 0001 was visible on the outside edge of the western footing, and was drawn as section 1. It was beneath a partially surviving footing (3 courses of brick) which was in turn sealed by modern redeposited/made ground (approximately 0.5m thick) underneath the existing paving slab surface (0.2m of paving slab and sand/gravel screed), and the apparent base of the pit was 1.3m below the existing patio surface. The only visible edge was near-vertical, and the base of the feature was excavated into natural chalk deposits. It was filled with a mixed mid-brown/grey clayey silt (0002) with frequent CBM



flecks and fragments, flints, oyster shell, bottle glass and clay pipe fragment inclusions, typical of a post-medieval back-yard rubbish pit.



Plate 1. Pit 0001, facing west

Pit 0003 was opposite and slightly south of pit 0001, occupying the south-western corner of the footings. Its visible dimensions were 1.2m by 1.8m and approximately 1.5m deep (below the previous ground level). An edge was visible within the base of the footing and no trace of this feature was visible on the opposite footing section, suggesting that this feature did not extend across the footing. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty clay (0004) with large brick fragments, CBM and tile fragments,



green bottleglass, clay pipe and roof slate fragments as well as rusted iron and ceramic drain fragments.



Plate 2. Pit 0003, facing east

Unfortunately the relationship between these two (almost certainly intercutting) pits was destroyed during the excavation of the footing and no diagnostic finds can be attributed to either feature to suggest a chronology.

### **Pit 0005 and 0007**

These pits were only visible in section in shallow footings towards the centre and eastern end of the new foundation. They were both filled with a mid brownish grey silty clay with CBM flecks/fragments visible in the exposed sections although this may have been contamination from the previously overlying hardcore, demolition of previous walls and ground disturbance during excavation. They were both visible to the base of the footings (in this area approximately 0.4m below previous surface level) and pit 0007 was at least 1.2m wide in the exposed section. Pit 0005 was only exposed in the end of a short footing of 0.4m width; though this dimension reflects the footing, not the feature. Context 0010 was issued for a collection of pottery that was recovered from the footing in the vicinity of Pit 0007, though it is possible that it was in another deposit (not 0008).





Plate 3. Pit 0007, facing north

Unfortunately, the southern section of the main length of the footing ran along a modern drain run so the section only showed the backfilled cut for that drain which was cut into natural chalk.

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

### 6.1 Introduction

Context	Pot		Clay pipe		Glass		Animal bone		Iron		Misc.	Date Range
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0009	130	9536	56	-	22	2465	2	5	2	170	2 bone handles, 1 iron ?key, 1 screw collar, 1 copper inkwell top	L12th-14th C 19th C
0010	15	548										L12th-14th C
<b>Total</b>	<b>145</b>	<b>10083</b>	<b>56</b>		<b>22</b>	<b>2465</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>170</b>		

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The Pottery

## Introduction and recording method

A total of forty-two fragments of medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered from the monitoring weighing 1162g. The assemblage was fully catalogued; the results are shown in Appendix 3. In addition a large group of mid to late 19th century ceramics were found from a single deposit. These have not been studied to the same level, but are summarised below. As they are well-preserved and wide ranging their value may lie in representing a useful teaching collection to explain about different approaches of analysing and interpreting ceramic assemblages.

The medieval and early post-medieval wares were fully quantified. The ceramics were recorded using the 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 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).

## Medieval pottery

Forty fragments of medieval pottery were collected from two contexts, weighing 1144g in total.

Fifteen fragments of a single vessel weighing 547g were allocated context number 0010. No rim sherds were present, but a very large piece shows that the vessel was globular and likely to have come from a storage jar. The large sherd shows vertical shallow applied strips which have been regularly stabbed with a tool. The vessel is made in a fine hard red/brown slightly micaceous fabric identified as Bury Sandy Fineware dating to the late 12th-14th century. These finds are thought likely to have originated in pit 0007 (deposit 0008) but are not certainly attributable to this feature.

Further medieval sherds were found in fill 0009. They included several fragments of a

knife-trimmed sagging base of another medieval vessel which is also likely to have been made locally (Bury Sandy ware). It is wheelturned and relatively fine-walled, with a sandy fabric containing quartz and mica and sparse calcareous inclusions which are mainly apparent on the surface. This context also contained fragments of other medieval wares, including two sherds of sandier early medieval wares, and two medieval coarsewares also dating to the late 12th to 14th centuries.

## Post-medieval

A single body sherd of a Late medieval and transitional ware dating to the 15th-16th century was found in 0009 along with a fragment of Late post-medieval earthenware of 18th-20th century date.

## Ceramics and other finds from 0009

One hundred and three sherds of late post-medieval pottery were collected from the two pits (1001 and 1003) and were assigned the number 0009 to reflect this uncertainty. Altogether they weighed 8921g, a total which reflects that many vessels are substantially complete or at least consist of large sherds. The assemblage has not been fully catalogued as it is of such a late date, but it is hoped that in the future it will provide a good opportunity for further research, both of the provenances of these wares, but also a broader study of the forms and functions of this well preserved group.

The assemblage consists of a mixture of everyday plates, cups, bowls and dishes, and a few more exceptional vessels which provide an insight into the life of the householders who deposited this material. The wares include Mocha type wares, transfer printed wares of different types and English stonewares (Pl. 4). Of particular note are two small 'alphabet' dishes. These have elaborate transfer-printed ware polychrome scenes in the centre, one showing a young newspaper boy selling folded up copies of 'The Times' (Pl. 5), and a similar dish, this time decorated with a pastoral scene of a barefoot young man carrying a basket and holding a staff who is crossing a stile (Pl. 6). Both dishes have the alphabet moulded in relief running around the inside of the rim. They are obviously part of a children's set. The remains of a third dish with a broad band of daisy type mouldings on the rim may also be for a child; it shows a black transfer printed design in the centre of a ribbon with words extolling the virtues of

'Health, Industry, Prudence, Cheerfulness and Contentment', outlined with the words 'Temp(erance) and Piety' in the surrounding band.

Other vessels include small English stoneware ink bottles, of which there are also glass versions.

The glassware also includes the base of a moulded vessel, probably a dish, the base of a wineglass, and a decorative moulded bottle. Two bone handles have survived; one has a whittle tang and one has a scale tang.



Plate 4. Examples of assorted pottery wares found





Plate 5. Transfer-printed newspaper seller



Plate 6. Transfer-printed youth crossing stile

## 6.3 Clay tobacco pipe

Kieron Heard

### Introduction

This report describes the clay tobacco pipes recovered from two adjacent pits (contexts numbers 1001 and 1003) below a 1960s extension behind the original cottages, in what had been the south-western corner of the garden of the property. The pipes were found in association with demolition rubble, kitchen waste, glassware and pottery; the last includes transfer-printed wares and mocha wares of mid to late Victorian date.

### General nature of the material

There are fifty-six pieces of clay tobacco pipe, comprising fifty-one bowls or bowl fragments but only five stem fragments. There are no complete pipes and no joining fragments. All of the pipes have been smoked.

Nineteen pipes carry makers' marks and most of the pipes have some form of decoration. The pipes are all of English manufacture, some probably produced in Bury St Edmunds and others from the wider East Anglian region and possibly London.

The pipes have been classified according to Oswald's General Pipe Typology (1975) and mostly fall into the following three categories:

Type OS24 pipe bowls are upright with a pointed spur and have a broad date range of 1810–40.

Type OS15 pipe bowls are forward leaning and usually have small, cylindrical spurs although some retain the pointed spur of earlier OS24 pipes. They have a broad date range of 1840–80.

Type OS29 pipe bowls are without a spur, being made in imitation of briar pipes; they are dated 1850–1900.

## Catalogue of marked pipes

### **FA**

Type OS24 bowl (1810–40) with the initials *FA* moulded in large serif letters on the sides of the spur. The bowl is decorated with narrow ribbing and has leaf-moulded seams (Pl. 7). There are no known Suffolk pipe makers of the 19th century with these initials.



Plate 7. FA stamp

### **WA**

Type OS15 bowl (1840–80) with the moulded initials *WA* on the small, pointed spur. The bowl is generally plain but with a milled rim (Pl. 8). The maker was probably Webster Adams III of Ipswich (see Discussion) but might also have been made by William Andrews, recorded in Beccles, Suffolk in 1851 (Oak-Rhind 1976, 201).



Plate 8. WA mould

**C CROP / LONDON**

A 19th-century stem fragment has the maker's mark moulded incuse within ornate panels (Pl. 9).





Plate 9. Crop of London

### **JC or JG**

Type OS15 bowl (1840–80) with the initials *JC* or *JG* moulded in relief on the sides of the small, pointed spur. The letter *J* is turned 90 degrees from the more usual angle (Pl. 10). The maker is unknown.



Plate 10. JC or JG mould

### **EG / GOODWIN & SON IPSWICH**

A type OS24 bowl (1810–40) has the initials *EG* moulded on the sides of the spur and a shield-shaped stamp on the back of the bowl (facing the smoker) marked *GOODWIN & SON IPSWICH*, over a mason's square and compasses. The bowl is thin-walled and has milling around the rim (Pl. 11).



Plate 11. EG Goodwin mark

### **JG / GOODWIN & SON IPSWICH**

Two OS15 bowls (1840–80) have the initials *JG* on the sides of the cylindrical spur and a shield-shaped stamp on the back of the bowl (facing the smoker) marked *GOODWIN & SON IPSWICH*. The bowls are otherwise plain, without milling, and were probably made in the same mould (Pl. 12).



Plate 12. JG Goodwin mark

**ER?**

This pipe is similar in form to a type OS24 (1810–40) but the style in which it is decorated suggests a later date. The mark is moulded in relief on the sides of the spur but is not quite legible, due to poor moulding. The lower half of the bowl is decorated with fine, vertical ribbing and the upper half has alternate broad and fine vertical ribs. The definition of the design is poor and the seams are pronounced, suggesting a worn mould (Pl. 13). Assuming that the mark does read *ER*, this pipe was possibly made locally by Elizabeth Reffell (see Discussion).



Plate 13. ER mould

### SR

Four type OS15 bowls (1840–80) have the initials *SR* moulded in large, serif letters on the sides of the pointed spur. The bowls are fairly small and slightly bulbous; they probably represent early examples of their type. One of them is plain, the other three have leaf-decorated seams and are from the same mould (Pl. 14). None of the pipes are particularly well made. Probably made in Bury St Edmunds by Samuel Reffell (see Discussion).



Plate 14. SR mould

## **TAYLOR / YARMOUTH**

The maker's mark is moulded incuse on the sides of the stem. The bowl is fairly long and forward leaning (like a type OS15) and has a milled rim. The pronounced spur is bulbous and incorporates a short ridge extending along the underside of the stem (Pl. 15; see Discussion).



Plate 15. Taylor/ Yarmouth mould

## **TAYLOR / YARMOUTH**

The maker's mark is moulded incuse on the sides of the stem. The type OS29 (spur-less) bowl has an ornate moulded design with several contrasting elements. Six pronounced ridges encircle the bowl and the zones between the ridges are decorated with repeated chevrons made up of tiny dots. The lower part of the bowl has a long-stemmed rose on either side, together with two concentric triangles that extend a short distance along the stem. The decoration terminates in a pronounced ridge running around the stem.

In addition to this pipe there are five others that have an almost identical design but which were made in a different mould; these pipes are not marked but are likely to have come from the same maker (Pl. 16; see Discussion).



Plate 16. Decorated Taylor/ Yarmouth mould

**E?**

Two type OS15 or OS24 bowls (slightly forward leaning with a small pointed spur) have the initials *E?* moulded on the spur (the second letter is smudged, or perhaps erased). The bowls are plain and without milling and were probably made in the same mould (Pl. 17). They seem to represent a transitional form between the upright type OS24 and the forward leaning type OS15.





Plate 17. E mould

**Bird symbol**

A type OS15 bowl (1840–80), large and with a long, slightly flaring cylindrical spur, is marked with a standing bird (an eagle, perhaps) on either side of the spur. The bowl is generally plain but with a milled rim (Pl. 18). The maker is unknown.





Plate 18. Bird symbol

### **Pellet symbol**

The lower part of a probable type OS24 bowl (1810–40) has a pellet moulded in relief on either side of the spur. The bowl is decorated with narrow ribbing and has leaf-moulded seams (not illustrated). The maker is unknown.

### **Ring and dot symbol**

A plain type OS24 bowl (1810–40) has a ring and dot mark on each side of the spur (not illustrated). The maker is unknown.

## Catalogue of decorated (unmarked) pipes

One bowl is moulded in the shape of an acorn, with an ornate spur. The upper half of the bowl has leaf-decorated seams (Pl. 19). Curiously, the lower part of the bowl, on the side away from the smoker, has the beginnings of a leaf-moulded seam on one side only: presumably the mould maker changed his mind about this element of the design.



Plate 19. Acorn mould

Eighteen type OS15 bowls (1840–80) have moulded buffalo horns commencing on the sides of the spur and extending back along the stem. The bowls are generally plain but with milled rims, and are mostly of poor quality. The pipes were almost certainly all made in the same mould, making it more likely that they were produced locally (Pl. 20).



Plate 20. Masonic moulds

A pipe with a forward leaning bowl, plain and without milling, has a long, curving spur

pointing away from the smoker (Pl. 21).



Plate 21. Curving spur

One type OS29 bowl (1850–1900) is decorated with a large feather running up each seam. There is a pronounced ridge running around the stem close to the bowl, and a pair of triangles on either side of the stem, flanking the ridge (Pl. 22).



Plate 22. Triangle mould

Another type OS29 bowl (1850–1900) has a particularly ornate design. The lower half of the bowl is divided into scalloped panels that extend along the stem, terminating at a ridge. Some of these panels include ropes or garlands. The upper half of the bowl is divided by vertical ridges into eight panels, each of which contains a design of roses, thistles and other flowers (Pl. 23).



Plate 23. Floral pattern

One forward drooping type OS29 bowl (1850–1900) is divided by moulded ridges into two tiers of shield-shaped panels (Pl. 24). The design is poorly executed.



Plate 24. Shield design

## Unmarked and undecorated pipes

There is a particularly large, plain pipe bowl, similar in form to a type OS24 bowl (upright with a pointed spur; 1810–40). Compared to most of the pipes from the site this pipe is quite well made and the bowl and stem have been polished (not illustrated).

Two type OS15 bowls (1840–80) are probably from the same mould. They have milled rims but are otherwise plain (not illustrated).

One type OS24 bowl (1810–40) is plain and without milling (not illustrated).

## Discussion

The site has produced a small but interesting assemblage of mid to late Victorian pipes. It includes a high proportion of decorated and marked pipes, few of which have been recorded or published previously.

The decorated pipes include variants of designs/motifs that were used widely by pipe makers in the second half of the 19th century. For example, the buffalo horn design references the Royal Antediluvian Order of Buffaloes, a fraternal society started in London in 1822. As the popularity of the Order increased and lodges were opened throughout the country, RAOB motifs were adopted by pipe mould makers. Similarly, pipes were sometimes decorated with emblems of Freemasonry, such as the square and compasses used by the Goodwin family to embellish one of their stamp marks.

Other typical designs seen here vary from simple leaf-decorated seams (used commonly throughout the 19th century as a means of disguising the mould line) to highly ornate (even cluttered) designs incorporating contrasting elements such as plant motifs and geometrical patterns.

Some of the pipes can be tentatively attributed to local makers, others were produced by pipe makers in the wider East Anglian region and at least one pipe was probably made in London.

The *SR* pipes were probably made in Bury St Edmunds by Samuel Reffell, who advertised in trade directories at High Baxter Street (near to College Street) during the period 1827–58 (Oak-Rhind 1976, 207). Two *SR* pipes of a slightly earlier type have been recorded previously in Bury St Edmunds (Heard, 2010). The pipe marked *ER(?)* might have been made by Samuel's widow Elizabeth, who was listed in a trade directory at 12/15 High Baxter Street in 1869 (Oak-Rhind 1976, 206).

The Goodwin family of pipe makers operated in Ipswich from 1834–83. Remains of their pipe factory at Fore Street (Neptune Quay) were excavated in 1989 (SCPR 1991, 28). The pipe marked *EG* was probably made by Edwin Goodwin, advertising in trade directories during the period 1855–64 (Oswald 1975, 194). A similar pipe has been recorded previously in Bury St Edmunds (Higgins, 2003). The slightly later pipe, marked *JG*, was presumably made by James Hardee Goodwin, who advertised in Ipswich trade directories during the period 1868–83 (*ibid*).

The Adams family were prominent Suffolk pipe makers recorded in Stowmarket, Needham Market and Ipswich from the late 17th century to the mid 19th century. Webster Adams III (who possibly made the *WA* pipe found here) ran the family's Pipe Office in Curriers Lane in the parish of St Nicholas Ipswich and also owned the George Inn and other properties in Needham Market. He died in 1853 but it is likely that his pipe moulds continued to be used by succeeding generations of the family (Oak-Rhind 1977, 237–46).

At least three generations of the Taylor family made pipes in Yarmouth (Norfolk) in the period 1830–1916 (Atkin 1985, 149). They had a virtual monopoly on the industry in that town and exported widely from local ports such as Lowestoft (*ibid* 140).

The pipe marked *CROP / LONDON* can probably be attributed to the company of Charles Crop & Sons, recorded in directories at various London addresses for the period 1856–1924 (Oswald 1975, 133). The products of the company are well documented with a wide range of distribution and included many registered designs. Due to the popularity of Crop pipes it is possible that makers in other parts of the country copied the mark.

## **6.4 Discussion of material evidence**

The monitoring produced two groups of significant finds; the first consists of a number of medieval coarsewares including a substantial sherd of a locally produced storage vessel dating to the late 12th-14th century. The second group dates to the mid to late 19th century and is made up of a number of well-preserved ceramics, glasswares and tobacco pipes. These appear to be some kind of clearance deposit, but further research may provide additional background information concerning their history.

## **7. Discussion**

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A number of pit features have been encountered by the footings for the extension to the property. While three were only partially revealed, the westernmost length of footing appears to have bisected two large refuse pits of late post-medieval date. These pits also contained a quantity of earlier, medieval, pottery which was presumably either disturbed by the digging of those post-medieval refuse pits or as unstratified material that became a residual deposit in a much later feature.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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The identification of rubbish pits in this location is unsurprising, with this part of Bury St Edmunds known to have been occupied for several hundred years. Modern truncation has had an effect on the preservation of the archaeological deposits within the area affected by new footings here, with no evidence of a surviving original ground surface above the chalk it is unknown how truncated the ground may have been. The finds recovered were mainly of Victorian date, although with some earlier artefacts dating to the medieval period – particularly a group of large fragments of pottery likely to have originated in the vicinity of pit 0007. The assemblage of clay pipe is an unusual and varied variety and as such merits further specialist dissemination – a suitable outlet has been identified and a short article prepared for inclusion in the Newsletter of the Society for Clay Pipe Research, anticipated to be published in their Spring 2016 edition.



## 9. Archive deposition

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The site archive has been retained with Suffolk Archaeology CIC until final archiving of this report and closure of the project. At that point the digital and hardcopy records will be archived with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Historic Environment Record. Some artefacts may be retained for a teaching collection for use in community outreach purposes, and the landowners/current residents have expressed an interest in retaining a selection of items of interest, but any historically sensitive finds will be archived with the county store alongside the other records.

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass and directed by Rhodri Gardner. 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 Ruth Beveridge and Johnathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin with additional specialist advice provided by Kieron Heard.

The report illustrations were created by Eleanor Cox with illustrative photography by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Brief for recording works**Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording**

AT

**40 COLLEGE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS,  
SUFFOLK**

<b>PLANNING AUTHORITY:</b>	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
<b>PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:</b>	SE/13/00881/FUL
<b>SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:</b>	To be arranged
<b>GRID REFERENCE:</b>	TM
<b>DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:</b>	Erection of an extension and two bay cartlodge, following demolition of existing conservatory and garage.
<b>AREA:</b>	small
<b>CURRENT LAND USE:</b>	garden/residential
<b>THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:</b>	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel: 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
<b>Date:</b>	3 <sup>rd</sup> July 2014

**Archaeological Background**

- 1.1 The proposal affects a site of archaeological interest and potential, within the historic core of the medieval town of Bury St Edmunds (County Historic Environment Record BSE 241), and on one of the main streets of the Norman planned town. Monitoring of groundworks adjacent to the site recorded medieval and later features (BSE 214). Groundworks associated with the proposed development have the potential to cause significant damage or destruction to any archaeological deposits that exist.
- 1.2 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation for foundations, service trenches and any landscaping. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists, along with the information that it holds on evidence for early occupation on the site.

**Planning Background**

- 2.1 In accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, planning permission has been granted with the following condition:

'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'

This will record and advance understanding of the significance of heritage assets that might be present at this location before they are damaged or destroyed.

- 2.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT); SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 2.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 2.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place, and recommend partial discharge of the condition to allow work to commence. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the full discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme (completion of fieldwork and reporting), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 2.5 The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

### **Requirement for Archaeological Investigation**

- 3.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that it will be adequate for the groundworks undertaken by the building contractor to be continuously monitored and recorded by a trained archaeologist.
- 3.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 3.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.
- 3.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate

provision for archaeological recording. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with guidelines from the Institute of Conservation (ICON).
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3, 8 and 24, 1997, 2000 and 2011). **Reporting should be commensurate with results. When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient** with the following information: location (grid ref., parish, address), planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in

relation to ground disturbance/proposed development (a digital vector plan when possible), depth of ground disturbance and soil profile in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.

- 5.7 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.
- 5.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER. AutoCAD files should also be exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a .dxf or .TAB files).
- 5.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded.
- 5.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.11 A copy of the WSI should be appended to the report.
- 5.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### **Notes**

The Institute of Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001	0001	Cut of pit in westernmost footing edge, intercutting with pit 0003. Large late post-medieval refuse pit	Yes	late post-medieval	No	
0002	0001	Mixed mid-brown/grey clayey silt (0002) with frequent CBM flecks and fragments, flints, oyster shell, bottle glass and clay pipe fragment inclusions, typical of a post-medieval back-yard rubbish pit Fill of pit 0001 - probable post-med/modern rubbish pit	Yes	late post-medieval	No	
0003	0003	Pit on inner edge of southwestern foundation corner. Large late post-medieval refuse pit	Yes	late post-medieval	No	
0004	0003	Dark greyish brown silty clay (0004) with large brick fragments, CBM and tile fragments, green bottleglass, clay pipe and roof slate fragments as well as rusted iron and ceramic drain fragments. fill of pit 0003	Yes	late post-medieval	No	
0005	0005	small pit edge seen in centre of footings viewed. Small pit	No		No	
0006	0005	Mid brownish grey silty clay with CBM flecks/fragments visible in the exposed sections although this may have been contamination from the previously overlying hardcore, demolition of previous walls and ground disturbance during excavation Fill of pit 0005	No		No	
0007		Pit in eastern end of footings Pit	No		No	
0008	0007	Mid brownish grey silty clay with CBM flecks/fragments visible in the exposed sections although this may have been contamination from the previously overlying hardcore, demolition of previous walls and ground disturbance during excavation. Fill of pit 0007	No		No	
0009		Number assigned to semi-unstratified finds, mainly from the footign dug between pits 0001 and 0003. Cannot attribute finds to either feature specifically. Context issued for mixed finds from pits 0001 and 0003	Yes	late post-medieval	No	
0010	0010	Context issued for finds group identified in the vicinity of Pit 0007. Finds are probably from this feature, but have been issued a new number as provenance is uncertain. Context issued for finds group identified in the vicinity of Pit 0007. Finds are probably from this feature, but have been issued a new number as provenance is uncertain.	Yes	medieval	No	





### Appendix 3. Pottery catalogue

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasion	Sooting	Comments	Fabric spotdate
0010	MED	BMFW	BODY	15	548	1			Applied vertical impressed strips, one v lge sherd	11L12th-14th C
0009	MED	BSW	BODY	19	426	1			Includes 4 frags sagging base	L12th-14th C
0009	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	91	1		S	Lge unabraded body sherd heavily ext sooted	L12th-14th C
0009	MED	EMW	BODY	1	25	1		S	Heavily sooted, prob base sherd	11th-12th C
0009	PMED	LPME	BODY	1	9	1				18th-20th C
0009	PMED	LMT	BODY	1	10	1				15th-16th C
0009	MED	BSFW?	BODY	1	8	1	A		Possible jug sherd	L12th-14th C
0009	MED	EMWS	BODY	1	26	1		S	Sagging base	11th-12th C
0009	MED	MCWC	BODY	2	20	2			Sandy with some flint, sparse calc	12th-14th C





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