



Guildhall Feoffment Primary School

Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Client:

Concertus Design and Property Consultants

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Archaeological Evaluation Report v0.1

SACIC Report No. 2015/094

Author: Rob Brooks

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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

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Appendix 2.	Context list
Appendix 3.	OASIS form
Appendix 4.	Bulk finds catalogue
Appendix 5.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 6.	CBM, mortar and fired clay catalogues
Appendix 7.	Small finds catalogue
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Summary




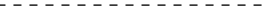







An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Guildhall Feoffment Primary School, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Two trenches were excavated, revealing a series of medieval quarry pits. Post-medieval quarry pits were also excavated, as well as pits of uncertain function. Two postholes were recorded and these may have been medieval or post-medieval. Layers of post-medieval garden soil and a series of late post-medieval surface or levelling deposits were also excavated across both trenches, sealing the features. Finds included pottery (Late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern), medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, post-medieval window and bottle glass, slag, animal remains and oyster shell, as well as undiagnostic struck flint. The features were generally well preserved under the garden soil and the environmental samples produced evidence of cereal processing (possibly including malting) or the use of cereal waste for kindling, as well as wood charcoal, and hammerscale residues. This material suggests that agricultural, industrial and domestic activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

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

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a new classroom block that is to be built partially within an area of playground and car park, and partially within the footprint of the former classroom HORSAs block (a record of which is to be made separately) at the Guildhall Feoffment Primary School in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (Fig. 1). The work was carried out to a Written Scheme of Investigation by Dr Rhodri Gardner (Suffolk Archaeology CIC – Appendix 1) to fulfil a Brief by Kate Batt, with the project then overseen by Dr Abby Antrobus (both of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT)) as part of pre-planning application works. Concertus Design and Property Consultants commissioned the work that was carried out on the 16th-18th December, 2015. The trenches were located within the footprint of the proposed building, in an area of car park and garden/playground, at grid reference TL 8551 6386.

2. Geology and topography

The site lies on the border of two geological areas as recorded by the British Geological Survey. To the east, superficial geology of Croxton Sand and Gravel overlies bedrock deposits of Lewes Nodular Chalk, Seaford Chalk, Newhaven Chalk and Culver Chalk Formations, whilst to the west the same bedrock deposits were recorded with no superficial deposits (BGS, 2015). On site the geology presented itself as relatively loose nodular chalk, with natural hollows infilled with dark orange silty-sand.

The area of the trenching was relatively level, with ground levels of 44.19m-44.24m above the OD recorded across the car park surface.

3. Archaeological and historical background

3.1 Historical background to the town

Adapted from Gill (2012)

The site lies in the medieval core of Bury St Edmunds, recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) as MSF22274/BSE 241 (Fig. 1). The town grew from an Anglo-Saxon settlement where King Siegbert of the East Angles founded a monastery in the 7th century. The town gained in importance and became the centre for international pilgrimage following the transfer of the body of the martyr Saint Edmund (murdered by the Danes in AD 869) to a shrine in the abbey. The gifting by the Crown of the surrounding lands, known as the banleuca of St Edmund, to the saint and in effect awarding the abbey sovereignty over it made the town a virtually self-governing entity. Re-ordered as a Benedictine abbey, the religious complex grew to become one of the leading religious houses in Europe and principal landowner in the west half of the county. The town subsequently became the administrative centre and the foremost market, drawing traders from all over the region and beyond.

The layout of much 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.

3.2 Map sources and archaeological background

The 1747 Warren Map of Bury shows the site as a similarly sized plot of land as it is today, with a single building fronting onto part of Bridewell Lane (Fig. 2). However, in the 18th century the majority of what is now the primary school grounds appear to have been given over to garden plots, which continue to the north and south. The school, which was built in 1843 is clearly shown on the early editions of the Ordnance Survey maps, although it was not initially as large as it is today, with some of the site occupied by a timber yard and its associated buildings in the north-east corner and in places by almshouses and other houses to the west (Fig. 3). By this time the general area had

become much more densely developed, with far less open space dedicated to garden plots, and the notable additions of the Westgate Brewery and 'Malthouses' to the east and south.

The HORSAs are a post-World War II addition to the school. These buildings were built quickly around the country in order to house more students after it was decided that the school leaving age be raised by one year to fifteen. The acronym stands for 'Hutting Operation for the Raising of the School-leaving Age', and relatively few of these buildings now survive as they were built both quickly and relatively cheaply. More details of the structure are given in the report by Leigh Alston (forthcoming).

Many previous archaeological works have been carried out within the area surrounding the school and there are a number of listed buildings and monuments recorded as well, most of which are medieval or post-medieval. A full breakdown of those records within a 250m radius is included within the digital archive for this site and a number of them are shown on Figure 1 and summarised in Table 1.

HER event No.	Description
BSE 241/ MSF22274	Medieval Urban area of Bury St Edmunds (St Edmund's Bury in medieval period).
BSE 241/ MSF22273	Middle and Late Saxon settlement area of Bury St Edmunds (Beodricsworth, then St Edmund's Bury)
BSE 323/ MSF23768	Site of Jesus College marked with a small cross at this location on 1880s OS map. Building previously shown on Warren's map as 'The College'
BSE 177/ MSF25112	Dense disturbance over most of the central area of the site, with a series of inter-cutting large pits and two post-medieval possible cellars
BSE 348/ MSF25529	Fragment of a mortar foundation for a sill beam and a soil layer with occupation waste of probably medieval date
BSE 283/ MSF23335	Four pits, two 19th century and two undated, a possible post medieval flint wall footing, and a possible early feature predating urban town
BSE 460/ MSF32110	Builders reported finding of Flint wall 1.5 feet down, and various layers of chalk from other footing trenches
BSE 190/ MSF19076	Deep build-up of dark soil - possible medieval pit
BSE 214/ MSF21832	At least 13 pits, a well and a chalk surface with sparse finds from C13-C17
BSE 200/ MSF21036	Postholes, cess pits of medieval and late medieval periods and a series of ovens suggesting some industrial activity on the site
BSE 328/ MSF24440	Two shallow gullies aligned parallel to the street frontage and a probable pit. The gullies are interpreted as redundant property boundaries
BSE 135/ MSF19065	Medieval to post-medieval Batt House, on Westgate Street
BSE 372/ MSF26524	A number of post medieval structural remains and ditches, some of which may have their origins in the medieval period
BSE 155/ MSF18007	Medieval and post medieval occupation covering the northern 50m of the investigated area
BSE 260/ MSF24529	Evidence of the original access to the theatre stalls and possibly that the stage front formerly extended further into the auditorium
BSE 268/ MSF24543	Brewery located on Westgate Street in Bury St Edmunds, linked with St. Edmunds Brewery
BSE 020/ MSF6720	Site of Chantry Chapel
BSE 003/ MSF6699	One sherd of Thetford Ware
BSE 225/ MSF21925	Two pits, a flint wall & a C16 well
BSE 294/ MSF25492	A possible malting oven, various pits and ditches a possible clay floor and wall footings
BSE 126/ MSF16028	A series of C16/C17 and later horizons and features but nothing earlier, suggesting truncation of early deposits and rapid build-up of soil to present level
BSE 010/ MSF437/21857	Abbey Gardens and precincts (Middle Saxon to medieval)
BSE 332/ MSF25037	An archaeological assessment, including test pitting recorded material from the Early Neolithic to the 12th century
BSE 058/ MSF18365	St Mary's Church (Saxon to medieval)

Table 1. HER listings within 250m of the site and shown on Figure 1

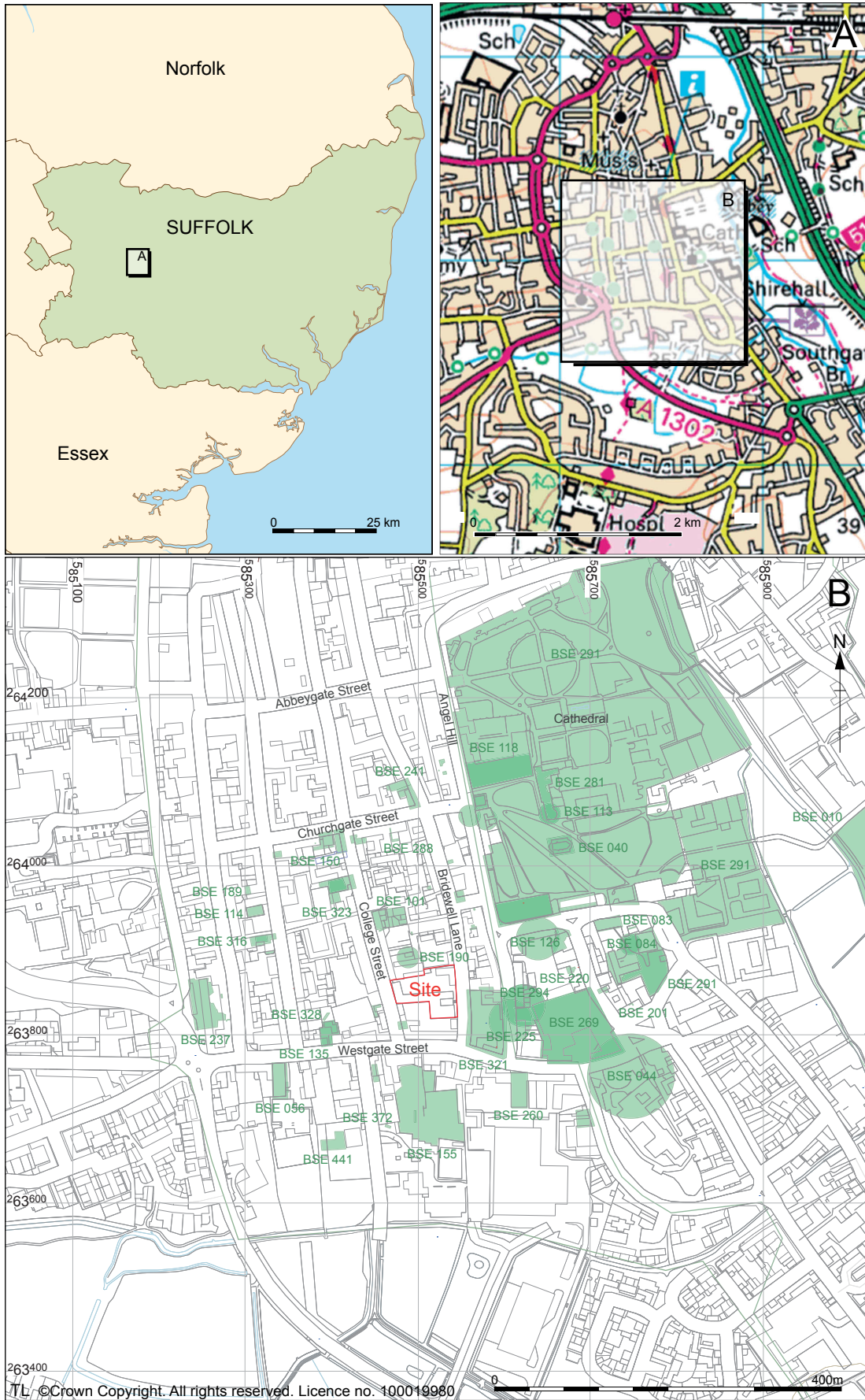


Figure 1. Site location map with HER entries



Figure 2. 1747 Warren map of the site (approximate position outlined in red)

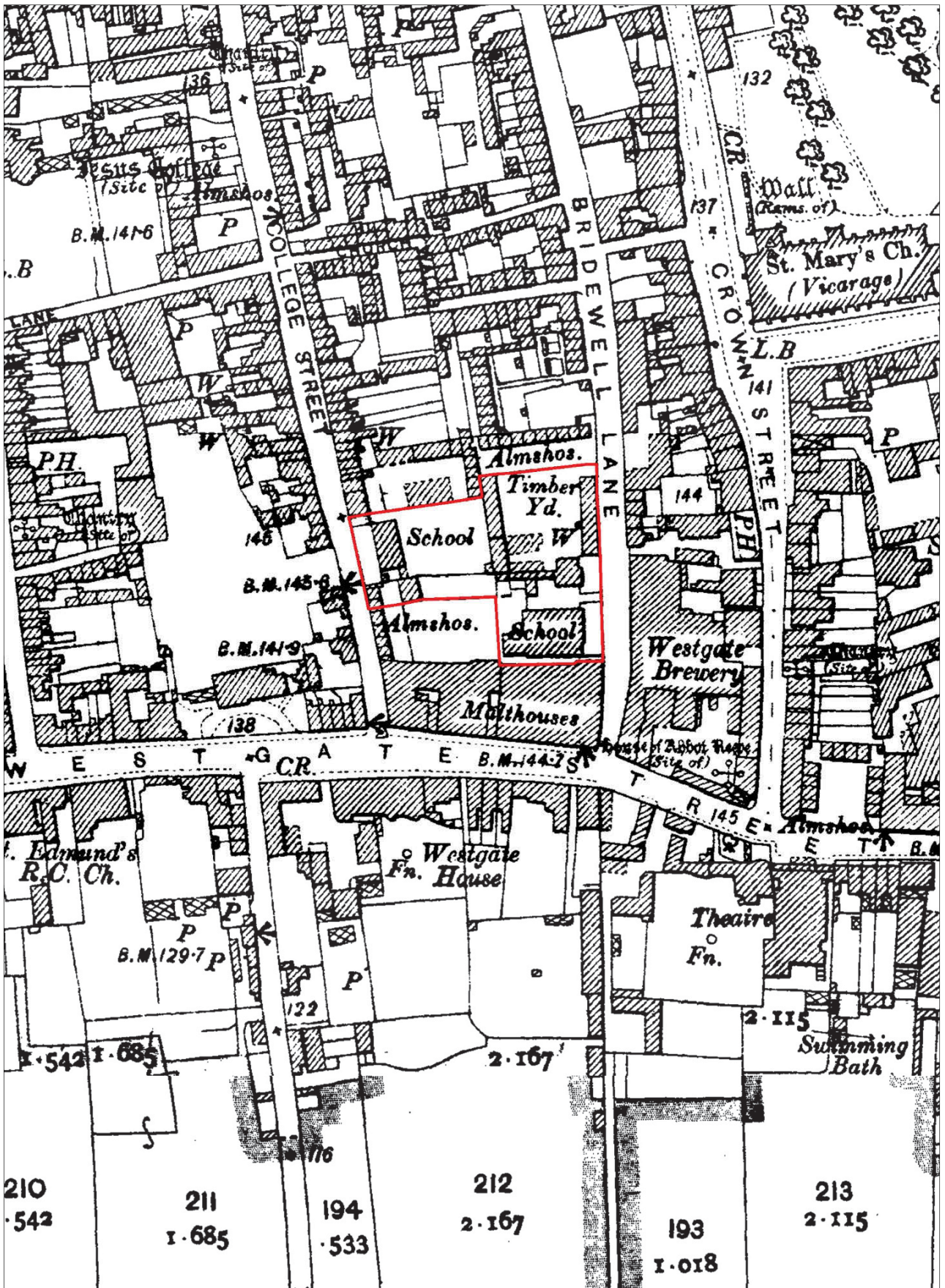


Figure 3. 2nd edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1904, site highlighted in red)

4. Methodology

The trenches were excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the work being constantly monitored and directed by an experienced archaeologist. Initially the tarmac covering the site was removed where necessary by a machine using a hydraulic breaker. Between 0.3m and 0.4m of tarmac and brick and flint rubble layers were removed, followed by a series of post-medieval layers, before the cut features and natural were uncovered. Hand-excavated samples were dug out from all of these layers in order to date them, prior to them being fully machine excavated. All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds and metal-detected. The trenches were positioned across the site to sample the footprints of the proposed building (Fig. 4). The trenches were joined to form a 'V' shape in order to avoid underground gas and electrical services and to maximise the area that could be sampled in the limited space. In total they measured 1.6m wide x 20m long (32sqm).

When the machine excavation was finished, soil profiles were cleaned and recorded in conjunction with the digging and recording of the cut features. All of the pits, postholes and the unidentified features were excavated. Where possible, a minimum of 50%-100% was sampled from all of the features, although in places it was not possible to do this due to the depth of the features and the presence of service pipes. As such, some of the pits were only partially excavated in order to understand their limits in plan, to obtain datable material and to try and define their stratigraphy. Environmental bulk samples were taken from two of the pits. Colour digital photographs at 300 x 300 dots per inch resolution (dimensions of 4288 x 2848 pixels) were taken of the contexts and the trench. 1:50 plans of the trenches were hand drawn and geo-referenced using an RTK GPS. Sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20. A single continuous numbering system was used to record all contexts (Appendix 2).

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BSE 493. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-232230 – 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>). On acceptance of the report by SCCAS/CT the archive will be submitted to the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code BSE 493.

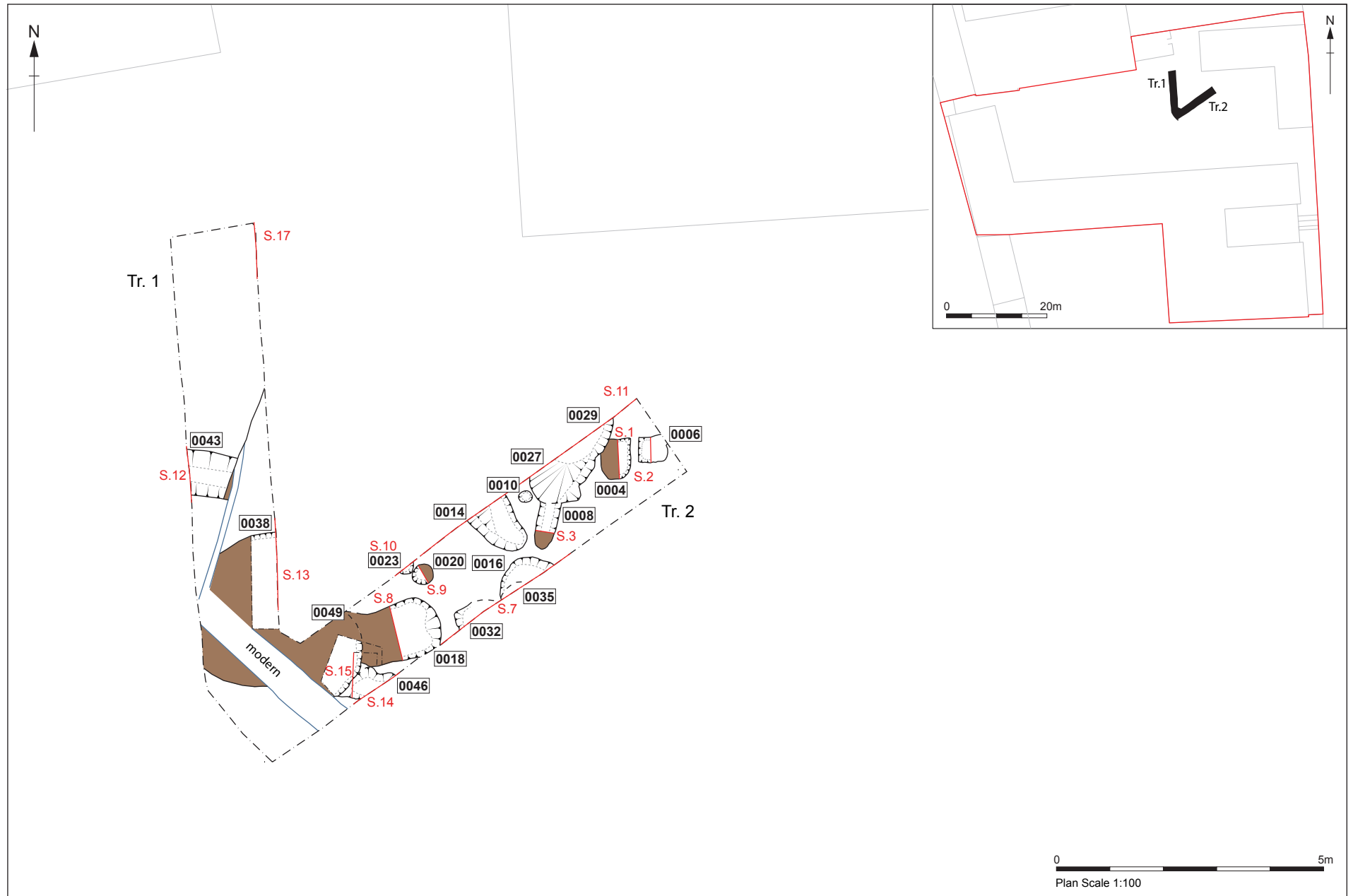


Figure 4. Site plan

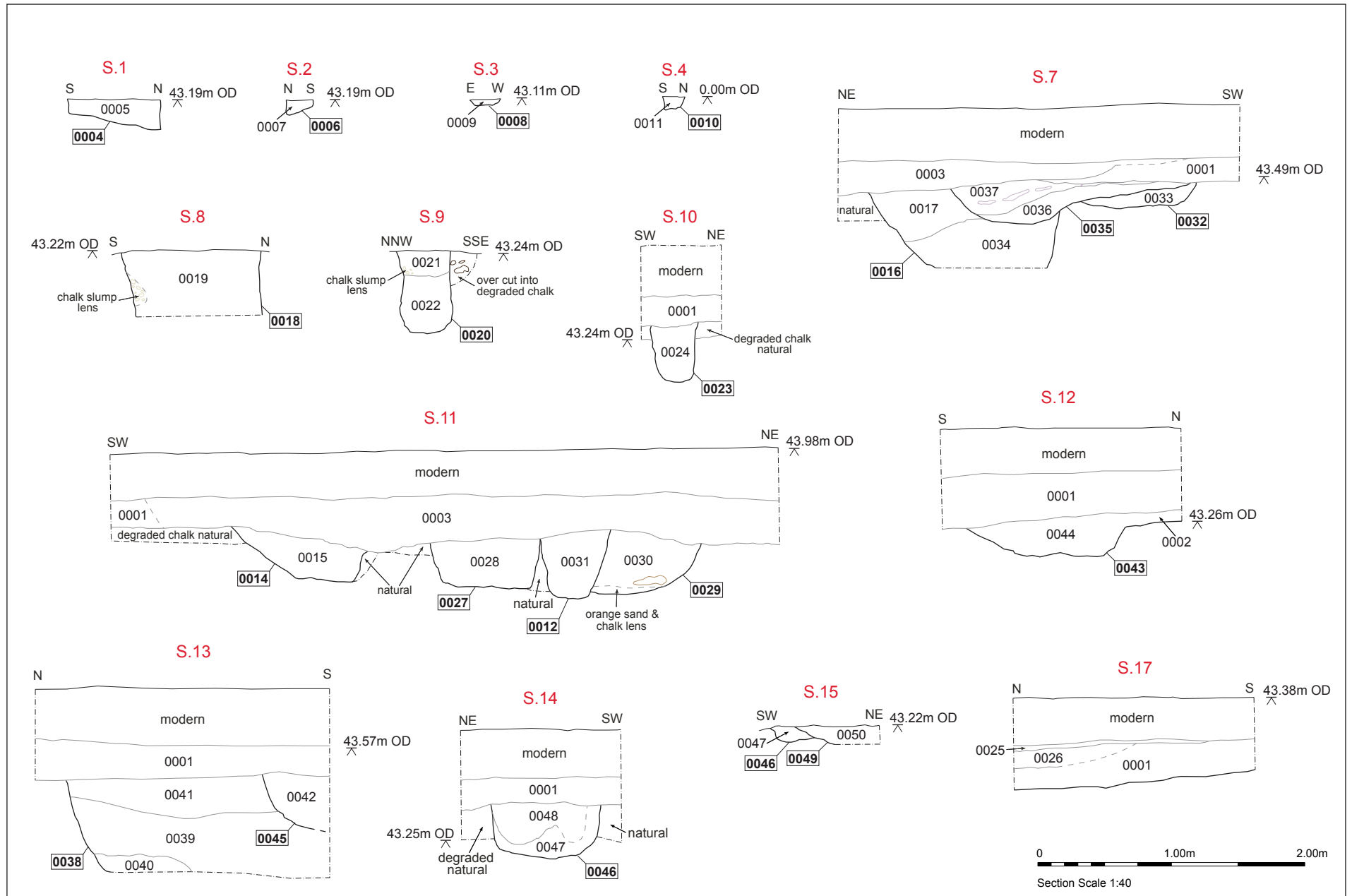


Figure 5. Sections

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Medieval and post-medieval pits, postholes, layers and natural phenomena were present in the two trenches (Figs. 4-5 and Pls. 1-4). The trenches were excavated to c.0.6m-0.7m below ground level, with post-medieval layers encountered from 0.3m-0.4m below ground level. The uppermost feature cuts were recorded at c.0.55m below ground level. The natural was loose, relatively soft chalk with some natural hollows that had become infilled with brownish-orange silty-sand. Overlying the chalk, similar sandy-silt material was recorded as subsoil layer 0002 in the northern half of Trench 1.

5.2 Natural deposits

A series of deposits were recorded in the two trenches which may well be natural, but have been included here for reference. These include somewhat irregular linear cuts as well as a layer and a feature originally thought to be a posthole. Most are shallow and tend to be filled with what may well be subsoil that had infilled natural depressions within the chalk natural.

Layer 0002	Layer 0002 was present in Trench 1, running from feature 0043 to the northern end of the trench. It produced one sherd of 12th-14th century pottery (3g). At most it was 0.2m deep and was recorded as mid brownish-orange friable sandy-silt. This was interpreted as a natural subsoil layer that had been disturbed by roots and the formation of layer 0001, which sealed it. The material was largely identical to fill 0044 and they were probably the same.
Context 0010	A feature initially recorded as a posthole, measuring 0.2m x 0.16m x 0.11m deep, was recorded between pits 0014 and 0027. Despite the good profile, the fill (0011) of mid to dark orangish-brown silty-sand with occasional chalk pieces produced no finds and was similar to subsoil 0002, and the feature was shallow enough to have been a natural depression.
Features 0008, 0043 and 0046	<p>A linear feature, aligned roughly north to south, was recorded in Trench 2 as 0008. It was very shallow at 0.04m deep and was 0.23m wide x >0.9m long, with concave sides and a fairly flat base. The relationship with pit 0027 was unclear and its single fill (0009), was mainly loose chalk rubble with no finds. Whilst recorded as a feature due to its definition in plan, the depth and fill of the cut suggest that it was natural.</p> <p>Midway along Trench 1 a roughly east to west aligned cut was excavated as 0043. Whilst it had a regular shape in plan, the sides were poorly defined during excavation. The fill (which was indistinguishable from layer 0002) was mid to dark brownish-orange sandy-silt (0044), which became paler and pure orange towards the base. No finds were recovered from the fill. This was almost certainly a naturally formed depression within the chalk geology.</p>

Table 2. Natural feature descriptions

5.3 Medieval contexts

Pits

Pit 0046

Emerging from the south-east edge of Trench 2 was a feature that was irregular in plan, sealed by layer 0001. It was cut by pit 0049 and had near vertical sides and a concave base. It measured >0.72m long x >0.5m wide x 0.42m deep and contained two mixed fills of chalk and grey sandy-silt (0047), overlaid by mid brownish-grey sandy-silt, with chalk nodules and flints. These may have simply been one mixed context and no finds were retrieved from either fill. The pit has been included with the medieval contexts due to its proximity to other medieval cuts and because it was earlier than pit 0049.

Pits 0018, 0038, 0045 and 0049

Four pit cuts were recorded in the area where the two trenches met. These pits, excluding 0045, were probably the result of quarrying chalk for producing lime mortar and were subsequently backfilled with domestic refuse. Pit 0018 was probably sub-rectangular in plan, but its full form was unclear (Pl. 3). The cut was at least 1.5m long x 1.04m wide and it was >0.5m deep, but full excavation was not possible due to the depth of the trench. The sides were near vertical/slightly under-cutting. The upper fill was mid yellowish-grey clayey-sandy-silt (0019), with chalk nodules and flints. This produced three sherds (11g) of 12th-14th century pottery, one sherd of late 18th-20th century pottery (1g) (which is thought to be intrusive), one piece of CBM, fired clay fragments, animal bone and oyster shell. Sample 1 from this material contained charred cereal grains, legumes, weed seeds, a nut shell, animal bone fragments, snails, charcoal and rootlets. Towards the base it was becoming more yellowish-green and this was thought to indicate the upper horizon of a new, possibly cess-derived fill.

Pit 0038 was only excavated in a 0.5m wide slot because of the presence of overlying services. It appeared to be a large circular cut in plan that merged with pits 0018 and 0049, with which it was probably contemporary. The edge was near vertical and the cut measured 2.8m x >1.5m x >0.78m deep. The upper fill, 0041, was mid orangish-brown silty-sandy-clay with chalk and flints, no pottery, pieces of animal bone, a possible strap fitting/binding (SF 1009) and one piece of medieval CBM (19g). Underlying this, fill 0039

was dark orangish-brown silty-sand, with chalk nodules and three sherds of 11th-12th century pottery (36g), nine sherds of 12th-14th century pottery (106g), worked flint, animal bone and oyster shell. The lowest excavated fill was 0040; a mid to dark grey/black ashy lens, which was not fully excavated, but produced well preserved remains of charred cereal grains, charcoal, fish bones, snails and rootlets in Sample 2, as well as a piece of burnt quartzite(?). Cutting into the top of pit 0038 was pit 0045. This was only recorded in section, with c.70° concave sides and a concave base, measuring >0.5m long x 0.5m deep. The single fill (0042) was light to mid brownish-yellow compacted slightly-silty clay, with no finds.

Immediately south-east of 0038 was pit 0049. This was only seen partially in plan, with a curved south-east edge. It was thought in section to cut pit 0018, but were probably largely contemporary, given their very similar fills. This feature measured >1.3m x >1.3m x >0.4m deep and had near vertical, slightly concave sides. The single fill was recorded as 0050 and was made up of mid greenish-grey sandy-clay with chalk flecks and ceramic building material (CBM) flecks, as well as one sherd of late 12th-14th century pottery (7g), a piece of fired clay with straw impressions, animal bone and oyster shell.



Plate 1. Left –
Trench 1 (1m
scale, facing
south)

Plate 2. Right –
Trench 2 (2x1m
scale, facing
south-west)



Plate 3. Pit 0018, part-excavated (1m scale, facing west)



Plate 4. Layers 0001 and 0003, and pits 0016, 0032 and 0035 (1m scale, facing south-east)

5.4 Post-medieval contexts

Pits

Sub-square cuts 0004 and 0006

At the north-east end of Trench 2 were two small sub-square pit cuts, recorded as 0004 and 0006 and measuring 0.62m x 0.59m x 0.24m deep and 0.41m x 0.4m x 0.22m deep, respectively. The fills, 0005 and 0007 were identical deposits of greyish/off-white loose silty-chalk, with flints. Fill 0005 produced one 18th/19th century floor brick/tile fragment, one iron nail, two pieces of unidentified iron (SFs 1001 and 1002) and one piece of slate. Finds from fill 0007 consisted of one piece of late 12th-14th century pottery (13g), roof tile (medieval and post-medieval), post-medieval bottle glass, worked flint, possibly intrusive asphalt, slate and four unidentified iron pieces (SFs 1003-1006).

Pits 0012, 0014, 0027 and 0029

Recorded emerging from the edge of Trench 2 were three inter-cutting pits; 0012, 0027 and 0029, which were all sealed by layer 0003. In plan the shape of the cuts was somewhat irregular, but each had steep, slightly concave sides, with fairly flat bases. Pit 0012 clearly cut pit 0029 in section, but neither had a clear relationship with pit 0027, despite being immediately adjacent. The cuts varied from 0.54m->0.84m long x 0.55m-0.84m wide x 0.38m-0.5m deep. Fills 0028 and 0031 (from pits 0027 and 0012, respectively) were identical deposits of mainly chalk rubble, with lenses of coarse orange sand and small flints, whilst fill 0030 (pit 0029) was mixed patches of mid orangish-grey silty-sand, with chalk and flints. Finds from these three pits were collected under an overall number (0013) as the pits were not initially recognised as three separate features, and consist of late brick, post-medieval slag, roof tile and pantile (post-medieval/19th century+), 17th to late 18th century pottery (8g), post-medieval bottle glass, worked flint, slate, possible iron strap fitting pieces (SF 1007) and oyster shell.

Pit 0014 was immediately south-west of pit 0027 and was linear in plan, although it was obscured to the north by the edge of the trench. It measured >1m x 0.95m x 0.32m deep, with 40°-80° somewhat concave edges and a fairly flat base. The feature was filled with mid to dark grey and orangish-grey silty-sand (0015) with no finds.

Pits 0016, 0032 and 0035

A total of three possible pits were recorded opposite feature 0014 in Trench 2, although pits 0032 and 0035 were largely only seen in section (Pl. 4). The earliest was pit 0016, which had a curved north-west edge in plan and 50°-85° concave sides, though the base was not uncovered due to the depth. It measured >1.15m x >0.45m x >0.6m deep. Its uppermost fill was 0017; pale to mid grey silty-sand, with frequent chalk inclusions and occasional flints. All finds from this pit were collected under this number and consisted of two sherds of late 12th-14th century pottery (44g), one sherd of late 18th-20th century pottery (101g), four pieces of post-medieval/19th century+ late brick (2780g), bottle glass, window glass, a strip of iron (SF 1008) and animal bone. The lowest excavated fill (0034) was brownish-grey sandy-silt with charcoal flecks and flints.

Pit 0032 survived only as a shallow depression underlying pit 0035. It was slightly irregular where it survived in plan and had c.45° concave sides and a flat base, measuring c.0.72m x >0.25m x 0.18m deep. Single fill 0033 was orangish-grey sandy-silt, with flints and chalk, but no finds.

Cutting the top of pit 0016 and possibly also pit 0032 was pit 0035. This was not identified initially in plan, but in section had a slightly stepped profile, with gentle to moderately angled sides, which were somewhat irregular and a concave base. The feature measured 1.78m x >0.25m x 0.33m deep and had a basal fill (0036) of dense chalk powder/small nodules and occasional patches of sand or silt. The upper fill (0037) was orangish-grey sandy-clay with occasional yellow-grey clay and a sporadic lens of heated clay, possibly resulting from *in-situ* burning or the dumping of hot embers. Neither fill produced finds.

Postholes

Postholes 0020 and 0023

Two well defined postholes were recorded in close proximity in Trench 2. Cut 0020 was circular and measured 0.4m in diameter x 0.62m deep, with vertical/slightly concave sides and a flat base. It contained two fills, although these were somewhat difficult to differentiate. Fill 0021 was the uppermost deposit of mid to dark grey sandy-clay with chalk and flints, one piece of late medieval (16g) and one piece of post-medieval (19g)

CBM, animal bone and oyster shell. The basal fill, 0022, was mid greenish-grey clay with frequent chalk inclusions, but no finds. This deposit was somewhat reminiscent of some of the medieval pit fills, possibly indicating an older feature that only had its post removed/was backfilled, later on.

Emerging from the section, posthole 0023 was sealed by layer 0001. It measured c.0.35m x >0.15m x 0.42m deep and had 80° to vertical sides and a flat base. The single fill, 0024, was mid to dark grey silty-clay with abundant chalk inclusions and occasional flints, an iron nail, oyster shell and seven pieces of post-medieval roof tile and late brick (52g).

Layers

Layers 0001, 0003, 0025, 0026

Of these four layers, garden soil deposit 0001 appeared to be the earliest and a large sample was hand excavated in Trench 1 to obtain finds (Pl. 4). The layer was <0.1m-0.32m deep and consisted of a dark grey clayey/sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. It was fairly homogenous and found throughout both trenches. It sealed a number of features, as well as layer 0002 and contained one piece of medieval roof tile and five pieces of post-medieval brick and roof tile, three sherds of late 12th-14th century, one sherd of 16th-18th century and one sherd of late 17th-18th century pottery, as well as post-medieval window glass, slate, animal bone and oyster shell.

Starting near the north-east end of Trench 2 (Sec. 11) and continuing for approximately 4.7m, layer 0003 was a loose to firm deposit consisting largely of chalk nodules (c.80%), with small flints and mid to dark grey silt making up the remainder (Pl. 4). It was up to 0.4m deep and appeared to overlie layer 0001, although the relationship was in places a little unclear. It was also thought to seal pits 0016, 0032 and 0035. Six pieces of post-medieval late brick and roof tile were recovered from the deposit. It was interpreted as possibly being the remnants of a rough yard surface.

Layer 0026 overlaid layer 0001 in the northern 0.9m of Trench 1 (continuing beyond the end of the trench) and was in turn underneath layer 0025 (Sec. 17). It was a 0.14m

deep deposit of brownish-orange sandy-silt, with grey clayey silt and chalk flecks. Layer 0025 was underneath the modern playground sub-base of bricks and tarmac. It was a 0.04m lens of chalk that was present for 1.45m in Section 17, continuing beyond Trench 1. No finds were recovered from these layers, but their stratigraphy shows that they were later post-medieval.

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Compiled and edited by Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Table 3 shows a breakdown of the quantities of bulk material types; a full catalogue by context can be found in Appendix 4. The finds date to the medieval and post-medieval periods. Where possible finds recovered from the environmental samples have been included in this report.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	30	440
CBM	45	4082
Post-medieval bottle glass	4	18
Post-medieval window glass	9	75
Nails	4	71
Slag	3	125
Fired clay	49	193
Stone	9	242
Worked flint	3	10
Animal bone	101	244
Shell	127	144

Table 3. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Thirty sherds of pottery weighing 440g were collected from ten contexts. Table 4 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	850-1150	1	23		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	2	23		2
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	1	13		1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th-14th c.	1	9		1
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	L.12th-14th c.	2	20	0.09	2
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	L.12th-14th c.	1	5		1
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	L.12th-14th c.	14	144		14
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	L.12th-14th c.	1	5		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	L.12th-14th c.	1	39		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	2	20	0.04	2
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	L.17th-18th c.	1	29		1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	L.17th-L.18th c.	1	8		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	L.18th-20th c.	2	102		2
Totals			30	440	0.13	30

Table 4. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Late Saxon

A single body sherd of St Neot's Ware was an unstratified find, but was unabraded and relatively large. It may indicate Late Saxon occupation on the site.

Medieval

Twenty-one sherds of medieval date are represented in the assemblage, the majority being body and base sherds. 'Bury wares' are the most frequent; these are the common fabric groups from the town (described in Anderson 2001), although no kilns are currently known and some may have been made outside the town. A number of unsourced early and high medieval coarsewares are also present, mainly in fine or medium sandy fabrics with few other inclusions, and probably of local manufacture.

Only two rims are present amongst the coarsewares, both jars. Rim forms were upright beaded and everted beaded types, suggesting a broadly 12th–13th-century date range for the identifiable vessels, although some of the fabrics are probably earlier. Decoration was minimal but included three examples of incised curving or straight lines.

One glazed ware body/handle sherd was found in pit fill 0039 and has been recorded as unprovenanced. It has similarities to both Hedingham Ware (12th-14th c.) and late medieval and transitional ware (LMT, L.14th-16th century). It is in a fine sandy fabric

with sparse mica, buff-coloured with a grey core, and has spots of yellow glaze with copper green flecks externally. The handle is a simple strap type.

Post-medieval and modern

Two sherds of glazed red earthenware were recovered from topsoil 0001 and pit fill 0031, the latter a dish or pancheon rim of thickened everted form. A brown-glazed speckle-glazed ware base was also found in topsoil.

A body sherd of Nottingham-type stoneware with a rusticated surface (applied 'crumb' decoration) came from finds 0013. A base fragment of a refined whiteware plain bowl was found in pit fill 0017, and a tiny sherd of transfer-printed whiteware was found in Sample <1> from pit fill 0019.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 5. Most of the pottery came from pit fills, with the largest quantity being recovered from pit 0038 (12 sherds). There appears to be little residual material, with the exception of the material from the garden soil, pit 0016 and possibly pit 0018. However, pit 0006 contained later CBM and the medieval sherd from this pit is likely to be residual.

Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spot date
-	-	U/S	STNE	11th c.
-	0001	Garden soil	MCWM BMCW BMCWG GRE SPEC	18th c.+
	0002	Subsoil	BMCW	12th-14th c.
0006	0007	Pit	BSFW	12th-14th c.*
0012	0031	Pit	GRE	18th c.
-	0013	Finds (pit fills)	ESWN	19th c.
0016	0017	Pit	BMCW REFW	19th c.
0018	0019	Pit	BMCW REFW (tiny)	12th-14th c. or 19th c.?
0038	0039	Pit	EMW EMWG BCSW BMCW UPG	13th c.?
0049	0050	Pit	BSFW	12th-13th c.

Table 5. Pottery types present by context/feature

Note: spotdates do not take into account any other find types.

* Later CBM present

Discussion

Pottery of Late Saxon, early and high medieval, post-medieval and modern date was recovered from the site. The pottery is typical of the town and includes a range of medieval coarsewares which were probably manufactured locally. A large group was recovered from the topsoil, where it was residual, but most of the assemblage came from pits. This suggests that there are undisturbed features of medieval date, as well as some post-medieval features, on the site.

6.3 Ceramic building material and fired clay

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Forty-five fragments of CBM weighing 4082g were collected from eleven contexts. There was one fragment of concrete (433g) and forty-nine pieces of fired clay (192g). Table 6 presents the count and weight quantification of the CBM by form. A full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 6.

Type	Form	form	No	Wt(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	4	161
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	17	440
	Pantile	PAN	9	172
Walling	Later brick	LB	13	3086
	Moulded brick?	MB	1	60
Flooring	Floor tile/brick	FT/FB	1	163
Totals			45	4082

Table 6. CBM by type

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available.

The assemblage

Roof tiles

Plain roof tiles make up the majority of the assemblage and were recovered from nine contexts. Table 7 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric. The most frequent

fabrics are the fine sandy fabric with few inclusions, and those containing sparse to moderate flint and/or ferrous inclusions. The nine fragments of pantile represent a single tile.

Fabric group	Code	RTM	RTP	PAN
Estuarine clays	est	1		
Estuarine with coarse sand	est(cs)	2		
Fine sandy	fs		7	
Fine sandy with flint	fsf		3	
Fine sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	fsffe		2	
Fine sandy with grog and ferrous inclusions	fsgfe		1	
Fine sandy poorly mixed with ferrous inclusions	fsxfe			9
Medium sandy with coarse quartz	mscq		2	
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe	1		
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe		1	
Medium sandy with calcareous inclusions	msc		1	

Table 7. Roofing tile by fabric

Of the 21 fragments of plain roof tile, four are probably of medieval date. This is based partly on fabric but also on firing (reduced cores and/or surfaces). Red-firing tiles without any signs of reduction or glaze are classified as probably late or post-medieval. No tiles in this group were glazed.

Three tiles (one med, two pmed) have circular peg holes. No tiles have square holes, and no nib tiles were identified. Several fragments have thin traces or larger patches or lime mortar, generally coloured buff or cream/white with sand aggregates, and occasionally this was on the broken edges, suggesting that the pieces had been reused in wall cores.

Bricks

Table 8 shows the quantities of brick by fabric group. Flint and ferrous tempered types are the most frequent.

Fabric	Code	LB	MB?
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	fsfe	1	
Fine sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	fsffe	3	
Medium sandy	ms	1	
Medium sandy with coarse quartz	mscq	2	
Medium sandy with flint	msf	2	1
Medium sandy with ferrous inclusions	msfe	1	
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe	3	

Table 8. Bricks by fabric

Most fragments are small and abraded. Three pieces from pit fill 0017 are larger. One fragment measures 112 x 64mm and another is 210+ x 105 x 60mm, whilst the third is 67mm thick, these sizes suggesting a 19th-century date. Three fragments from layer 0003, finds 0013 and pit fill 0017 have white medium sandy lime mortar adhering.

A small fragment from layer 0001 may be a fragment of moulded brick, although the only evidence for this is in the form of a small hollow chamfer close to the broken edge. If so, the fragment may be of Tudor date.

Flooring

A corner fragment of a white-firing floor brick or tile was found in layer 0005. It is in a fine sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions and measures 32+mm thick, with a worn surface. Tiles of this type usually date to the 18th/19th centuries.

Another fragment in this context was a piece of grey concrete with two flat surfaces and one rounded edge. It contains small pieces of quartz and chalk and there are numerous voids in cross-section. It may be from a relatively early (18th/19th-century) concrete floor.

Fired clay

Forty-nine fragments of fired clay were recovered from three contexts, 34 from pit fill 0019, 14 from pit fill 0040 and one from pit fill 0050.

Fragments from 0019 and 0050 are in a red medium sandy fabric containing moderate coarse chalk and straw impressions. There are no diagnostic features, but this type of fired clay was frequently used to construct oven domes and other fire-related features in the medieval period.

Fragments from 0040 are in a dense fine sandy clay and comprise one large fragment and several smaller, mostly joining fragments. The largest fragment has a rough, flattish surface and rounded convex underside. The reduction of the fragments suggests that they were fired without access to oxygen and may have been part of the internal structure of a fire-related feature such as a hearth, oven or kiln.

Discussion

Twelve fragments, comprising pieces of one medieval and six post-medieval roof tiles, four bricks and a moulded brick, were collected from upper layers of the site, 0001 and 0003. The remainder of this small assemblage was recovered from the fills of pits and post-holes: 0004 (1 FT/FB, 1 concrete); 0006 (1 RTM?, 1 RTP); 0012 (1 RTP); 0013 (1 LB, 3 RTP, 9 PAN); 0016 (4 LB); 0018 (1 RTM, 16 fired clay); 0020 (2 LB); 0023 (5 RTP, 2 LB), 0027 (1 RTP); 0038 (1 RTM, 14 fired clay); and 0049 (1 fired clay).

The largest pieces were the bricks recovered from pit fill 0017. The other features contained mainly small fragments which probably represent the disposal of demolition and/or construction waste. Abrasion of some pieces indicates that they were probably lying around on a surface for some time before incorporation into the pit fills.

The fabrics and forms recovered from the site are varied and probably represent material brought to the town from several manufacturers located close to the town. The white brick may be from the Woolpit area, but red bricks and tiles of these types were produced at many locations throughout Suffolk.

Recommendations

The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is required. All fragments are incomplete and there are no exceptional elements – all fabrics and forms can be paralleled at other sites in the town and in the Suffolk archive, and for this reason the CBM assemblage could be discarded if required.

6.4 Post-medieval glass

Richenda Goffin

Thirteen fragments of post-medieval bottle and window glass were collected from the evaluation. These are listed below (Table 9). The assemblage is made up of small fragments of bottle glass which are mostly late post-medieval in date. Some large fragments of window glass were found in the fill 0017 of pit 0016, but these are also of nineteenth century date or possibly even later.

Context	Type	Feature	No	Wt (g)	Feature dating
0001	Window	Garden soil	1	1	16th-18th C
0007	Small bottle or flask	Fill of pit 0006	1	4	P-med
0013	2 bottle fragments	Mixed finds from 0028, 0030 and 0031	2	10	L17-19th C
0017	Bottle	Fill of pit 0016	1	5	L18th-20th C
0017	Window	Fill of pit 0016	8	74	L18th-20th C
Total			13	94	

Table 9. Summary of post-medieval window glass by feature

6.5 Slag

Richenda Goffin

Three amorphous fragments of a vesicular slag-like material encrusted with mortar weighing 125g were recovered under the finds group number 0013. They are post-medieval but poorly dated, and are undiagnostic.

6.6 Iron nails

Richenda Goffin

Four iron nails were collected from three features, as listed below (Table 10). All were found with artefactual material dating to the post-medieval period.

Context	Type	Feature	No	Wt (g)	Feature dating
0005	Circular head, bent at opposite end	Fill of pit 0004	1	42	18th-19th C
0007	1 complete with circular head, one mainly shaft	Fill of pit 0006	2	20	P-med
0024	Smaller corroded nail	Fill of posthole 0023	1	8	P-med
Total			4	70	

Table 10. Post-medieval nails by feature

6.7 Stone

Eight fragments of slate were collected from the evaluation, weighing 223g. Table 11 shows the distribution by feature. All the slate was recovered from deposits containing post-medieval finds. The slate is likely to have come from roofing tiles on post-medieval structures. A single fragment of burnt quartzite was identified from fill 0040 of pit 0038.

Context	Type	Feature	No	Wt (g)	Feature dating
0001	Flat slate fragments	Garden soil	2	47	18th-19th C
0005	Small slate fragment	Fill of pit 0004	1	5	Post-med
0007	Slate fragment, slight evidence of mortar	Fill of pit 0006	1	17	P-med
0013	4 laminated fragments	No. given to finds from 0028, 0030 and 0031.	4	154	P-med
0040	Rounded burnt quartzite	Fill of pit 0038	1	62	Medieval?
Total			9	242	

Table 11. Summary of distribution of stone

6.7 The Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

Nine objects were recorded as small finds, all of iron. They are discussed individually below. The small finds were fully recorded and catalogued on the database, and a full listing is provided as Appendix 7.

The overall condition of the ironwork is especially corroded with each piece being encrusted in mortar. The small assemblage is primarily post-medieval in date with one piece, SF 1009 being from a pit fill with medieval pottery.

Iron

SF1001, single fill 0005 of pit 0004. Rod of iron, square/trapezoidal in section. Nail visible in one end profile.

SF 1002, single fill 0005 of pit 0004. Two elongated pieces of iron strip; possibly from a structural fitting. One piece is narrower in width. The wider strip has a nail through it approximately midway along the length.

SF 1003, single fill 0007 of pit 0006. A curved piece of flat iron, probably part of a horseshoe. It has one nail *in situ* within the wide shoe web.

SF 1004, single fill 0007 of pit 0006. A fragment of an iron strip, slightly curved so could be part of a horseshoe or a structural strap fitting.

SF 1005, single fill 0007 of pit 0006. A shank of an elongated object, square in section and tapering to a wedge shaped point. Possibly a nail or the terminal of a tool.

SF 1006, single fill 0007 of pit 0006. Bulk group of three pieces of unidentifiable pieces of iron. One piece might be a nail, another might be part of a strip of iron.

SF 1007, context 0013, mixed finds recovered from pit fills 0028, 0030 and 0031. Two strips of iron, rectangular in section. One piece narrows to a broken prong at one end. Possibly parts of structural strip fittings.

SF 1008, fill 0017 of pit 0016. Elongated strip of iron, one end rounded the other straight and broken. Tapers in width. Possibly part of a structural fitting.

SF 1009, fill 0041 of pit 0038. Elongated strip of iron, damaged at both ends. Possibly a strap fitting or binding. Strap fittings had a range of uses both within and without the household, comparable examples can be seen in Egan (1998), 47-49, figs. 28 – 30.

Recommendations for further work

The poor condition of the ironwork means each object would benefit from future radiography as this will preserve a record of the object as well as reveal further information about their form and manufacture.

Discussion

The associated ceramic material found within the pits dates this small collection of ironwork to the medieval and post-medieval periods. The wider webs on the horseshoe fragments (SF 1003 and 1004) from pit 0006 suggest they are more likely to be of the later medieval Type 4 style which become more universal after the 15th century (Clark, 1995, 97).

Overall the small finds represent the deposition of refuse into pits of pieces of structural and domestic ironwork following their disuse.

6.8 Faunal remains

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction

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

Methodology

All fragments of animal bone from the site were analysed using standard zooarchaeological methods, following guidelines set out by Baker and Worley (2014). Identification of the assemblage was undertaken with the aid of Schmid (1972) and reference material from the author's vertebrate collection. Where possible, measurements were taken following von den Driesch (1976).

The animal remains from each context were recorded to provide primary data. The excel spreadsheet comprises data on the level of preservation; taphonomical description; identification of species; anatomical element; quantification of ageable, measurable elements and any butchery and pathological signs. This information is presented in Appendix 8.

Discussion

A total of one hundred and one fragments were collected from the evaluation, weighing 244g (Table 12). The faunal assemblage was recovered from medieval and post-medieval features. Some 47.5% of the specimens had been hand-collected during excavation and the remaining 52.5% (fifty-three pieces) were recovered from processed environmental samples.

The state of preservation of the bone from site is generally good; the fragmentation is moderate and only a small number of fresh breaks are present. That being said, some of the bones show signs of weathering.

Employing standard zooarchaeological procedures, 64 specimens (63.4% of the total NISP) were identified to taxa and parts of anatomy.

The remaining elements could only be categorised according to the relative size of the animal represented as follows: Large Terrestrial Mammal (LTM): cow, horse, large deer; Medium Terrestrial Mammal (MTM): sheep/goat, pig, small deer; Small Terrestrial Mammal (STM): dog, fox, hare; Very Small Terrestrial Mammal (VSTM): mouse, vole.

Context	Feature	Type	Weight (g)	Count	Species present	Spot date
0001	-	Layer	32	5	Cattle, sheep/goat, LTM	-
0017	0016	Pit	12	8	Chicken, MTM, STM	Post-medieval
0019	0018	Pit	29	17	Sheep/goat, chicken, LTM, MTM, uni	Prob medieval
0019	0018	Pit	6	26	Sheep/goat, chicken, fish, VSTM, uni	Prob medieval
0021	0020	Posthole	1	1	MTM	Post-medieval
0039	0038	Pit	44	7	Sheep/goat, pig, chicken, MTM	Medieval
0040	0038	Pit	22	27	Cattle, sheep/goat, fish, MTM, uni	Medieval
0041	0038	Pit	53	2	Cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse	Medieval
0050	0049	Pit	45	6	Pig, duck	Medieval
Total			244	101		

Table 12. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context, feature, type, weight and fragment account

The assemblage includes four mammalian: *Equus*/horse; *Bos*/cattle; *Sus*/pig; Ovicaprid/sheep or goat; two avian: *Gallus*/chicken; *Anas*/duck and at least three fish: Flatfish, cod, *clupeid* (herring?) (Table 13).

Species	Count	Percentage
Cattle	4	4%
Sheep/goat	17	16.7%
Pig	7	7%
Horse	1	1%
Chicken	16	15.8%
Duck	1	1%
Flatfish	1	1%
Cod	1	1%
Fish	16	15.8%
LTM	6	6%
MTM	19	18.7%
STM	2	2%
VSTM	1	1%
Uni	9	9%
Total	101	100%

Table 13. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species and fragment count (including teeth)

Sheep/goat are the most numerous taxon, being represented by twenty-five bones, followed by a lower number of pig, cattle and horse. There are anatomical similarities between sheep and goat bones, however, the ovicaprid remains from this assemblage almost certainly came from sheep. All of the pig teeth were part of a mature animal. The horse teeth were those of an adult animal; it seems this individual was a working animal that reached maturity.

Butchery marks were evident on some of the cattle and pig bones. Heavy chopping, associated with dismemberment, was noted on a pig shoulder blade from pit 0038, fill 0041. There is also some evidence of marrow extraction. A cattle metacarpal has been chopped and split lengthways, presumably to access the nutritious marrow. A sheep leg bone and a chicken bone from pit 0038, fill 0039 have been partially blackened from burning, which may have been from cooking or, in this case most possibly, from fire waste.

Canid gnawing was of low frequency, only being noted on one sheep/goat leg bone. The presence of multiple tooth marks on this bone is an indicator that dogs were present on the site, despite none of their bones being recorded in the faunal assemblage.

Little ageing data was available from fill 0050. A pig mandible indicates a 7-11 month old individual (Bull and Payne 1982). No evidence of pathological signs, bone working or other bone modification was noted.

Due to a high percentage of bone retrieval from sieved samples, the body part concentrations of domestic fowl and fish remains is very high. Chicken was consumed on a regular basis in the medieval period. A relatively high proportion of chicken bone was recovered from fill 0019, pit 0018. Biometrical data cannot be taken from these elements, due to evidence of fresh breaks and missing parts of long bones, however, the absence of spur on tarsometatarsus indicates hens within in the assemblage. Multiple fine cut marks were seen on these fragments, probably associated with filleting and meat consumption. The high concentration of these delicate bones with no indication of gnawing marks indicates that they were not eaten by dogs, cats or pig before being buried, suggesting that deposit 0019 was sealed almost immediately after the bones were discarded as kitchen waste.

Fill 0019 of pit 0018 and fill 0040 of pit 0038 produced eighteen elements of fish bones which indicate at least three different species. Two of these fragments have been identified securely amongst the remains: a single cod (*Gadus morhua*) vertebra and a single flatfish (*Pleuronectidae*). At least two vertebrae came from a member of the family *Clupeidae*, probably from herring. The remaining fish bones could not be

identified specifically. Fish played an important role in the medieval diet. The cod was consumed during this time either salted, dried or as stockfish. Flatfish was generally eaten fresh. Herring was the most popular fish during medieval times, being the cheapest consumed in large quantities. The presence of these sea fish species indicates potential trade with the coast.

Potential

The bulk of the assemblage derives primarily from domestic mammals and birds with additional sea fish species. This gives us insights into aspects of meat preparation and consumption. The species present and their relative proportions appear to be typical for a medieval site.

Although the size and the nature (52.5% recovered from sieved samples) of this assemblage is not enough for conclusive analysis, the bone assemblage is recognised as being the result of domestic and kitchen waste disposal.

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

6.9 Terrestrial and marine molluscs

Laszlo Lichtenstein

Introduction

A total of 139g of terrestrial and marine shells were recovered from medieval and post-medieval contexts during the evaluation. The assemblage was quantified and examined in order to assess the diversity and quantity of the ecofacts, as well as their potential to provide information regarding preservation and taxa present.

Methodology

Shells were identified to species using Evans (1972), Barrett *et al.* (1967) and the author's reference collection. Oysters were identified as either upper or lower valves, whilst mussel shells were too fragmented to determine left and right valves and were counted only as fragments. Single shells, such as whelks were counted.

Discussion

The evaluation produced two terrestrial and three marine mollusc species (Table 14).

Context	Feature	Spot Date	Oyster		Mussel	Whelk	Garden snail	Terrestrial snail	Weight (g)
			Upper	Lower					
0001	--		2	1					19
0013	0012	Post-medieval	1						27
0019	0018	Prob medieval	13	4		1	1		47
0019	0018	Prob medieval	6		15		10	60	17
0024	0023	Post-medieval		1					1
0039	0038	Medieval	1						16
0040	0038	Medieval		1	1		2		5
0050	0049	Medieval		1					7
Total			23	6	16	1	13	60	139

Table 14. Quantification of the terrestrial and marine mollusc by feature, species, side, weight and fragment account

A total of twenty-nine pieces of oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) were recovered from the site. Preservation is moderate, with the shells showing some signs of abrasion and fresh breakages. Some of the shells show signs of parasitic infestation, yet none showed signs of human modifications such as cuts or opening notches. The size of the specimens indicates mainly adult oysters on the site. Oysters were marketed widely in Britain, their trade was organised and consumed on a regular basis in the medieval period.

The common mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) is represented by a few shells which are very fragmentary in condition from contexts 0018 and 0040: medieval pits 0019 and 0038. The specimens do not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed.

A single common whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) shell was found in probable medieval context 0019, pit 0018. This single whelk was found to be relatively complete.

Some terrestrial gastropods were recovered. Garden snail (*Helix aspersa*) shells derived from fill 0019 of pit 0018. This species is commonly found around human

habitations such as hedgerows and gardens. Evidence of modification was not observed on these fragments.

A small assemblage of land molluscs were extracted from Sample 1 of fill 0019, pit 0018. These snails are common around human habitats and could give us additional faunal evidence for the vegetation structure of both this site and the surrounding environment.

Discussion

The presence of these marine species can be interpreted as evidence of diet, as oyster, mussel and whelk indicates trade with the coast and represent food items. Mussel and whelk were consumed during the medieval and post-medieval period, but possibly not as commonly as oyster.

The small assemblages of terrestrial taxa from medieval features are not fully interpretable. The terrestrial species include synanthropic snails (*Helix aspersa*) as well as snails characteristic of grassland and shaded habitats.

Potential

The range of taxa present indicates that, if more samples were taken from well stratified dateable contexts during further excavation, the analysis could provide detailed information regarding the site. This assessment has demonstrated that sampling on the site has the potential to aid the understanding of the local environment.

6.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples were taken during this evaluation, both from pits dating from the medieval period. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 15. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. The residues were scanned using a magnet to recover any ferrous material present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

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

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

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

Results

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx. date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0019	0018	Pit	Medieval	charred cereal grains ##, charred legumes #, charred weed seeds #, charred nut shell #, animal bone fragments +, snails++, charcoal ++, rootlets +
2	0040	0038	Pit	Medieval	charred cereal grains ++, charcoal ++, fish bones #, snails ++, rootlets +

Table 15. Summary of plant macrofossils and other remains

Discussion

The preservation of the plant macrofossil remains was through charring and was fair to poor. Many of the cereal grains present were puffed, fragmented and friable, as though they had been exposed to high temperatures. Wood charcoal was present in both samples but was highly comminuted and may also contain other unidentified plant material such as cereal stems or reeds. This material is too fragmented to be of use for species identification or radiocarbon dating. Rootlet fragments were also present in both flots in small quantities and are considered modern contaminants.

Terrestrial snail shells were present in both samples; no attempt has been made to identify these for the purposes of this report. A number of the specimens present in Sample 2, from pit 0018, appeared to have been charred. Although terrestrial snails would probably have been present on the site it is possible that some of them may have been attached to collected plant material used as fuel or thatch (Fryer 2014.)

Both samples contained Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) caryopses; barley appears to be dominant and the wheat appears to be a naked type. Cereal grains are particularly abundant in Sample 2 and due to this only a 25ml portion of the flot material available (200ml) was rapid scanned for the purposes of this report. Many of the cereal grains were too abraded or fragmented to identify to species.

Cereals often had to be processed by exposing them to heat, or parching, and then pounded to remove them from their spikelet. However no chaff, glume bases, spikelet forks or rachis fragments were observed within either of the flots.

A small number of grains may have been sprouted, but due to the fragmented nature of the material it is difficult to determine this conclusively. No complete sprouts, detached or otherwise were observed within the portion of flot scanned.

Sprouted cereals are often an indication of malting having taken place within the vicinity. Cereal grains are soaked and then slowly dried and turned to encourage sprouting; this is a vital early stage of the brewing process, an activity you would expect to take place on a small scale in most medieval households (Fryer 2014.) This process of malt production could occasionally lead to small fires as the carbohydrates in the processed

cereals are highly combustible (Fryer 2014). Although no detached sprouts were positively identified in the scanned portion of flint from Sample 2, malting and brewing activities have been identified during archaeological investigations in this area of the town, such as at Abbeygate Street, Honey Hill and Guildhall Street (Fryer 2010, 2014 and 2015). It is therefore likely it could have been carried out in the vicinity of this site as well.

A single charred legume cotyledon was observed within Sample 1, from pit 0018, which may represent the production and consumption of pulses within the vicinity. Pulses provided an important source of protein both for humans and as animal fodder during the medieval period, however as they do not require processing with heat in the way cereals do they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record.

A small number of charred weed seeds were present in Sample 1, fill 0019, in the form of the Mustard family (*Brassicaceae*) and Campions (*Silene* sp.). Weed seeds were rare within the samples and no chaff was observed suggesting that the cereals preserved within the samples were semi-prime or prime grain at a later stages of processing (Fryer 2014). Mustards and Campions are common weeds on waste or cultivated ground and could represent species accidentally harvested along with a cereal crop and removed during processing. The seeds of both species however are small and occasional specimens may have been missed during this cleaning process leading to them become charred along with the cereal grains.

A single Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragment was present within Sample 1 from pit 0018 which may have been incorporated in fuel collected for an oven or fire.

A single ferrous spheroid was also observed within Sample 1. Spheroids are produced when molten material is expelled during hot welding and suggests that metal-working may have taking place in the vicinity. No spheroids or hammerscale were recovered from the non-floating residues however.

As discussed by Fryer in her report for Brewer's Garage, Honey Hill in Bury St Edmunds, many ovens and fires would have had multifunctional purposes during this

period with 'food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light-industrial' activities all taking place on a domestic level at the same location (Fryer 2010).

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Sample 1 was fair in terms of identifiable material whereas Sample 2 was good.

The charred cereals and legume fragment observed could represent either processing, storage or domestic waste, with a chance that some of the cereal may have been used for the production of malt for brewing, although this was not definitive from the portion of flot rapid scanned for the purposes of this report. It is possible that the material in Sample 2 represents one event when a batch of cereal became burnt possibly accidentally, or it may represent waste from rake-out from repeated use of an oven, where cereals may have been dried for processing or cereal waste used as kindling or fuel. It is likely that the waste material recovered was deliberately deposited within the features sampled.

Due to the limited nature of the current investigations it is difficult to say anything conclusive beyond the fact that agricultural, industrial and domestic activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity.

Wood charcoal fragments were only present in small quantities and were too fragmented to be useful for species identification or radiocarbon dating; charred cereal grains could however be used for this if any contexts remain undated.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material at this stage, however if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further sampling should be carried out with a view to investigation of the nature of the possible cereal waste. Any further accompanying weed assemblages could possibly also provide useful insight into the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site. Although no further work is required on the flots from these samples at this point, it is recommended that they are combined with any future samples and submitted to an archaeobotanist for full assessment and interpretation and that they are retained as part of the site archive.

6.11 Struck flint

Michael 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 and the condition of the flint being commented on in the discussion.

Introduction

A total of three struck flints were recovered during the evaluation from three separate contexts (Table 16). The flint was mainly struck from a dark blue grey glassy flint.

Moderate signs of recent edge damage was present with no retouch noted.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Cortex %	Number	Weight (g)
0007	Flake	None	1	1	2
0013	Flake	None	0	1	2
0039	Flake	None	50	1	6
	Total			3	10

Table 16. Flint summarised by type

Discussion

Pit 0006, fill 0007

A small irregular flake was found within this fill. It was dark blue grey in colour showing minimal percussion marks and splintering around the bulb. It was relatively thin in cross section and showed signs of moderate edge damage. This flint is either residual or more likely the result of modern or post-medieval processes accidentally striking the flint. It was not closely datable and is more likely post-medieval due to being found with post-medieval CBM and pottery.

Mixed finds number 0013 from pits 0012, 0027 and 0029

A small squat flake was present in the mixed fills of pits 0012, 0027 and 0029. It showed no patination and had a pronounced bulb of percussion. This flint showed slight signs of

edge damage and is most likely residual as it was found with later pottery but is most likely later prehistoric in date.

Pit 0038 fill 0039

A small primary squat flake was present in the middle fill of pit 0038. It was lightly patinated and had a pronounced bulb of percussion. This flint showed slight signs of edge damage and is most likely residual as it was found with later pottery but is not closely datable.

Conclusion

Single pieces of struck flint came from three separate features. As only small single pieces of struck flint were recorded from the fills and due to the edge damage present all of the flints from site are most likely residual found within later features or may have been produced by accident in the post-medieval period. None of the flakes are diagnostic so the material is not datable.

6.12 Discussion of material evidence

The earliest artefactual evidence from the evaluation consists of an unstratified sherd of St Neots-type ware and a small number of fragments of early medieval pottery of 11th-12th century date which were found in fill 0039 of pit 0038 with other ceramics of a slightly later date (late 12th-14th century). The site itself is located on the edge of the part of the town where earlier pottery of Middle Saxon date is sometimes found, concentrating in the area around St Mary's Square. No artefacts of such an early date were identified during this evaluation. Pottery dating from the late 12th-14th century was present in five pits, with the usual predominance of Bury coarseware variants which are found elsewhere in the town in large quantities. The ceramic building material too features estuarine fabrics dating to the 13th-15th century in small quantities, along with fired clay, tempered with chalk and organic material, which is likely to have derived from the oven or hearth structures in the medieval period. No medieval small finds were positively identified from the site, although a number of iron fragments were recovered which were not intrinsically datable from features containing medieval pottery. A rich

assemblage of animal bone and shell was recorded, including a number of fish bones collected through the environmental sampling process.

The site is located inside the medieval grid of streets laid out to the north of Westgate Street, forming part of the original Norman layout of the land immediately to the west of the abbey. The medieval finds and environmental remains were recovered mainly from pits, and show a typical assemblage of pottery, fired clay probably derived from hearths and ovens, with small quantities of medieval roofing tiles, and evidence of medieval refuse in the form of animal bone, shells, and cereal grains. Small numbers of post-medieval finds were also identified.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has revealed that medieval and post-medieval archaeological deposits are present on the site, indicating occupation largely from the 12th-14th century onwards, with no evidence of Middle Saxon origin. These features tend to indicate activity as would be expected within the backyard plots of houses during these periods. The recorded deposits were fairly well preserved, as the evaluated area had not been built on before, with the layers of tarmac car park overlying thick post-medieval garden soil for the most part. The environmental samples also tend to indicate relatively good preservation.

Although a single sherd of St Neots-type ware and other pottery of 11th-12th century date were the earliest medieval finds from the site, the oldest features appear to be pits of 12th-14th century date. These consisted of a series of large cuts, probably dug as quarries for chalk, which in turn would have been used for lime extraction for making mortar. The pits were then infilled with a range of domestic refuse, represented by food waste such as cereal processing, animal bone (including fish) and possible malting deposits, as well as broken pottery and occasional pieces of demolition rubble (brick and tile). The fired clay remnants within them are also of interest and may represent ovens or kilns on the site (perhaps malting kilns, bread ovens, or even dyeing furnaces, amongst other things).

Although it appeared to have been backfilled in the post-medieval period, posthole 0020 may have in fact been earlier, with a basal fill reminiscent of the medieval pit fills, and finds of late medieval and post-medieval date from the upper fill. By its proximity, posthole 0023 may have been associated and together they may represent part of a simple structure of later medieval or post-medieval date. Pieces of medieval CBM are also indicative of structures on the site, but these are most probably from houses along the street frontage.

The post-medieval evidence on-site shows a continuation of that seen in the medieval period, with further digging of quarry pits, similarly backfilled with domestic and other refuse. However, pits 0004 and 0006 are somewhat more unusual, given their seemingly regular shapes in plan and section, as well as their small size. They could be structural, although they seem too shallow, and they seem small for quarry pits. Pit

0035 is also of interest as it appears to show either *in-situ* burning, or the dumping of hot embers, but it was unclear what type of activity is represented. Following this, the site was used for some time for garden plots as shown on the historic maps and this is also evidenced by the fairly substantial build-up of well-mixed garden soil layer 0001. Into the top of this a possible rough yard surface, or perhaps a levelling screed was placed (layer 0003), and a number of similar late post-medieval dumps/screeds, such as 0025 and 0026 were also recorded. A range of CBM, iron work fittings and window glass from the post-medieval features indicate that buildings were present, probably along the street frontage.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The archaeological works have demonstrated the presence of well-preserved medieval and post-medieval deposits on the site, typical of backyard occupation activity from these periods. Although the trenching did not encounter any features indicative of the houses and shop front buildings that were almost certainly present along the street, any excavation closer to Bridewell Lane, particularly on the street frontage could well disturb such deposits. It is also possible that oven or kilns of some type may be present on the site. Given the levels of preservation encountered here and the sensitive position within the Norman grid system, as well as in an area thought likely to produce Middle Saxon material, it is likely that further archaeological works will be required on this site. However, the need for this work and the nature of it will ultimately be determined by the local planning authority.

9. Archive deposition

On approval of this report and any subsequent stages of work required as a result, the paper, digital, finds and environmental archives will ultimately be deposited with SCCAS in Bury St Edmunds, with a further copy of the digital archive retained by SACIC.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Tim Carter and Rob Brooks and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by Rhod Gardner who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin, with additional specialist advice provided by Sue Anderson, Ruth Beveridge, Anna West, Michael Green and Laszlo Lichtenstein.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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Appendix 1. Abridged written scheme of investigation



Guildhall Feoffment Primary School, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

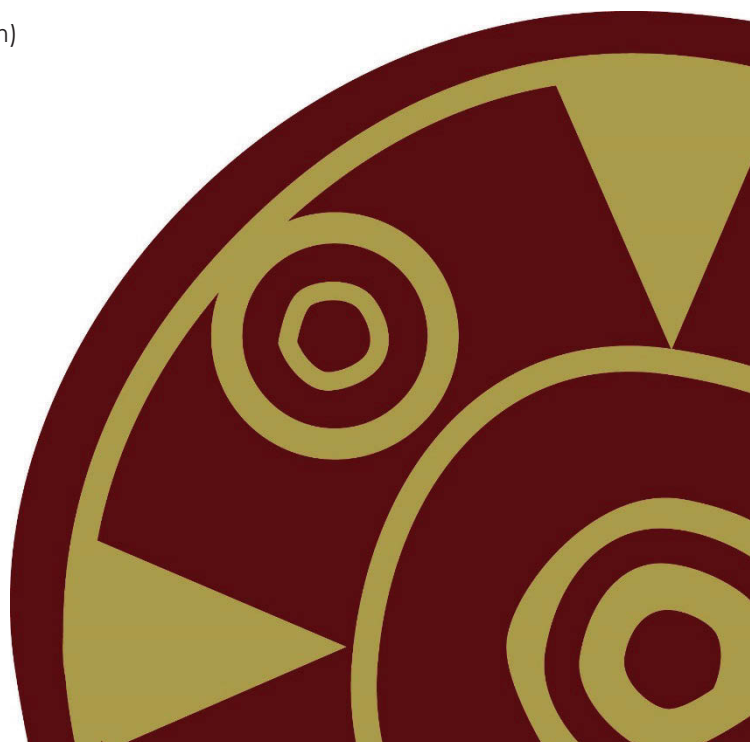
Written Scheme of Investigation for Trenched Evaluation

Date: December 2015

Prepared by: Rhodri Gardner

Issued to: Abby Antrobus (SCCAS Conservation Team)

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Summary Project Details

Site Name	Guildhall Feoffment Primary School
Site Location/Parish	Bury St Edmunds
Grid Reference	TL 8552 6386 (approximate centre)
Access	Off Bridewell Lane
Planning Application No	Pre-application
HER code	BSE 493 (trial trench evaluation) & BSE 494 (historic building recording)
Event No.	ESF 23313 (trial trench evaluation) & ESF 23314 (historic building recording)
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-232230
Type:	Trial trench evaluation
Area	970 m ²
Project start date	w/b 14 th December 2015
Fieldwork duration	Up to 3 days (estimated)
Number of personnel on site	Up to 4

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Robert Brooks	07515 190439
Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus	01284 741231
Consultant		

Emergency contacts

Local Police	Suffolk Constabulary	01473 613500 (999 in an emergency)
Location of nearest A&E	West Suffolk Hospital, Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 2QZ	01284 713000

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant & Construction	01473 890766
Toilet Hire	n/a	
Tool hire:	n/a	

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology have been asked by asked by Concertus Design and Property Consultants to prepare documentation for a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trench and historic building recording at the above site (Fig 1). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) covers this trenched evaluation 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 covers c. 970m², and is located at NGR TL 8552 6386 (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested pre-application. The LPA has been advised that a programme of archaeological work should take place prior to development, in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are damaged or destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted in order to comply with a Brief produced for this specific planning condition by Abby Antrobus and Kate Batt of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) (dated 26th October 2015).
- 1.5 The application site lies in an area of high archaeological interest recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER), within the historic settlement medieval and Anglo-Saxon centre of Bury. It is likely to contain complex stratified archaeological deposits of those dates. The HORSAs hut is also of sufficient value, in social history terms, to merit recording to Historic England Lvl II standard.
- 1.6 The development proposal is for the construction of new school classrooms with associated services. The groundworks involved in the development are liable to damage or destroy some of the heritage assets that may be present within the site. The purpose of the trial trenching is therefore to assess the archaeological potential of the development site prior to the commencement of construction.
- 1.7 Twenty six (26) metres of trial trenching to cover the footprints of the proposed new buildings has been specified. Two linear trenches, each measuring 13m by 1.6m wide will be employed. These will be positioned within the footprints of the new classrooms. The detailed trenching rationale will be outlined in Section 2, below.
- 1.8 This WSI complies with the SCCAS/CT standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2012, Ver 1.1), as well as the following national and regional guidance 'Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation' (CIfA, 2014) and 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occasional Papers 14, 2003).
- 1.9 The research aims of this trial trench evaluation are as follows, as described in Section 5.2 of the SCCAS Conservation Team brief:
 - RA1: *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.*
 - RA2: *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.*
 - RA3: *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.*
 - RA4: *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*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; Medleycott, 2011).

Figure 1. Site Location (**removed**)

Figure 2. Proposed trench layout (**removed**)

2. Fieldwork: trial trench evaluation

- 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 (to include metal detectorist).
- 2.2 Evaluation of the development area in this instance will employ two (2) c.13m long trenches. Due to the small size of the machine required to access the site they will most likely be 1.5-1.6m width. They are being positioned to sample as much of the proposed new development as possible whilst still being carried out pre-demolition. The proposed trench location plan is shown in Fig 2.

- 2.4 No information has currently been provided about the presence or otherwise of services by the developer. Therefore if previously unknown services or similar restrictions are encountered during work on site then trench layout may have to be amended accordingly.
- 2.5 The trenches will be excavated by a machine equipped with a toothless ditching bucket, under the constant observation of an archaeologist. All overburden (topsoil and subsoil) will be removed stratigraphically until either the first archaeological horizon or natural deposits are encountered. Spoil will be stored adjacent to each trench and topsoil, subsoil and concrete/overburden will be mechanically separated for sequential backfilling if required.
- 2.6 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation and the trench bases and sections cleaned as necessary in order to satisfy the project aims and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation, 2012.
- 2.7 If a trench requires access by staff for hand excavation and recording, it will not exceed a depth of 1.2m. If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief and Specification it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA so that further requirements can be established. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable trench support is used or, where practicable, the trench sides are stepped or battered. However such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 All features will be investigated and recorded to provide an accurate evaluation of archaeological potential whilst at the same time minimising disturbance to archaeological structures, features and deposits.
- 2.9 A site plan showing all trench locations, feature positions and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. A minimum of one to two sections per trench will be recorded at 1:20. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at 1:20 and trench and feature plans at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded using pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.12 Metal detector searches will be made at suitable stages of the excavation works.
- 2.13 All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.14 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.
- 2.15 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) 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.
- 2.16 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains in situ. During the evaluation any exposed human remains will be securely covered and hidden from the public view at all times when they are not attended by staff. At the conclusion of the work backfilling will be carried out in a manner sensitive to the preservation of such remains.
- 2.17 If circumstances dictate that the lifting of human remains is unavoidable then 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 will be acquired from the Suffolk HER. This will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project. The HER number *for the trial trench evaluation* in this instance is BSE 493, and the event number ESF 23313. The HER number for the *historic building recording* is BSE 494, and the event number ESF 23314.
- 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 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 archivally stable material. Ordnance Datum levels will be on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 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 evaluation will be completed within 6 weeks 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.
- 3.13 A search of the Suffolk HER has been commissioned and the results will be incorporated into the evaluation report. Some elements of the search may be simply tabulated and represented graphically, but results which have a direct bearing on the findings of the evaluation will be discussed in full.
- 3.14 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*.
- 3.15 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>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval upon completion. The SCCAS terms of usage state that they undertake to comment on standard reports and determine whether further work might be required within 30 days of receipt of any report.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 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.
- 3.19 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.
- 3.20 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).
- 3.21 The law dictates that the client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with the relevant Ministry of Justice licence, acquired on a site specific basis.
- 3.22 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.
- 3.23 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.
- 3.24 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. Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 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.
- 4.1.2 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.
- 4.1.3 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.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 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.
- 4.1.6 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

- 4.2.1 Suffolk Archaeology is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with Suffolk Archaeology's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a full range of buckets will be required for the trial trenching. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for Suffolk Archaeology personnel and subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any accommodation units/facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of Suffolk Archaeology. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 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 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 The trench will be backfilled sequentially in reverse order of deposit removal if required. Where present topsoil will be returned as the uppermost layer. The separation will be done mechanically by the plant

provider – it is inevitable that a small amount of mixing of the material will take place under these circumstances.

4.7.2 The backfilled material will then be compacted by the machine tracking along the line of trench.

4.7.3 No specialist reinstatement is offered, unless by specific prior written agreement.

4.8 Monitoring

4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief and specification.

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)

2 x Site Assistant (as required)

1 x Site Surveyor (as required)

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 Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer will be confirmed nearer to the project start. 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.

WSI Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy
(removed)

WSI Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details
(removed)

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0001			Garden soil? Layer	Friable to firm dark grey clayey/sandy-silt, with common chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Fairly homogenous and found throughout both trenches. Clear horizon with 0002.			<0.1-				0002, 0024, 0037, 0042, 0044, 0050	0003, 0026	Yes	No				
0002			Nat/Subsoil Layer	Post-medieval garden soil. Mid brownish-orange friable sandy-silt, mottled in places with mid-dark grey clayey silt (0001?). Occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon with natural. Found in mid section of north to south Trench 1, but does not extend further south than 0043. Probably natural silt, accumulating in hollows above the chalk, but slightly root disturbed, hence occasionally darker content.			Up to					0001	Yes	No				
0003			Chalk Layer	Deposit recorded entirely within Trench 2. Loose to firm material, consisting of approximately 80% small chalk nodules and chalk powder, with occasional small flints. The remainder is mid to dark grey silt. Overlies/seals all of the pits it encounters. Varies somewhat in thickness. Post-medieval layer, as it seals several post-medieval pits. Initially thought to possibly be a floor surface, but it is quite loose/poorly compacted, so may have been used to level the area, as a rough screed for another floor, or as a yard surface (though wouldn't have been good in wet weather!).			Up to				0001, 0015, 0028, 0031		Yes	No				
0004	0004		Pit Cut	Sub square cut in plan, with vertical sides and a straight, sloping base. [Not visible until 0003 was uncovered and the similarities between fill 0005 and 0003 means that the relationship was not clear. Rectangular post-medieval pit, with CBM, floor tile and iron pieces within its single fill.	0.62	0.59	0.24						0005	No	No			
0005	0004		Pit Fill	Single fill of feature. Light to mid greyish/off-white loose chalk, with rare sub-angular small flint pieces. Good horizon clarity. Pit fill [with domestic/demolition refuse].	0.62	0.59	0.24	SF1001, SF1002			0004			Yes	No			
0006	0006		Pit Cut	Sub-square cut in plan, with vertical sides, with a curving break of slope to the straight, but sloping base. Unclear relationship with layer 0003. Not photographed. Pit cut. Probably post-medieval. Very similar to 0004.	0.41	0.4	0.22						0007	No	No			
0007	0006		Pit Fill	Light to mid grey/off-white loose chalk, with rare sub-angular small flint pieces. Good horizon clarity. Single feature fill.	0.41	0.4	0.22	SF1003, SF1004, SF1005, SF1006			0006			Yes	No			
0008	0008		Linear Cut	Post-medieval pit fill. Linear cut, aligned north to south. Very shallow, with 40° concave sides, curving to a fairly flat base. Unclear relationship with pit 0027. Could be the remnants of a ditch cut, but equally could be a shallow hollow in the natural, infilled with 0003.		0.23	0.04						0009	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
0009	0008		Linear Fill	80% chalk rubble, with some grey silt. Loose. Mixed with mid to dark orangish-brown slightly clayey silty-sand natural at the base. Single feature fill. Fill. Very similar to 0003.		0.23	0.04				0008		No	No			
0010	0010		Posthole Cut	Roughly round cut in plan, with 70-80° slightly concave sides, with curving/abrupt break of slope to the fairly flat base. Posthole cut.	0.2	0.16	0.11					0011	No	No			
0011	0010		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark orangish-brown slightly clayey-silty-sand, loose compaction, with occasional chalk pieces. Good horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Posthole fill.	0.2	0.16	0.11				0010		No	No			
0012	0012		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear. 70-80° slightly concave sides, with rapidly curving break of slope to the flat base. Cuts pit 0029 and maybe 0027, but this was not clear. Pit cut. Part of a series with 0027 and 0029 - probably quarry pits.	0.54		0.5		0030, 0029		0030	0031	No	No			
0013			Finds	Mixed finds recovered from 0028, 0030 and 0031. Post-medieval material. Pits 0012, 0027 and 0029 are probably all largely contemporary.				SF1007					Yes	No			
0014	0014		Pit Cut	Linear cut in plan, aligned south-east to north-west, but full extent obscured by trench edge. South-west edge is c.40° and slightly concave, whilst the north-east edge is 80° and concave, with a flat base. Thought to be a pit, similar to 0012, 0027 and 0029.	>1	0.95	0.32					0015	No	No			
0015	0014		Pit Fill	Firm to friable mid to dark grey and orangish-grey silty-sand (50%) and chalk nodules (40%) and flints. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Pit fill. Quite similar to 0003, but thought to be sealed by it.	>1	0.95	0.32				0014	0003	No	No			
0016	0016		Pit Cut	Shape in plan unclear as runs under trench edge, but has a rounded western edge. North-east edge slopes at c.50° and is concave, whilst the south-west edge is c.85° and slightly concave. Not fully excavated due to the depth of feature. Cut by pit 0035. Pit cut.	>1.15	>0.45	>0.6				0035		0034	No	No		
0017	0016		Pit Fill	Pale to mid loose grey silty-sand, with frequent small to medium chalk nodules and occasional flints. Clear to diffuse horizon with 0034. All finds from pit collected under this number. Pit fill.			0.39	SF1008		0035	0034	0035	Yes	No			
0018	0018		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, with rounded corners. 80° to vertical/under-cutting sides. Not excavated to base, due to the depth. Typical large medieval pit cut. Probably of some depth and presumably a chalk quarry. Possibly cut by 0049.	1.5?	1.04	>0.5				0049		0019	No	No		
0019	0018		Pit Fill	Firm mid yellowish-grey clayey-sandy-silt, with abundant small chalk nodules and occasional small to medium sub-angular flints. One lens of slumped chalk nodules. Becoming gradually more yellowish-green towards base - start of another fill? Pit fill.	1.5?	1.04	>0.5				0018		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	
0020	0020		Posthole Cut	Round cut in plan, with vertical, slightly concave sides, which curve to the almost flat base. Posthole cut. The upper fill contained post-medieval material. 0023 is a similar, yet shallower posthole, immediately to the west.	0.4	0.4	0.62					0022	No	No				
0021	0020		Posthole Fill	Upper posthole fill. Mid to dark grey firm sandy-clay, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Diffuse horizon with 0022. Upper posthole fill. Contained post-medieval CBM.			0.2				0022		Yes	No				
0022	0020		Posthole Fill	Basal posthole fill. Mid greenish-grey firm clay with frequent chalk flecks and small nodules. Clear horizon with natural Posthole fill.			0.42				0020	0021	No	No				
0023	0023		Posthole Cut	Cut obscured by edge of trench, but has a rounded eastern edge. 80°-vertical fairly straight sides, which curve abruptly to the largely flat base. Sealed by layer 0001. Posthole cut. Similar fill to the top fill of 0020 and close by, so probably associated.	0.35?	>0.15	0.42					0024	No	No				
0024	0023		Posthole Fill	Mid to dark grey friable to firm silty-clay, with abundant chalk flecks and small nodules and occasional small flints. Posthole fill.	0.35?	>0.15	0.42				0023	0001	Yes	No				
0025			Chalk Layer	Thin lens of chalk recorded in section in the northern end of trench 1. Found in the eastern, western and northern sections of the trench. Only present in northern 1.45m of the trench, but continues beyond the northern end of the trench. Immediately below modern rubble and above layer 0026. Possibly remnants of a chalk surface, but very thin. Would probably think it is just a thin dump, but corresponds quite closely with 0026 in section. Possibly 0025 and 0026 are dumps of natural and subsoil from post-medieval groundworks, which were then dumped here.	>1.6	>1.45	0.04				0026		No	No				
0026			Layer	Layer of mid brownish-orange friable sandy-silt, mottled in places with mid-dark grey clayey silt. Occasional chalk flecks. Diffuse horizon with 0001. Recorded in section in the northern end of trench 1. Found in the eastern, western and northern sections of the trench, but only present in northern 0.9m of the trench, but continues beyond the northern end of the trench. Immediately below 0025 and above 0001. Very similar to 0002, so could be a dump of such material, redeposited from elsewhere.	>1.6	>0.9	0.14					0001	0025	No	No			
0027	0027		Pit Cut	Roughly sub square cut in plan, but not entirely clear, as obscured by the trench edge and also by other cuts in the area. 70-80° slightly concave sides, which curve abruptly/sharply to the almost flat base. Unclear relationship with 0012. Pit cut. Presumably to quarry out chalk or sand, like pits 0012 and 0029.	>0.8?	0.84	0.38					0028	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
0028	0027		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. 90% chalk rubble and powder, with lenses of coarse orange sand and occasional small flints making up the remainder of the fill. Not excavated as a separate fill from 0030 and 0031, so finds collected under 0013. Pit fill. Mainly made up of waste material from chalk quarrying?	>0.8?	0.84	0.38				0027	0003	Yes	No			
0029	0029		Pit Cut	Cut obscured in plan by trench edge, but has rounded eastern edge. 60-70° concave north-east edge, but south-west edge cut away by 0012. Slightly concave base. Cut by pit 0012. Pit cut. Presumably for quarrying, like with pits 0012 and 0027.	>0.84	>0.55	0.46			0012		0030	No	No			
0030	0029		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Mottled/mixed patches of mid orangish-grey friable to firm silty-sand, chalk nodules and small to large occasional flints. Orange sand and chalk lens at base is disturbed natural. Not excavated as a separate fill from 0028 and 0031, so finds collected under 0013. Pit fill.	>0.84	>0.55	0.46			0012	0029	0012	No	No			
0031	0012		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. 90% chalk rubble and powder, with lenses of coarse orange sand and occasional small flints making up the remainder of the fill. Not excavated as a separate fill from 0028 and 0030, so finds collected under 0013. Identical to 0028. Pit fill.			0.5				0012	0003	Yes	No			
0032	0032		Pit Cut	Pit with unclear shape in plan - somewhat truncated during machining. C.50° slightly concave south-west edge, with a flat base. Sealed possibly by 0035, or may be part of the same feature. Definite cut, but disturbance makes it hard to gauge full size and shape. Presumably a pit. Possibly part of an irregular shaped feature cut with 0035.	0.72?	>0.25	0.18					0033	No	No			
0033	0032		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Pale orangish-grey firm sandy-silt, with occasional small flints and common chalk flecks. Clear horizon in general. Pit fill.			0.18			0035	0032	0035	No	No			
0034	0016		Pit Fill	Lowest excavated fill, below 0017. Mid brownish-grey friable to firm sandy-silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and small flints. Pit fill. Fairly similar to 0019.			>0.38				0016	0017	No	No			
0035	0035		Pit Cut	Pit cut. Shape in plan unclear, as was cut into the top of 0016 and not clearly a different feature initially. Cuts 0016 and 0032. 45° concave north-east side and stepped/concave 25° south-west side, with gently curving break of slope to the concave base. Possible pit cut, but shape in plan unclear.	1.78	>0.25	0.33		0016, 0017, 0033		0017, 0033	0036	No	No			
0036	0035		Pit Fill	Basal fill of 0035. Dense chalk powder/small nodules and occasional patches of orange sand or grey silt. Basal pit fill. Redeposited chalk from quarrying?			0.2				0035	0037	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
0037	0035		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill. Mid grey to orangish-grey sandy-clay. Firm compaction. Occasional yellow-grey clay patches. Lenses of heated clay - in-situ burning, or dumping of hot embers? Common chalk flecks. Burnt material. Probably not the remnants of an oven as the lower fill does not indicate a structure.			0.24				0036	0001	No	No			
0038	0038		Pit Cut	Large pit cut in the southern end of Trench 1. Appears to be a large circular cut, but obscured by trench edge and two service trenches. 80°, concave northern edge. Southern edge and base not exposed. Cut by 0045. Large medieval pit cut, similar to 0018, 0049 and 0045.	2.8	>1.6	>0.78			0045		0040	No	No			
0039	0038		Pit Fill	Middle fill of 0038. Mid to dark orangish-brown firm silty-clay, with frequent small chalk nodules. Good horizon clarity with 0040. Not fully excavated. Pit fill.			>0.5				0040	0041	Yes	No			
0040	0038		Pit Fill	Mid to dark grey/black ashy loose deposit, with frequent charcoal flecks and rare chalk flecks. Good horizon clarity with natural, where the natural was exposed. Not fully excavated. Dump of hearth(?) waste.			>0.13				0038	0039	Yes	Yes			
0041	0038		Pit Fill	Upper pit fill. Mid orangish-brown firm silty-sandy-clay, with frequent chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Upper pit fill.	>0.5		0.24	SF1009		0045	0039	0045	Yes	No			
0042	0045		Pit Fill	Single pit fill. Light to mid brownish-yellow compacted slightly-silty clay, with frequent chalk flecks. Pit fill. Redeposited clay.			0.42				0045	0001	No	No			
0043	0043		Natural Cut	Roughly east to west aligned linear cut, with 30-50° irregular sides and an irregular to flat base. Probably a natural channel within the chalk, infilled with material similar to 0002, which had been somewhat root disturbed.	>0.9	1.16	0.32					0044	No	No			
0044	0043		Natural Fill	Mid to dark brownish-orange loose sandy-silt, with occasional chalk flecks and grey silt root disturbance. Single feature 'fill'. Similar to 0002. Probably just natural material infilling a hollow.			0.32				0043	0001	No	No			
0045	0045		Pit Cut	Possible cut only seen in section 13 where Trench 1 meets Trench 2. Not seen in plan. 75° concave northern edge, which curves to the base, which was not properly uncovered. Cuts pit 0038/fill 0041. Possibly a pit cut. Shape in section suggests that it is a separate cut, rather than another fill of 0038.	>0.5		>0.43		0041, 0038		0041	0042	No	No			
0046	0046		Pit? Cut	Possible pit cut that might be linear/sub-rectangular in plan, but somewhat unclear as obscured by trench edge and partially truncated during machine excavation. 85-90° straight sides, which then curve to the concave base. Cut by 0049. Probable pit cut.	>0.72	>0.5	0.42					0047	No	No			
0047	0046		Pit? Fill	Basal fill. Degraded chalk, chalk nodules and patches of grey sandy-silt. Firm compaction. Pit fill. May be the same as 0048 - a dump of mixed material.			0.4				0046	0048	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0048	0046		Pit? Fill	Upper pit fill. Mid brownish-grey firm sandy-silt, with common chalk nodules and occasional flints. Diffuse, unclear/uneven horizon. Pit fill. May be the same as 0047 - a dump of mixed material.			0.32			0049	0047	0049	No	No			
0049	0049		Pit Cut	Pit cut, that cuts 0046 and may be the same as 0038. 40° slope at the upper portion of the section, but this may simply be the top of the pit flaring out irregularly in the chalk, as it is near vertical elsewhere. Possibly cut by 0018, but very unclear - they are probably contemporary. Pit cut. Probably a large medieval quarry pit - same as 0038.	>2		>0.3		0018, 0048		0048	0050	No	No			
0050	0049		Pit Fill	Mid greenish-grey firm sandy-clay, with common chalk flecks and occasional CBM flecks. Single pit fill. Pit fill. Similar to other pit fills. Slightly cassy?			>0.3				0049	0001	Yes	No			

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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Printable version

OASIS ID: suffolka1-232230

Project details

Project name	BSE 493 Guildhall Feoffment Primary School Evaluation, Bury St Edmunds
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at the Guildhall Feoffment Primary School, in Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Two trenches were excavated, revealing a series of medieval quarry pits. Post-medieval quarry pits were also excavated, as well as pits of uncertain function. Two postholes were recorded and these may have been medieval or post-medieval. Layers of post-medieval garden soil and a series of late post-medieval surface or levelling deposits were also excavated across both trenches, sealing the features. Finds included pottery (Late Saxon, medieval, post-medieval and modern), medieval and post-medieval brick and tile, post-medieval window and bottle glass, slag, animal remains and oyster shell, as well as undiagnostic struck flint. The features were generally well preserved under the garden soil and the environmental samples produced evidence of cereal processing (possibly including malting) or the use of cereal waste for kindling, as well as wood charcoal, and hammerscale residues. This material suggests that agricultural, industrial and domestic activities were likely to be taking place in the vicinity.
Project dates	Start: 16-12-2015 End: 18-12-2015
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 493 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF 23313 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	LAYER Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Early Medieval

Significant Finds	CERAMICS Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMICS Modern
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BOTTLE GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WINDOW GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SLAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAIL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON STRAP Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON STRAP Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Measured Survey", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 493 Guildhall Feoffment Primary School Evaluation
Postcode	IP33 1RE
Study area	970 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8551 6386 52.241152294062 0.717380497461 52 14 28 N 000 43 02 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	Overseen by Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Rhodri Gardner
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Consultants/architects

Name of sponsor/funding body
Concertus Design and Property Consultants

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient
Suffolk HER

Physical Archive ID
BSE 493

Physical Contents
"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"

Digital Archive recipient
Suffolk HER

Digital Archive ID
BSE 493

Digital Contents
"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"

Digital Media available
"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"

Paper Archive recipient
Suffolk HER

Paper Archive ID
BSE 493

Paper Contents
"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics", "other"

Paper Media available
"Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type
Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

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Brooks, R.

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OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

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Appendix 4. Bulk finds catalogue

Context No.	Sample No.	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		PMed Glass Bottle		PMed Glass Window		WFlint		Stone		Animal Bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
		No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001		5	71	6	192					1	1			3	59	5	32	3	19	Med/PMed	
0002		1	3																	Med	
0003				6	314															Pmed	
0005				2	598									1	4					Pmed	Iron nail 1 - 42g
0007		1	13	2	94			1	3			1	2	1	17					Med	Iron nails 2 - 21g; ?Asphalt 2 - 18g
0013		1	8	7	306			2	10			1	2	4	155			1	27	PMed	Slag 3 - 125g; ?Asphalt 1 - 8g
0017		3	146	3	2795			1	5	8	74					8	12			Med/PMed	
0019		1	9	1	47	18	43									17	29	19	47	Med	
0019	01	3	3			18	5									26	6	91	17		Slag 4 - 2g
0021				3	35											1	1	6	5	Pmed	
0024				7	53													1	1	Pmed	Iron nails 1 - 8g
0028				1	56															Pmed	
0031		1	16	1	23															PMed	
0039		12	144									1	6			7	44	1	16	Med	
0040	02					11	143									27	22	4	5	Med?	Heat altered stone 1 - 62g
0041				1	19											4	53			Med	
0050		1	7			1	2									6	45	1	7	Med	
Totals		29	420	40	4532	48	193	4	18	9	75	3	10	9	235	101	244	127	144		

Appendix 5. Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
0000	STNE			1	23	1	no label		850-1150
0001	BMCW			1	24	1			L.12th-14th c.
0001	BMCWG			1	5	1			L.12th-14th c.
0001	GRE			1	4	1			16th-18th c.
0001	MCWM			1	9	1			12th-14th c.
0001	SPEC			1	29	1			L.17th-18th c.
0002	BMCW			1	3	1			L.12th-14th c.
0007	BSFW	Jar	upright beaded	1	13	1			L.12th-14th c.
0013	ESWN			1	8	1			L.17th-L.18th c.
0017	BMCW			1	4	1			L.12th-14th c.
0017	BMCW			1	40	1	brown surfaces		L.12th-14th c.
0017	REFW	Bowl		1	101	1			L.18th-20th c.
0019	BMCW			1	9	1			L.12th-14th c.
0019	BMCW			2	2	2	<1>		L.12th-14th c.
0019	REFW			1	1	1	<1> tiny chip		L.18th-20th c.
0031	GRE	Dish	thickened everted	1	16	1		18?	16th-18th c.
0039	BCSW			1	5	1	finer version		L.12th-14th c.
0039	BMCW			6	45	6			L.12th-14th c.
0039	BMCW			1	17	1	poss HM	12-13	L.12th-14th c.
0039	EMW			1	11	1	greyware, Bury fabric	11-13	11th-12th c.
0039	EMW			1	12	1	sparse coarse chalk, fs,oxid margins, Essex type?	11-13	11th-12th c.
0039	EMWG			1	13	1			11th-12th c.
0039	UPG	Jug		1	39	1	sim to HFW1 but harder than typical and reduced core, buff, may be LMT		L.12th-14th c.
0050	BSFW	Jar	everted beaded	1	7	1		12-13	L.12th-14th c.

Catalogue of mortar

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0005	mscq	floor	1	433	grey	flat on both surfaces			rounded edge, 31mm thick, sparse chalk. Cement/concrete.

Catalogue of fired clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
0019	msc		18	5	red		straw	+	<1> rounded lumps
0019	msc		16	43	red	smoothed?	straw		rounded lumps
0040	fs		14	141	grey	rough flattish surface and convex surface	straw?		<2> 1 large and several joining small pieces
0050	msc		1	3	red		straw		flake

Appendix 7. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	No of frags	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1001	0005	Rod	Iron	1	31	Rod of iron, square/trapezoidal in section. Nail visible in one end section. Heavily concreted with mortar.	18	19	26	Pmed
1002	0005	Strip	Iron	2	79	Two pieces of iron strap/strip; possibly from a structural fitting. One piece is narrower in width. The larger one has a nail through it approx midway along the length. Both encrusted with mortar.	7	32	61	Pmed
1003	0007	Horseshoe	Iron	1	112	Curved piece of flat iron, probably part of a horseshoe. It has one nail in situ still, the web of the shoe is wide. Corroded and encrusted with mortar.	7	39	91	Pmed
1004	0007	?Horseshoe/strip	Iron	1	94	Fragment of an iron strip, slightly curved so could be part of a horseshoe or a structural strap fitting. Heavily encrusted with mortar.	11	39	51	Pmed
1005	0007	?Nail	Iron	1	31	Shank of an elongate object, square in section and tapering to a wedge shaped point. Encrusted with mortar.		12	46	Pmed
1006	0007	Unidentified	Iron	3	258	Three pieces of unidentifiable lumps of iron, all heavily encrusted with mortar. One piece might be a nail, another might be part of a strip of iron.	45	60	76	
1007	0013	Strip	Iron	2	72	Two strips of iron, rectangular in section. One piece narrows to a broken prong at one end. Both are heavily encrusted with mortar. Possibly parts of structural strip fittings.	6	32	55	Pmed
1008	0017	Strip	Iron	1	62	Elongate strip of iron, one end rounded the other straight and broken. Tapers in width. Possibly part of a structural fitting. Heavily encrusted with mortar.	12	19	31	Pmed
1009	0041	Strip	Iron	1	97	Elongate strip of iron, damaged at both ends. Heavily encrusted with mortar. Possibly structural strip fitting or binding.	2	40	153	Pmed

Appendix 8. Faunal remains catalogue

Context	Feature	Sample No.	Spot Date	No.	Weight/g	Taphonomy	Cattle			Sheep/Goat			Pig			Horse			Bird			Fish	Herpetof	LTM	MTM	STM	VSTM	Uni	Element	Comments Butchery, Pathology, Gnawing, Sex etc.							
							Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas										Teeth	Bones	Age T	Age B	Meas	Bones	Age B
1	Garden soil	-		5	32	g	1																						man								
																													ver, lbf								
																													2		atm on rad						
17	Pit 16	P M		8	12	e																							5	2	rib,tib,rad,lbf,ver	fine knife marks on mtm ribs					
																															gallus, fine cut marks on distal end, dismemberment						
																														1	tbt						
19	Pit 18	M E D		17	29	e																									man,hum	broken hum					
																															3	rad,tbt	gallus, hen				
																															4	2	lbf,rib				
19	Pit 18	M E D	1	26	6	g																										2	mtp				
																																1	tbt,red,ul,rib	gallus, hen			
																																9		clupeidae two of ver, clupeid vertebrae			
																															1	3	ul	vstm mouse			
21	P hole 20	P M		1	1	e																											1	ubf			
39	Pit 38	M E D		7	44	g																												1	hum	heavy cut marks on distal end, dismemberment	
																																	3	ver,mcp	mcp burnt		
																																	1	cor	cor burnt		
																																			2	rib	
40	Pit 38	M E D	2	27	22	g	2																													mtc	
																																		3	mt		

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