

17 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds  
BSE 361

**Archaeological Excavation Report**

SCCAS Report No. 2011/180

**Client: Mothersole Builders**

Author: Andrew Tester  
November 2011



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## HER Information

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**Report Number:** 2011/180  
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**Curatorial Officer:** Abby Antrobus  
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### Disclaimer

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.

Prepared By: Andrew Tester  
Date: November 2011

Approved By: \*\*\*\*\*  
Position: \*\*\*\*\*  
Date: \*\*\*\*\*  
Signed: \*\*\*\*\*

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



## Summary












An evaluation and subsequent excavation at 17 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds produced evidence of occupation from the early medieval period. The most significant early medieval feature was a large pit that had a sloping access channel cut through the natural chalk on the north side; it was up to 1m deep and there was a drop off into an irregularly shaped pit, which was at least 4m wide, 2m long and 2.2m deep. Although irregular in plan it is interpreted as a cellar, which was connected to the property on the corner of Churchgate Street. It was backfilled in a single episode in the 13th to 14th centuries. A second pit located on the south side of the property was larger but shallower and was backfilled with occupation and building debris in the 16th -17th centuries. It projected c. 1.5m into the site from the southern boundary but was at least 6m wide and 1.2m deep. It seems likely that the greater part of this feature lies beneath the property to the south. From the general shape and size its primary use was probably as a quarry pit. Various postholes were identified in the middle of the site that suggests an insubstantial building phase, probably in the 18th to 19th centuries. There was also a well, lined with limestone and c.19th century bricks, close to the street frontage and several pits that also date from the 19th century.

# 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  $\overline{\overline{18.45\text{m OD}}}$

# 1. Introduction

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Archaeological trial trenching was carried out on land behind 17 Whiting Street in Bury St Edmunds at grid reference TL 8533 6401, as part of a planning condition on application SE/10/0778. The archaeological requirement was set out in a Brief and Specification by Abby Antrobus of the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Appendix 3). The Brief was to establish the impact on archaeological remains of building work; the proposal included the use of piles and ground beam foundations to support two houses. The site is positioned within the heart of the old medieval town. The work was commissioned by Mothersole Builders.



Figure 1. Location plan, showing development area (red) and HER sites mentioned in the text (green)



Figure 2. Simplified phase plan

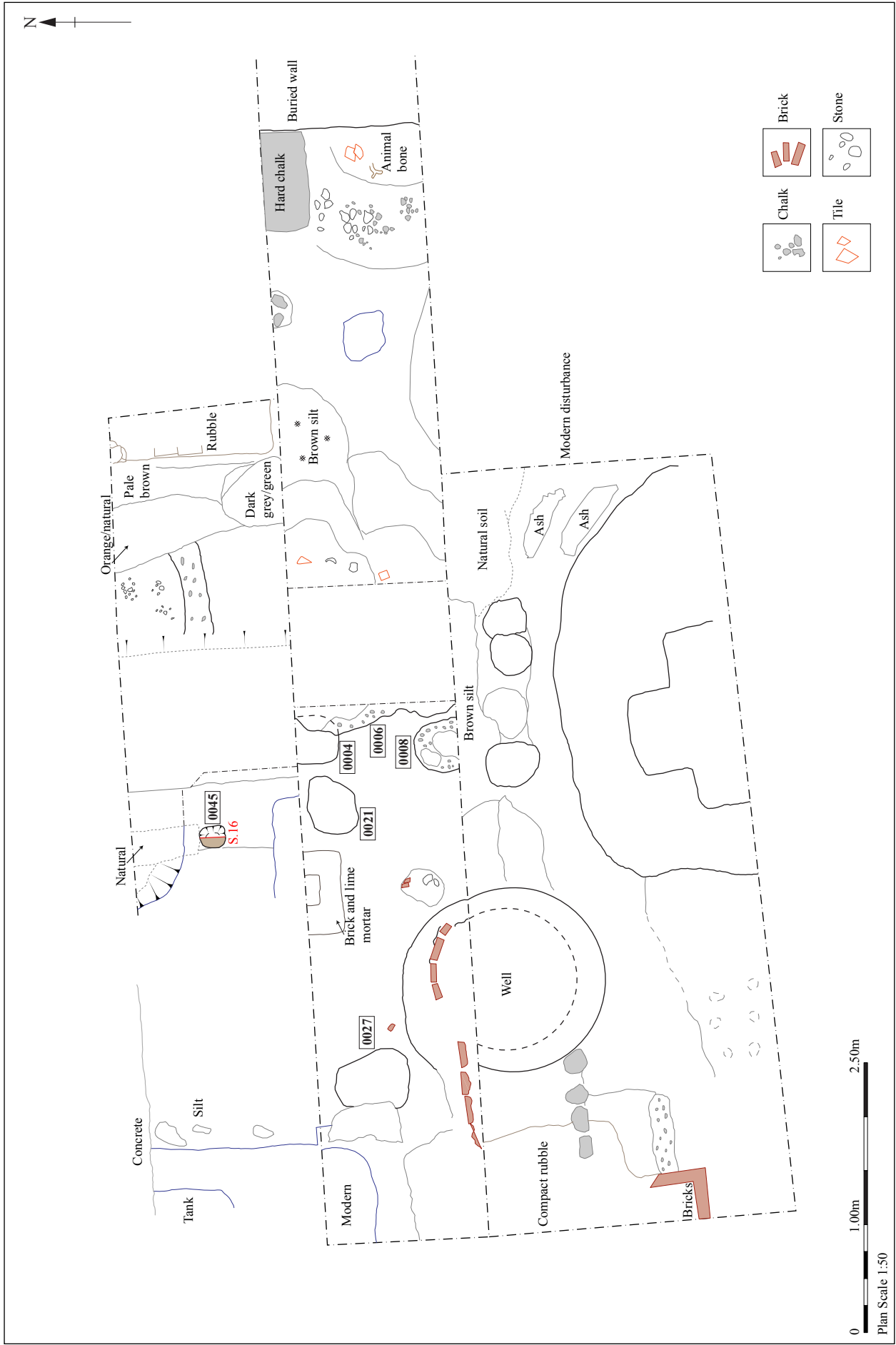


Figure 3. Surface plan

## **2. The Excavation**

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### **2.1 Site location**

The site is located at TL8533 6401 at 17 Whiting Street which is within the medieval grid of streets and close to a junction with Churchgate Street; one of the major thoroughfares through the medieval town (Fig. 1).

### **2.2 Geology and topography**

The site lies on an east facing slope above the floodplain of the River Lark. Locally the site drops away slightly towards Churchgate Street. The subsoil is of red/brown silt with some chalk over Lewes, Seaford and Newhaven Nodular chalk formations (British Geological Survey). The site is at c. 43.4m OD.

### **2.3 Archaeological and historical background**

Historical evidence suggests that Bury St Edmunds was founded in the 7th century and called Beodericesworth after a Saxon Lord. It developed as an early monastery under the East-Anglian king Edmund before he was called to lead his army against the Danish invasion in c.869 AD. His capture and martyrdom lead to the town being renamed when his body was brought to the abbey in the 11th century under the Danish king Canute; his shrine became a symbol of reconciliation between the recently converted Danish invaders and the Anglo-Saxon population. It was around this major site of pilgrimage that the monastery and town grew with a formal plan of streets laid out following the Norman Conquest. The Abbey was one of the richest in England and attracted merchants from across Europe to the great fair with people letting their properties to foreign traders. The relative wealth of the town declined after the dissolution of the monastery in 1538 but the formal town plan remained and late medieval timber buildings survive, often beneath Georgian facades across the town.

The earliest map of the town is that of Thomas Warren, which dates from 1747 and shows that both Churchgate Street and Whiting Street formed part of the town grid that was set out by first of the Norman abbots, Baldwin, late in the 11th century. Churchgate Street aligns with the entrance to the now derelict abbey church and may have been part of a processional way leading through the gates of the abbey to the tomb of St Edmund close to the high altar. Evidence that Churchgate Street was settled was

uncovered when Nos.51 and 52 were built and the remains of a Norman timber-lined cellar were uncovered (BSE 150, Gill 1997); it is uncertain how representative the cellar building is of properties towards the western end of Churchgate Street. No significant excavations have been recorded on Whiting Street and the evaluation has offered the opportunity to investigate one of the few areas of open site close to the centre of the Norman street grid and to consider the extent and nature of urban infilling in this part of the town.

A documentary study has been carried out by Anthony Breen and is included in full as Appendix 2. In summary it shows that the lack of property deeds for the site has hampered in-depth research and it has been difficult to relate householders to specific properties; however, tradesmen such as a currier, an ornamental painter and glazier and a coach builder owned the site during the 19th century. The medieval records for the town include rentals from officials of the Abbey including notably the sacrist who held fourteen properties in Whiting Street, which is recorded in rentals of 1433-34 and 1526-7, but none can be linked closely to this area and there is no documentary evidence to determine the use of the property at this time.

### **3. Methodology**

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For the initial evaluation an east west trench 1.6m wide and c.10m long was excavated across the middle of the site. The site was planned by hand at a scale of 1:20 and trial excavations were carried out to characterise the archaeology. These revealed several early medieval features including what appeared to be a backfilled cellar extending back from the street frontage. After consideration of the exposed archaeology, and the threat afforded by the construction programme, a second Brief and Specification was issued by Dr Antrobus following consultation with the developer. The new Brief required the stripping of the remaining areas of site that were going to be built on either side of the evaluation trench, to be followed by a limited programme of hand excavation.

A single sequence continuous numbering system was used for site recording. Both high resolution and digital and monochrome photographs were taken of the site and are included in the site archive. Sections and plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, and the trenches were located using a Total Station Theodolite. Excavation was concentrated



on features that had stratigraphic significance or were thought to be of some antiquity. All finds from stratified deposits were retained and are held in archive in Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

The site was excavated in three strips; following the digging of the evaluation trench down the middle of the site the northern and then the southern strips were dug (Fig. 2). These concentrated on the area that was to be developed and where the archaeology would be severely damaged by ground beams and areas of the site were not excavated including pits that were c. 19th century and the eastern end of the site, which was untouched.

## **4. Results**

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The results of the excavation will be presented by phase. A simplified phase plan is presented as figure 2 with details on the excavation plans. A full context list is included as Appendix 2.

### **4.1 Phase 1. Medieval (12th to 13th century).**

(Figs. 2, 3, 5 and 7, Sections 2, 5, 6, 9, and 11).

A large pit with a cut access from the north side has been identified as a possible cellar; the deepest section was excavated in the evaluation trench and this was shown to be 2.2m deep on the east side, and steep, with a slightly curving edge (Figs. 7 and 8, Sections 9 and 11 respectively). When the south extension to the site was dug the pit wall turned abruptly, making it clear that the southern edge was irregular in shape. The central area of this feature was cut away by a large, 19th century well and beyond that by modern drains and the remains of sunken petrol tanks, effectively removing the archaeology against the street frontage; the putative cellar was at least 4m wide, however. Access to the hole on the north side was from a channel that extended, beyond the site, from the property to the north that fronted onto Churchgate Street. A section of this access 1.5m long was exposed and it dropped to 1m below the modern ground surface to the edge of the pit leaving a sharp fall of approximately 1.2m to the floor of the pit (Fig. 7, Sections 5 and 6).

There was no evidence for a structure over the pit, within the small area that was excavated, but there were deposits of lime mortar and plaster towards the base of the infill which may have come from an overlying structure.

### Miscellaneous medieval features?

A sample was dug from a shallow pit 0024 that extended beyond the excavation; it contained a fairly clean fill and produced medieval pottery and tile fragments. There was evidence for other, smaller pits that may have been medieval in date; this suggestion is based on the fill type and lack of finds rather than positive evidence, however. These include pits 0016, 0018 and 0020. They were all c. 0.45m deep and were filled respectively with dark grey silt, orange/brown silt and grey brown silt. (Figs. 4 and 7, Section 2). The lack of finds may reflect lower levels of activity on the site after these feature were open with no accumulations of surface rubbish in the fills, possibly indicating that they are relatively early in date.

## **4.2 Phase 2. 16th to 17th century**

Part of a large pit was excavated at the south end of the property (cuts 0068, 0070 and 0081). It appeared to be a circular feature that was centred under the property to the south; it was 6m wide along the property boundary extending up to 1.5m into the excavations. It was approximately 1.25m deep with a slightly uneven bottom and gently sloping sides. It was clear that the infilling was not a single episode but involved an accumulation of fills from various sources; layer 0055 included ash and charcoal, possibly from a domestic site, and layer 0058 contained a quantity of green clay which is likely to be degraded wall filling. The extent of this feature is unknown and there was no evidence from the infilling which to deduce its function.

## **4.3 Phase 3. 17th century +**

There was a range of postholes across the site that was visible on the surface which were stratigraphically late. The most cohesive group was 0049, 0047 and 0050, which were aligned with a possible fourth posthole between 0049 and 0047, and all dug into the backfill of pit 0070/0081. These postholes contained residual finds from the pit and there were several fragments of late medieval or post-medieval tile fragments from 0047 and 0049. Other postholes to the north of this group can be related by a similar fill of

grey/brown silt with occasional fragments of medieval or post-medieval tile. Posthole 0027 cut an earlier feature that also contained this tile, 0029. Postholes 0002 and 0004 were cut by pits from which finds were not collected as they were clearly 19th century at the earliest, 0008 and 0006 respectively.

Well 0094 was positioned almost centrally to the property with a structure aligned towards Whiting Street suggesting an access. The bricks were measured on site and were c.2.5 inches thick and 9 inches long and are unlikely to be earlier than the 19th century. There were several large pits that were also 19<sup>th</sup> century in date; they were not excavated with the exception of 0006 which was sampled (Fig. 4, Section 9).

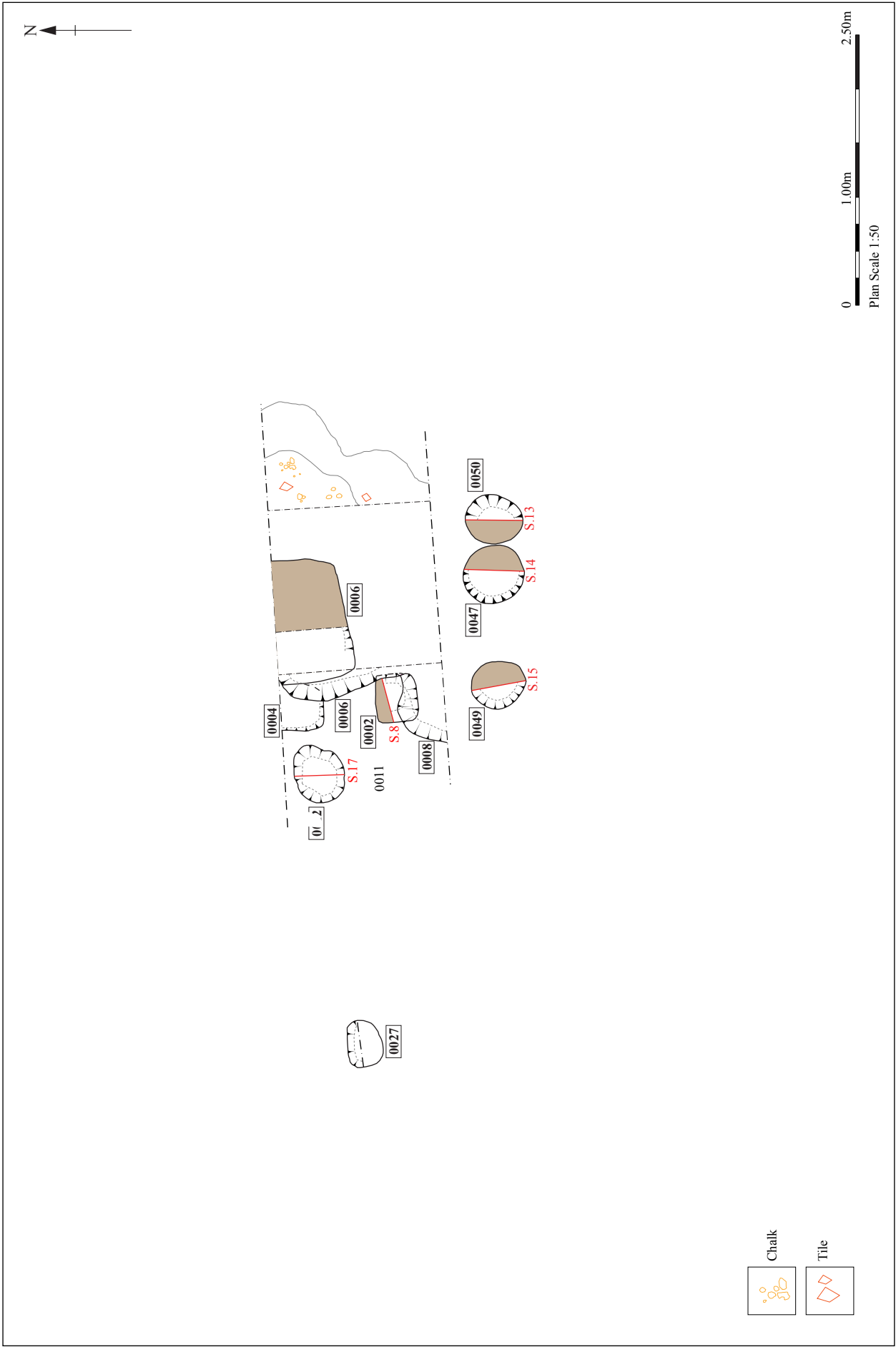


Figure 4. Intermediate excavation plan

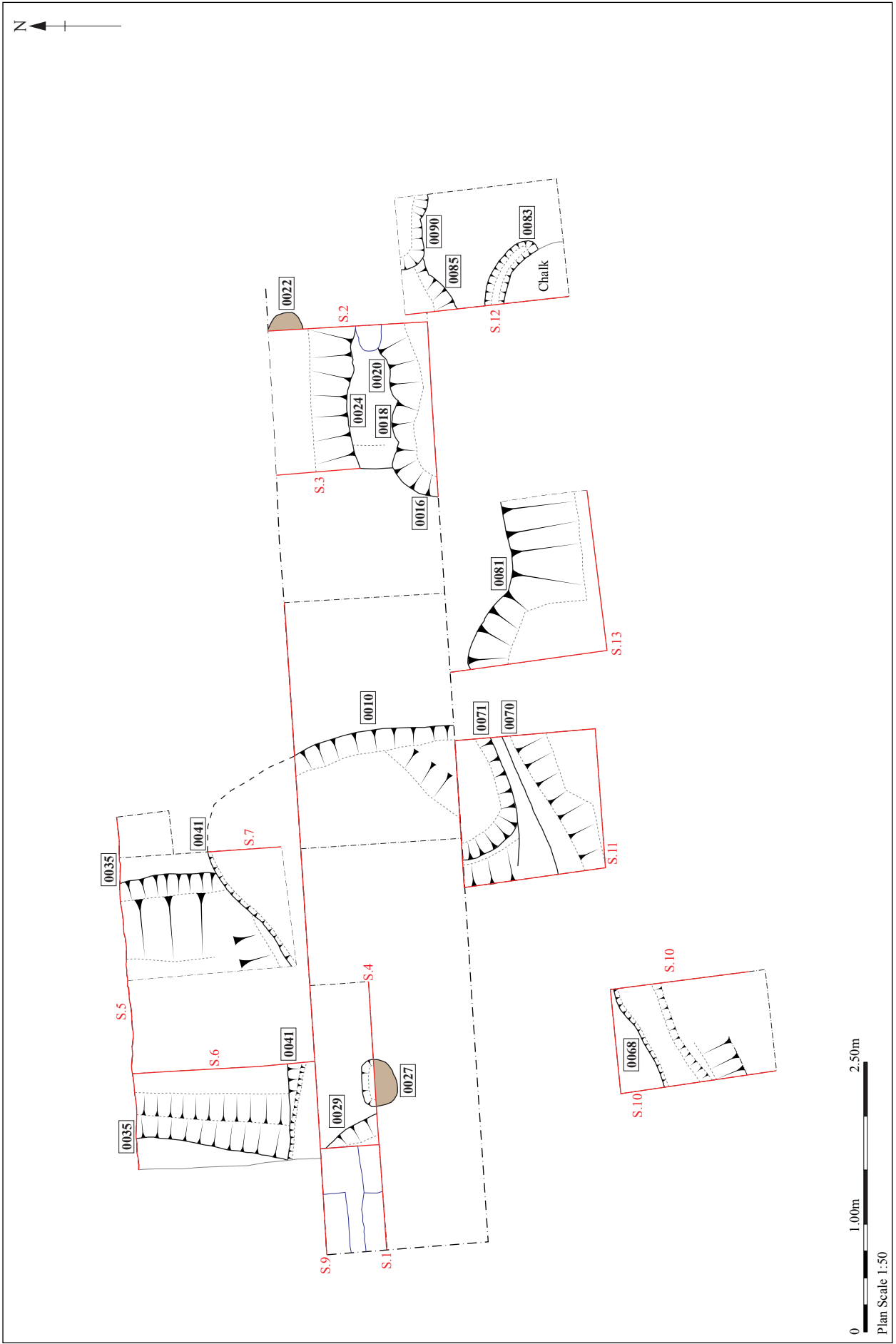


Figure 5. Excavation plan

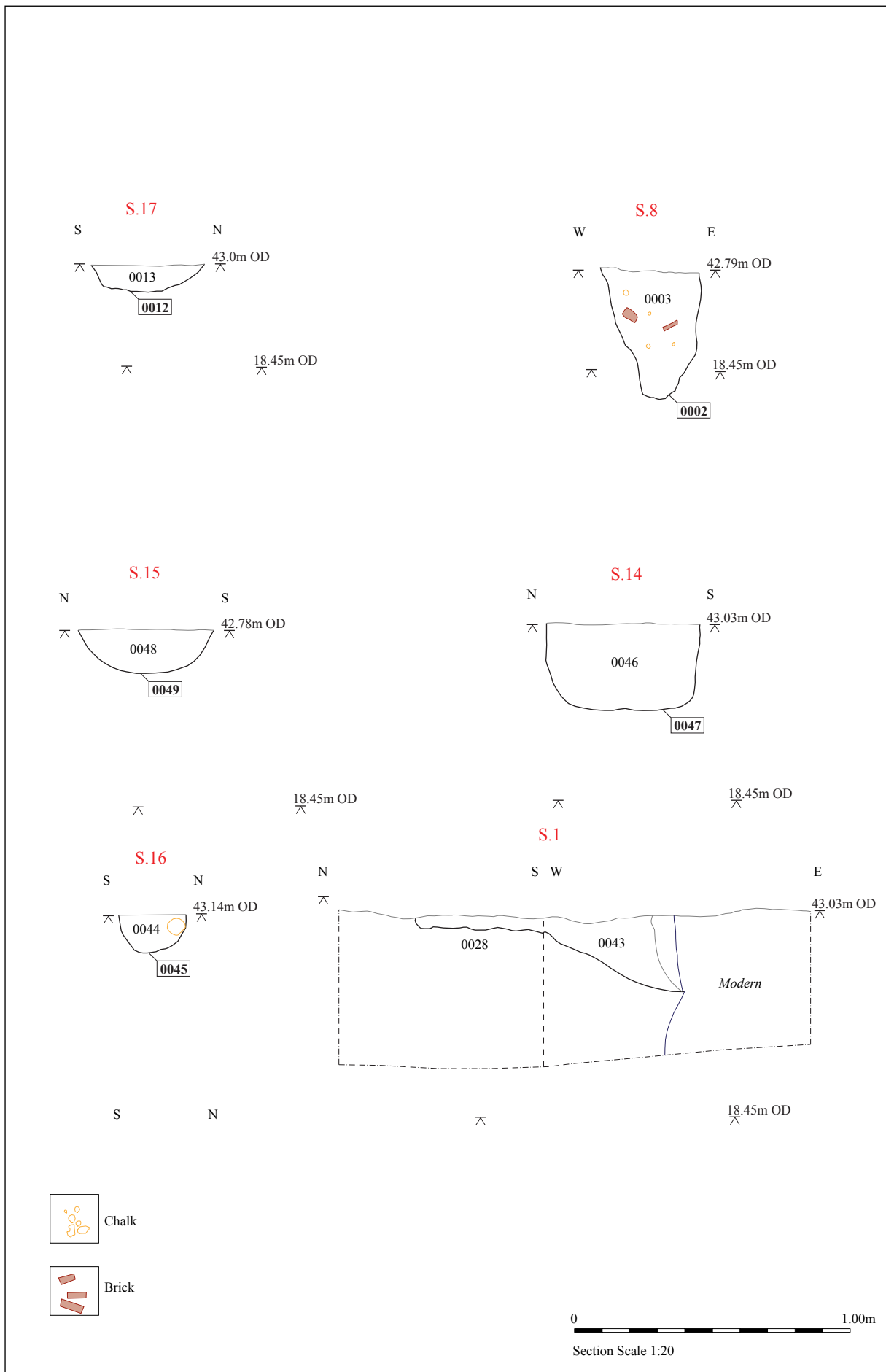


Figure 6. Sections

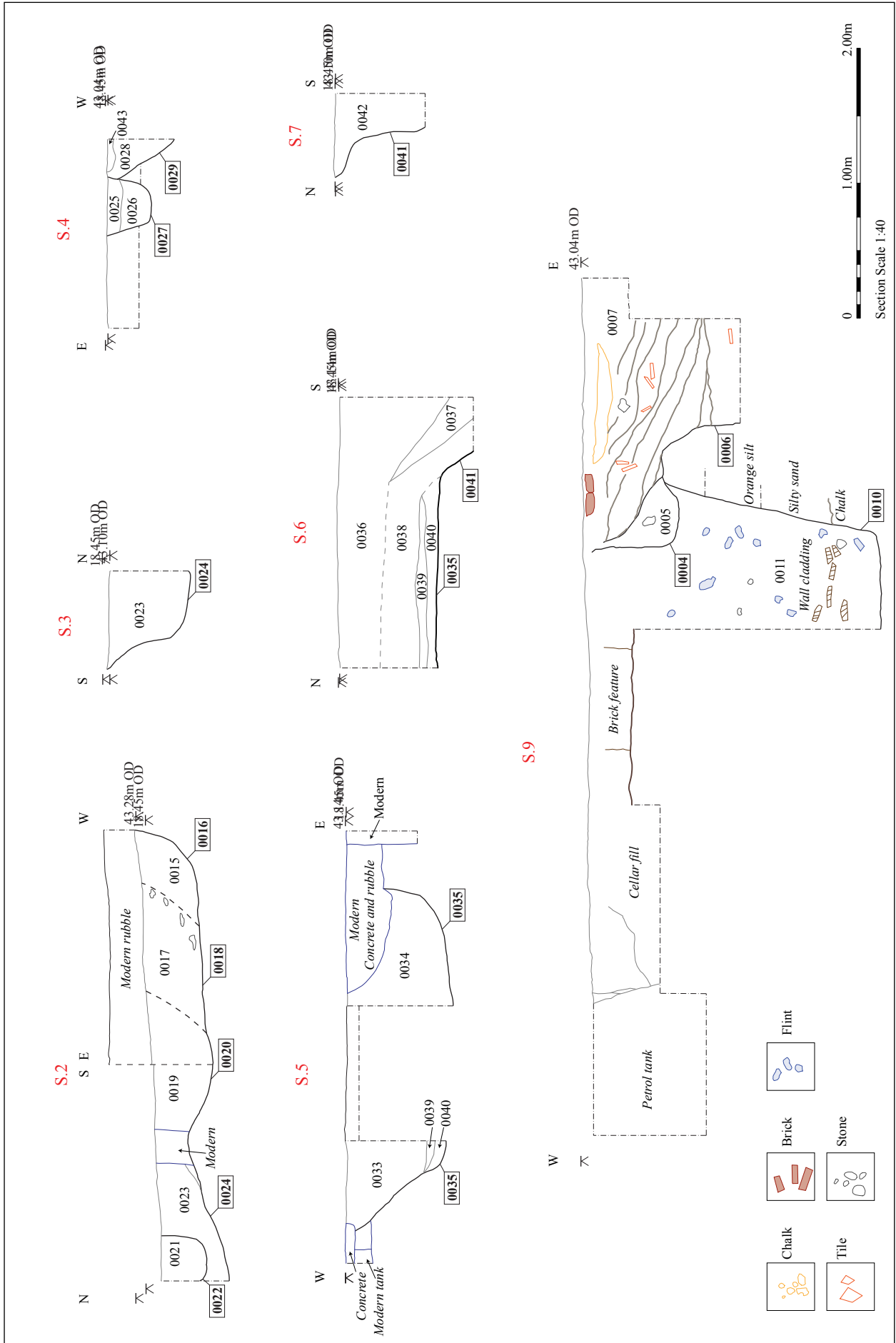


Figure 7. Sections

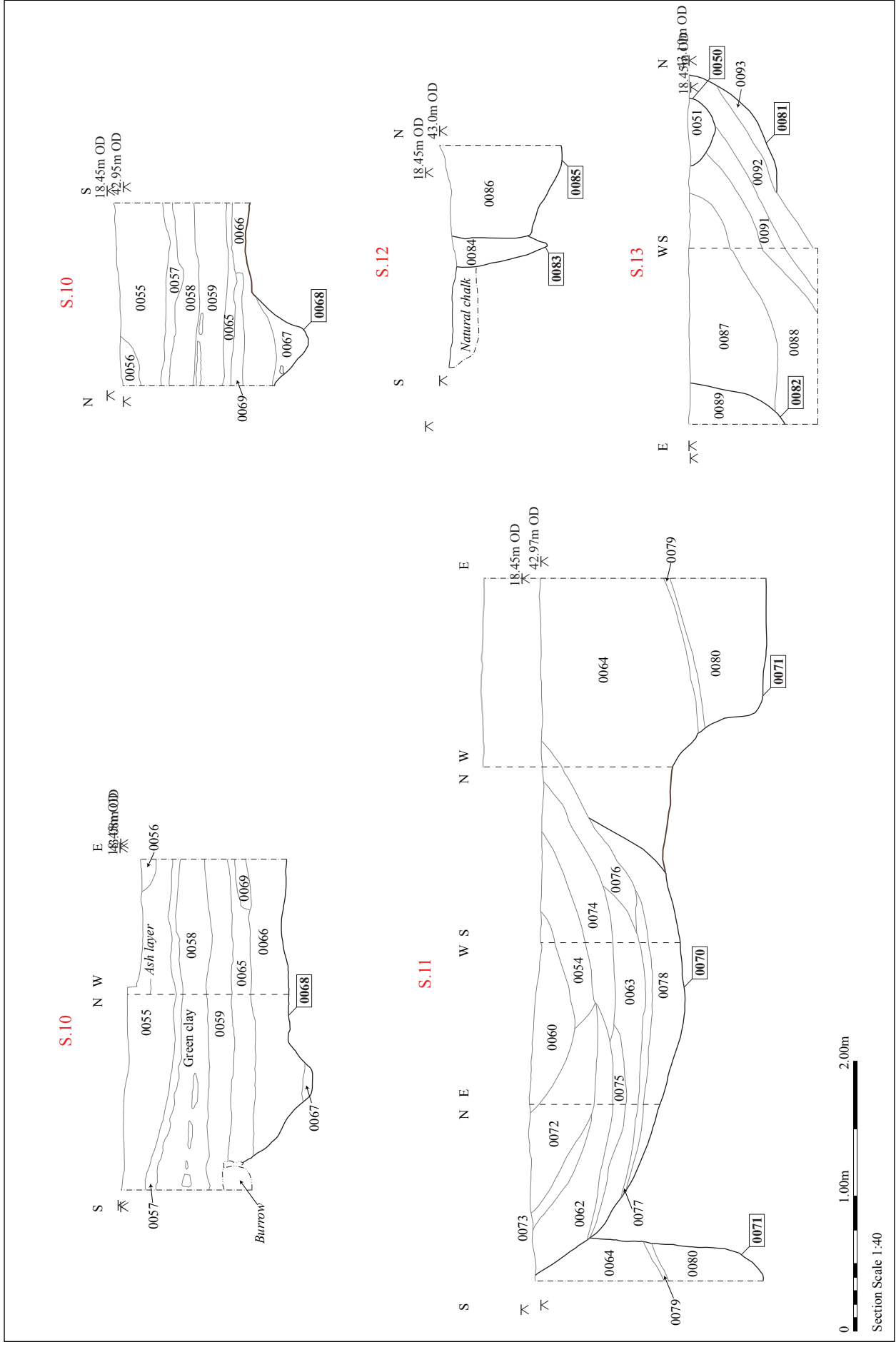


Figure 8. Sections



## 5. Finds and environmental evidence

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Richenda Goffin

### 5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

<b>Find type</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>Wt/g</b>
Pottery	181	3012
CBM	218	11073
Stone	4	28
Mortar/plaster	70	1633
Glass	1	10
Clay pipe	1	5
Worked flint	22	288
Slag	1	1
Iron nails	6	369
Animal bone	178	3061
Shell	36	243

Table 1. Finds quantities.

### 5.2 Pottery

#### Introduction

A total of 181 fragments of pottery was recovered from the site, weighing 3.012kg. The assemblage is mainly medieval in date, with a smaller quantity of post-medieval wares. A breakdown by major period is shown below.

<b>Ceramic Period</b>	<b>No of sherds</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>% by weight of total assemblage</b>
Roman?	1	12	0.39
Medieval	144	1350	44.82
Post-medieval	36	1650	54.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>3012</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Table 2. Breakdown of pottery by major period

#### Methodology

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

condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted as on the database (Appendix

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

## Pottery by period

### **Roman**

A single abraded fragment of micaceous wheelthrown greyware which may be Roman was identified amongst the ceramics recovered from the backfilling 0011 of the cellar in Trench 1.

### **Medieval**

One hundred and forty-four sherds of medieval pottery weighing 1.350kg were recovered from the excavation in total. A small quantity of mainly residual Early medieval wares including sherds of Yarmouth-type ware was present, dating to the 11th-12th centuries. A range of Bury coarsewares and other unprovenanced medieval wheelthrown greywares were recorded, together with small quantities of Glazed wares such as Hedingham wares, Grimston-type ware and Colchester wares. The majority of the assemblage dates from the 12th-13th centuries, with some of the glazed wares dating from the late thirteenth century to fourteenth century.

The largest group of medieval pottery was recovered from the infilling 0011 of the cellar 0010. The assemblage is made up of medieval coarsewares, together with Hedingham glazed wares and Grimston type wares, dating to the 13th-14th century, and the remains of a small thumbled jug made in a Colchester fabric, which dates from the late 13th century. Another fill 0064 of the cellar contained other coarsewares with a similar date range, and the upper part of a Colchester type jug dating to the thirteenth to fourteenth century. The ceramics recovered from the fills at the entrance to the cellar are mainly medieval, although fill 0033 also contains eight sherds of post-medieval

pottery which is presumably intrusive. The overall date for the deposition of this material is likely to be the late thirteenth to fourteenth century.

In addition to the main cellar feature, a number of pits containing medieval pottery were excavated in Trench 3, which are also of the same date range.

### **Post-medieval**

Thirty-six fragments of post-medieval pottery were collected in total (1.650kg). A sherd of Early Frechen or Cologne stoneware was found in pitfill 0087, dating to the late fifteenth to sixteenth century, together with a large fragment of a medieval glazed jug. Pottery recovered from pitfill 0054 included several post-medieval glazed redwares such as a LMT jar with horseshoe handle, together with the upper part of a Frechen stoneware plain cordoned jug dating to c1575-1625 (Hurst 1986). Similar redwares were found in pitfill 0059, with a fragment of a small globular Raeren/Cologne drinking vessel dating to the sixteenth century.

The pottery from fill 0033 at the entrance to the cellar is made up mainly of sherds of medieval pottery, but also includes the substantial remains of the lower half of a Glazed red earthenware tripod pipkin dating to the sixteenth century or slightly later. A sherd of a Glazed red earthenware bowl was also present in the fill. The pottery is likely to be intrusive, rather than representing the date that the cellar was backfilled. Other redwares dating to the sixteenth century were present in the fill 0007 of rubbish pit 0006.

### **Discussion**

The largest quantity of pottery was recovered from the backfilling of the cellar and its entrance (Group 1). A total of 122 sherds of pottery weighing 1.433kg was collected overall from this group. The wide range of medieval wares from these features is entirely consistent with the fabrics and forms which are typically found in other assemblages from the centre of Bury St Edmunds. A small number of sixteenth century wares were present, but these are likely to be intrusive. They are of the same date as much of the pit-filling activity which was taking place elsewhere on the site. Further fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from a pit 0085 in Trench 3.

Sherds of residual medieval pottery were also identified amongst the ceramics recovered from the large pit 0068/0070/0081, but the presence of a cordoned Rhenish stoneware jug in fill 0054 indicates a deposition date of after the third quarter of the sixteenth century.

### 5.3 Ceramic building material (CBM)

#### Introduction

A total of two hundred and seventeen fragments of ceramic building material was collected from the excavation, weighing 11,125kg. The assemblage was fully quantified by major fabric type and form, based on Drury's typology for Norwich (Drury 1993). A breakdown by period is shown below.

Period	No	% No	Wt/kg	% Wt
Medieval	86	39.4	2689	24.28
Late med/P Med	99	45.4	4157	37.5
Post-medieval	33	15.1	4227	38.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>218</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>11,073</b>	<b>99.9</b>

Table 3. CBM quantities by major period

A retention policy was used for the CBM. This consisted of keeping samples of all main fabrics, near complete forms or fragments which preserved two full dimensions, and any fragments with unusual characteristics or modifications.

#### Ceramic building material by period

##### Medieval

The majority of the eighty-six fragments of medieval building material are pieces of roofing tiles. These are made in a variety of estuarine fabrics, often with medium sand and calcareous inclusions, in mixed yellow or purple tones. Other fabrics are fine, medium and coarse sandy fabrics with chalk inclusions or less often, flint. These tiles have reduced cores and sometimes a splashed lead glaze. Some of the tiles have circular pegholes, and other tiles have mortar on broken edges indicating that they have been reused. Overall the tiles were assigned a date range of 13th-15th century.

No examples of medieval brick were identified. A fragment of a plain floortile with a

chamfered edge and mortar on its base was recovered from the cellar fill 0011 with medieval roofing tiles. It is made in a medium sandy orange fabric with some lenses of cream clay and is probably part of a Flemish tile of medieval date.

### **Late medieval/post-medieval**

A considerable quantity of the red-fired roofing tiles were made in fabric types which were not datable within the late medieval/post-medieval period (ninety-nine fragments weighing 4.15kg). They are made in a variety of sandy fabrics, and are uniformly oxidised, and unglazed. Other tiles made in a fine or medium sandy fabric with clay pellet inclusions could be more confidently assigned a date in the late medieval/early post-medieval periods.

### **Post-medieval**

Thirty-three fragments were assigned a post-medieval date (4.227kg). These include several roofing tiles, a white-firing floor brick and five other fragments of post-medieval brick.

### **Distribution of the ceramic building material**

The majority of the medieval roofing tile was recovered from the backfilling of the cellar and the cellar entrance (0011, 0033, 034, and 0064). A number of early post-medieval pits contained more roofing tiles, some of which had been burnt or re-used (fills 0007, 0054, 0055, 0056, 0059 and 0086). Later post-medieval roof tile and late bricks were recovered from pitfill 0060. A white-firing brick, dating from the 18th-19th century was present in pitfill 0003 and was accompanied by other post-medieval brick fragments, and a small fragment of a possible unglazed ridge tile.

## **5.4 Mortar and plaster**

A total of seventy fragments of mortar weighing 1.633kg was recovered from the evaluation. The mortar was fully catalogued, and several different fabrics were noted. All the mortar was retained.

Mortar with a distinctive fabric was noted in the fills 0007 and 0009 of two pits. The

mortar was made out of two layers, a lower one (>35mm in thickness) which was a poorly mixed fine silty mortar with large fragments of chalk and pebbles and the occasional burnt void c1mm in diameter. Another much sandier layer of lime mortar (>5mm in depth) had been applied over this. The fragments may be parts of a clay-based wall which had been faced with mortar.

Eleven fragments of another type of mortar were recovered from the cellar fill 0011. These were made in a chalky fabric with chalk inclusions with occasional pebbles. One additional fragment from this context had a different, much sandier fabric which was dark orange in colour. The mortar is likely to be medieval.

Homogenous fragments of mortar were also recorded in 0031. The mortar matrix is limey and soft, but better mixed than the fabric identified in 0007 and 0009.

Fourteen fragments of a soft limey mortar with chalk fragments were collected from the fill 0065 of a medieval pit. In addition two fragments from this context had a sandier matrix.

A small fragment of plain plaster with the remains of a mortar backing was recovered from fill 0059 of pit 0068.

## **5.5 Worked flint**

Justine Biddle

Twelve pieces of struck flint were recovered from nine contexts. One of these was considered to be a battered flint that was probably natural, so it was not included in the table. All were found in contexts containing medieval or post-medieval pottery. The flint was recorded by type and other descriptive comments about appearance, condition and technology were noted and a date has been suggested. Descriptions by context are included in Table 4.

Context	Type	No	Patinated	Notes	Date
0011	Possible flake	1	No	Snapped distal end of a possible flake, probably natural.	Undated
0023	Notched flake	1	No	Long flake with sub-triangular cross-section with retouch notch and limited retouch on one edge. 20% cortex remains on opposite edge.	Later Prehistoric
0034	Primary flake	1	No	Squat primary flake. No evidence of use-wear or retouch.	Undated
0054	Walling	1	No	Medium sized flint with a few small flakes removed, probably for walling as partially covered with lime mortar.	Medieval or Post-Medieval
0055	Shatter piece	1	No	Small black flint, no visible flake scars. 30% cortex remaining.	Later Prehistoric or Medieval
0063	Core fragment	1	No	Small thick irregular flake from probable flake core. 50% cortex remaining.	Undated
0064	Retouched flake	1	No	Thick flake with pronounced ripples and limited edge retouch/use-wear. Small amount of cortex remaining.	Later Prehistoric
0064	Retouched flake	1	No	Hinge fractured flake with small area of limited edge retouch. 25% cortex (on long edges)	Later Prehistoric
0064	Utilised flake	1	No	Small long flake with limited use-wear on one edge. Opposite edge cortical. Sub-triangular corss-section.	Later Prehistoric
0084	Retouched flake	1	No	Squat flake with hinge fracture. Limited crude retouch on one edge.	Later Prehistoric
0086	Flake	1	No	Squat flake with hinge fracture. Possible retouch/use-wear on one edge to form a notch. 50% cortical (mostly on dorsal face).	Later Prehistoric

Table 4. Worked flint by context

None of the pieces are definitively diagnostic of any period, but there are two distinct groups within the assemblage. The largest consists of a number of clearly manufactured flakes, several with deliberate retouch and/or use-wear. Amongst these are a large proportion with hinge fractures, pronounced ripples and squat flakes, all suggestive of less controlled working and a Bronze Age or even Iron Age date. Being residual in later contexts they may not be all contemporary so a general later prehistoric (Neolithic-Iron Age) date has been assigned to these in the table.

The second smaller group, which includes the undated pieces, do not appear to have been deliberately fashioned but display irregular flake removal or battering. One of the pieces (0054) has lime mortar adhering to it and it seems likely that this part of the assemblage results from activities such as flint wall construction. These are therefore likely to be of medieval or post-medieval date and contemporary with the other material from the same contexts.

## **5.6 Miscellaneous**

A single fragment of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe was the only artefact recovered from the top fill 0025 of posthole 0027. A fragment of undecorated window glass in 0062 dates to the late medieval period. It was found with a small quantity of medieval pottery and late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material.

Small fragments of burnt stone were retained from the cellar fill 0011.

Iron nails were recorded from fill 0060 of pit 0070 (post-medieval) and fill 0063 of pit 0070 (?medieval).

## **5.7 Small finds**

Identifications by Ruth Beveridge

Four small finds were recorded from the evaluation. These were fully catalogued on the small finds database.

A Nuremberg jeton was recovered as an unstratified find (SF 1001). It is a rose and orb type dating to c1500-1575. A cattle phalange (SF 1002) from cellar fill 0080 has a circular drilled perforation through the proximal surface. This is only partial and it is possible that the phalange has been used as a handle. A complete copper alloy dress pin was found in 0013 (SF 1003). The context was the fill of a possible posthole 0012. A large flat lozenge shaped fragment of iron (SF 1004) from fill 0088 of pit 0081 which contained medieval pottery is awaiting radiography.

## **5.8 Faunal remains**

Mike Feider

### **Introduction**

A hundred and sixty-nine fragments of animal bone were recovered from the evaluation. Most of this was from pits, with a single large deposit from the cellar fill 0011. The bone came from medieval and undated features.



## Methodology

The remains from each context were scanned with each element identified to species where possible and as unidentified otherwise. The number of fragments and any associated butchery, ageing, and taphonomic information were recorded in a Microsoft Access database which will accompany the site archive. Table 5 shows a breakdown of species by context and feature.

## Preservation

The remains are in quite good condition, with slight but ubiquitous root marking and occasional minor weathering.

## Summary

A total of 169 fragments was recorded, with 97 (57.4%) identifiable to species. All three of the main domesticates are well represented, with sheep/goat and cattle dominating, followed by pig. Dog and horse are both present in small numbers, and no wild mammals were recorded. A single, unidentified fish vertebra and two unidentified bird bones were also recovered.

Context	Feature	Cow	S/g	Pig	Dog	Horse	Bird	Fish	Unidentified	Total
0003	0002	1								1
0009	0008		1							1
0011	0010	19	11				1		18	49
0013							1	1		2
0023	0024	2	9						1	12
0034	0035	3	3	1					12	19
0048	0049		1							1
0054	0070	5	3	1					7	16
0055	0068	3	2	2					12	19
0056	0068		1	1					1	3
0059	0068	1	1	1					2	5
0062	0070	1	4						3	8
0063	0070	2	1			2			2	7
0064	0071	1	3	2	1				3	10
0065	0068		1							1
0067	0068								1	1
0080	0071	1		2	1					4
0086	0085		1						4	5
0087	0081		1						2	3
0088	0081		1						1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>39</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>169</b>

Table 5. Species fragment counts by context and feature. S/g = sheep/goats.

There is a fairly even spread of body part representation for the three domestics, with a slight predominance of head and foot bones in cattle in particular.

Butchery was recorded on five fragments of cattle bone. Two were from cellar fill 0011, including a chop into a femoral shaft and a cut across the distal articulation of a tibia. An astragalus from posthole fill 0003 has been chopped into from the side, and two humeri from pit fills 0054 and 0055 both have chops skimming the surface of the distal articulation. A sheep/goat radius from pit fill 0062 has a chop into the shaft and one pig radius from pit fill 0059 had a small cut mark. Most of the butchery marks are very smooth.

Partial toothwear information was recorded from five sheep/goat mandibles and a single pig mandible. This and the limited epiphyseal fusion data shows a wide range of ages, with some very young animals present. Measurements were possible on two cattle bones, seven sheep/goat bones, one pig bone, and one dog bone.

## Conclusions

Few conclusions can be made from such a small assemblage. The remains appear to be of normal food waste, with the occasional stray bone of other animals. There seems to be a relatively high proportion of pig, but in an urban context this is not that unusual as they are fairly easy to keep on such a site. The presence of young animals suggests the use of local stock for the other species.

The butchery marks seem to be largely related to the disarticulation of the animals, and the smoothness of the marks themselves is suggestive of a specialist tool in the hands of a skilled user. The presence of head and feet in the assemblage is more indicative of local processing.

Further work could expand the knowledge of faunal remains in medieval Bury St Edmunds. In particular, a comparison of ages and butchery marks with contemporary sites in the area might contribute to establishing a more complete picture of the provisioning of the town.

### **5.9 Shell**

Thirty-one fragments of oyster shell were recorded from six contexts but after quantification were not retained. Four whelk shells were recovered from cellar fill 0011, fill 0063 of pit 0070 and fill 0064 of the cellar 0071. A small fragment from a mussel shell was identified from the fill 0034 of cellar entrance 0035.

## **6. Discussion of the finds evidence**

The most significant element of the finds assemblage is the ceramics, which consist mostly of a substantial quantity of medieval pottery from the backfilling of the cellar. Some early medieval wares are present, reflecting the period of the initial establishment of the town during the 11th century, but the majority of the ceramics date to the thirteenth to fourteenth centuries. The quantity of roofing tile dating to 13th-15th century fits well with the ceramic dating. This material was used to infill the cellar and much of it may have been previously recycled as some of the tile had clearly been re-used for consolidation purposes. The roofing tiles are likely to have originally come from significant buildings elsewhere in the town, and were perhaps associated with the abbey

complex or other ecclesiastical buildings.

Other features, consisting mostly of pits, contain ceramics dating to the sixteenth to early seventeenth century. A few other finds date to this period. There is little evidence of later activity, apart from some pits containing later ceramic building material but this reflects on the targeting of earlier features during the excavation.

## 7. General Discussion

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The excavation of this site was not comprehensive and there were several large disturbances that obscured the archaeology including drains, buried fuel tanks on the street frontage and late post-medieval pits, however, a sufficiently large area was dug revealing significant evidence for the development of the property. The earliest features were a putative cellar and several shallow pits or postholes. The possible cellar was irregular in plan with curving sides but there was an access slot, albeit with a drop over the last metre, on the north side from the edge of the property; this feature was c.2m deep providing adequate headroom for an overlying structure. This could not be described as a formal structure, and apart from appearing unplanned in shape there was no evidence for a lining. A more formal type of early medieval cellar has been identified on Churchgate Street (HER No. BSE 150) where a rectangular cellar with sloping sides had been lined with timber (Gill, 1997). An alternative use for a large hole excavated into chalk occurred at Warren's Yard behind 61 Guildhall Street (HER No. BSE 217); a rectangular pit, with evidence for an overlying structure supported by postholes, contained several phases of clay ovens, suggested to be for bread making (Gill, pers. comm.). There was no evidence of a subterranean activity from the Whiting Street site; this putative cellar has the appearance of a simple sheltered storage space. It is possible that the pit was excavated for chalk or clean soil in the first instance and adapted on an *ad hoc* basis. It does appear to have been infilled in a single episode sometime during the 13th – 14th century, which rather implies that it was an open feature at that time and that no surface debris had fallen in - this would also be consistent with an abandoned cellar. Although the interpretation of this feature as a cellar is preferred it could not be proved during the current excavations, however. The access from the north side would seem to imply that the plot was held by the corner

property fronting onto Churchgate Street at that time; possibly before Whiting Street was fully developed.

The pit at the south end of the site was too shallow to house a full cellar and unusually large; an open pit of this size may be interpreted as a quarry pit although the natural subsoil was not wholly of chalk at this location, which one would consider the most useful mineral that could be supplied from here (chalk was needed for mortar, possibly for the extensive building programme in stone that was associated with the abbey throughout its life). The gradual infilling would also be consistent with an open feature. The pit does not respect current property boundaries and it would be interesting to know their relevance at this time and what structures there were above ground. The greater part of this feature probably lies beneath the adjoining site to the south, which may contain evidence to interpret its function.

This site may have been underdeveloped in later times with postholes across the middle of the site, and a well close to the Whiting Street frontage, which is arguably evidence that there was no domestic dwelling on the site at that time. There was, however, infill walling material in both the fill of the putative medieval cellar and the later quarry pit that is evidence for buildings close to the site. The documentary search has suggested that 19th century buildings stood on the site although the physical evidence may have been removed by the more robust foundations of the garage that was demolished before the excavations.

## **8. Conclusions**

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The excavation has demonstrated the occupation of the site from the medieval period with a possible cellared building dating back to the 14th century and probably earlier. There was a lack of evidence for building on this site itself, however; and it is possible that this plot, behind Churchgate Street, was undeveloped for long periods of its history. It must still be stressed that large parts of the site were unexcavated and that the Street frontage was almost totally destroyed, however.

## 9. Archive deposition

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: I/94/3

## 10. Acknowledgements

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The excavation was carried out by Andrew Tester, John Simms and Adam Yates. The project was directed by and managed by Andrew Tester. The documentary report was by Anthony Breen and Crane Begg and Ellie Hillen provided the graphics; finds identification was by Richenda Goffin who also edited the report.

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Plate 1. Vertical side of pit 0010 (cut by 19th century pit).  
Section 9 facing south (scale bar 1m)



Plate 2. Pits 0016, 0018 and 0020  
Section 2 facing north (scale bar 1m)





Plate 3. Channel 0035 showing junction with pit 0010.  
Section 6 facing west (scale bar 1m)



Plate 4. Pit 0070 cutting pit 0071/0010  
Section 11 facing east (scale bar 1m)





Plate 5. Pit 0070 cutting pit 0071/0010  
Section 11 facing west (scale bar 1m)



Plate 6. Gradual infilling of pit 0070/0081  
Section 13 facing east (scale bar 1m)



**Appendix 1. Brief and specification**

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9 -10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 2AR

## **Brief and Specification for Excavation and Continuous Archaeological Monitoring**

**17 WHITING STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK  
(SE/10/0778)**

***Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications***

- 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council for the erection of two dwellings on the site of part of 17 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds and an adjacent former garage/workshop (SE/10/0778, grid ref. TL 853 640). The existing garage/workshop is to be demolished. **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 Planning consent is conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (Condition No. 5), in accordance with advice given to the planning authority by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service. This will ensure that the significance of any heritage asset on the site is recorded and understood before it is damaged or destroyed, in accordance with PPS5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3).
- 1.3 The site (c. 0.02ha in area) is on the west side of Whiting Street, close to the junction with Churchgate Street. The site is at c.43.00m OD. The soil is loam over chalk drift and chalk.
- 1.4 As a first stage of fulfilment of the condition, archaeological evaluation was carried out by SCC Archaeological Service Contracting Team in February 2011. The evaluation revealed that medieval and post-medieval archaeology survives immediately below the hardcore which formed the base of the floor of the former garage, despite truncation in places by more modern features. The archaeology consists of pits and other yard features, and, significantly for Bury, an early in-filled cellar on the street frontage. The evaluation indicated that there is high potential for further archaeological features of this period to be located on this site. These will be destroyed by the creation of formation levels, by piling, by services and by removal of the existing petrol tanks.
- 1.5 The Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (SCCAS/CT), as advisors to St Edmundsbury, has been requested to provide a specification for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record. This will comprise:
  - Archaeological excavation of the portions of the site not covered by the evaluation trench
  - Continuous monitoring of the removal of petrol tanks in the north west corner of the site.

- 1.6 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below. Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA.

## 2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Excavation and monitoring are required to record the site before it is destroyed, with the particular research aims of understanding the cellar and associated activity:
- In anticipation of stripping for creation of formation layers, and piling, the full surface area of the site shall be stripped in a controlled manner under supervision of an archaeologist and recorded in plan. Any archaeological features should be excavated and recorded.
  - The removal of the petrol tank should be undertaken under continuous monitoring by an archaeologist, and time allowed for intervention and recording.
  - The cellar has been explored in evaluation, and it is not anticipated that this feature should be fully excavated. It is expected that the removal of the petrol tank which cuts into it will allow the profile on the street frontage to be understood.
- 2.2 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.
- 2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval by the Planning Authority (assuming this work is undertaken as a condition of the planning permission). The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

### **3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation**

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
  - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.

- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

#### **4 Specification for Continous Monitoring**

- 4.1 Site stripping should be controlled in nature, undertaken with a back-acting machine with a toothless ditching bucket.

- 4.2 The WSI should propose to provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including construction, services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 4.3 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand (see Section 4).
- 4.4 In other areas of the site, opportunity must be given to the contracted archaeologist to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and environmental samples and make measured records as necessary. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.

## **5. General Management**

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 5.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 5.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 5.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 5.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 5.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.



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

## **6. Archive Requirements**

- 6.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 6.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in MAP2 Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.
- 6.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawn up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 6.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.
- 6.7 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the "Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels" of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 6.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 6.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 6.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.

- 6.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 6.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 6.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.15 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 6.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

## **7. Report Requirements**

- 7.1 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of MAP2, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.

- 7.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 7.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 7.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 7.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

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Date: 14 February 2011

Reference: Bury St Edmunds/2010\_0778

**This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.**

**If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.**



## Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0001				unstrat		<input type="checkbox"/>
0002	0002	Posthole	Cut	Rectangular cut Small posthole similar to 0004 and possibly 0012 and 0027	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0003	0002	Pit	Cut	Fine silt/clay mid grey, post med. Tile fragments and animal bone within fill fill of post medieval posthole (similar to 0012 and 0004)	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0004	0004	Posthole	Cut	Posthole. Fairly square squarish style like PH 0002	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0005	0004	Posthole	Fill	Grey clay/silt. Occasional pm tile and bone	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0006	0006	Pit	Cut	Large pit. - not bottomed but leading to quite square large pit with c. 19th century fill? Sondage excavated with machine and trench squared off.	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0007	0006	Pit	Fill	Quite a mixed fill under one number. Grey silt clay at the base (not bottomed) with loose chalk and stone in bonds with ash and silt. general rubbish	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0008	0008	Pit	Cut	irregular shaped pit. Very similar to 0006 in fill, suggests contemporary c.19th century section not drawn	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0009	0008	Pit	Fill	mixture with chalk and sand	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0010	0010	Cellar	Cut	sub square in plan? Aligned E-W along churchgate st. steep near vertical sides - near flat base. Cut by [0004]. cut of cellar	1	<input type="checkbox"/>

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0011	0010	cellar	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Firm. Mod md flints and mod mid chalk. Horiz clear. Single fill. Cellar fill back filled during one event.		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0012	0012	Posthole	Cut	Sub circular in plan. U shape profile? post med posthole	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0013				Grey/brown fine silt fill with odd P-med tile fragments		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0014						<input type="checkbox"/>
0015	0016	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey silty sand. Patches of orange nat. friable. Mod sm flints. Horiz clear. Single fill. fill of pit	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0016	0016	Pit	Cut	Plan unclear, exits edge of eval to S and cut by [0018] poss. Steep concave sides and a concave base. cut of pit	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0017	0018	Pit	Fill	mid grey orange brown silty sand. Friable. Mod large irregular flints at base of fill. Mod small flints. Horiz diffuse. Single fill. fill of pit	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0018	0018	Pit	Cut	Shape in plan unclear, exits site to S. and poss cut by [0020]. Concave sides and base. Poss cuts [0016] fill of pit	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0019	0020	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Friable. Occ small flints. Horiz clear. Single fill fill of pit	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0020	0020	Pit	Cut	Shape in plan unclear, exits site to S and cut by modern. Sides and base concave. Poss cuts [0018]. cut of pit	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0021	0022	Posthole	Fill	Mid/pale grey silty clay. Firm. Freq sm chalk inclusions. Horiz sharp. Single fill. Fill of posthole	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0022	0022	Posthole	Cut	prob circular - near circle exposed. Profile - U shape, V steep sides. Concave base. Cut through fill (0023), of linear [0024]. Contains CBM. 19th century posthole??	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0023	0024	linear	Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand. Freq sm flints. Friable. Horiz clear. Single fill. fill of linear 0024	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0024	0024	linear	Cut	Prob linear in plan - exits site to N, runs along edge of evaluation. Only S side excavated. Convex and concave sides. Cut by modern. Base flattish. prb linear feature.	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0025	0027	Posthole	Fill	loose ash and charcoal. Reddy grey and black. Horiz clear. Top fill of 2. 1 piece of clay pipe. fill of 19th century posthole.	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0026	0027	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey silty clay. Firm/compact. Sm chalk incl. freq. horiz sharp. Basal fill. Occ CBM (tile) Fill of posthole	1	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0027	0027	Posthole	Cut	circular in plan. U shape profile. V steep sides - concave base. Cuts [0029] Cut of 19th century posthole?	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0028	0029	feature	Fill	Slightly greyish brown (mid). Sandy silty clay. Occ chalk flecks. Horiz clear. fill of feature	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0029	0029	feature	Cut	steep sides	1	<input type="checkbox"/>
0031						<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0033	0035	cellar entrance	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Occ chalk flecks. Occ sm-large flints. Firm. Horiz clear. fill of cellar entrance	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0034	0035	Cellar entrance	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Occ chalk flecks. Occ sm-large flints. Firm. Horiz clear. Fill of cellar entrance	2	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0035	0035	cellar entrance	Cut	Linear in plan. N-S. steep sides BoS sharp. E edge concave, W edge convex. Base near flat, slight slope to S towards main cellar [0041]. Cut of cellar entrance. Appears to have been back filled at same time as the cellar.	2	☐
0036	0035	cellar entrance	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Firm. Occ chalk flecks and occ sm-large flints. Horiz diffuse. Top fill. Fill of cellar and entrance.	2	☐
0037	0041	cellar entrance	Fill	Mid orange brown sand. Loose. Rare sm flints. Horiz clear. Sandy fill of cellar.	2	☐
0038	0035	cellar entrance	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Firm. Occ chalk flecks. Occ md flints. Fill of entrance and cellar	2	☐
0039	0035	cellar entrance	Fill	Pale yellow brown chalky sand. Firm. Horiz clear. Redeposited nat. poss trample layer	2	☐
0040	0035	cellar entrance	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Firm. Occ chalk flecks. Occ small flints. Horiz clear. Basal fill. Basal fill of cellar entrance	2	☐
0041	0041	cellar	Cut	slightly irregular in plan, sub square? V steep sides and base not reached. Same as [0010] cut of cellar	2	☐
0042	0041	cellar	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Firm. Occ chalk flecks. Occ sm-md flints becoming larger and more freq towards bottom of excavated level. Fill of cellar poss same as (0038)	2	☐
0043	0029?	clay patch	Layer	Green brown clay. Compact. Mod small chalk. Horiz clear. Poss fill of [0029] clay patch - poss fill of [0029]	1	☐
0044	0045	Posthole	Fill	Pale/mid grey silty clay. Firm/compact. Freq sm chalk. Horiz clear. Single fill. Fill of post med posthole	2	☐
0045	0045	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan. U shape profile. Bos sharp - concave sides and base. Cut through side of cellar entrance [0035]. cut of 19th century posthole.	2	☐



Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0046	0047	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey silty clay. Compact. Mod sm chalk. Horiz clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole	tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0047	0047	Posthole	Cut	Oval/ sub circular in plan. N/Sish aligned. Profile square. Bos sharp - near vertical sides. Rounded BoB. Near flat base. Cut of post med ? Posthole. Contemporary with [0049] and [0050]	tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0048	0049	Posthole	Fill	Pale grey silty clay. Mod sm chalk. Compact. Horiz clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0049	0049	Posthole	Cut	Oval/sub circular in plan. NW/Seish. Shallow U shape profile. BoS sharp, concave sides and base. Cut of post med? Posthole. Contemporary with [0047] and [0050]	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0050	0050	Posthole	Cut	Oval/sub circular in plan. N/Sish aligned. Shallow U shape profile - BoS sharp, concave sides and base. cut of posthole, contemporary with [0047] and [0049]	tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0051	0050	Posthole	Fill	Mid greeny brown clay. Compact. Freq small chalk incl. horiz clear. Single fill. Fill of posthole	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0054	0070	Pit	Fill	mid grey brown silty sand. Mod sm flints. Firm. Horiz diffuse. fill of pit 0070	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0055	0068	Pit	Fill	Mixed fill. Firm. Rare lumps of mortar. Sandy silt. Horiz diffuse. Fill of poss pit 0068	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0056	0068	Pit	Fill	Dark brown sandy silt. Horiz clear. Top fil top fill of [0068]	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0057	0068	Pit	Fill	Orangey sand layer. Firm. Horiz clear. Fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0058	0068	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey silty sand. Frequent chalk. Firm. Horiz diffuse. fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0059	0068	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow brown sand. Freq ang flint. Firm. Fill of pit	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0060	0070	Pit	Fill	Mid greeny greyish brown silty clay. Freq chalk. Compact. Freq CBM. Top fill of pit 0070	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0062	0070	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark brown silty sand. Abundant green clay with chalk lumps. Firm. Horiz clear. fill of pit	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0063	0070	Pit	Fill	pale yellow brown silty sand. Friable. Freq ang and rnd flints. Mod chalk. Horiz diffuse. Fill of pit 0070	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0064	0071	cellar	Fill	Mid/dark orange grey brown silty sand. Mod med flints and occ chalk. Horiz clear. Upper fill. Firm. main fill of cellar. (0071 same as 0010 and 0041)	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0065	0068	Pit	Fill	Mid brownish grey silty sand. Mod lumps of mortar. Firm. Horiz diffuse fill of pit, contains building material	tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0066	0068	Pit	Fill	orange sand mixed with green clay. Friable. Horiz clear. fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0067	0068	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark brownish grey. Silty sand. Friable. Horiz clear. basal fill	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0068	0068	Pit	Fill	Shape in plan or section not fully seen in this segment. Base irregular. Appears to be part of large post med pit. Filled with (0055), (0056), (0057), (0058), (0059), (0065), (0066), (0067) and (0069) Appears to be part of large post med pit. Poss same as [0070] and [0081]	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0069	0068	pit/floor	fill/layer	Green clay. Compact. Abundant chalk flecks. Horiz clear. prob fill of pit, poss floor.	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0070	0070	Pit	Cut	Appears to be large and sub circular in plan (not all uncovered). Section - not full - sharp BoS - concave sides and base (as far as is revealed in this section). Filled by (0060), (0072), (0054), (0073), (0062), (0074), (0075), (0063), (0076), (0077), (0078) V large post med pit, poss same as [0068] and [0081]	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0071	0071	cellar	Cut	irregular in plan. Profile has v steep sides and flattish base. Same as [0010] and [0041]. Filled by (0064), (0079) and (0080) Cellar cut. Same as [0010] and [0041]. More fills in this segment - both (0064) and (0080) v similar, seperated by a layer of sand.	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0072	0070	Pit	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay. Firm. Freq chalk. Mod CBM. Horiz clear. Fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0073	0070	Pit	Fill	yellow sand. Loose. No incs. Horiz clear sandy fill	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0074	0070	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Firm. Occ flints and chalk. Horiz diffuse. fill of pit	tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0075	0070	Pit	Fill	grey silt and ash fill. Contained CBM. Loose. Horiz clear. fill of pit, thin layer of rubbish	tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0076	0070	Pit	Fill	yellow sand and green clay. Friable. No incl. horiz clear. fill of pit.	tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0077	0070	Pit	Fill	Yellow sand. Loose. No incl. horiz clear. sand fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0078	0070	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Firm. Mod green clay lumps. Occ chalk. Horiz clear. Basal fill of [0070]	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0079	0071	Cellar	Fill	yellow sand. Loose. No incl. Horiz clear. Middle fill. redep nat fill in cellar, thin band.	tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0080	0071	Cellar	Fill	Mid orange grey brown silty sand. Mod md-large flints. Firm. Horiz clear. Basal fill. Basal fill of cellar. V similar to (0064)	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0081	0081	Pit	Cut	Shape in plan unclear - prob part of large post med pit. Same as [0070] poss [0068]. BoS sharp, concave sides. Large post med pit. Same as [0070] and poss [0068].	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0082	0082	Pit	Cut	Shape in plan unclear - not much appears on site. Appears to cut fills of [0081]. Filled by (0089) Post med feature	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description	Trench	Finds
0083	0083	curvilinear	Cut	Curvilinear in plan. Aligned from W turning to the S, where it terminates. Steep profile with a pointed base. Cuts [0085] curvilinear cut	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0084	0083	curvilinear	Fill	Mid/dark brown sandy silt. Mod flecks of chalk. Sm angular flints. Friable. Horiz clear. fill of curvilinear0083	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0085	0085	Pit	Cut	Plan unclear - cut by [0083] and [0090]. Slightly irregular base. prob pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0086	0085	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark orangey brown sandy silt. Occ angular med frags of flint. Horiz clear. Single fill. fill of pit 0085	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0087	0081	Pit	Fill	Grey silty sand. Compact. Abundant chalk and freq CBM. Horiz clear. Top fill of [0081] top fill (post med)	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0088	0081	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown silty sand. Firm. High ash content. Horiz clear. fill of pit	Tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0089	0082	Pit	Fill	Mid reddy brown silty sand. Friable. Mod freq CBM. Horiz clear. Single fill. fill of poss pit	tr 3	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0090	0090	Pit	Cut	Irregular in plan - not much on site. Steep sides post med feature. Cuts [0085]	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0091	0081	Pit	Fill	Pale yellow brown silt and chalk. Abundant poss mortar. Firm. Horiz clear. fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0092	0081	Pit	Fill	Green clay (mid). Compact. Freq small chalk. Horiz clear. Fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0093	0081	Pit	Fill	Yellow brown slightly silty sand. Friable. No incl. horiz clear. Basal fill. Basal fill of pit	Tr 3	<input type="checkbox"/>
0094	0094	Well	Other	c.1.2m wide internally and lined with bricks and limestone, probably from the Abbey. There appeared to be some structure leading towards Whiting Street that was truncated.	1, 3	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pot Count	Pot Wt	CBM Count	CBM Wt	Plast/Mort Count	Plast/ Mort Wt	WFlint Count	WFlint Wt	ABone Count	ABone Wt	Shell Count	Shell Wt	Notes	Overall date
0003	1	3	9	458	0	0	0	0	1	45	0	0		P-med w res med
0007	6	382	7	383	3	353	0	0	0	0	0	0		16th C
0009			3	150	2	502	0	0	1	8	0	0	1 slag @ 1g	Late or post-med
0011	66	521	25	871	12	123	7	110	50	733	15	115	1 nail @ 32g, 3 stone @ 25g	L13th-14th C
0013	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	0		M12th-M13th C
0021			1	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late or post-med
0023	4	11	0	0	0	0	2	20	12	92	0	0		12th-14th, poss 12th C
0025			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 clay tobacco pipe @ 5g	17th C+
0026			7	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late or post-med
0031	0	0	0	0	36	427	0	0	0	0	0	0		Undated
0033	28	670	3	154	0	0	0	0	1	26	1	11	some pot with residue	Med with intrusive pmed p
0034	14	116	4	163	0	0	1	9	19	147	9	44	some pot with residue on	Mid 12th-Mid 13th C
0046			8	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late med - post med
0048			4	75	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	0	1 stone @ 3g	Late or post-medieval
0054	17	585	15	875	0	0	3	100	17	516	0	0		post 1575-1625
0055	2	121	73	2428	0	0	1	6	20	564	4	14		15th-16th C
0056			5	136	0	0	0	0	3	35	4	20		L med-early post-med
0059	3	52	6	104	1	4	0	0	5	108	0	0		16th C

Context	Pot Count	Pot Wt	CBM Count	CBM Wt	Plast/Mort Count	Plast/ Mort Wt	WFlint Count	WFlint Wt	ABone Count	ABone Wt	Shell Count	Shell Wt	Notes	Overall date
0060	1	24	6	2468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 nails @ 124g	16th-18th C
0062	4	41	2	130	0	0	0	0	11	154	0	0	some pot with residue, 1 frag window glass @ 10g	M12th-M13th +
0063	1	5	1	30	0	0	1	13	7	252	1	14	1 iron nail @16g	L12th-14th C
0064	10	112	5	216	0	0	4	18	10	73	1	4	some pot with residue	13th-14th C
0065	1	4	2	148	16	224	0	0	1	9	0	0		Med pot but later cbm?
0067	4	21	1	12	0	0	0	0	1	16	0	0		Med pot but later cbm?
0080	4	34	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	66	0	0		Medieval
0081			1	11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Late med/early post-med?
0084	3	128	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0		L12th-14th C, poss 12th C
0086	6	58	17	841	0	0	2	6	5	57	0	0		Med pot w late med cbm?
0087	2	112	4	100	0	0	0	0	3	78	1	21		16th c pot with med sherd
0088	3	52	1	80	0	0	0	0	2	66	0	0	some pot with residue	M12th-13th C w later cbm
0089			7	782	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		Early post-med?

## Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date range
0003	MED	GRIM	BODY		1	3		Grimston-type , oxid inner core, fe oxide		13th-14th C
0007	PMED	GRE	BASE		1	85	A	Base of jar or poss even chamberpot	16th-18th C	
0007	PMED	LMT	BASE		1	33		Jug or jar base	15th-16th C	
0007	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	2	3	Essex provenance?	16th-18th C	
0007	PMED	LMT	BODY		1	16		Reduced core	15th-16th C	
0007	PMED	YELW?	BODY		1	4	B	Very burnt appearance, identification v dubious	Unreliable	
0007	PMED	LMT	PANCH		1	240		Sagging base, transitional redware w spl glaze	15th-16th C	16th C
0011	MED	EMW	BODY		1	2	A		11th-12th C	
0011	MED	SDW	MSDW		2	5			L11th-13th C?	
0011	MED	YARM	CP/JAR		1	13		Square rim	11th-12th C	
0011	MED	BMCW	BOWL		1	15		Thickened rim, could even be jar	L12th-14th C	
0011	MED	BMCW?	BOWL		1	15			L12th-14th C	
0011	MED	MCWG	JAR		2	21	BA		12th-14th C	
0011	MED	COLC	JUG	THB	2	42		2 joining, oxid ext margins, shallow thumbing on base	L13th-14th C	
0011	MED	GRIM	BODY	POLY	1	5		Applied strip with iron oxide	13th-14th C	
0011	MED	HFW1	BODY	APD	1	7		Applied red oxide pellets, coarse fabric	M12th-M13th C	
0011	MED	HFW1	BODY		1	6		fine fabric, mottled glaze	M12th-M13th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date range
0011	MED	HFW1	JUG?		2	15		2 joining, larger rim	M12th-M13th C	
0011	MED	HFW1??	BODY		1	8	A	Orange brown fab with mica and red clay pellets	M12th-M13th C	13th C?
0011	MED	BMCW	JUG		1	30	A		L12th-14th C	
0011	MED	MCWG	BODY		2	17		Very gritty, sl oxid ext margins	L12th-14th C	
0011	MED	BMCW	BODY	APD	1	16		Applied strip	L12th-14th C	
0011	MED	MCWC	BODY		1	10			12th-14th C	
0011	MED	EMW	BODY		1	2	S		11th-12th C	
0011	MED	MSDW	BODY		1	9			L11th-13th C?	
0011	MED	GRIM	BODY	IRON	1	4			13th-14th C	
0011	MED	GRIM	BODY		2	9	A		12th-14th C	
0011	MED	HFW1	BODY		1	2			M12th-M13th C	
0011	MED	BMCW	BODY		15	108	S	Diff body sherds	L12th-14th C	
0011	ROM?	GMB?	BASE		1	12	A	Odd fine mic base, flattish	Roman?	
0011	MED	MCW	BODY		20	109	SA		L12th-14th C	
0011	MED	BMCW?	BODY		2	32		Sagging base	L12th-14th C	
0011	MED	GRIL?	BODY		1	2	AA	Sandy, oxid external surface	14th C?	
0013	MED	HFW1	BODY		1	2	A		Mid 12th-M13th	M12th-M13th C
0064	MED	UPG	BODY		1	19		Grimston-type but not Grimston	L12th-14th C	
0064	MED	MCWG	BODY		2	22	S	Base	L12th-14th C	
0064	MED	EMWSS	BODY		1	1			11th-12th C	



Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date range
0064	MED	BMCWG	BODY	APD	1	21			L12th-14th C	
0064	MED	COLC	JUG		1	28	A	Small badly made jug w reduced core and rod handle, prob. Baluster	1200-1375	13th-14th C
0064	MED	MCW	BODY		4	18	S		L12th-14th C	
0065	MED	BCSW?	BODY		1	3			L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0067	MED	MCWG	BODY		1	6			L12th-14th C	
0067	MED	MCW	BODY		2	9			L12th-14th C	
0067	MED	OSH?	BODY		1	3	A	Medieval shelly, slightly oxidised	12th-13th C	12th-13th C
0080	MED	MCWC	BODY		1	6	AA		L12th-14th C	
0080	MED	MCW	BODY		3	27	S		L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0084	MED	BMSW	CP/JAR	APD	1	58	B	Large rim sherd, poss illustrate	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0084	MED	YAR	CP/JAR		1	24	BS		11th-12th C	
0084	MED	EMW/M	BASE		1	45	A	Sagging base, prob 12th C	11th-12th C	
0086	MED	BMSW?	BODY		2	14			L12th-14th C	
0086	MED	BCSW	CP/JAR		1	17	A		L12th-14th C	
0086	MED	MCW	BODY		2	19			L12th-14th C	
0086	MED	BMCW	BODY		1	7			L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0087	PMED	FREC/K	BODY		1	4		Early Frechen? C1550	16th C	16th C
0087	PMED	UPG	JUG		1	106		Fine micaceous fab w strap handle and speck lead glaze		
0088	MED	MCWG	BASE		1	23	A	Base of cp	L12th-14th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date range
0088	MED	MCWC	BODY		1	16	SA		L12th-14th C	
0088	MED	HFW1?	BODY		1	12		V faint internal glaze?	M12th-M13th C	M12th-M13th C
0023	MED	EMW	BODY		1	1			11th-12th C	
0023	MED	MCW	BODY		2	5	S		L12th-14th C	
0023	MED	EMSC	BODY		1	4			12th C?	12th C
0033	PMED	GRE	TRIP		7	409	S	Base and rim of tripod pipkin	16th-18th C	
0033	MED	GRIM	JUG	FACE	1	37		Rim and arms of facejug	13th-14th C+	
0033	MED	HFW1	BODY		1	13	A	Mottled glaze	M12th-M13th C	
0033	PMED	GRE	BOWL		1	31			16th-18th C	
0033	MED	HCW?	BODY		1	2		Possibly Roman greyware	L12th-13th C	
0033	MED	MCDW	BODY		1	34	SA	Base sherd	L11th-13th C	
0033	MED	BCSW?	BODY		2	26	SA		L12th-14th C	
0033	MED	BMCW	BODY		8	64	SA		L12th-14th C	
0033	MED	EMSW	BODY	APD	1	17	AA		10th-11th C	
0033	MED	MCW	BODY		2	17	S		L12th-14th C	
0033	MED	BMCW?	BOWL?		1	8	B	?13th C+	13th-14th C	
0033	MED	MSDW?	BODY		1	3			L11th-13th C	
0033	MED	EMWSS	BODY		1	2			11th-12th C	16th C
0034	MED	MCWG	BODY		2	25	SA	1 base sherd	12th-14th C	
0034	MED	HFW1	JUG		1	10	AA		M12th-M13th C	

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date range
0034	MED	HFW1	BODY	IRON	2	7		Iron oxide strip	M12th-M13th C	
0034	MED	BMCW	BODY		5	46	S		L12th-14th C	
0034	MED	HCW?	BODY		1	4			L12th-13th C	
0034	MED	MCW	BODY		1	9			l12th-14th C	
0034	MED	BCSW	BODY		1	2	S		L12th-14th C	
0034	MED	BCSW?	BODY		1	9	SAB		L12th-14th C	M12th-M13th C
0054	MED	YAR	CP/JAR		1	10	AA	Very abraded	11th-12th C	
0054	MED	YAR?	CP/JAR		1	14	S	Everted rim	11th-12th C	
0054	MED	UPG	JUG		1	29		Plain strap handle, orange oxid chalk temp, Fens- Cambridgeshire fab?	Medieval	
0054	PMED	LMT	JAR		1	66		Broken off horseshoe handle	15th-16th C	
0054	PMED	LMT	BODY		8	232		1 with applied thumbled handle	15th-16th C	
0054	PMED	GRE	PIP?		4	155		or jar, rim sherds	16th-18th C	
0054	PMED	FREC	JUG		1	73		Plain cordoned jug, c1575-1625	L16th-E17th C	L16th C
0055	PMED	LMT	HAND?		1	9			15th-16th C	
0055	PMED	LMT?	JAR		1	111		Jar with handle, oxidised	15th-16th C	15th-16th C
0059	PMED	LMT	BASE		1	20	AA		15th-16th C	
0059	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	7			16th-18th C	
0059	PMED	RAER	JUG		1	24		Small globular jug/mug, Raeren/cologne, pronounced join at bottom of handle	1500-1600	16th C
0060	PMED	GRE	BODY		1	23			16th-18th C	16th-18th C

Context No	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Sherd No	Weight (g)	Stat	Comments	Fabric date range	Context date range
0062	MED	MCW	CP/JAR		1	12	S	Well made cp with broader flanged rim, poss Essex	12th-13th C?	
0062	MED	MCW	BODY		2	25	S		L12th-14th C	
0062	MED	HFW1	BODY		1	3	R		M12th-M13th C	M12th-M13th C
0063	MED	MCW	BODY		1	5			L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C

## Appendix 5. Documentary evidence

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### 17 Whiting Street, Bury St Edmunds: Documentary Report

#### Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. The house and former garage at 17 Whiting Street occupies at the south eastern corner of the junction with Churchgate Street and has a frontage on both streets. The site of the former garage is to the rear of the property and fronts Whiting Street. This was a commercial garage first mentioned in Kelly's 1930 'Directory of Bury St Edmunds', when it was named as the property of Reginald Bareham and called Ideal Garage.

The house numbers in Whiting Street begin at the south east corner adjoining Abbeygate Street and continue in a numeric sequence along the southern side of the street crossing Churchgate Street through to the junction with Westgate Street. The sequence then continues along the full length of the street back to Abbeygate Street. This numbering system predates the introduction of door to door postal deliveries and was first introduced into the rate books for the parish of St Mary's in about 1823. Unlike many streets in Bury St Edmunds the houses in Whiting Street have mainly retained their numbers from that date. In 1823 the property listed at 17 Whiting Street was empty and the former owner named as Thomas Harmer, who had owned the property from at least 1796, however the house was rated at £20 and over and linked was with other properties elsewhere within the parish. His property is unlikely to be the same property as the present number 17. The deeds for this property and the adjoining properties have not been deposited at the record office and though the external appearance of the present dry cleaner's shop and adjoining house is similar to the houses at 61 & 62 Churchgate Street, there is no evidence to show that they were ever under the same ownership. The house numbers 61 & 62 Churchgate Street are omitted from the rate books.

Using the documentary sources available at the Suffolk Record Office and in the absence of the property deeds, the history of this site has been traced in part through the cross referencing of the names of the owners as they appear in rate books with the descriptions of their occupations as given in the contemporary trade directories. Only Kelly's directories of Bury St Edmunds were arranged both by street and by name of the proprietor with a separate commercial listing and this directory of published for the last time in 1941. The Valuation Office maps prepared in 1910-1911 in advance of the introduction of a proposed property tax clearly define the property boundaries in urban areas and each plot is linked through a unique hereditaments number to the separate valuation books. These records are held at the National Archives. Though of a relatively late date, copies of the maps would be useful in some instances for the study some urban sites.

## **Maps**

There are no detailed plans of this site apart from the 1:500 series of Ordnance Survey plans sheet number XLIV.7.17. The record office holds copies of the first edition of this series surveyed in 1884 and a later edition with revisions dated 1933. The site of the present garage was constructed between these two dates. It was added to an existing structure to the east and a small building probably a workshop and separate outdoor privy were demolished to make way for the garage. Part of the garage structure rests on the boundary wall to the south. On the side of the boundary wall facing the property now numbered 17a Whiting Street there is a stone inserted in the wall with the initial and inscription 'S.R.A wall 1871' according to the contemporary rate book (ref. N3/3/40) Samuel Austin was the property owner who is named as Samuel Richard Austin in E.R. Kelly's 'Postal Directory of Suffolk' published in 1869. He was listed amongst the private residents.

In the later rate books that continue through to 1894 Charles Robinson is listed as the owner of the property described as a house and warehouse. His name appears in the trade directories as a 'cowkeeper', he was listed for the last time in the directory of 1892 but not in the directory of 1896. The owners of the site between 1894 and 1904 have not as yet been identified though it would be possible to do this through using census records and electoral registers. In 1904 Charles Tozer owned the property and he is listed in the directories as a 'painter, plumber and sign writer' through to 1916 but not in the next directory published in 1922. There is another gap in the list of known owners until the publication of the Bury directory in 1930.

There are no surviving registers of petroleum licences issued by the former Borough Council for this period so the exact date when the garage was constructed is at present not known. Unlike other borough collections there are very few deposited plans for the borough during this period and only those architects employed to work on the Congregational Church in Whiting Street are listed in the 'Dictionary of Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914' (Brown et al 1991).

Earlier maps of Bury only show the outline of the main buildings on this site. The property boundaries in the area of this site are quite irregular and no common boundary for the properties in both Churchgate Street and Whiting Street can be readily identified.

## **Directories and Rate Books**

In the rate book for 1875 John Swanstone is listed as the occupier of 17 Whiting Street and Samuel Austin is listed as the owner. Swanstone or Swanston was listed in 1875 directory as a clothing manufacturer and agent for various companies including 'Shakespear & Weir sewing Machines' his 'manufactory' was in Whiting Street. He had not long occupied the premises as an undertaker Henry Tooley is listed in White's 1874 'Directory of Suffolk', though he is not listed in Harrod's directory published the previous year, though in the contemporary rate books Henry Tooley is listed as tenant to Samuel Austin from March 1871.

In the rate books for 1865 – 1866 Samuel Austin alone is listed as owner and occupier of 17 Whiting Street with a widow Lock listed at 17 ½ Whiting Street also the property of Samuel.

In the rate books for 1855-1856 James Silverstone is listed at 17 Whiting Street and his name appears in the contemporary directories as a private resident. A James Lock was his tenant at number 17 ½. James Silverstone owned the property until December 1862 when it passed to a new owner simply listed as R. Clark. In the rate lists for 1851- 1852 (ref. N3/3/26) a widow Steggles is listed as tenant to James Silverstone and her name appears in White's 1844 'Directory of Suffolk' as Susan Steggles 'Woolpit Brick and tile dealer' as well as a 'stone and marble mason & statuary' and as a 'bricklayer and builder'. James Silverstone had owned the property from at least November 1842 (ref. N3/3/20).

In August 1837 Thomas Whitaker is listed in the rate book as the owner of 17 Whiting Street though the property was then in the occupation of William Frost & James Clarke. They were listed in Pigot's 1839 directory as coach builders. In the rate book for 1835-37 Thomas Whitaker is listed as owner and occupier of both 16 & 17 Whiting Street. He was listed in Pigot's directory of 1839 as an 'ornamental painter and glazier'. In this period 17 Whiting Street is listed as 'empty' and had been empty from at least May 1833. The rate book for 1826-1833 is water damaged and partly illegible. During a period from 1826 through to 1829 the tenant of the property was Edward Prigg listed in the earliest directory published in 1830 as a currier and leather cutter. Curriers worked separately from tanners and finished hides and leather for other leather workers such as saddlers, harness makers and shoemakers etc.

The previous owner was Thomas Harmer however as has been explained the rateable value of his property is so much more than adjoining properties, it is unlikely to have been the same property as the present 17 Whiting Street.

No deeds have been deposited for the adjoining properties. The property descriptions in deeds name the owners or former owners of the adjoining properties.

There are plans of the Guildhall Feoffment properties in Bury St Edmunds. Their only property in this street was at 10 Whiting Street (ref. H2/3/4.33).

### **Late Medieval Records**

Until the dissolution of the abbey in 1539 a large number of properties in Bury St Edmunds paid rents to the abbey. Following the dissolution the abbey's property passed to the crown and was administered through the Court of Augmentation, later the Office of Augmentation a department of the Exchequer. In the immediate post-dissolution period annual ministers' accounts were returned to the court and these accounts list the names of the owners and rents of the abbey's property in the town. In the accounts for 1541-42 (ref. SC6/HenVIII/3434) there were 26 properties listed under the heading of Whiting Street with one additional property listed under the estate of the former cellarer. A defective copy of a later account has been transcribed and published and this lists 21 properties. In this account the names of most of the former owners are given in the descriptions (Breen 'Bury Rentals' 2000).

These properties were divided amongst the estates of the former officials of the abbey and the revenue paid for the functions of each office. Amongst these officials, the sacrists held the largest number of properties within the town. In the sacrist's rental for 1526-27 there were 14 properties listed for Whiting Street though an additional property should be added as John Cely paid rent for two tenements (Breen op. cit.). This rental names the owners of the adjoining properties. The property descriptions given in earlier sacrist's rental for 1433-34 are more detailed. The original rental is held at the British Library but a Photostat copy is available at Bury (ref. 1055). The description of each property gives its relation to the street and all but three properties were in the western side of Whiting Street. The descriptions name the earlier owners of each property and later amendments entered superscript name the succession of later owners through to the rental of 1526-27. The names and often the occupations of these many of property owners can be traced through the surviving records of the Sacrist's Peculiar's Court now incorporated with the records of the archdeaconry of Sudbury. The exact positions of the three properties on the western side of the street are uncertain but are likely to have been in the area between Abbeygate and Churchgate Street.

There is a photocopy of the Pittancer's rental for 1498-99 available at the record office (ref. P 750/1). There were no properties in Whiting Street connected with this former office of the abbey.

The absence of references to properties in the rentals for this area of Bury was noted in an earlier report on a site in College Street, which had been the site of the former college.

## **Conclusion**

In the absence of property deeds for this site and the adjoining properties documentary research offers very little information that can inform the archaeological investigation of the site.

Copies of the Valuation Office maps, if available locally, would help to define property boundaries and possibly identify earlier common boundaries, even though the maps date from the early twentieth century. The full value of the late medieval and post medieval rentals would be enhanced if the positions of the properties could be plotted on to the later maps of the borough. The absence of references to properties in some parts of Bury as shown by the evidence of these rentals may be significant in terms of understanding the development of the town in the early medieval period.

**Anthony M Breen January 2011**

## **References**

### Maps

1:500 Ordnance Survey Plan sheet number XLIV.7.17 surveyed 1884

1:500 Ordnance Survey Plan sheet number XLIV.7.17 revised 1933

H2/3/4.33 Guildhall Feoffment Property Plans 1741



## Rate Books St Mary's Bury St Edmunds

N3/3/58 1893-1894

N3/3/43 1875-1876

N3/3/40 1871-1872

N3/3/36 1865-1866

N3/3/31 1861-1862

N3/3/28 1855-1856

N3/3/26 1851-1852

N3/3/23 1845-1847

N3/3/20 1841-1843

N3/3/18 1837-1838

N3/3/17 1835-1837

N3/3/14 1826-1833

## Photocopies and Photostats

1055 Sacrist Rental 1433-34 (BL Harl 58)

P 750/1 Pittancer's Rental 1498-1499 (BL Harl 57)

## Published Sources

Anthony Breen 'The Bury Rentals 1526 & 1547', Suffolk Family History Society 2000

Cynthia Brown, Haward Birkin & Bob Kindred 'Dictionary of Architects of Suffolk Buildings 1800-1914', Ipswich 1991

## Directories

Kelly's 'Directory of Bury St Edmunds' 1941

Kelly's 'Directory of Bury St Edmunds' 1930

Kelly's 'Directory of Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk & Essex' 1922

Kelly's 'Directory of Suffolk' 1908

Kelly's 'Postal Directory of Suffolk' 1879

White's 'Directory of Suffolk' 1844

Pigot's & Co 'Commercial Directory of Suffolk' 1839

Pigot's & Co 'Commercial Directory of Suffolk' 1830

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