

**Appendix 1. BSE 375 Brief and specification**

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

## **Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation**

### **SHIRE HALL CAR PARK, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (Ref: Pre Shire Hall 2 2011)**

*The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.*

- 1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**
- 1.1 A development brief exists for the redevelopment of the eastern part of the Shire Hall Car park, Bury St Edmunds (TL 858 639), an area of c 0.25ha. **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 An archaeological evaluation of the site is required prior to determination of the application, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2 and HE7.1 of PPS 5. This will enable the impacts of any development to be fully assessed so that the Local Planning Authority can take into account the particular nature and significance of the heritage assets at this location.
- 1.3 The site is located on the western edge of the flood plain of the River Lark, at c.35m OD, to the east of the former Shire Hall on Raingate Street. The soil is loam over chalk and chalky drift, with seasonally wet deep clay over river alluvium in the eastern part of the site towards the river.
- 1.4 The proposed development area (PDA) is in an area of Archaeological Importance, within the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement core of Bury (County Historic Environment Record BSE 242) and adjacent to the precinct of the Abbey of St Edmund (BSE 010, SAM SF2). An archaeological appraisal exists for the site (SCCAS report 2007/23, Shire Hall Complex BSE 291). Documentary work showed that, although outside the precinct, the PDA is likely to lie within the area of the Sacrist's yard. This would have included the hall, domestic buildings, offices, stables and workshops of his household. Test pitting also suggests that the area generally was within the early settlement core. In addition, there is high potential for encountering geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental remains within the floodplain. Any groundwork associated with the development therefore has the potential to damage or destroy archaeological remains which might exist, and there is also potential for remains of national significance to exist on the site.
- 1.5 In order to inform any potential archaeological mitigation strategy, a linear trenched evaluation and palaeoenvironmental appraisal is required of the development area.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource (including geoarchaeology), both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and, if necessary, will be the subject of an additional specification.
- 1.7 All arrangements for the field evaluation 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.

- 1.8 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.9 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. 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. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise Forest Heath District Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged (assuming planning permission is forthcoming).
- 1.11 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## **2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental, geoarchaeological and palaeoenvironmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### **3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trenching 1.8m wide to a total length that samples 5% by area of the development area is to be excavated, to cover the proposed area of the development.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, floors, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Buried soils and layers should be sampled according to an appropriate strategy (for example, hand dug test pits).

- 3.8 Archaeological contexts should be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for 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 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.10 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 (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.12 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.13 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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.
- 3.14 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.15 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.16 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. 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.

- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## **5. Report Requirements**

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.9 The report should include examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should be included as appendices to the report, where appropriate.
- 5.10 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.11 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.12 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.

- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.
- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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 the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 5.17 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be 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.
- 5.18 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.19 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 HER. 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus

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Date: 15 July 2011

Reference: Bury St Edmunds/2011/Pre Shire Hall 2

**This brief and specification remains valid for six 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. BSE 375 Context list

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0001			Layer	Mid brown clayey silt Compact Occasional small stones, rare charcoal and chalk Clear horizons Upper soil horizon, dessicated version of layer below.
0002			Layer	Mid greyish brown silty clay mottled with green/brown clay. Firm Thin dumps/lenses of crushed chalk/decayed mortar, fine small frags of tile, cokey charcoal and occasional flint. Clear horizons Midden layer. Lenses of material are horizontal, not tip lines.
0003				Backfill of modern sewer trench. Distinctive black silt, probably flood plain silts. 0011 and 0010 etc. redeposited. Sewer trench cut and back fill
0004			Layer	Mid grey clayey silt. Dense/compacted. Fine charcoal, chalk, brick, and ash. Homogeneous material. Looks similar to 0002 at base of section to east.
0005				Soil horizon below redeposited gravel layer. Black midden silt at the bottom of the trench. West of concrete service trench. Silt from machine-cut test hole at west end of the trench. Soil profile in test hole is different from east end of the trench as the banded gravels do not appear. Profile seems to be a deep single homogeneous deposit. Finds collected from spoil. Test hole too deep to enter. Animal bone only.
0006			Layer	Black peaty silt. Firm Clear horizons Soil horizon, top of 0005, west of concrete.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0007	0007	pond	Cut	Large pit or pond, trench 3 is entirely within this feature. Backfilled with banded layers of sorted(?) sands and gravels. These lie is slightly dipping horizons centred on a point close to the middle of the trench. The tip lines go in both N-S and tip down from the W, suggesting that this is a discreet hole rather than a linear feature. 0007 cut into flood plain peats, black river mud and peat at the base of test hole at c. 2m. Lower gravel generally clean. No finds.
0008	0007	pond	Layer	Top fill of 0007, gravel sand. Green brown dirty gravel, streaked appeared as a ditch on surface, but part of a single muddy fill. Top truncated by post medieval work soil 0014 and partly sealed by wall debris 0017. Small assemblage of med finds.
0009			Layer	Brown and greyish brown silty gravel and sand. Friable/firm Occasional large flints Horizons not seen Dumped gravel layer, part of reclamation of river floodplain.
0010			Layer	Organic silt, river mud. Black - dark brown/green silt, fine, close textured silt, organic. Lens of degraded mortar at interface with 0009. Sealed between two layers of dumped gravel. Flood plain silts.
0011			Layer	Black fibrous peat/river mud in the base of trench 1. Contains occasional reeds and fine roots within a matrix of black clay silt. Whelk-type shells and one nodule of buildint flint in degraded mortar and peg tile. Waterloogged trench filled with ground water. Overlies dense compacted peat, fine close layer. Natural peat, no human activity.
0012			Layer	Thin band of grey sand gravel small medium flints. Lying in flat horizon below black muddy layer 0011. Overlies layer of natural brown peat, comprised fine, decayed.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0013				Natural peat bottom of trench 1 (excavated limit). Fine textured, brown peat decayed to a point where plant structure not visible. Compressed to a fine cake.
0014			Layer	Buried topsoil, worked imported soil. Dark black loam with brick and tile rubble. General crap, post-medieval but not modern. Lies in a level horizon just below carpark sub-base.
0015		Wall		Flint and mortar bonded wall running E-W at north end of the trench. Loose orange brown mortar, coarse gritty bonding small flint. Early post-medieval garden wall. Part of St Margarets House garden boundary.
0016	0007	hollow/pond	Fill	Fill of 0007 deep deposit of redeposited banded gravels interleaved with black muddy silts, see section. Sands and gravels seem to be sorted and clean. No finds. Bands have tip lines which run N-S and E-W, suggesting part of a ?circular hole rather than ditch, feature centred at or close to the south end of trench 3. Gravels stained Fe and waterlogged. Ground water at 2.1m below current carpark surface.
0017	0015		Layer	Rubble spread, mortar and building flint spread from demolition of wall 0015. Overlies gravel layers within 0007, sealed by 0014 and cut by 0018. Material from partial collapse of wall 0015.
0018	0018	Ditch	Cut	Linear, E-W aligned. 55-65degree slightly concave/straight sides, curving rapidly to base. Concave, thin base. Cuts surrounding layers Ditch cut
0019	0018	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown, flecked with green clayey fine silt. Compact Flecked with brick and some large flints Clear horizons Basal/only fill

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0020			Layer	Brown peat and black silt below gravel flood plain silts, similar to 0011 in trench 1.
0021			Layer	Dumped/imported soil below topsoil. Thick homogeneous deposit 50cm deep. Brown loam flecked with crushed mortar, pea shingle, wall flints, brick, and animal bone. Overlies buttress, post-dates wall rebuild
0022		Wall		Precinct wall within trench 4. Horizontal flints at base courses tilted to follow sloping ground level. Flints selected large fist-sized, 10 courses per metre, very hard yellow/brown mortar. Beneath buttress two stones, single dressed stone at base of wall. Wall rebuilt from top of soil level 0021. Thick pointing/render survives at base of wall where wall face buried.
0023		footing		Footing below precinct wall, bonded flints, wide projects 50cm from face of all. Well made vertical sided, clear junction between footing and wall. Rendered face "undercut".
0024			Layer	Dark silt fill possibly part of a cut or soil banked up against precinct wall. Sorted, worked soil very few stones, very dark towards bottom, flecked with charcoal and mortar.
0025			Layer	Brown gravelly loam, soil layer, sloping horizon overlying footing 0011 and banked against buttress of precinct wall. Contains large angular flints, odd peg tile frags. Tipping down below 0024, fill of hollow adjacent to south face of wall?
0026			Layer	Layer, lowest excavated fill in trench 4. Green-grey clay silt with charcoal and mineralised iron staining, wet sticky fine close textured, slightly "cessy". Follow tipping line of 0025, continues below level of precinct wall footing and covers it. Suggest that soil built up around footing rather than footing cutting it?

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
0027			Layer	Mixed gravel and brown silt/sand layers at the top of the soil profile in trench 2. Directly below carpark topping. Swirly dirty gravels at top becoming cleaner and more distinct bands towards bottom of the trench.



## Appendix 3. BSE 375 Pottery catalogue

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Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Date range/spotdate
0001	GSW4			1	12	16th-17th c.
0001	GRE	bowl	THEV	1	18	16th-18th c.
0001	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
0001	SPEC	LSV?		1	58	L.17th-18th c.
0001	TGE	bowl	CAV	1	3	16th-18th c.
0001	LPME	dish?	UPPL	1	17	18th-20th c.
0002	GRIM	jug		3	31	L.12th-14th c.
0002	SPEC			2	18	L.17th-18th c.
0003	GSW3	mug	UPPL	1	553	L.15th-16th c.
0004	PMSW	dish		1	57	17th-19th c.
0006	GRCW			1	8	11th-M.13th c.
0008	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
0008	BMSW			1	9	L.11th-13th?
0008	BMCW	jar	UPEV	1	21	13th c.
0027	BSFW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0027	SIPS			1	15	650-850

### Notes:

Form: LSV – large storage vessel.

Rim: UP – upright; PL – plain; TH – thickened; EV – everted; CAV – cavetto.









## Appendix 5. BSE 375 Small Finds catalogue

Context	SF No	Material	No	Description	Height	Width	Length	Period
0001	1004	Copper alloy	1	Round with wavy edge and decorative holes in the centre. A mount or stuf for furniture or a belt. Most likely dated from the 17th-18th C	0	28	0	Post-medieval
0001	1003	Lead	4	Four small, worn, bent irregular shaped waste pieces. None of the pieces join.	0	16	20	Unknown
0001	1002	Copper alloy	1	Rectangular shaped, worn and bent fragment	0	15	21	Unknown
0001	1001	Copper alloy	1	Obverse: IOHN . FARECLOTH = GROCERS ARMS Reverse: OE BERREY = 1667 A worn but legible trader token from Bury St Edmunds, dated 1667	0	17	0	Post-medieval
0010	1005	Bone	1	Snapped half of bone handle with natural vertical groove along length and man made horizontal groove across the middle of the width. Like to be a cow metapodial. Use wear can be seen at one end	0	19	75	Unknown



**Appendix 6. BSE 376 Brief and specification**

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

## **Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation**

### **SHIRE HALL, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/11/0098)**

*The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.*

#### **1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements**

- 1.1 A development brief exists for the redevelopment of the Weymed site in Bury St Edmunds (TL 857 638), an area of c0.28ha. **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 An archaeological evaluation of the site is required prior to determination of any application, in accordance with policies HE6.1, HE6.2 and HE7.1 of PPS 5. This will enable the impacts of any development to be fully assessed so that the Local Planning Authority can take into account the particular nature and significance of the heritage assets at this location.
- 1.3 The site is located to the north of Swan Lane, at c. 38m OD, opposite the former Shire Hall. The soil type is loam over chalk and chalky drift.
- 1.4 The proposed development area (PDA) is in an area of Archaeological Importance, within the Anglo-Saxon and Medieval settlement core of Bury (County Historic Environment Record BSE 242) An archaeological appraisal exists for the site (SCCAS report 2007/23, Shire Hall Complex BSE 291). A test hole was excavated in 1990 at the rear of the record office, as part of assessment (BSE 084). This revealed a complex stratigraphy of inter-cutting features including pits, part of an early building and a possible oven or hearth feature, producing a large assemblage of finds and occupation debris dating from the 10th to 15th centuries. Medieval deposits were sealed beneath build up of c0.8m of soil. This suggests an intense and continuous level of occupation from the late Saxon and Medieval periods through to today. Any groundwork associated with the development therefore has the potential to damage or destroy archaeological remains which might exist.
- 1.5 In order to inform any potential archaeological mitigation strategy, a linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area.
- 1.6 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and, if necessary, will be the subject of an additional specification.
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- 1.11 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 the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

## **2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- 2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

- 2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

### **3. Specification: Trenched Evaluation**

- 3.1 Trenching 1.8m wide and to a length that totals 5% of the proposal area is to be excavated, to cover the area of the new development.
- 3.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 3.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 3.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, floors, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:
- For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;
- For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- 3.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 3.7 Buried soils and layers should be sampled according to an appropriate strategy (for example, hand dug test pits).
- 3.8 Archaeological contexts should be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed



strategies will be sought from Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser for 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 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.10 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 (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.12 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.13 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to 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.
- 3.14 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 3.15 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 3.16 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT. Suitable arrangements should be made with the client to ensure trenches are appropriately backfilled, compacted and consolidated in order to prevent subsequent subsidence.

#### **4. General Management**

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.
- 4.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. 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.
- 4.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Brief.
- 4.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 4.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

- 4.6 The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

## 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 5.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.5 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.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 5.8 The report should include examination of available geotechnical information to assess the condition and status of buried deposits and to identify local geological conditions. Relevant geotechnical data should, where appropriate, be included as appendices to the report.
- 5.9 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 5.10 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.11 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- 5.12 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.
- 5.13 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.
- 5.14 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. The intended depository should be

stated in the WSI, for approval. The intended depository must be prepared to accept the entire archive resulting from the project (both finds and written archive) in order to create a complete record of the project.

- 5.15 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.
- 5.16 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 the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>) with ADS or another appropriate archive depository.
- 5.17 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) 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*, must be prepared. It should be 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.
- 5.18 An unbound hardcopy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.  
  
Following acceptance, two hard copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 5.19 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 HER. 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.
- 5.20 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.
- 5.21 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER, and a copy should be included with the draft report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus

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Date: 15 July 2011

Reference: Bury St Edmunds/2011/Pre Weymed

**This brief and specification remains valid for six 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 7. BSE 376 Context list

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0001		Deposit	Layer	Dark brown. Silty sand loamy. Occasional small stoes, chalk flecks, small fragments of brick and tile. Friable. Diffuse horizon. Under made up area of car park. Buried topsoil. Imported soil - creation of manor house garden.
0002		Deposit	Layer	Light/mid brown. Silty sand. Friable. Frequent small stones, occasional fragments of red brick, occasional chalk and charcoal flecks. Base not showing yet. 1st layer under 0001. Same as 0008 Buried soil horizon - topsoil level/work soil overlying medieval deposits - buried by imported soil 0001.
0003	0003	Pit	Cut	Clay lined pit. Square, rectangular pit. Steep sided almost vertical. Rounded corners. Undulating base, slightly concaved. Most of this feature is under the edge of the trench and cut by modern pipe. Fu;; extent can not be found.
0004	0003		Fill	Light yellowy grey, chalky clay of a fairly loose compaction. Secondary fill.
0005	0003		Fill	Main fill, dark brown, black charcoaly clay of a loose compaction. Finds. Cuts layer (0008). Sealed by 0001.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0006	0006		Cut	Posthole, round in plan. Vertical sided. Concave base. Cuts (0008). Sealed by 0001. Located on the edge of associated clay floor 0009.
0007	0006		Fill	Light chalky grey clay. Of a fairly loose compaction. No finds.
0008		Deposit	Layer	Same as 0002 - buried soil horizon 0008 South of angle change in trench.
0009		Surface	Layer	layer same material as postholes [0006] and [0010]. Layer of yellow clay at angle change in trench 1. Compacted clay 6-8cm thick, mixed with occasional chalk and mortar - smooth level surface, consistent thickness with even well mixed texture. deliberately laid surface, possible floor - lies at same level as cobble surface 0014 and floor 0013 associated with building 0089? 0009 associated with posthole 0006 and 0010
0010	0010	Posthole	Cut	Same as [0006]. Small circular clay fill posthole recorded in section in the east side of the trench, part of an alignment with similar posthole 0006. recorded in opposing trench side. 0010 cuts 0008 and sealed by 0001 - postholes associated with floor 0009.
0011	0010			fill same as (0007)
0012	0012	Wall		Bonded flint wall running N-S close to east side of trench 1, small flints bonded within a pale lime mortar - narrow c. 24cm wide and 30cm deep - two flints wide - base uneven - runs for 4m returns at both ends. Make up includes fragments of hand made Tudor bricks. Encloses floor 0013, truncated by 0002. Wall footing -West end of a building fronting raingate st.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0013		Surface/spread	Layer	Layer of yellow/brown clay mixed with lime mortar - surface (possible floor) bound by wall 0012.
0014		Surface	Layer	Cobbled surface made up of densely packed flints - unbonded flints sorted upto 0.1m across - butts against south return of 0012, west extent of 0013 seems to align with 0012 (West). Sealed beneath 0002. Finds between stones on surface given this number. Cobbled yard associated with 0012.
0015			Layer	Dark silt/loam soil horizon, buried medieval occupation layer (?) in which wall 0012 is set. Area of trench alongside and west of 0012 and west of cobbles 0013. this layer post dates the construction of 0012 occupation debris soil associated with the use of building 0089.
0016	0016	Pit	Cut	large (?) circular rubbish pit. Below layer 0015 and beneath wall 0012, one of a series of intercutting pits sampled in sondage trench. East side of pit follows line of and directly underneath west face of wall 0012 - cuts pit to south.
0017	0017	Pit	Fill	Top fill of pit 0016, green-brown silt, with ash, oyster shell charcoal and finds, typical med rubbish pit fill. Distinct from layer 0015 - possible slump over pit - separated from 0075 (top fill of 0017) by lens of sand and small stones.
0018	0018	Pit	Cut	pit adjacent to and south of pit 0016. Cut away by 0016 and beneath 0042 largely 0012. only partly seen in sondage in trench 1.
0019	0018	Pit	Fill	top fill of 0018 finds collected from surface - these are in fact probably from fill 0017 in pit 0016 which cut 0018. grey green ashy fill - occupation actions - domestic rubbish pit fill.
0020	0020	Posthole	Cut	Structural feature packed with yellow clay beneath wall 0012. Initially interpreted as a posthole but now part of a larger straight sided feature aligned N-S below 0012 packed with yellow clay 0021 - not excavated - cut into/overlies med rubbish pits in sondage trench.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0021	0020	pit/posthole	Fill	Fill of structural feature 0021 densely packed yellow clay - possible lining or post - structure pad - not excavated.
0022	0020	Posthole	Fill	dark brown silt loam, friable fill of ? Posthole in south end of clay packed structure 0020 - fill of irregular cut in the top of the clay - sealed by occupation layer 0015.
0023	0023	Pit	Cut	Semi circular. Steep side at NE end, shallower at SW end. Quite sharp break of slope at NE end, imperceptible at SW end. Slightly concave base.
0024	0023	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown. Silty clay sand. Firm-friable. Occasional medium lumps of chalk Occasional flecks of charcoal. Occasional flecks of chalk. Common small fragments of sub angular flint. Horizon clear between natural and diffuse between (0025) Fill of pit
0025	0023	Pit	Fill	Mid-light mixed yellowish greyish brown. Clay and burnt clay. Firm. Common small and medium lumps of chalk. Common lumps of burnt clay. recycled deposit of clay and burnt clay.
0026	0026	Ditch	Cut	Linear - appeared as ditch on surface. Aligned NNW-SSE. Steep slightly convex sides with gradual breaks. Flat base. Possible terminating in excavated section, butt end of ditch or elongated pit - continues as a much shallower cut south of possible butt end. Cut of possible ditch terminal or pit?



Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0027	0026	Ditch	Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Frequent medium and large whole and fragmented sub angular flint, occasional flecks of charcoal and chalk. Clear. Top fill. fill of ditch/pit.
0028	0026	Ditch	Fill	Dark greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Common small angular flint, occasional flecks of chalk, quite charcoal rich. Clear horizons. Basal fill. basal fill of ditch/pit.
0029		demolition laye	Layer	Thick layer of dumped clay below imported garden soil. Dirty yellow/green clay with blobs of lime mortar, chalk/lime. Fragments of broken tile collected from surface of layer. Demolition layer, rubble of clay material. ? Infill between studs from demolished timber framed building - possibly associated with mortared footing 0093.
0030	0031	Pit	Fill	Fill of large medieval rubbish pit 0031. Dark green grey clay silt, very ashy and stained green - cussy. Common charcoal, large assemblage of finds typical med pit fill. Look at finds with 0008! Slumped layer of mixed burnt and unburnt clay in top of pit. Excavated as 0030 common large flints in fill.
0031		Pit	Cut	Very large, (?) circular pit seen in sondage in the bottom of trench 1. Only part excavated. Steep sided. 2.2m in diameter. Sealed below 0008, cut into natural gravel.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0032	0032	Pit	Cut	Pit, circular, seen at south end of sondage (B) in trench 1. Shallow bowl like feature with gently sloping sides - overlies or is the slump with deep feature fill (0064) below.
0033	0032	Pit	Fill	Grey silt, loose ashy material flecked with charcoal, fine soft silt. Fill of 0032 - sealed beneath occupation debris soil 0015.
0034		Pit	Fill	Soil horizon or fill. Grey green clay silt flecked with ash and charcoal, fine crushed mortar and tile. Probably fill of unknown pit adjacent to and cut by 0032 and structural feature 0020. Finds collected from surface cleaning not excavated. Seen in section of sondage B
0035				On alignment of flint cobbles - mixed stones laid dry in NE-SW alignment running across the base of sondage B. Runs parallel to clay lined gully or slot 0042 - possible structural feature, cobbles overlain by clay 0021 from feature 0020.
0036				Soil horizon - thin deposit of dark clayey silt mixed with chalk and flecked with charcoal. Seals features at the base of sondage 1 B and extends below wall 0012 - sealed by deposit 0015, possible contamination with 0015. occupation soil/trample predating the construction of building 0089.
0037	0037	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit cut through floor layer 0009 and cut into the top of underlying feature. Sides difficult to follow below the clay floor - vertical sided and probably very shallow. Cuts layer 0008 and sealed by imported soil layer 0001.
0038	0039	Pit	Fill	Fill of 0037, soft fine loosely compacted and friable silt sand. Dark brown with occasional charcoal.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0039	0039	pit/posthole	Cut	pit or large posthole 1m diameter, steep sides and flat base, gravelly outer fill surrounding stoneless central fill (post pipe?). Cuts buried soil layer 0085 and sealed by clay floor 0009 - sealed by slump layer over adjacent pit 0031 probably earlier than 0031.
0040	0039	pit/posthole	Fill	Fill of pit 0039, soft dark brown sand, possible central post position, contrasts with stoney gravel sand on the edge of the feature, outer fill 'clean' central fill contains oyster shell and charcoal.
0041	0042	Slot/gully	Fill	Fill of clay lined slot 0042, fine compact silt grey green flecked with charcoal, close fine structured silt. Bound by and overlaps 0035. Sealed beneath 0034 and 0015
0042	0042	Gully/slot	Cut	Clay lined gully or slot running NE-SW across base of sondage 1B. South edge defined by alignment of loose cobbles 0035. Cuts pits 0076
0043	0043	Pit	Cut	Small circular pit in trench 4, sloping sides, bowl shaped profile. Shallow. Cuts pit 0045. Possible planting hole or garden feature.
0044	0043			fill of pit 0043, single fill of dark brown clay - silt loam - garden soil flecked with mortar - sealed by garden soil horizon.
0045	0045	Pit	Cut	very large a deep pit - sub square in plan with near vertical sides excavated to 1.4m not bottomed. Cut pits 0048 and 0050.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0046	0045	Pit	Fill	top fill of pit 0046. Extensive dump of unfired clay rubble mixed with brown silt-sand-clay, yellow unfired mixed with chalk, burnt chalk and some charcoal - steep sided tip lines suggest may be fill of secondary pit cut into top of 0045. Excavated as single fill. Discarded rubble from some clay structure ie corn drier.
0047	0045	Pit	Fill	main fill of pit 0045, fine dark brown silt sand with occasional large flints - soft and loosely compacted, excavated together with 0046 as a single deposit. Not bottomed.
0048	0048	Pit	Cut	Large steep sided, and flat bottomed pit - caught in the south section of trench 4. Almost entirely removed by later pit 0045. Curving edges - looks like a corn drier pit.
0049	0048	Pit	Fill	Mixed clay and brown clay silt rubble. Discarded building/structural material with clay and chalk. Single homogenous fill with pit 0048 well compacted.
0050	0050	Pit	Cut	pit at the west end of trench 4. extends mainly beyond trench and only partly seen. Cut by later pit 0045. Large pit 0.7m deep, steep sided and flat bottomed, cut into gravel sand.
0051	0050	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0050. Single backfill of dark silt sand flecked with chalk, crushed oyster shell and crushed tile and brick. Sealed by worked garden soil.
0052	0045	Pit	Fill	finds collected from cleaning over top of pit 0045. Mixed from layers 0047 and 0046

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0053	0073	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0073. dark grey-brown silty sand flecked with common green clay, lime mortar, peg tile, charcoal and ash and building flint. Sealed by clay rubble layer 0029 Building demolition material. Late Med/ early post-med.
0054	0070	Pit	Fill	pit fill soft, coffee coloured sand flecked with charcoal and occasional small stones. Loose, friable. Sealed below 0029. Cut by 0065 - could be slump over pit 0071
0055	0065	Pit	Fill	Slump layer in to of large pit 0065. Loose, soft pale brown sand. Follows shape of footing 0093. possibly fill of secondary feature, cut into top of 0065?????
0056	0056	Posthole	Cut	Square in plan. Vertical sides with quite sharp breaks. Flat base. Cuts postholes [0058] and [0060] Cut of postholes.
0057	0056	Posthole	Fill	dark greyish brown. Silty sand. Friable. Occasional small whole rounded stone. Occasional flecks of chalk. Occasional small fragments of angular flint. Diffuse horizon. Single fill. Fill of posthole.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0058	0058	Posthole	Cut	sub-circular in plan. Sides are not visible as they are cut by other feature. Clay lined posthole at south end of trench 1, part of an alignment with 0087. Central post pipe. Cut from quite high through 0008. possibly part of structure along with 0006, 0010 and 0087
0059	0058	Posthole	Fill	Post pipe, central fill of clay lined posthole 0058. Fine, dark-mid brown silty sand. Soft. Profile suggests possible raked timber leaning towards south or waggled when pulled out.
0060	0058	Posthole	Fill	Clay lining of posthole 0058. yellow clay with mixed small flints, clay mixed with chalk and lime mortar, lining vertical off north side and tipping off south. Clay cut by posthole 0056.
0061	0060	Posthole	Fill	Really 0063
0062	0060	Posthole	Fill	
0063	0012	Surface	Layer	rendered face of flint wall 0012, lime mortar rough coat applied with float -'parging' surface. White lime mortar 0.01m thick. Applied before build up of occupation soil 0015.
0064		Pit	Fill	Pit fill excavated from test hole bottom of sondage 1B, south end. Green-grey clay silt with charcoal flecks and mottled in green staining. Rubbish pit fill, part of series of intercutting features edge unidentified layer 0033. Possible slump deposit over 0064.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0065	0065	Pit	Cut	Large straight-sided pit beneath footing 0093 in trench 2. Right angled corner and vertical edges. Extends beyond end of trench in excess of 2.8m large x >0.8m wide. Cuts ditch 0071. Clay occupation soil in top, possible structural feature. Early Medieval cellared building? Not excavated due to depth. Small sondage only. <5%?
0066	0065	Pit	Fill	Top fill of 0065. Dark grey-brown soft silt sand. Occupation debris layer, charcoal ash and build clay, unburnt and uncut build flint and lime mortar. Distinct and separate horizon from layer 0067 beneath it.
0067	0065	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0065 borders 0066. Dark grey brown occupation debris soil, fine silt sand with ash, charcoal. Clay and building materials seen in 0066 not present. Distinct from 0066.
0068	0068	slot	Cut	Narrow linear gully or slot running E-W across T2. Steep sided with flat base near W section becoming shallower to E. Infilled with clay rubble similar to 0029. Possible structural feature, possibly contemporary with and related to footing 0093. Cuts pit 0065 and ditch 0071. Same alignment as 0071.
0069	0068	slot	Fill	Fill of slot 0068. Mixed clay and build debris. Tile, mortar lime and building rubble. This fill is a continuation of horizon 0029. 0068(?) was an open feature when 0029 was deposited.
0070	0070	Pit	Cut	Shallow, broad pit cut into the top of ditch 0071. Gently sloping sides, truncated by layer 0029 and cut by 0069. Square/rectilinear in plan, similar to 0055, continues beyond west side of trench. Filled with 0054. Alternative: could be later slump in top of 0071. Well defined interface between 0070 and 0072.
0071	0071	Ditch	Cut	Linear feature, running E-W across trench 2. Straight, steep sided cut, cut by pit 0065 and continuing beyond trench edge. Only 60cm length seen. Below 0070. Sampled only, not bottomed.
0072	0071	Ditch	Fill	Fill in the top of ditch 0071. Dark grey black soft sand silt, loose compaction. Dumped occupation debris deposit. Charcoal rich.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0073	0073	Pit	Cut	Shallow, flat-bottomed pit cut into natural in T2. Filled with 0053. Late med, early post-med fill. Truncated by demolition deposit 0029. Possible posthole in base of pit.
0074	0074	Posthole	Cut	Small circular posthole excavated against east side o T2. Truncated and scaled by clay rubble layer 0029. Cut natural sand at base of trench.
0075	0016	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0016 beneath slump layer 0017. Loosely compacted green-grey organic silt contains lots of ash, charcoal. Typical medieval rubbish pit fill. Some yellow building clay and mortar against pit edge. Pit 0016 cuts adjacent pit 0076. All finds collected under this context number, possible mixing.
0076	0076	Pit	Cut	Large pit south of and cut by 0016. Also cut by 0041 and sealed beneath occupation soil 0015. Hardly any of the feature available to excavate. No finds collected.
0077	0077	Cobbled surface	Layer	Cobble yard surface very closely spaced. Medium to large flint cobbles, up to 10cms diameter. Laid dry over sand 0079, extended across N sondage. Not seen alongside (west of) 0012. Respect north side of 0021. Sealed by occupation demolition layer 0079.
0078	0078	Demolition depo	Layer	Demolition/occupation debris layer lying directly over cobbled surface 0077. Made up of building rubble, bricks, clay, mortar within a matrix of muddy loam. Context for area directly north of building 0012. Probably same horizon as 0015.
0079		surface layer	Layer	Layer of orange sand, coarse gritty sand (sharp sand) with iron staining. Sorted/sieved rounded stones, up to 15cm deep bedding sand for cobble yard 0077? Mottled with grey muddy silt.
0080	0080	Road?	Layer	Cobble surface below sand layer 0079. Dry laid small to medium sized flints, 2-5cm across with occasional largest stones up to 10cm. Flitns very tighty laid, stones distinctly smaller than those used on layer surface 0077. Well laid? Possible road?



Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0081	0081	Posthole	Cut	Large circular posthole 45cm across. Vertical sided with postpipe. Cut from high up cuts occupation soil 0078 and underlying yard surface. Post-dates building 0089.
0082	0081	Posthole	Fill	Packing of posthole 0081 around central post-pipe. Dark loam with brick rubble and occasional bits of coal.
0083	0081	post pipe	Fill	Central fill of 0081. Dark fine silt loam with pea-gravel and charcoal/coal flecks. Postpipe of posthole 0081.
0084			Layer	Finds collected from excavation of sondage at north end of T1. Mixed context made up of layers 0078, 0082, 0083. Material from above yard surface bedding layer 0079.
0085		soil horizon	Layer	Soil horizon below clay floor 0009. Sealed by 0009 and cut by pit/posthole 0039. Worked brown sand, soft, relatively "clean" soil lies directly over natural gravel. Worked medieval garden soil.
0086			Layer	Soil horizon south of culvert, bottom of soil profile. Brown muddy silt, cut by posthole 0086. Contamination of 0085?
0087	0087	Posthole	Cut	Small clay filled posthole south of culvert. Cuts soil layer 0086. Associated with posthole 0058.
0088	0087	Posthole	Fill	Fill of 0087. Yellow, densely packed clay.
0089		Building		Group number. Context associated with a late med(?) building the likely to front onto Raingate Street and the rear of which occurs in Trench 1
0090		find		Stray find from carpark rubble. Piece of moulded (?) purbeck marble. Base of small column probably part of a monument rather than a architectural piece. Found amongst modern hogging in car park sub-base.

Context Number	Feature	Feature Type	Category	Description
0091	0091	Pit	Cut	Large vertical sided and flat bottomed pit Cut from high in the soil profile, cut from just below sealed topsoil layer 0094 the carpark . Cuts clay rubble layer 0029 comes down onto and stops at bonded wall/footing structure 0093
0092	0091	Pit	Fill	Fill of pit 0091. Banded layers of dark silt and muddy clay silt/rubble - this material is similar to the material that pit 0091 is cut through and probably represents excavated spoil being returned to the hole. Seen only in section excavated by machibe along with 0029 . No finds
0093	0093	Wall		Thin block of bonded flint and lime mortar wall or footing 20cm thick up to two flints deep. Only small extent captured in the trench so shape unknown - more like a pad rather than a linear structure but could be outside of a corner. Mortar yellow/brown more like a post med moatra type rather than the paler med stuff. Flints large (fist sized) all edges uneven no finished face. Clay rubble layer 0029 lays directly over
0094				Buried garden soil immediately below carpark surfaces. Dark brown silt loam removed by machine no issued to small finds from Trench 2 spoil. Buries earlier topsoil horizon (manor house garden soil) and seals pit 0091
0094				CREATED VIA SMALL FINDS ENTRY
0095	0095			Brick-built culvert running NE-SW across the south end of trench 1. Aligement suggest its serves the former corset factory on St mary's squire. Brick dates to 18th century domed top broken off and now contains salt-glazed pipe. Top of the culvert extends to level of 0001 post-dates the deposition of imported soil layers 0001 and 0002
0096	0096	Wall	Layer	e_W wall projecting from the north corner of 0012. Constructed from bonded flint and brick frags less substantial than 0012. boundary wall running along side yrds road 0077
0097				dark soil horizon below 0094 topsoil/garden soil horizon

<b>Context Number</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Feature Type</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Description</b>
0098				<p>Pit beneath 0045 filled with 0047 excavated along with pit 0045 as a single feature 0098 issued in post exc.</p> <p>No finds - all finds from this feature likley to be mixed with 0046 (fill of 0045)</p>



# Appendix 8. BSE 376 Bulk Finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/ Mortar		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		Slag		Post-Med Glass				Flint				Ston				Bone				Note	Ceramic period
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0001	15	243	28	917							1	7	2	10										14	114		11	52	One possible pmed sherd	Med		
0002	13	174	10	1337							1	12											5	43						Med		
0003																														Sample 1		
0003			7	79			37	43															3	2	59	55	20	10				
0004	1	4	6	435																				1	23		1	5		Med		
0005			1	70					1	4	2	19												11	279		1	4				
0008	35	607	9	403					1	4	1	5					1	18						9	151		2	1		Med		
0085	1	23																						1	11					Med		
0014	3	21	3	173																										Pmed		
0015	28	332	41	4387							3	60												20	290		2	4		Med		
0075	11	67	2	166							4	45												13	48		8	29	Other shell type is a partial clam fragment	Med		
0017	1	142																												Med		
0022	2	43																												Med		
0024	4	25					2	6									1	167						2	33					Med		
0027	11	131	1	88									1	106										41	564		2	22		Med		
0030	17	184	4	384													1	3						9	124					Med		
0033	10	129	1	84																				2	38					Med		
0064	2	15	1	26																				4	53					Med		
0034	1	4																						1	5					Med		
0041	4	31																												Med		
0036	16	204																						1	6					Med		
0040	4	49																						1	4					Med		
0044	1	42	3	322																				1	11					Med		
0046	17	252	3	123																				1	63		1	29		Med		
0052	3	98																														
0053	6	58	5	243			1	4																4	81					Med		
0054	5	54																						11	103		1	7		Med		
0055	3	24					1	106																1	27		4	26		Med		
0067	5	46																						5	133					Med		
0057																								1	3							
0029	1	38	10	551	20	70			1	1														1	4					Pmed		
0061	2	10																												Med		
0072	2	14																												Med		
0078	17	147	3	59							2	7	1	1										1	5					Med Pmed		
0079	3	44																										1	9		?Med ?Pmed	
0084	12	78	12	922					1	6														1	46					Med Pmed		
0086	3	46																												Med		

Context	Pottery		CBM		Plaster/ Mortar		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Iron Nails		Slag		Post-Med Glass		Flint		Bon			Note	Ceramic period		
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No			Wt	
0066	4	64	1	24							1	7							1	657	1	9	1	6 Stone is structural flint (has mortar attached)	Med

## Appendix 9. BSE 376 Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Date range/spotdate
0001	BSFW			3	7	L.12th-14th c.
0001	BSFW			2	53	L.12th-14th c.
0001	BMCW			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
0001	BMCWG	jar	BD	1	20	L.12th-14th c.
0001	HCW			1	6	L.12th-13th c.
0001	HFW1	jug		1	30	M.12th-M.13th c.
0001	ESOW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0001	LMT	mug/jug		1	7	15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			2	26	15th-16th c.
0001	LMT	bowl	TRBD	1	34	15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	19	15th-16th c.
0001	GSW3			2	13	L.15th-16th c.
0001	GRE	jug	THEV	1	18	16th-18th c.
0002	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
0002	THETG			1	12	10th-11th c.
0002	STNE			1	4	850-1150
0002	STNE			1	5	850-1150
0002	GRCW			1	14	11th-M.13th c.
0002	BCSW	jug	SQBD	1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0002	BMCW			2	13	L.12th-14th c.
0002	HFW1			1	3	M.12th-M.13th c.
0002	LMT			1	81	15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	5	15th-16th c.
0002	LMTE			1	17	15th-16th c.
0004	LMT			1	4	15th-16th c.
0008	THET			1	17	10th-11th c.
0008	EMWC			1	7	11th-12th c.
0008	MCW	jug		1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0008	MCW			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
0008	MCW	jug	TAP	1	30	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BSFW			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BSFW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BSFW	jar	FTBD	7	159	13th-14th c.
0008	BSFW			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BSFW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BSFW			3	18	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BCSW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BCSW	jug	BD	1	28	L.12th-14th c.
0008	BMCW	bowl	FTEV	1	21	13th-14th c.
0008	BMCW	bowl	BD	1	18	12th-13th c.
0008	HCW			1	5	L.12th-13th c.
0008	HFW1			1	7	M.12th-M.13th c.
0008	HFW1			1	6	M.12th-M.13th c.
0008	LMT			1	45	15th-16th c.
0008	LMT			1	37	15th-16th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Date range/spotdate
0008	LMT			1	11	15th-16th c.
0008	LMT			1	7	15th-16th c.
0008	LMTE	pipkin	FLAN	4	91	15th-16th c.
0008	GSW3			2	32	L.15th-16th c.
0014	GSW3			1	16	L.15th-16th c.
0014	GRE			2	5	16th-18th c.
0015	BSFW			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
0015	LMT			3	53	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT	jar/pipkin	LSEV	1	29	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			1	28	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			2	14	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			1	14	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			1	20	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			2	26	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			1	38	15th-16th c.
0015	LMT			2	24	15th-16th c.
0015	LMTE			1	3	15th-16th c.
0015	LMTE			1	5	15th-16th c.
0015	LMTE			11	60	15th-16th c.
0015	LMTE			1	31	15th-16th c.
0015	GSW3			1	7	L.15th-16th c.
0015	IGBW			1	11	16th c.
0017	COLL	jug	BD	1	142	15th-16th c.
0022	LMTE			3	43	15th-16th c.
0024	THET	small 'AA' jar	4	1	6	10th-11th c.
0024	EMWG			1	6	11th-12th c.
0024	BMCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0024	BMCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0027	THET			1	5	10th-11th c.
0027	THET			2	34	10th-11th c.
0027	EMW			1	3	11th-12th c.
0027	EMWG			1	10	11th-12th c.
0027	MCW	jar	BD	1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0027	MCW			1	23	L.12th-14th c.
0027	MCW			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
0027	BMCWG			1	14	L.12th-14th c.
0027	BMCWG			2	23	L.12th-14th c.
0027	HCW			1	4	L.12th-13th c.
0029	GRE	bowl?	UPPL	1	38	16th-18th c.
0030	ESGS			1	4	ESax
0030	GRCW			1	12	11th-M.13th c.
0030	BSFW			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0030	BSFW			3	54	L.12th-14th c.
0030	BSFW			3	29	L.12th-14th c.
0030	BCSW	jar	TAP	2	33	L.12th-14th c.
0030	BMCW			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
0030	BMCW			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0030	HCW			1	5	L.12th-13th c.



Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Date range/spotdate
0030	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0030	LMTE			2	13	15th-16th c.
0033	MCW			3	18	L.12th-14th c.
0033	BMCW			2	21	L.12th-14th c.
0033	HCW			2	57	L.12th-13th c.
0033	LMT			1	15	15th-16th c.
0033	LMT	skillet	FLAR	1	12	15th-16th c.
0033	LMTE			1	7	15th-16th c.
0034	BMCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0036	MCW	jug	FTEV	1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0036	MCWG			1	26	L.11th-13th c?
0036	BMCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0036	HCW	bowl	FTEV	1	11	L.12th-13th c.
0036	GRIM			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
0036	LMT			1	38	15th-16th c.
0036	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0036	LMT			1	3	15th-16th c.
0036	LMT			2	37	15th-16th c.
0036	LMT	skillet	FLAR	1	11	15th-16th c.
0036	LMTE			1	4	15th-16th c.
0036	LMTE			2	26	15th-16th c.
0036	LMTE			1	5	15th-16th c.
0036	COLL	jug	FTEV	1	8	15th-16th c.
0040	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0040	BMCW			2	38	L.12th-14th c.
0040	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0041	BMCW	jar	THEV	1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0041	HCW			2	7	L.12th-13th c.
0041	LMTE			1	15	15th-16th c.
0044	LMT	jar/pipkin	COMP	1	42	15th-16th c.
0046	EMW			1	35	11th-12th c.
0046	EMWG			1	13	11th-12th c.
0046	MCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0046	MCWM			1	14	12th-14th c.
0046	BMCW			4	70	L.12th-14th c.
0046	BMCW			5	56	L.12th-14th c.
0046	HCW			1	17	L.12th-13th c.
0046	HFW1			1	22	M.12th-M.13th c.
0046	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0046	LMT			1	17	15th-16th c.
0052	BMCW			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0052	HFW1	jug	FTEV	1	68	M.12th-M.13th c.
0052	LMT	jar/pipkin	COMP	1	11	15th-16th c.
0053	THETG	LSV		1	17	10th-11th c.
0053	STNE			1	2	850-1150
0053	BMCW	jar	FTEV	1	8	L.12th-14th c.
0053	YORK			1	15	Medieval
0054	THET			1	30	10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Date range/spotdate
0054	EMW			3	16	11th-12th c.
0054	BMCWG			1	7	L.12th-14th c.
0055	THETG			1	8	10th-11th c.
0055	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0055	HCW	jar	TAP	1	10	L.12th-13th c.
0061	BCSW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0061	HFW1			1	7	M.12th-M.13th c.
0064	BMCW			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
0064	LMT			1	10	15th-16th c.
0066	BMCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
0066	GRIM			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0066	HFW1			1	11	M.12th-M.13th c.
0066	HFW1			1	38	M.12th-M.13th c.
0067	MCW	jar	UPTH	1	18	L.12th-14th c.
0067	BSW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
0067	BMCW			3	19	L.12th-14th c.
0072	THET			1	6	10th-11th c.
0072	THET	small 'AA' jar	4?	1	8	10th-11th c.
0075	THET			1	3	10th-11th c.
0075	BSFW			2	8	L.12th-14th c.
0075	HCW			2	2	L.12th-13th c.
0075	LMT			2	25	15th-16th c.
0075	LMT			3	10	15th-16th c.
0075	LMT	jug	UPPL	1	12	15th-16th c.
0075	LMTE			1	5	15th-16th c.
0078	BMCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
0078	NLLM	jar	BD	1	17	15th-16th c.
0078	LMT			1	4	15th-16th c.
0078	LMT			1	6	15th-16th c.
0078	GSW3			1	6	L.15th-16th c.
0078	GRE	jug	COLL	10	59	16th-18th c.
0078	GRE			1	48	16th-18th c.
0078	GSW4			1	4	16th-17th c.
0079	HFW1			1	5	M.12th-M.13th c.
0079	LMT			2	39	15th-16th c.
0084	LMT	bowl	TRBD	5	46	15th-16th c.
0084	LMT			2	13	15th-16th c.
0084	LMT			2	13	15th-16th c.
0084	IGBW			2	5	16th-18th c.
0084	GRE	dripping dish	UPPL	2	28	16th-18th c.
0085	BSFW	jar		1	23	L.12th-14th c.
0086	THETG	LSV		1	26	10th-11th c.
0086	BMCWG			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
0086	HFW1			1	8	M.12th-M.13th c.

Notes: Form: LSV - large storage vessel. Rim: BD – beaded; COLL – collared; COMP – complex everted; FLAN – flanged; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped bead; FTEV – flat-topped everted; LSEV – lid-seated everted; SQBD – square bead; TAP – tapered everted; THEV – thickened everted; TRBD – triangular bead; UPPL – upright plain; UPTH – upright thickened.



context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0015	est	EB	1	71	+			50		ms			med
0015	msf	LB	1	1227			122	42					pmed
0015	msf	LB	1	739				45				deep groove & part of dog pawprint on upper	pmed
0015	msf	LB	1	745			110	47		ms			pmed
0015	msf	LB	2	144	+								pmed
0015	fscp	LB?	1	36								poss FT, no surfaces	pmed
0015	msfe	RTP	6	273									pmed
0015	fs	RTP	5	218									pmed
0015	ms	RTP	15	624					2 x R	some ms			pmed
0015	msf	RTP	2	121									pmed
0015	msf	RTM	4	138								reduced cores/surfaces	med
0015	ms	RTM	1	32								reduced core	med
0027	msf	RBT	1	88	+			26				fully reduced	Rom
0029	msfe	RTP	3	244						ms/cs			pmed
0029	ms	RTP	2	103									pmed
0029	fscq	RTP	1	84						ms			pmed
0029	mms	RTP	4	116									pmed
0030	msfe	RTP	1	140									pmed
0030	msf	RTM	3	243									med
0033	ms	RTM	1	85								reduced core	med
0044	mms	RTP	1	157									pmed
0044	ms	RTP	2	164					1 x R				pmed
0046	est(cs)	RTM	2	121									med
0046	fs	UN	1	1	+							soft, dark red, poss LB?	?
0053	msfe	RTP	2	85									pmed
0053	mms	RTP	1	29									pmed
0053	fs	RTP	1	22									pmed
0053	fscq	RTP	1	104						thick cs buff			pmed
0064	msf	RTM	1	26								reduced core	med
0066	ms	RTM	1	24	+								med
0075	ms	RTP	1	35						pinkish ms			lmed/pmed

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
0075	msf	RTM	1	132								reduced surfaces	med
0078	ms	RTP	1	8								flake	pmed
0078	msf	RTM	1	38						ms		burnt?	med
0078	fscq	RTM	1	13	++							reduced	med
0084	wfe	FB	1	411			118	41					18/19
0084	wfg	FB	1	251				51				sooted top edge	18/19
0084	ms	RTP	6	150									pmed
0084	msfe	RTP	2	78	+								pmed
0084	wfg	UN	1	1								small chip, sooted	pmed





0029		Demolition layer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
0034		Pit	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0036		Deposit	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0064		Pit	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
0084		Deposit	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
0085		Soil horizon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total			27	23	12	1	1	1	2	1	10	1	15	168	262



## Appendix 12. BSE 376 Small Finds catalogue

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Weight	Length	Width	Height	Description
1001	0002	Medieval	Lead	Plumb bob/net sinker	1	38	57	12	10	Fish shaped weight with eye socket at one end. It has a bulbous middle and tapers at the other end.
1002	0001	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Jetton	1	0	0	23	0	Rose and orb Nuremburg jetton. The monier is Hans Krauwinckel and is dated to 1586-1635.
1003	0001	Late medieval/early post-medieval	Copper alloy	Handmade thimble	1	9	0	21	22	Dome shaped although bent. Indentations pits are oval and spiral from rim to top. 15th/16th C
1004	0001	?Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Unknown	1	3	21	21	0	Tear drop shaped fragment snapped in at least one place with some worn decoration on one side.
1005	0001	Late medieval/early post-medieval	Lead	Boy Bishop token	1	2	0	19	0	A penny sized 'Boy Bishop' token with worn surfaces. c AD1470's to 1539.
1006	0002	Late medieval/early post-medieval	Lead	Boy Bishop token	1	2	0	15	0	A bent and sub-rounded Boy Bishop token. Needs cleaning to ascertain more detail. c 1470's to 1539.
1007	0002	Medieval/post-medieval	Copper alloy	Rove/mount	1	3	25	23	0	Square shaped, snapped with one central nail hole in the centre.

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Weight	Length	Width	Height	Description
1008	0001	Medieval	Copper alloy	Mount?	1	1	13	14	1	Fine and square shaped with rocka decoration; boardering and cross. 14th-15th C
1009	0094	Late medieval/early post-medieval	Lead	Boy Bishop token	1	2	0	16	0	Some decoration and lettering is visible but needs cleaning. c 1470's to 1539.
1010	0075	?Medieval	Copper alloy	Pins	3	1	40	2	0	Two are whole with round heads, the other is a bent fragment.
1011	0085	Medieval/post-medieval	Iron	Knife?	1	34	122	26	0	Tapered shape covered by corrosion products, sent for x-ray analysis.
1012	0075		Bone	Chicken wing bones	0	0	0	0	0	CANCELLED NOW IN WITH BULK FINDS SEE MIKE FEIDER FAUNAL REMAINS IN REPORT
1013	0002	Medieval/post-medieval	Iron	Hinge frag?	2	15	40	27	0	Square shaped with portruding strip, covered by corrosion products, sent for x-ray analysis.
1014	0002	Medieval/post medieval	Copper alloy	Metalworking waste?	1	5	16	14	0	Irregular shaped with globular appearance
1015	0005	Later post-medieval	Glass	Glass vessel frag	1	8	39	38	0	Broken handle from some form of vessel or lid. The handle area is decorated with in a spiral of curved lines in a shell like pattern, the interior of the handle is inlaid with a purple strand.

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Weight	Length	Width	Height	Description
1016	0067	Medieval/post-medieval	Copper alloy	Metalworking waste?	1	12	26	21	4	A sub-rounded and flat lump.
1017	0008	Medieval/post-medieval	Iron	Unknown	2	37	85	21	0	A long thin rectangular strip which is thicker at one end. It is bent and covered by corrosion products. The object has been sent for x-ray analysis.
1018	0015	Medieval	Stone	Lamp base	1	1328	164	60	102	Split almost in half with a rectangular base with a hollow centre. Overall the base is losenge shaped with faceted edges. ?12th C. See Egan & Pritchard 1991, 160; No149
1019	0064	Medieval/post-medieval	Stone	Worked stone	1	2280	164	158	0	Worn and irregular shaped piece of limestone. Two possible worked edges can be seen as well as an area of damage. Used for constructional purposes.
1020	0034	Medieval/post-medieval	Stone	Worked stone	1	1601	160	90	0	A broken limestone fragment with two worked sides (flat). Likely to have been used for constructional purposes.
1021	0003	Medieval/post-medieval	Copper alloy	?Ferrule/link	1	1	8	2	0	Small cylindrical and hollow.
1022	0003	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	?sword belt fitting	1	2	24	10	0	A snapped fragment originally from a tri-foliate shaped possibel sword belt fitting. See Read 2008, 220; Fig 793/4. 16th-17th C

SF No	Ctxt	Period	Material	Object	No	Weight	Length	Width	Height	Description
1023	0090	Late med/early post medieval	Stone	Column base	1	0	0	377	93	Engaged column base which is likely to be formed from Purbeck marble (limestone). The base is in the 'Attic' style and none of the shaft remains. The attached mortar indicates its reuse as rubble at a later date. It is like part of a monumental tomb that was part of the church/abbey. Dated from the 15th C onwards.

# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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