

1 Bulmer Road, Sudbury
SUY 133

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/056

Client: Hannah Davis

Author: Simon Picard

April/2013

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Report Date: April/2013

HER Information

Site Code: SUY 133
Site Name: 1 Bulmer Road, Sudbury
Report Number 2013/056
Planning Application No: B/11/01256/FHA
Date of Fieldwork: 23rd and 24th April
Grid Reference: TL 8634 4067
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-148948
Curatorial Officer: Rachael Abraham
Project Officer: Simon Picard
Client/Funding Body: Hannah Davis
Client Reference: N/A

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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: Simon Picard

Date: April 2013

Approved By: Andrew Tester

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 26/02/2014

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

Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out during the excavation of footing trenches for a new two storey garage to be built in the rear garden of 1 Bulmer Road, Sudbury on land previously called 'Chapel Field'. Interest in the site is focused on locating Ballingdon Chapel, founded during the 12th century possibly as part of the pilgrims, way to the shrine of St Edmund in Bury, for which no physical remains have yet been found.

The earliest evidence from the site was a series of large wide pits that were probably dug to extract sand for building. The pits were well consolidated and produced a small collection of finds suggesting a date from the 12th to 14th centuries. Structural evidence above this included a well lined with tile, and wall footings built of tile and mortar. There was also some solid mortar with flint and limestone blocks. The tiles appear to have been mid-late medieval and it is possible that these are fragmentary remains of buildings added to the Chapel complex in the later medieval period.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

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

Sections

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

1. Introduction

Two visits were made to 1 Bulmer Road, Sudbury (Fig. 1) on the 23rd and 24th April 2013 to monitor the excavation of footings for a new two storey garage to be built in the rear garden of the property. The work was carried out in accordance with a Brief and Specification provided by Rachael Monk (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team - Appendix 1).

2. Geology and topography

The site lies to the south of Bulmer Road in Sudbury towards the base of the north-east facing slope of Ballingdon Hill, the southern side of the Stour valley, at a height of c. 28m OD. The development area itself was sloped gently from the south-west to the north-east and had previously been covered with trees, garden shrubs and lawn, which had been removed along with approximately 0.2m of topsoil. The geology of the area consists of Polymict deposits of gravel, sand and clay (BGS, 2013) and presented itself on site as mid orange compact sand.

3. Archaeology and historical background

To the south-west of Bulmer Road, and bordering the site, is an area listed on the 1847 tithe map as Chapel Field (Fig. 4), thought to relate to Ballingdon Chapel which is recorded under HER no. BCB 017. The exact location of the Chapel is unknown and a documentary search carried out for a previous evaluation to the rear of the property on Chapel Field, HER no. BCB 023, suggested that the likely site of the Chapel was in the north-east corner of Chapel Field and therefore possibly within the development area.

4. Methodology

The footing trench measured 6.75m x 6.2m and varied in depth from 1.2m to 2m deep. It was machine excavated under the observation of an archaeologist with upcast spoil being examined for finds with all of the excavated footing being seen. All features were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets with sections drawn at a scale of 1:20 and plans drawn at a scale of 1:50. A digital record was made with a high resolution digital



Figure 1. Location of site, showing development area (red)

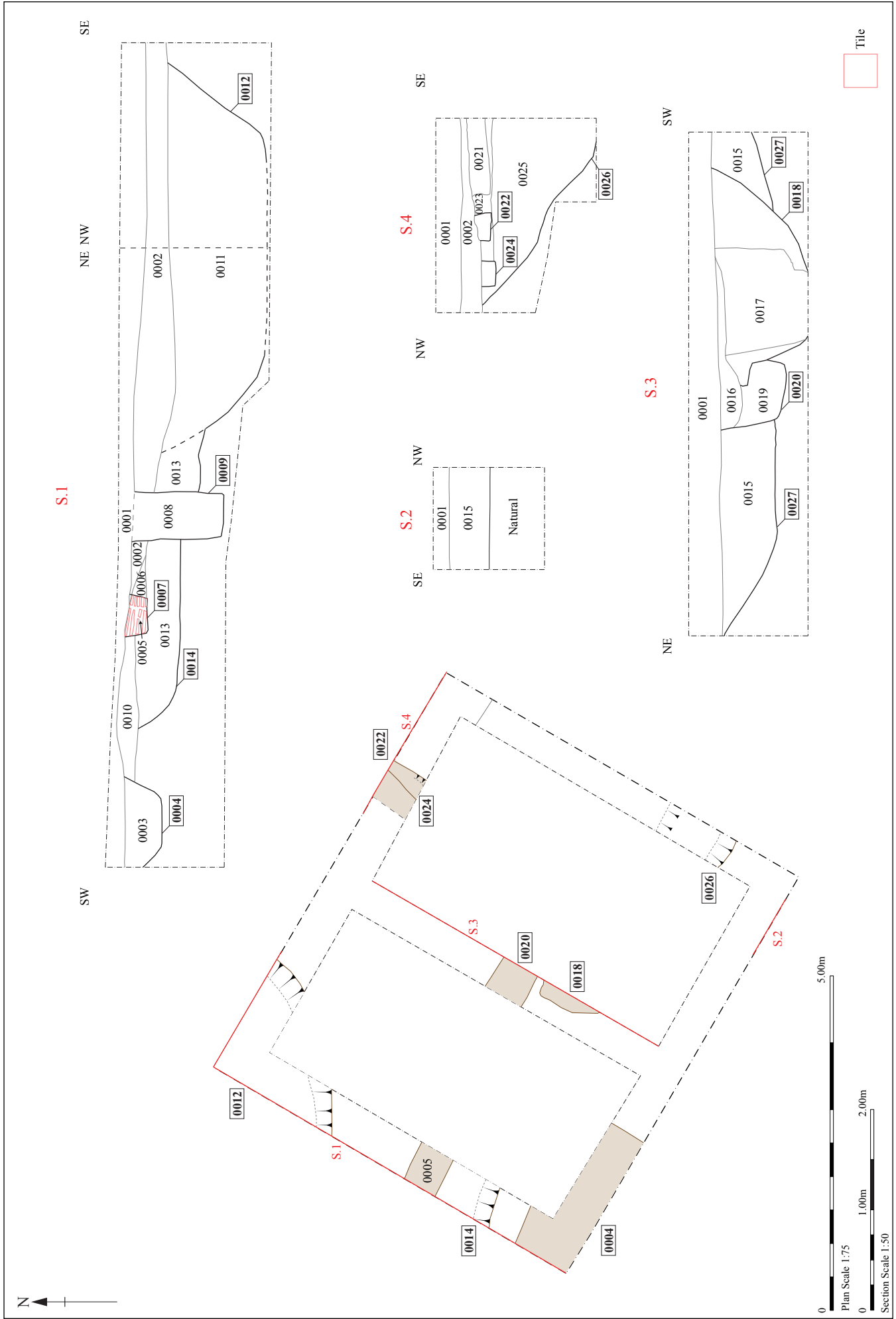


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections

camera. A digital copy of the report will be submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>) upon completion of the project. The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under Suffolk HER No. SUY 133.

5. Results

The features are described based on the sections with an interpretative discussion in section 7.

Section 1

Overlying the whole site was deposit 0001. This was the remains of the topsoil and was up to 0.2m thick. It consisted of dark brownish grey loose sandy silt with moderate amounts of ceramic building material which was mostly tile but also contained some red brick rubble. Below this was a modern pit 0009. This had vertical straight sides and a flat base and a loose dark brownish grey sandy silt fill, 0008. Below 0001 were layers 0002 and 0010; the former occupied a slight hollow where it had slumped slightly into an earlier pit, 0012. Deposit 0002 was loose mid greyish brown sandy silt which had bands of crushed pale yellow mortar and firm grey chalky clay running through it. As with deposit 0001 this layer contained moderate amounts of CBM which was mostly tile and may represent a layer of demolition material. Layer 0002 overlay layer 0006, which was itself a continuation of layer 0010. A tile foundation 0007 (fill 0005) was dug through deposit 0006 and 0010; context 0005 was made of coursed tile 0.4m wide, surviving to a height of 0.22m and bonded together with pale yellow soft sandy mortar. Cut from a similar height as 0007 into the top of layer 0010 was a short length of ditch or possibly foundation deposit, 0004. this extended into the footing trench by 2.25m and was 0.9m wide. It was filled with bands of crushed white mortar and mid grey sandy silt with some small pieces of broken CBM, which may represent the backfill of a wall robbing trench

Towards the north end of section 1 a large pit 0012 was sealed by deposit 0002. Below deposit 0002 in the northern corner of the footing trench was pit 0012. It was filled with mid brown silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and CBM (0011). The pit had relatively steep slightly concave sides and an uneven but generally concave base. It was at least 1.8m wide, with only its southern profile visible within the footing trench,

and up to 1m deep below deposit 0002. A single pot sherd from pit 0012 was dated from the Late 12th to 14th centuries alongside two fragments of tile dated from the 13th to 15th centuries. Pit 0012 extended for approximately 2.5m in the north-western footing trench and was visible in both sides of the trench. Pit 0012 was cut through a shallower pit 0014 (fill 0013). Pit 0014 was relatively steep sided and approximately 0.6m deep with a flat base sloping slightly to the north-east where it was cut by pit 0012. It was filled with mid brown silty sand, 0013, which was similar to the fill of pit 0012 (0011) although it did not contain any CBM. It also produced two sherds of medieval pottery dated 12th to 13th century and 11th to 12th century.

Section 2

Section 2 revealed a sample of the site from the southern corner; below 0001 layer 0015, which was approximately 0.4m deep and extended over the southern area of the development. It is uncertain whether this was a cut feature although it appears to have sloping sides in section 3 (below). Natural silt/sand appeared at approximately 0.6m below the stripped ground surface.

Section 3

In the central section of the footings was a modern pit 0020, filled with 0019. This had a similar profile and fill to 0009 and contained a moderate amount of modern glass bottles, china and metal objects. This was overlain by loose mid grey sandy silt with moderate amounts of white mortar and red CBM flecks, 0016, which was below deposit 0001. Pit 0020 abutted against well. The wall of this well was 0.2m thick and at least 0.9m deep, being seen in the base of the trench. It was built from closely coursed tile bonded together with pale creamy yellow sandy mortar (Pl. 1). The backfill of the well, 0017, was mid greyish brown friable silty sand and contained few inclusions. The well was cut through a possible pit 0027, which was at least 6m in width and was 0.6m deep with a wide flat base extending the length of the trench. It was filled with an homogenous deposit, 0015, which was a pale brownish grey soft silty sand with occasional small flecks of red CBM and small sub-angular pebbles.

Section 4

Beneath layers 0001 and 0002 were two wall foundations 0024 and 0022. 0022 was constructed from bonded tile and was similar to foundation 0007 in section 1. It was 0.32m wide and 0.18m tall and was built on a flint and mixed pale yellow and cream sandy mortar foundation. The tile wall turned to be north-west south-east aligned approximately 0.3m into the trench. Here it was 0.2m in height and 0.45m wide and was faced with soft creamy coloured plaster on its north-west facing edge but was not built on the flint and mortar. Foundation 0024 was built of lime mortar with some limestone rubble. Layer 0023 on the south east side may have been related; it was composed of mid brownish grey firm chalky clay with occasional CBM flecks. This layer was cut by feature 0021, which was filled with dark greyish brown firm clayey silt 0021. These features all overlay a large pit 0026, which was at least 6m wide and was approximately 2m deep from the modern ground surface. It had a similar profile to pit 0012 with relatively steep concave sides and a generally concave base. Its fill, 0025, was also similar, mid brown silty sand with occasional CBM.



Plate 1. Section of well 0018 showing tile construction, 1m scale with section facing northwest



Plate 2. Section 4 showing tile foundation 00024 to the left and mortar foundation 0022. 1m scale with section facing southeast

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Context	Pottery	CBM
0011	1 frag @ 5g	2 frags @ 72g
0013	2 frags @ 24g	
Total	3 frags @ 29g	2 frags @ 72g

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Medieval pottery

Three fragments of medieval pottery were recovered from the monitoring weighing 29g. The sooted base of a medieval coarseware cooking vessel dating to the Late 12th- 14th century was found in pitfill 0011. Fill 0013 of pit 0014 contained two other fragments of medieval pottery. One of these is a small fragment of shell-dusted sandy ware, a pottery type known as Fabric 13S in Colchester, which is considered to date there from the 12th

century into the early 13th century (Cotter 70). In addition a larger sooted base of another cooking vessel made in an Early Medieval Sandy ware was present, dating to the 11th-12th century. The sherd is covered internally with a white residue.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Two fragments of medieval tile were identified in the fill 0011 of pit 0012. The tiles which are both abraded are made in sandy orange fabrics with reduced cores. Overall their date range is between the 13th-15th century.

7. Discussion

Monitoring of the excavation of the footing trench has revealed occupation on the site in the medieval period. The first edition OS map shows that the gardens on Bulmer Road have increased in size since 1887 and that at the time of the production of the map the site was in a small field or meadow with no buildings being recorded on it. The general position of the site is shown on the 1847 tithe map where it is labelled Chapel Field (Fig. 3). The earliest remains are from pits that were quite wide and of varying depth; 0014, and 0027 were shallow and 0012 and 0026 were deep. The general profile and fairly sterile fill would support the interpretation that they were probably for extracting sand, possibly for building materials. From the small amount of fill examined only a few finds were retrieved but these could all be dated to the medieval period. There was little slumping into the pits before construction occurred on the site, which suggests a gap between the pits being infilled and the building work taking place. Later activity included a well, built of tiles bonded in a light brown mortar and there were also footings or perhaps the stubbs of walls 0007, 0022 and 0024. It is possible that both the well and the footings are late medieval and formed part of a building associated with the missing Ballingdon Chapel.

A documentary report (Wall in Craven 2005) indicates that the Ballingdon Chapel was built in the 12th century, making this foundation closer in date to the pits that lay under the structure. There is evidence, however, that the Chapel was maintained as a prison after the Dissolution with the final demolition taking place in the 17th century (Craven 2005). From this we can suggest that the remains are those of an ancillary structure perhaps added later to the chapel complex in the 14th or 15th centuries.

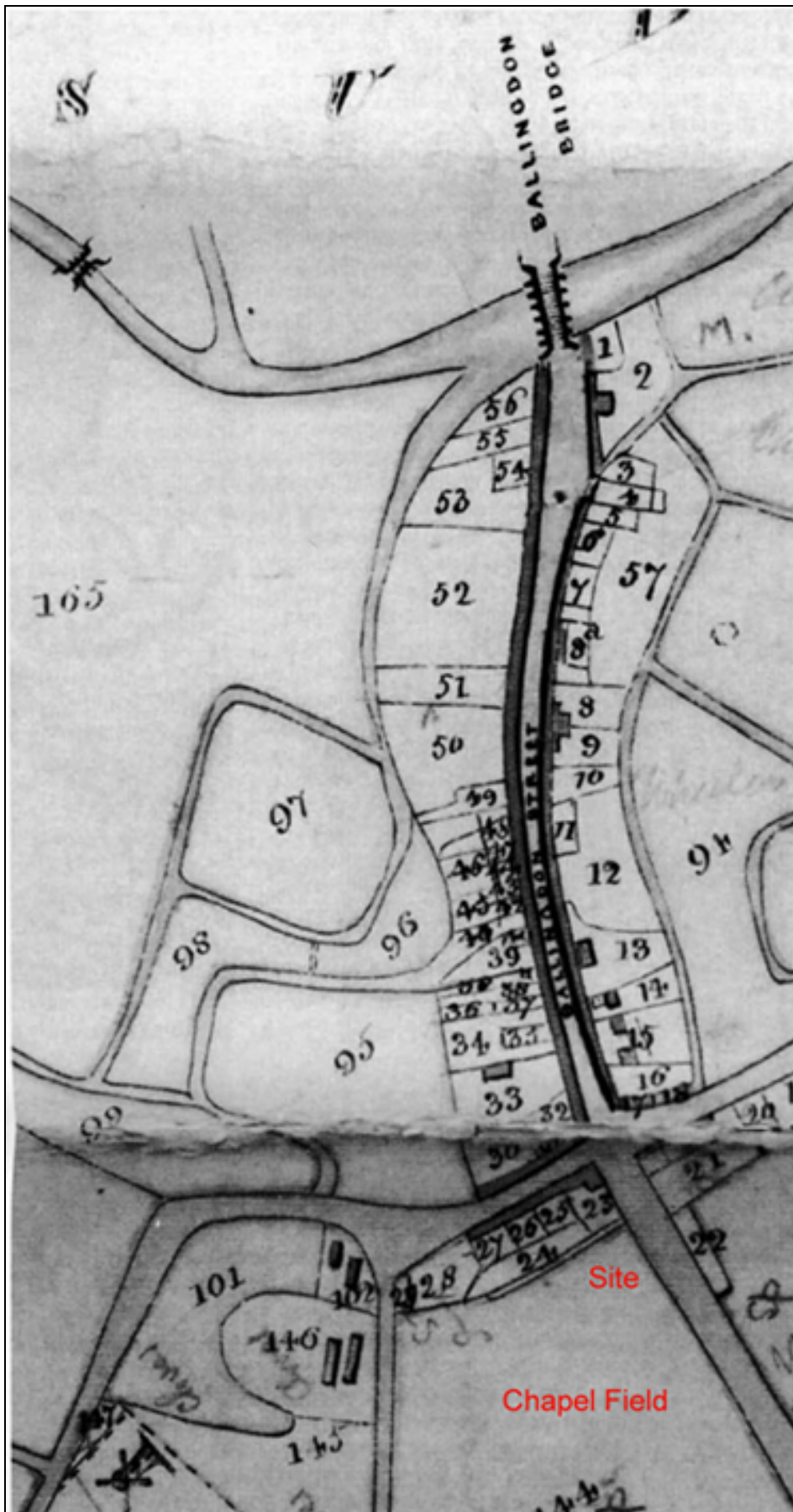


Figure 3. 1847 tithe map

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Bury\SUY 133 Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HTA-HTZ\HTE 46-74

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

9. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Picard. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. The report illustrations were created by Ellie Cox and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

Cotter, J. P., 2000, *Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester 1975-85*. Colchester Archaeological Report No 7

BGS, 2013, Information obtained from <http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digitalmaps/> and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved.

Craven, J., 2005 *Snell's Garage, Ballingdon Hill, Sudbury BCB 023. A report on the archaeological evaluation*. Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

Appendix 1. Brief



The Archaeological Service

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

1 Bulmer Road,
Sudbury

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Babergh District Council

PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: B/11/01256/FHA

HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged

GRID REFERENCE: TL 863 406

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Garage

AREA: Small

CURRENT LAND USE: Garden

THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Rachael Monk
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741230
E-mail: rachael.monk@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 2 April 2013

Summary

1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (Condition 2) relating to archaeological investigation:

No development shall take place within the area indicated [**the site of the application**] until the applicant/developer has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted by the developer and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.

The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions; and:

- i. The programme and methodology of site investigation and recording
- iii. Provision to be made for analysis of the site investigation and recording
- iv. Provision to be made for reporting, publication and dissemination of the analysis and records of the site investigation

- v. Provision to be made for archive deposition of the analysis and records of the site investigation
 - vi. Nomination of a competent person or persons/organisation to undertake the works set out within the Written Scheme of Investigation.
 - vii. The scheme of investigation shall be completed as agreed and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.
- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.
- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. 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, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This application lies within an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Historic Environment Record, adjacent to the site of a medieval chapel (HER no. BCB 017). As a result there is high potential for encountering occupation deposits of this period at this location.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2.1 The Planning Authority will be advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Paragraph 141), which replaced PPS 5 In March 2012, to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

Requirement for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.

- 4.2 Any ground works (including the removal of tree stumps), and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.
- 4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

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

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.

- 6.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.
- 6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.
- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 6.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

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

Notes

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

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate	
0001			Layer	Dark brownish grey loose sandy silt with moderate cbm, mostly tile with occa red brick rubble							0002, 0003, 0005, 0008, 0016		No	No				
0002			Layer	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with bands of crushed pale mortar and pale mid grey firm chalky clay and moderate cbm, mostly tile. Cut by modern posthole 0009							0011, 0021, 0024, 0022	0001, 0008, 0009	No	No				
0003	0004		Linear Fill	Bands of crushed white mortar and mid grey sandy silt with occasional cbm Possible foundation							0004	0001	No	No				
0004	0004		Linear Cut	Linear in western corner of footing trench. Fairly steep straight sides with a sharp break to a flat base Possible foundation trench							0010, 0010	0003	No	No				
0005			Linear Other	Coursed tile bonded with pale yellow soft sandy mortar with occasional red cbm flecks 0.22m high and 0.4m wide extends across trench northwest southeast aligned Wall							0007, 0006	0001	No	No				
0006			Layer	Mid brownish grey loose silty sand with moderate cbm Probably same as 0010							0013, 0007	0007, 0005	No	No				
0007			Linear Cut	Steep straight side to the southwest, northeast edge truncated, linear aligned northwest southeast across footing trench Cut for 0005							0010, 0006	0006, 0005	No	No				
0008			Posthole Fill	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional cbn and small pebbles							0009, 0002	0001	No	No				
0009	0009		Posthole Cut	Steep straight sides with a sharp break of slope to a flat base							0002	0008	No	No				
0010				Mid brownish grey loose silty sand with moderate cbm							0013	0007, 0004	No	No				
0011	0012		Pit Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand with occasional cbm and cbm flecks, pot sherd and charcoal flecks. Pit fill							0012	0002, 0002	Yes	No				
0012	0012		Pit Cut	Steep concave sides with a gradual break of slope to a concave base Pit							0013, 0014	0011	No	No				
0013	0014		Pit Fill	Mid brown silty sand with occasional small subangular pebbles and occasional pot sherds								0010, 0012, 0006	No	No				

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0014	0014		Pit Cut	Concave southern edge and a flat base, northern edge is truncated. Cut by pit 0012 Pit								0012	No	No			
0015	0027		Pit Fill	Pale brownish grey silty sand with occasional cbm flecks and small subangular pebbles								0018, 0020	No	No			
0016			Layer	Mid grey loose sandy silt with moderate white mortar flecks and red cbm flecks							0018, 0017, 0019	0001	No	No			
0017			Well Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with few inclusions							0018, 0018	0016	No	No			
0018			Wall	Backfill of well 0018 Structure built from tiles bonded with pale creamy yellow sandy mortar in central footing trench. Well							0015	0017	No	No			
0019	0020		Pit Fill	Loose dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate cbm and broken bottles							0020	0016	No	No			
0020	0020		Pit Cut	Steep straight sides, with a sharp break of slope to a concave base.							0015	0019	No	No			
0021			Layer	Dark greyish brown clayey silt with moderate cbm and mortar flecks							0023	0002	No	No			
0022			Wall	Flint and mortar wall with mixed pale yellow and creamy sandy mortar. Flints from 10mm to 0.2m.							0023	0002	No	No			
0023			Layer	Mid brownish grey firm chalky clay with occasional cbm							0025	0021, 0022, 0024	No	No			
0024				Bonded tile wall, same as 0005							0023	0002	No	No			
0025	0026		Pit Fill	Mid brown friable silty sand with occasional small pebbles and cbm flecks							0026	0023	No	No			
0026	0026		Pit Cut	Gradually sloping concave sides with an uneven generally concave base in the eastern corner of footing trench, up to 2m deep Extraction pit								0025	No	No			
0027	0027		Pit Cut	Wide pit at least 5m wide. And 0.6m deep. Possibly structural? Uncertain, construction or extraction pit!									No	No			

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

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www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/