

Manson House, Bury St Edmunds

BSE 381

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/070

Client: Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institute

Author: J. A. Craven

April 2014

© Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Manson House, Bury St Edmunds

BSE 381

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/070

Author: J. A. Craven

Contributions By: Sue Anderson, Julie Curl, Richenda Goffin, Colin Pendleton, Andrew
Tester and Anna West

Illustrator: Crane Begg, Beata Wiczorek-Oleksy

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: April 2014

HER Information

Site Code: BSE 381

Site Name: Manson House, Northgate St, Bury St Edmunds

Report Number 2013/070

Planning Application No: SE/11/0454/FUL

Date of Fieldwork: May – September 2013

Grid Reference: TL 8563 6455

Oasis Reference: 162463

Curatorial Officer: Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS/CT)

Project Officer: John Craven

Client/Funding Body: Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institute

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: John Craven
Date: May 2014
Approved By: Andrew Tester
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Background	4
2.1. Site location	4
2.2. Geology and topography	4
2.3. Archaeological and historical background	4
3. Methodology	7
4. Results	10
4.1. Area 01: Cowper Close excavation	10
Early medieval	10
Medieval	17
Post-medieval	21
4.2. Area 02 excavation	22
4.3. Area 03 evaluation, excavation and monitoring	22
Early medieval	22
Medieval	23
5. The finds evidence	30
5.1. Introduction	30
5.2. Pottery	30
Introduction	30
Methodology	31
Pottery by period	32
Pottery by context	33
Discussion	34

5.3.	Ceramic building material and fired clay	35
	Introduction	35
	Methodology	35
	The assemblage	36
	Fired clay	37
5.4.	Clay tobacco pipe	38
5.5.	Post-medieval bottle glass	38
5.6.	Lavastone	38
5.7.	Slag	39
5.8.	Iron nails	39
5.9.	Flint	39
	The assemblage	39
	Discussion	40
5.10.	Burnt flint	40
5.11.	The small finds	41
5.12.	The environmental evidence	41
	Faunal remains	41
	Shell	45
	Plant macrofossils and other remains	46
5.13.	Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence	49
6.	Discussion	50
6.1.	Prehistoric	50
6.2.	Early medieval	50
6.3.	Medieval	51
6.4.	Late medieval/Post-medieval	53
7.	Conclusions	55
8.	Archive deposition	56

9. Acknowledgements	56
10. Bibliography	57

List of Figures

Figure 1. Location of site (red) showing trench locations and HER sites	3
Figure 2. Location of site on Warren's map of 1747	6
Figure 3. Location of site on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map	6
Figure 4. Overall site plan, showing demolished buildings (stippled) and excavated/monitored areas (shaded)	9
Figure 5. Area 01: Initial site strip against eastern boundary wall	11
Figure 6. Area 01: Monitoring trenches and mid excavation plan of eastern excavation area	12
Figure 7. Area 01: Monitored trenches and completed plan of eastern excavation area	13
Figure 8. Area 01: Underpinning of eastern boundary wall	14
Figure 9. Area 01: Surface plan extended excavation area	15
Figure 10. Area 01: Final plan of extended excavation area	16
Figure 11. Area 02 plan	26
Figure 12. Area 03 plan	27
Figure 13. Selected sections	28
Figure 14. Selected sections	29

List of Plates

Plate 1. First excavation area at Cowpers Close, facing south-east (2m scale)	18
Plate 2. Pit 0104, facing north-west (2m scale)	19
Plate 3. Oven 0254 as seen in section in initial evaluation trench, facing north (1m scale)	24
Plate 4. Oven 0254 as seen during excavation, facing west (2m scale)	24

List of Tables

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities	30
Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric	31
Table 3. Pottery types present by context/feature.	34
Table 4. CBM by type	35
Table 5. Roofing tile by fabric	36
Table 6. Catalogue of struck flint	40
Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and count of elements	42
Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight	43

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP	43
Table 10. Plant macrofossils and other remains	47

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Context List
Appendix 2.	Catalogue of bulk finds (includes evaluation finds)
Appendix 3.	Pottery by context
Appendix 4.	Ceramic Building Material catalogue
Appendix 5.	Catalogue of faunal remains
Appendix 6.	OASIS data form
Appendix 7.	Monitoring of an extension to rear of Manson House, April 2014
Appendix 8.	Area 1 Cowpers Close WSI
Appendix 9.	Areas 2 & 3 Manson Court WSI

Summary

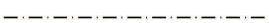









A programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring in advance of residential development on land to the rear of Manson House, Northgate Street, identified significant evidence of medieval occupation and domestic or semi-industrial/agricultural activity relating to food production or brewing during the 12th-14th centuries, despite being limited to a piecemeal investigation of just a small proportion of the overall plot, and affected by high levels of modern disturbance.

The boundaries of the modern plot and road layout as a whole are likely to date back to the early medieval period, when the plot appears to have been open ground and likely to have been bordered by roadside ditches. No firm evidence of sub-division of the plot was identified but it probably consisted of a variety of individual yards and gardens. Archaeological features chiefly consisted of a dense collection of intercutting miscellaneous pits, indicating continuous activity throughout the medieval period. Although the pits' original function has not been defined they appear to have eventually been used for casual domestic rubbish disposal, with the finds assemblages being similar to those from other sites in the medieval town. Other significant features consisted of three circular clay-built ovens, similar to examples seen elsewhere in the town which have been interpreted as grain dryers. Overall the finds evidence is suggestive of domestic occupation which implies that these plots to the rear of Northgate Street were in use for small-scale domestic purposes, or for craft working and manufacture to the rear of shop fronts, relating to food production such as baking or brewing.

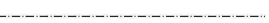


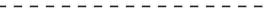







There is a significant decline in features towards the end of the medieval and/or into the post-medieval periods, with no clear evidence for new structures, and an associated complete absence of late medieval and post-medieval ceramics. This suggests that although the site remained within the urban core there was a strong change in the nature of occupation and use of the plot as a whole. By the mid-18th century the area is depicted as open gardens or orchards on a map of the town by Thomas Warren, further indicating that the use of the plots as working yards appears to have ceased.

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

A programme of archaeological excavation and monitoring of construction groundworks was undertaken at Manson House, Northgate Street, Bury St Edmunds from May 2012 to September 2013. The work was required by a condition imposed on planning application SE/11/0454 which concerned the erection of fourteen flats, a two storey linked bedroom wing and a single storey extension to Manson House, following the demolition of twelve existing flats (Manson Court 1-12) and a house (Cowpers Close). The work was funded by the developer, the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institute.

The condition was requested by the Archaeological Advisor to the planning authority, Dr. Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, as the site's location within the historic core of Bury St Edmunds meant it had high potential for heritage assets, which could be affected by development. The first stage of works consisted of a trial trench evaluation to establish the archaeological potential of the site, and to provide sufficient information to construct a suitable strategy to preserve or record any archaeological evidence prior to, or during development. Carried out in November 2011 (Tester 2011) this identified archaeological deposits in two areas, both fronting onto Cotton Lane with one at its junction with Pump Lane. In Trench 2 an east-west ditch was identified along Cotton Lane that contained animal bone but was otherwise undated; the lack of ceramic finds were thought to be an indication that the area was not settled and it was speculated that the ditch could be early medieval in date. Trench 3, at the junction of Pump Lane and Cotton Lane, included a spread of occupation debris that is dated to the 12th to 13th century, which was sealed by layers of gravel and post-medieval deposits.

Based on the evaluation results and the nature of the proposed development Dr. Antrobus requested continuous archaeological monitoring of groundworks and a small excavation within the site, as a mitigation strategy to record the archaeological deposits. These works were specified in three separate Briefs.

The first Brief, dated 11/01/2012, specified a program of continuous archaeological recording in the south-east part of the site, in the vicinity of evaluation Trench 3, where the building known as Cowpers Close was to be demolished and replaced with a block

of six flats. These works were addressed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 8) and are referred to as Area 1 throughout this report.

The second Brief specified a program of archaeological excavation in the vicinity of evaluation Trench 2 where Manson Court 9-12 was to be demolished and replaced by an H-shaped block of eight flats on a larger footprint. These works were addressed in a second Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 9) and are referred to as Area 2 throughout this report.

The third Brief specified a program of continuous archaeological recording following the demolition of a wing to Manson House (Manson Court 1-8) and its replacement with a new bedroom wing building on a similar footprint. These works were also addressed in the second Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 9) and are referred to as Area 3 throughout this report.

An additional phase of monitoring of groundworks immediately to the rear of Manson House was carried out in late April 2014 as this report was being finalised. The results of this work have therefore been included as Appendix 7.

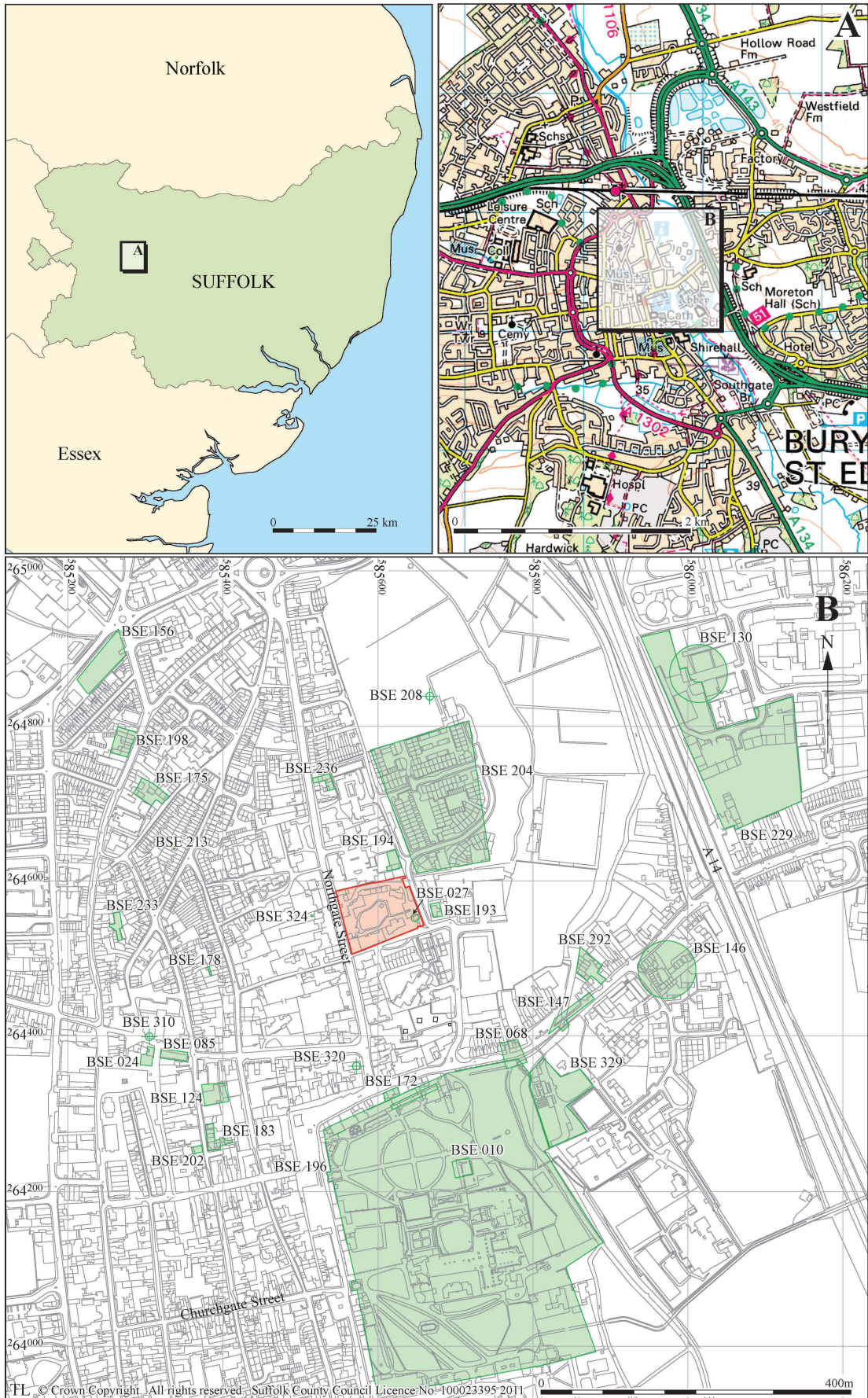


Figure 1. Location of site (red) showing trench locations and HER sites

2. Background

2.1. Site location

The development area is located between Northgate Street, Cotton Lane and Pump Lane at TL 8563 6455 within the historic street pattern of Bury St Edmunds, c.200m to the north of the precinct of the Abbey (Fig. 1). Manson House itself is a Grade II* listed building (NHLE No. 1365772), dating to the 16th/17th century with an early 18th century front onto Northgate Street and later rear wings, which lies within the Bury St Edmunds Conservation Area. Now used as a residential care home, prior to the planning application the land to the rear of the property contained four building blocks dating to the 20th century along the north and southern boundaries. Of these three were scheduled for demolition as part of the development.

2.2. Geology and topography

The development area is located on sloping ground, at a height of c.35m-37m above Ordnance Datum, above the floodplain of the River Lark, which lies c.200m to the east. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Croxton Sand and Gravel overlying chalk bedrock of the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

2.3. Archaeological and historical background

Andrew Tester

The development area lies within the core of the medieval town which was developed after the Norman Conquest by Abbot Baldwin, along with the expansion of the abbey, in the 11th century. The fortunes of the medieval town were directly linked to the cult of the Anglo-Saxon St Edmund who was promoted by the Normans, as he had been under the Viking King Canute, as a figure of reconciliation between the successful invaders and

the Anglo-Saxon population. The abbey was one of the wealthiest in England until the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century.

Northgate Street was one of the main routes into the town and dates from before the expansion of the abbey after the conquest; Cotton Lane is more obscure but it appears on Thomas Warren's map of the town (Fig. 2), which was first published in 1747, and it appears in medieval records under a former name - Scurf Lane. Warren's map suggests that the development area was connected to the houses on Northgate Street, the grounds of which extended as far back as Cotton Lane and late 19th/early 20th century Ordnance Survey mapping (Fig. 3) shows the development area as open gardens to the rear of the properties fronting Northgate Street.

There is speculation that both streets may have been Anglo-Saxon in origin, leading as they do towards the centre of the Abbey along the floodplain. Cotton Lane undergoes an unusual dogleg close to the site and speculation centres on the possibility that the line of this road was changed at Eastgate Street in order to facilitate the supply of gravel and sand that was quarried from the floodplain for the massive programme of building works including the monastic church that towers over the town.

The County HER includes many listings for this part of the town such as Bury Abbey (BSE 010) which lies immediately south of Northgate Street. Further Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon find spots nearby include Anglo-Saxon pottery to the north of the site (BSE 208) and a Late Anglo-Saxon pit to the west (BSE 324). A medieval gold ring with a garnet was found in a drain (BSE 027) close to the site.

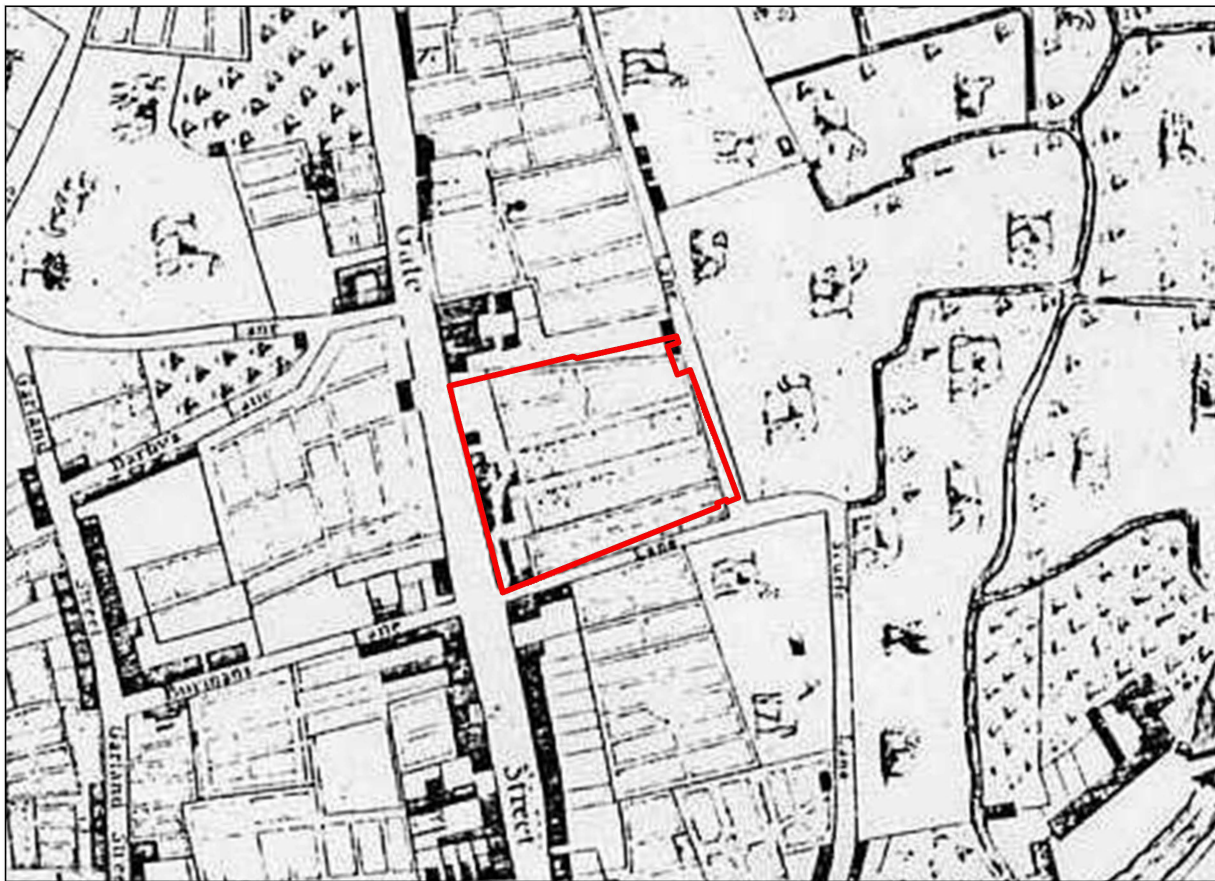
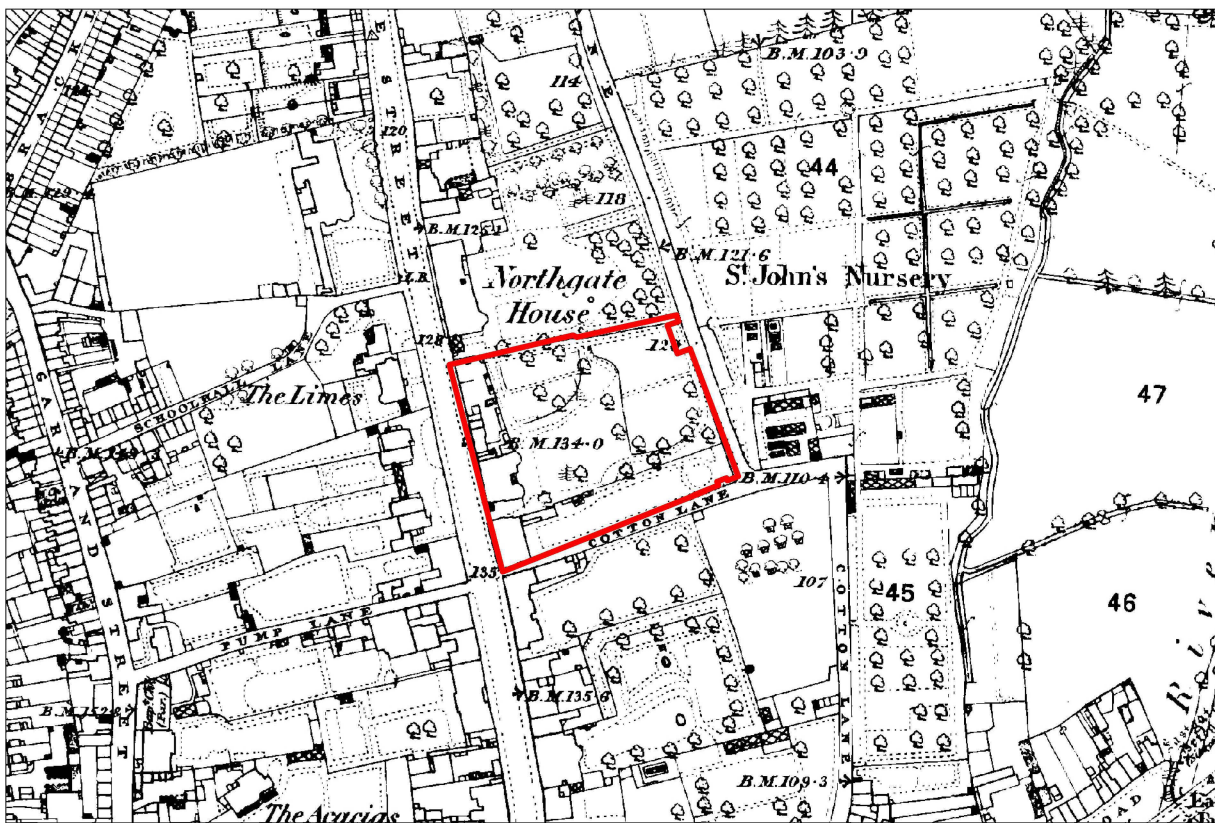


Figure 2. Location of site on Warren's map of 1747



© Crown Copyright. All rights reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2014

Figure 3. Location of site on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map

3. Methodology

The fieldwork across the three Areas (Fig. 4) was carried out in several stages from May 2012 to September 2013. As work progressed on site several significant changes were made to the specified program, in consultation with Dr. Antrobus.

Following demolition of Cowpers Close the initial monitoring of construction works in Area 1 soon indicated that both the level of construction work, and the quantity of archaeological deposits were higher than expected. This led to a change in the methodology being agreed with Dr. Antrobus and a small excavation of the eastern half of the development footprint being carried out in two stages.

The planned excavation of Area 2 was abandoned when the level of modern disturbance became clear. A single feature within the reduced area was recorded.

In Area 3, the replacement of the building wing along the north edge of the site, the Brief originally specified archaeological monitoring of new groundworks. However when Dr. Antrobus was made aware of the extent of a proposed cellar the placement of an evaluation trench was requested, which in turn was followed by a small excavation of the cellar footprint. To the west of this excavation area the initial excavation and monitoring of new footings (Test Pits A and B) soon exposed massive areas of deep disturbance. This resulted in a change in the construction methodology to piled foundations, which in turn led to abandonment of the monitoring.

Excavation areas were stripped by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the archaeological levels. Unstratified finds were collected during the machining and recorded under individual contexts dependent upon their location.

Archaeological features were normally clearly visible following machining, but areas were cleaned by hand where necessary. All features were then investigated by hand, generally 50% of pits and postholes and 10% of ditches were excavated, although certain features such as ovens were investigated further and additional sections were

also placed where required to investigate stratigraphic relationships. Bulk soil samples were collected from selected contexts for environmental analysis.

The site was recorded using a single context numbering system, continuing that used in the evaluation. Small finds were allocated a specific block of numbers within that system. The site was planned with an RTK GPS, combined with individual hand drawn feature plans at a scale of 1:20 or 1:50. Feature sections and profiles were recorded at a scale of 1:20. All drawings were made on A3 sheets of gridded permatrace.

Digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and are included in the digital archive.

All site data has been input onto an MS Access 2003 database. Bulk finds have been washed, marked and quantified, with the resultant data also being entered onto the site database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (No. 162463) and is included as Appendix 6. A digital copy of this report has been submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER No. BSE 381.

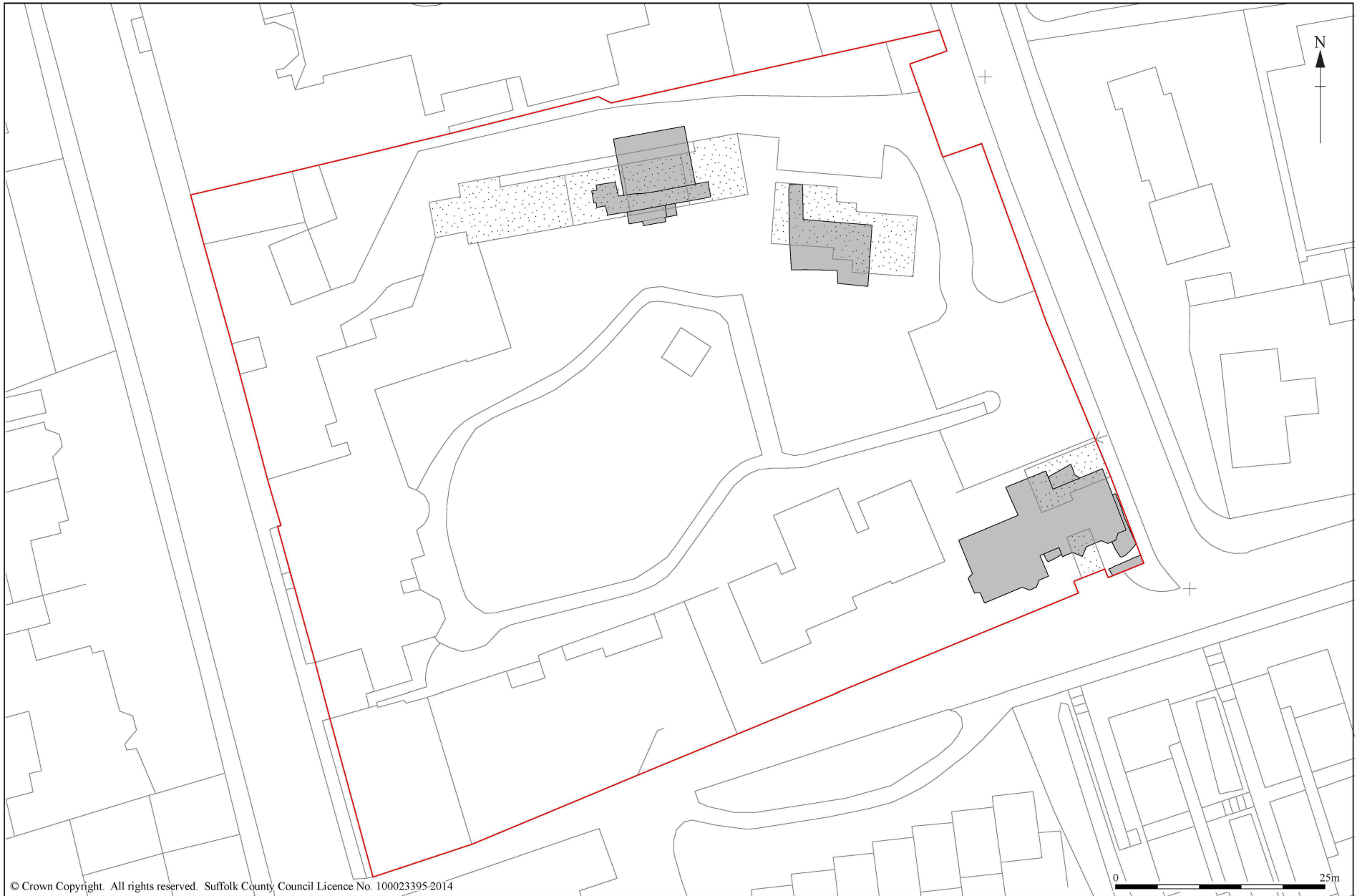


Figure 4. Overall site plan, showing demolished buildings (stippled) and excavated/monitored areas (shaded)

4. Results

The results of the various stages of fieldwork are given below by area and phase. A full context list is included as Appendix 1. Site plans are included as Figs. 5-12 and selected feature sections are included in Figs. 13 and 14.

4.1. Area 01: Cowper Close excavation

Archaeological work in this area was carried out in several stages during the development groundworks, starting with the recording of a wall foundation, 0155, against the eastern boundary wall (Fig. 5) which was visible following the removal of 0.5m of topsoil and 0.3m of a dark grey/brown silt layer, 0157. This wall and a further soil layer, 0158, were then removed in a site strip of a small area against the boundary wall which exposed a series of archaeological deposits (Figs. 6 and 7). Footings for the western half of the new building were also monitored (Figs. 6 and 7). On completion of the small excavation area a series of trenches, which were excavated to underpin the standing eastern boundary wall, were monitored (Fig. 8). The excavation area of the eastern half was then extended from the boundary wall area to the monitored footings (Figs. 9 and 10).

The various stages of work primarily identified a range of features from a period of medieval activity in the 12th-14th centuries. Although there were some stratigraphic relationships between features with material of this date there is no clear sub-division within this phase. A limited quantity of finds material however from the 11th-12th century, albeit often mixed with the later assemblage, does suggest a slightly earlier phase of activity.

Early medieval

A small proportion of the pottery assemblage consists of 11th-12th century wares, hinting at a possible small phase of activity before the main 12th-14th century phase. However all this material (fill 0112 of pit 0111, fill 0131 of pit 0134, fill 0200 of pit 0202, fill 0218 of pit 0217 and fill 0230 of pit 0231) was residual, either being mixed with later medieval finds, or in cuts of a later date stratigraphically, and no features can be firmly

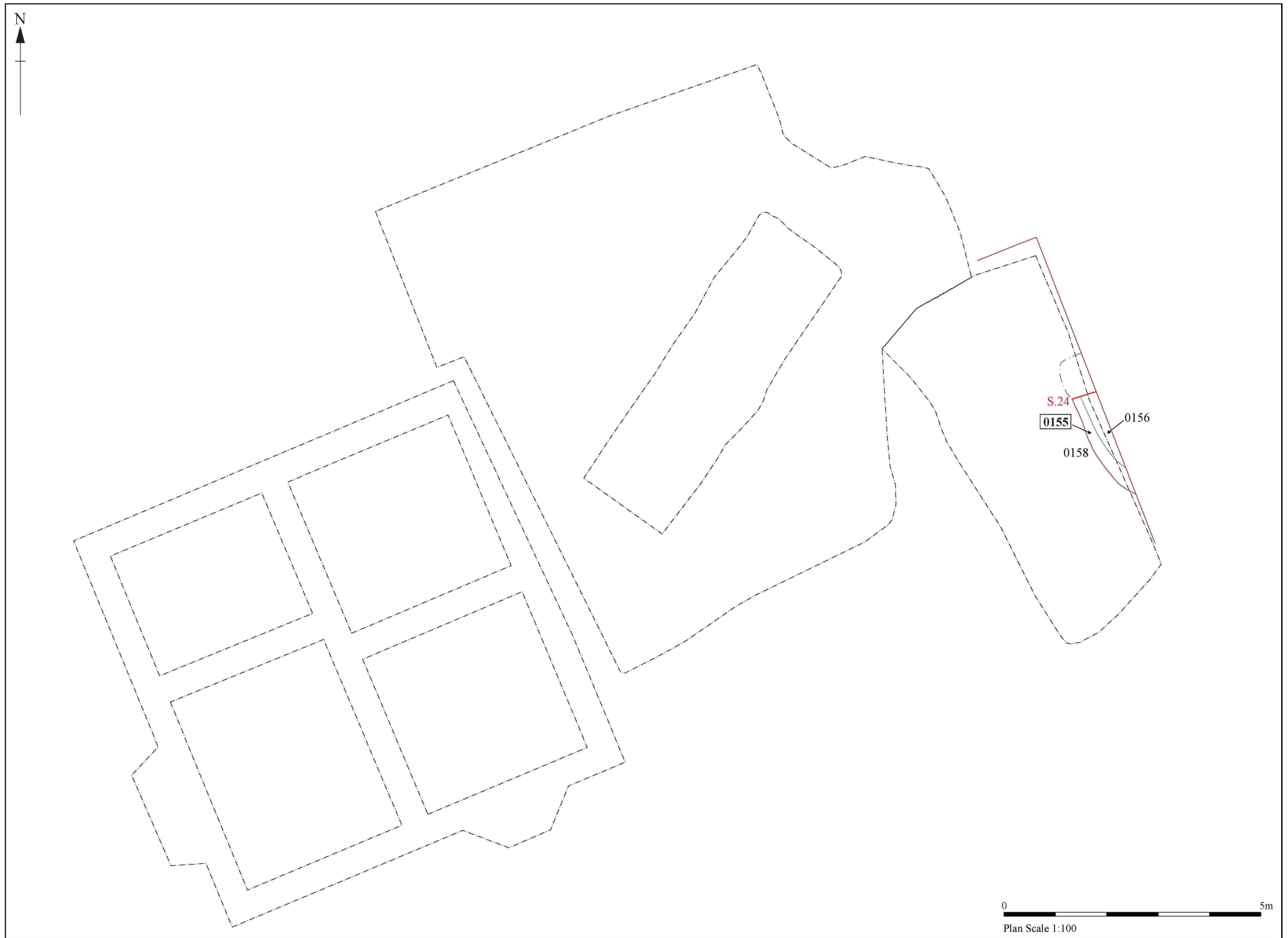


Figure 5. Area 01: Initial site strip against eastern boundary wall

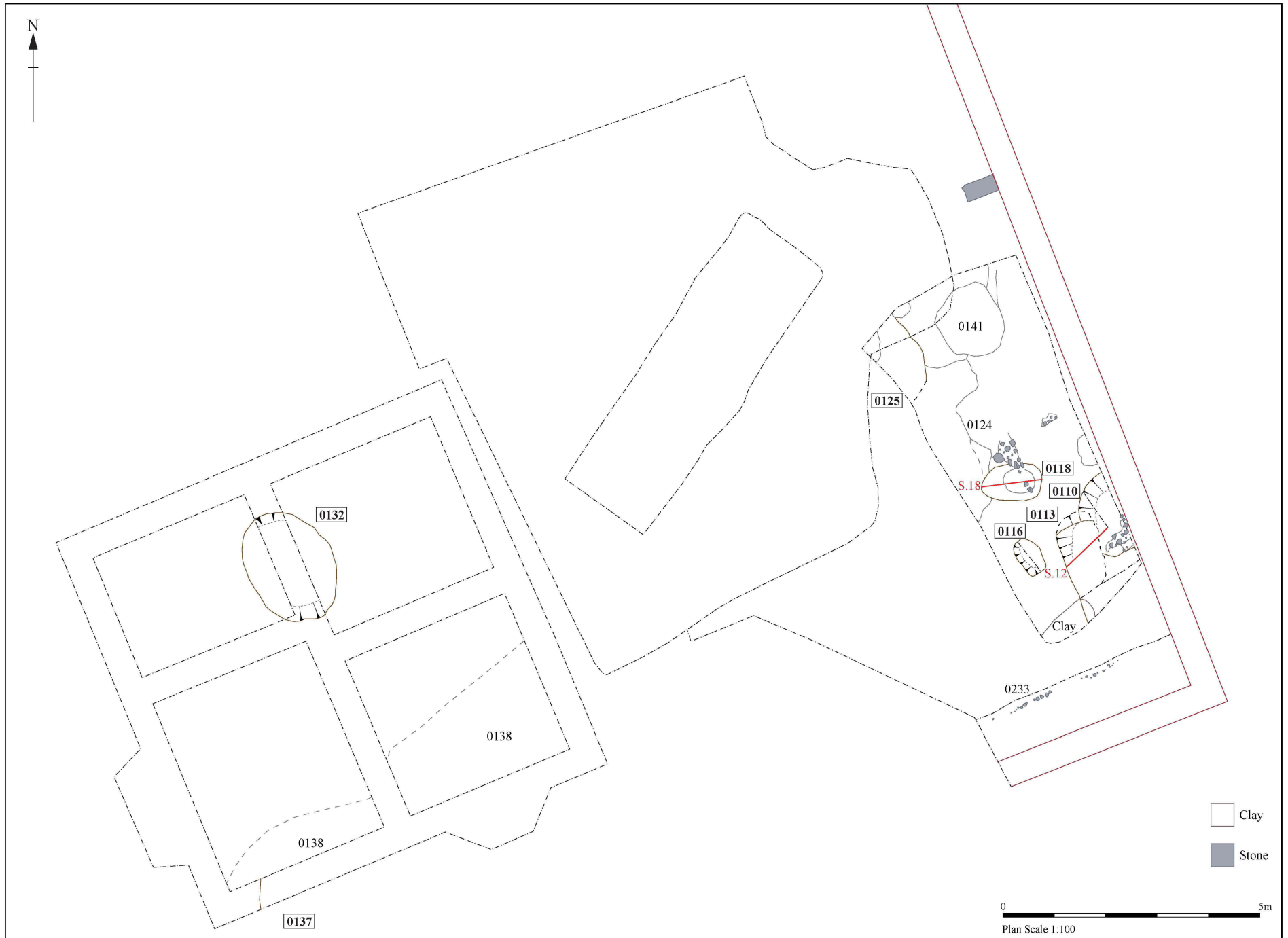


Figure 6. Area 01: Monitoring trenches and mid excavation plan of eastern excavation area

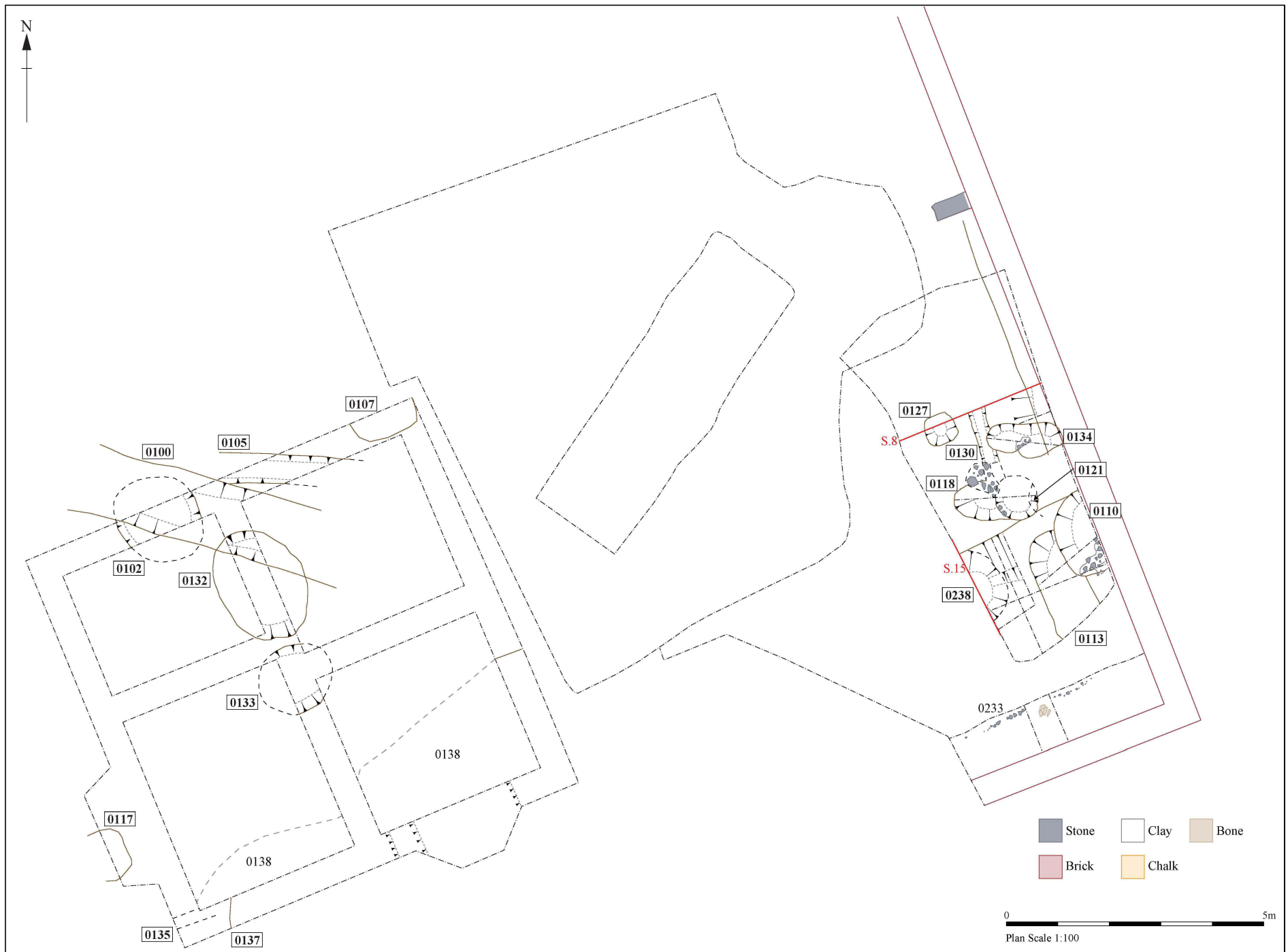


Figure 7. Area 01: Monitored trenches and completed plan of eastern excavation area

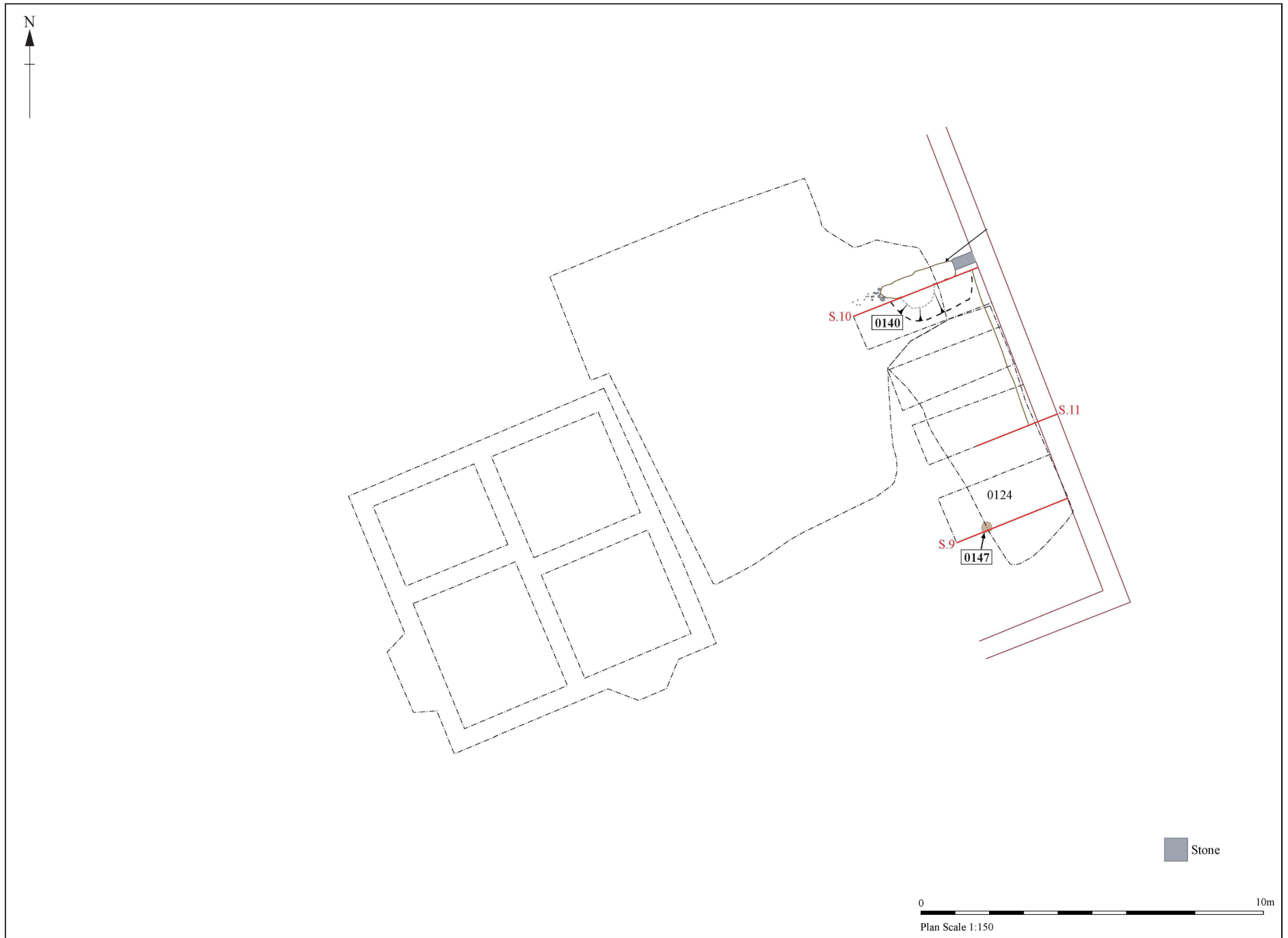


Figure 8. Area 01: Underpinning of eastern boundary wall

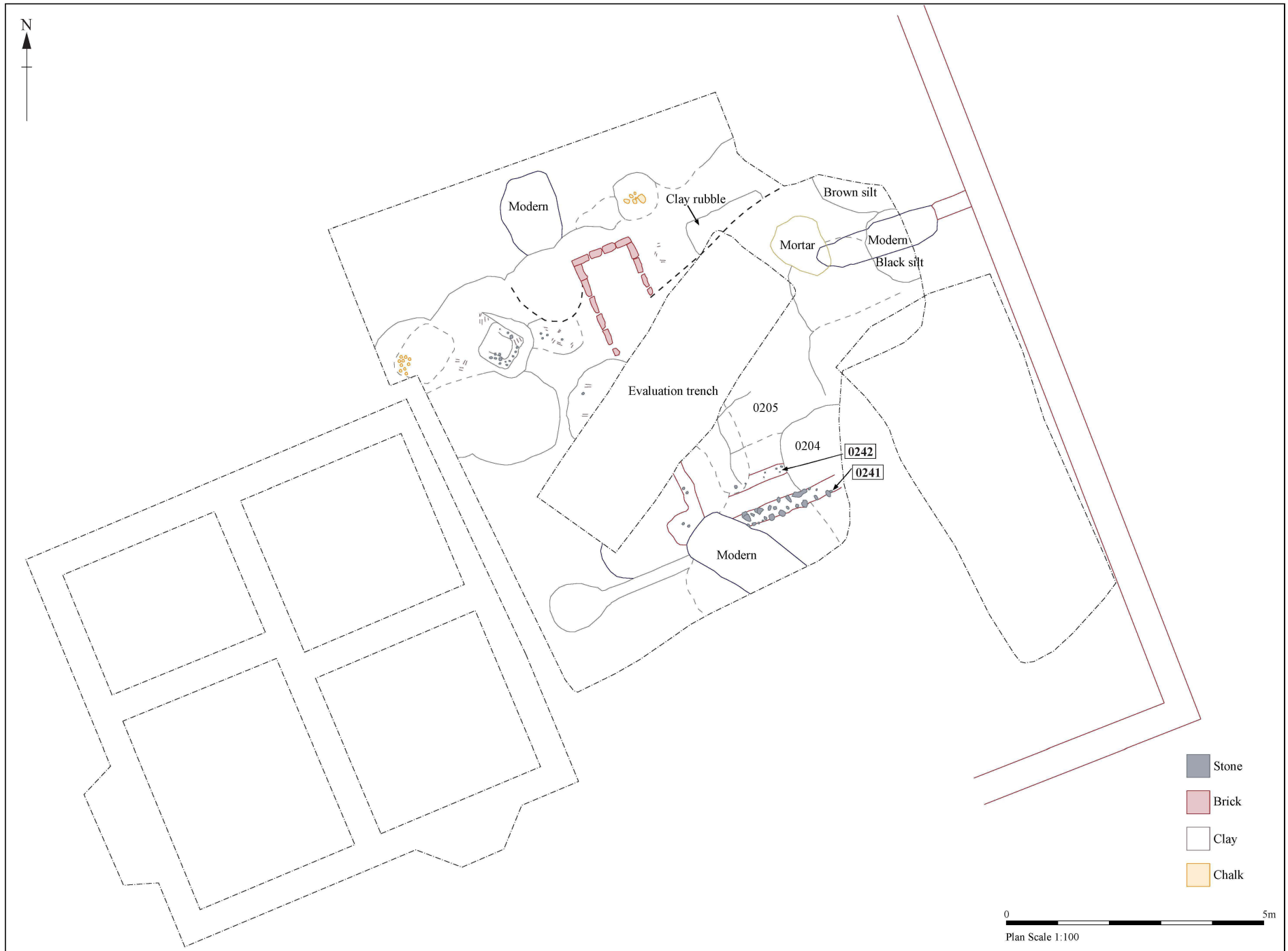


Figure 9. Area 01: Surface plan of extended excavation area

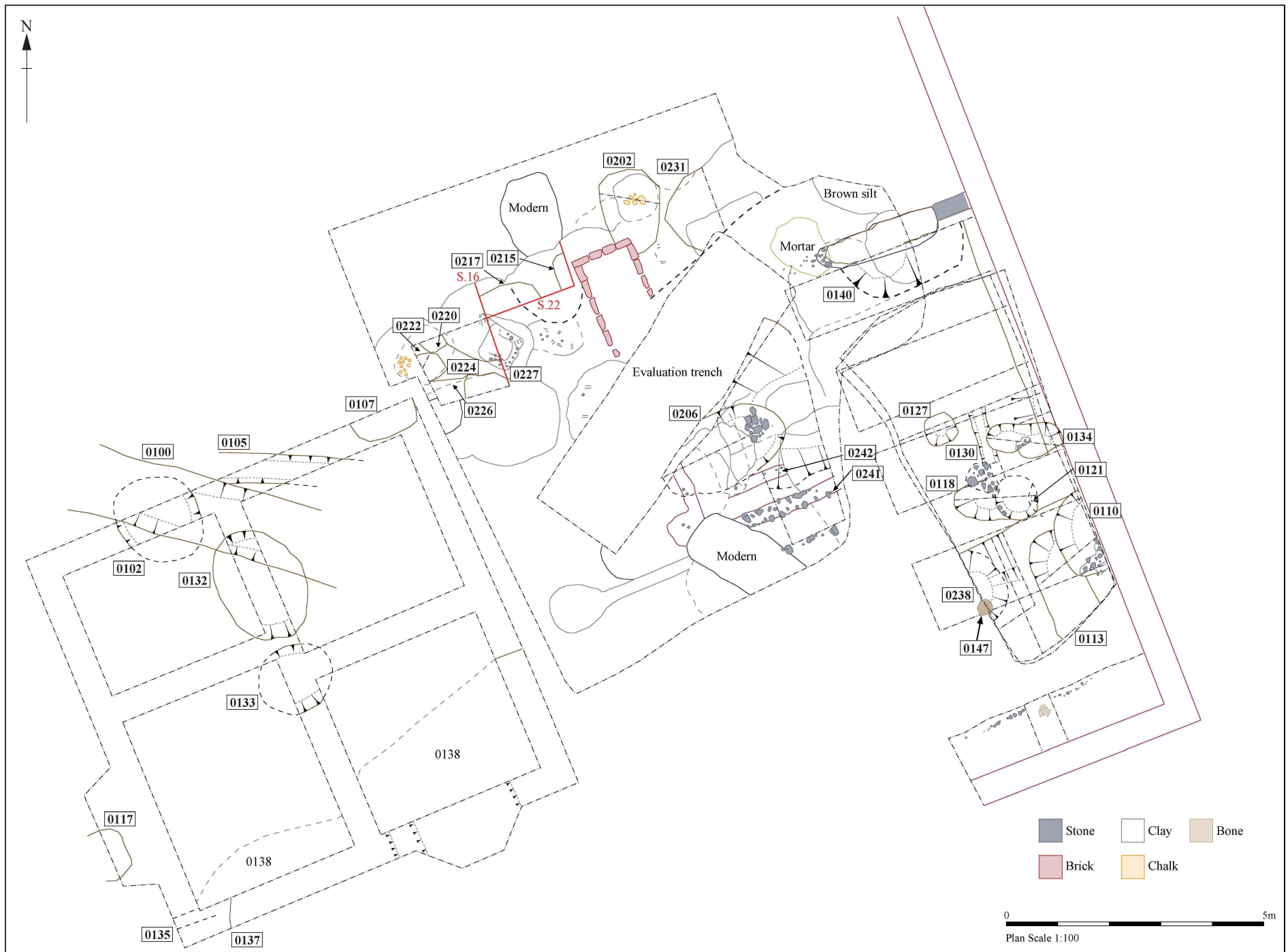


Figure 10. Area 01: Final plan of extended excavation area

Attributed to this phase.

However a substantial undated ditch, 0236, which was the earliest feature in the eastern part of the excavation area being stratigraphically below a range of medieval features, could potentially be of early medieval, if not Anglo-Saxon date. Aligned east-west it was seen to be at least 3m wide and 0.6m deep, although its base and southern edge were not exposed, with a fill, 0237, of pale/mid soft brown sands.

Medieval

The monitoring of the western half of the area identified several features of medieval date, in at least three stratigraphic sub-phases. The earliest were features 0104, a possible undefined pit infilled with a dark grey firm silt, with ash, charcoal and oyster shell and 0107, a 1.4m wide, 0.65m deep pit with steep vertical sides down to a flat base. Its fill, 0108, was a homogenous dark brown silt.

Above and cutting 0104 was 0102, a 1.5m wide, 0.6m deep circular pit with steep, slightly stepped convex sides down to a concave base. Its fill, 0103, was a pale yellow brown clay with chalk which contained 12th-14th century pottery sherds and animal bone.

Adjacent to the 0102, and cutting pit 0107, was ditch 0105, a 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep feature aligned east to west with shallow convex sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0106, was a grey clay/silt above which was a layer, 0109, of yellow/brown clay and rubble.

Cutting across the upper fills of both 0102 and 0105 was ditch 0100. This was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.5m wide and 0.4m deep with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Its fill, 0101, was a pale brown silt/sand which contained a layer of animal bones in its centre.

0117 was a small steep/vertical sided pit with a flat base on the western edge of the monitored area. Measuring 0.8m wide and 0.7m deep it had a fill of dirty clay mixed with chalk. Although undated it is thought likely to be broadly contemporary with the nearby medieval features.

The eastern part of the excavated area contained a dense scatter of intercutting features representing a series of sub-phases (Pl. 1).



Plate 1. First excavation area at Cowpers
Close, facing south-east (2m scale)

A series of pits cut into the early ditch 0237, beginning with steep-sided pit 0238 which measured 1.2m in diameter and 0.6m deep and had a fill, 0239, of dark brown clayey silt/sand, with lenses of chalky yellow clay, a sherd of 12th-14th century pottery and animal bone. Also cutting 0237 was posthole 0147 and pit 0113/0151, a steep-sided feature measuring 0.5m wide and deep with a fill, 0114/0152 of brown sand and yellow clay. This in turn was cut by pit 0111/0149 which again measured c.0.5m wide and deep and had a fill, 0112/0150, of dark brown silt/sand with clay and flint/lime mortar rubble which contained medieval and post-medieval rooftile and animal bone.

Several other features were seen to the north of ditch 0236, including a short length of north to south aligned ditch, 0130, which measured 0.4m wide and 0.3m deep, pits 0127 and 0134 which both cut ditch 0130, and pits 0118 and 0121, the latter of which cut an earlier indeterminate feature, 0123. The fills of these various features generally consisted of mid/dark brown silt/sands mixed with varying mounts of yellow clay and chalk and contained occasional sherds of 12th-14th century pottery.

The underpinning trenches identified two other features of probable medieval date. 0140 was a large pit measuring 2.5m wide and 0.8m deep (Pl. 2). At its base was a thin lens of ash and blackened clay, 0142, and then a deposit of soft yellow clay with rubble and occasional burnt clay, sloping against the western end of the cut. This in turn lay under 0144, a muddy silt/sand with a low density of clay rubble and 0145, a mid brown

clayey silt with charcoal and chalk. A single fragment of 14th/15th century floortile was recovered from the feature.



Plate 2. Pit 0104, facing north-west (2m scale)

0145 cut a possible ditch, 0146, which ran north to south beneath the existing boundary wall and measured 1m+ wide and 0.9m deep. The ditch was filled with a clean brown clay/silt, 0160. A corresponding ditch, 0233, with a fill, 0234, of dark brown silt mixed with flint and mortar rubble, animal bone and a possibly intrusive piece of clay tobacco pipe, was partially observed going under the southern boundary wall on an east-west alignment.

The northern part of the second excavation area was occupied by a group of intercutting pits, which were investigated in Sections 16 and 22. The earliest feature in the group was probably steep-sided pit 0222. Only a small part of the feature survived as it was cut by two pits or postholes 0220 and 0224, both of which had clay fills, 0221 and 0225 respectively. 0220 was then cut by a large pit on its eastern side, 0217. Measuring at least 1m wide and deep this steep-sided pit had a fill, 0218, of mid brown homogenous silt with 12th-14th century pottery sherds, animal bone and a single residual struck flint. On its east side 0217 merged with another pit, 0215, which had a similar fill, 0216, of

mid brown silt (context 0219 being issued to the upper part of the deposit through both cuts) which contained 12th-14th century pottery sherds, post-medieval rooftile and animal bone. The stratigraphically latest feature in the group, 0228, which cut the infill of pit 0217, was a steep-sided posthole measuring 0.6m wide and 0.4m deep with a clay fill, 0229, that contained a medieval rooftile fragment.

To the south of 0224 was 0226, a shallow pit with a fill, 0227, of homogenous mid brown silt which contained a single 12th-14th century pottery sherd and animal bone. This cut 0207, a large shallow pit measuring 1.6m wide and 0.5m deep, that again had a fill, 0208, of mid brown silt with 12-14th century pottery, animal bone, a fragment of lavastone and a single residual struck flint.

On the east edge of this pit group were pits 0202 and 0230. 0202 was an oval pit measuring 1.2m wide and 0.5m deep that possibly cut 0215. Its basal fill, 0201, was a dark brown/grey, soft sandy silt mixed with patches of orange silt from which a single mid 12th-mid 13th century pottery sherd was collected. Above this was 0200, a mid grey/brown soft sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and animal bone. 0231 was a large pit, measuring at least 1.8m wide and 0.8m deep, but truncated by pit 0210, with a fill, 0230, of homogenous brown silt with chalk flecks, sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, medieval rooftile and animal bone. 0210, a sub-rectangular feature cut pit 0230 and had a fill, 0209, of mixed yellow chalky clay with brown silty sand.

To the south of this pit group, and the former evaluation trench, was a mix of deposits lying within a shallow scoop in the natural subsoil, possibly representing the remaining elements of an oven, 0203. Seen in Section 26 this banded series of deposits consisted of a basal layer of dark grey ash with 12th-14th century pottery and animal bone, 0232, thin lenses of charcoal, a deposit of compacted, dense, clean yellow clay with very common chalk inclusions, 0214, and an upper layer of loose grey ash and dense charcoal, 0205, with mid 12th-mid 13th century pottery, medieval/late medieval rooftile, animal bone, a fragment of dressed limestone (SF 1003) and several fragmentary nails. A shallow pit, 0204, infilled with a dark grey silt containing a medieval pottery sherd and medieval/late medieval rooftile, then cut 0205, and was in turn cut by a later wall foundation, 0241. A possible small pit cut within the scoop, 0206, contained a relatively

large assemblage of medieval-post medieval rooftile and two iron nails.

Post-medieval

A range of features or deposits of post-medieval date were recorded across the area in all stages of the works, and were usually identified by their stratigraphic position to medieval deposits and their finds material.

0132 and 0133 were a pair of pits seen in the monitored trenches. Both were substantial features and 0132 cut the fill of ditch 0100. 0137 was a large post-medieval/modern pit up to 1.3m deep which stretched for c.10m through the southern part of the monitored area.

0135 was a small section of ditch seen in the south-west corner of the monitored area. Aligned east to west it had a steep sided V-shaped cut measuring c.1.3m wide and 0.7m deep. Its fill, 0136, was a mid brown sandy silt with lenses of gravel and mortar fragments plus sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and a fragment of post-medieval rooftile. To the east the ditch was removed by pit 0137 which contained late medieval and post-medieval rooftile in its fill, 0138.

In the small eastern excavation a series of features and deposits are thought to be of late medieval and post-medieval date. 0240, a layer of dark grey brown muddy clay silt with late medieval/early post-medieval CBM (not collected) sealed features such as ditch 0236 and posthole 0147. Other features such as pits 0116, 0125, 0141 and 0153, fragments of a bonded flint wall, 0124, wall foundation 0241, and layers 0115, a clean chalky clay and 0158, a soft and dirty green/grey clay, were recorded lying above or cutting the medieval features. The last feature in the sequence consisted of a c.2.2m length of slightly curving flint and tile wall foundation with lime mortar, 0155, and an associated deposit of mixed chalk and clay in a possible foundation trench, 0156, that lay adjacent to the property boundary wall. Above this wall was layer 0157 and then the modern topsoil. Section 11 also exposed a layer of brown loam, 0235, on the eastern side of the boundary wall which contained 17th/20th century material including fragments of two glass bottles and a large iron nail.

4.2. Area 02 excavation

Following demolition of the existing building an area of c.69sqm was stripped by machine to a depth of c.0.6m whereupon, due to the extent of post-medieval or modern disturbance, the excavation was halted. To the south of the former building footprint a single feature, pit 0257, was observed against the southern edge of the excavated area (Fig. 11). This was a large quarry pit, measuring 3m wide and at least 1.1m deep, with a fill, 0258, of dark grey silt with numerous large flints from which four pieces of prehistoric struck flint, burnt flint, a possible Iron Age pottery sherd, two sherds of early medieval pottery, a single Late Anglo-Saxon sherd of pottery, animal bone and an iron nail were collected. With the probable exception of the iron nail the finds from this fill are interpreted as residual and redeposited in a pit that is likely to be post-medieval in date.

4.3. Area 03 evaluation, excavation and monitoring

The c.14m evaluation trench through the proposed cellar area of the new extension identified two large pits, 0250 and 0252, both only partially visible in the trench and truncated by modern disturbance, under c.0.6m of modern deposits. At the western end of the evaluation trench the edge of a clay built structure (0254) was observed (Pl. 3), which led to the trench being extended to expose its full extent. Due to the presence of these features the evaluation was extended into an excavation of the cellar footprint, resulting in a total area of c.92sqm. This identified a second oven, 0261 and a series of further pits.

The monitoring of initial groundworks for the rest of the new extension to Manson House, Test Pits A and B, to the west of the cellar area soon identified substantial post-medieval or modern disturbance. A deposit of brown soil was seen in both trenches to extend to a depth of c.4.2m below ground level, with CBM and other recent material present in its upper 0.75m. This was presumed to be the result of post-medieval quarrying and led to a change to piled foundations which were not monitored any further.

Early medieval

A small proportion of the pottery assemblage from features in the area again consisted

of 11th-12th century or earlier wares and, although largely residual in later medieval contexts, these finds hint at a possible small phase of activity before the main phase in the 12-14th century. This material consisted of an early Anglo-Saxon sherd in fill 0259 of oven 0254 and early medieval sherds mixed with later medieval finds in fill 0262 of oven 0261 and fill 0265 of pit 0264.

Medieval

0250 was a shallow amorphous pit, 3m wide with a fill of mid/dark brown silt with some medium flints. 0252 was a large circular, steep-sided pit with a flat base, measuring 2m wide and 0.5m deep with a fill, 0253, of homogenous mid brown silt with occasional chalk flecks and fragments of oyster shell. The fills of both pits contained medieval pottery of 12th-14th century date with 0250 also containing animal bone.

Structure 0254 was shown to be a circular oven, measuring 2.5m in diameter, with a flue entrance on the western side opening into a shallow rakeout pit or stoke hole (Pl. 4). The structure of the oven consisted of a 0.2m thick lining of yellow clay and flint, 0255, surviving to a height of c.0.5m. The oven was infilled with 0256, a mid brown silt with occasional stones, animal bone, and some displaced clay in the upper part, possibly from lining 0255, and 0259, a dark brown silt at the western end which contained pottery of 12th-14th century date, animal bone, six fragments of residual prehistoric struck flint and burnt flint. There was no evidence of burning on the lining of the oven or to its fills, other than some tiny fragments of burnt clay in 0256.

Oven 0261, lay c.3m to the east of 0254. Broadly square in plan it measured 1.75m across but was truncated heavily on its southern side. Its structure again consisted of a 0.2m thick clay lining surviving to a height of c.0.5m, with a flue entrance on its western side marked by mortared stones. The oven was infilled with 0262, a deposit of charcoal and ash with sherds of 12th-14th century pottery, pieces of animal bone, lavastone quern and slag and a copper alloy wire fragment (SF 1002), and then 0263, a mix of collapsed clay lining material with ash and charcoal.



Plate 3. Oven 0254 as seen in section in initial evaluation trench, facing north (1m scale)



Plate 4. Oven 0254 as seen during excavation, facing west (2m scale)

To the north of 0261 lay a steep-sided circular pit, 0264, measuring 1.5m in diameter. Truncated by a modern pit on its eastern side it had a fill, 0265, of compact mid brown silt with the odd flake of charcoal, fragments of burnt and unburnt clay and sherds of 12th-14th century pottery and animal bone. Immediately north of 0264 was a group of three large pits of similar size and appearance. Measuring from 2m to 2.5m in diameter these steep-sided pits, 0266, 0268 and 0270, were all c.1.3m deep and contained undated fills of homogenous green or grey/brown silt with occasional stones or patches of clay, 0267, 0269 and 0271 respectively. Although in appearance all seemed of a similar date 0268 was thought to cut 0266.

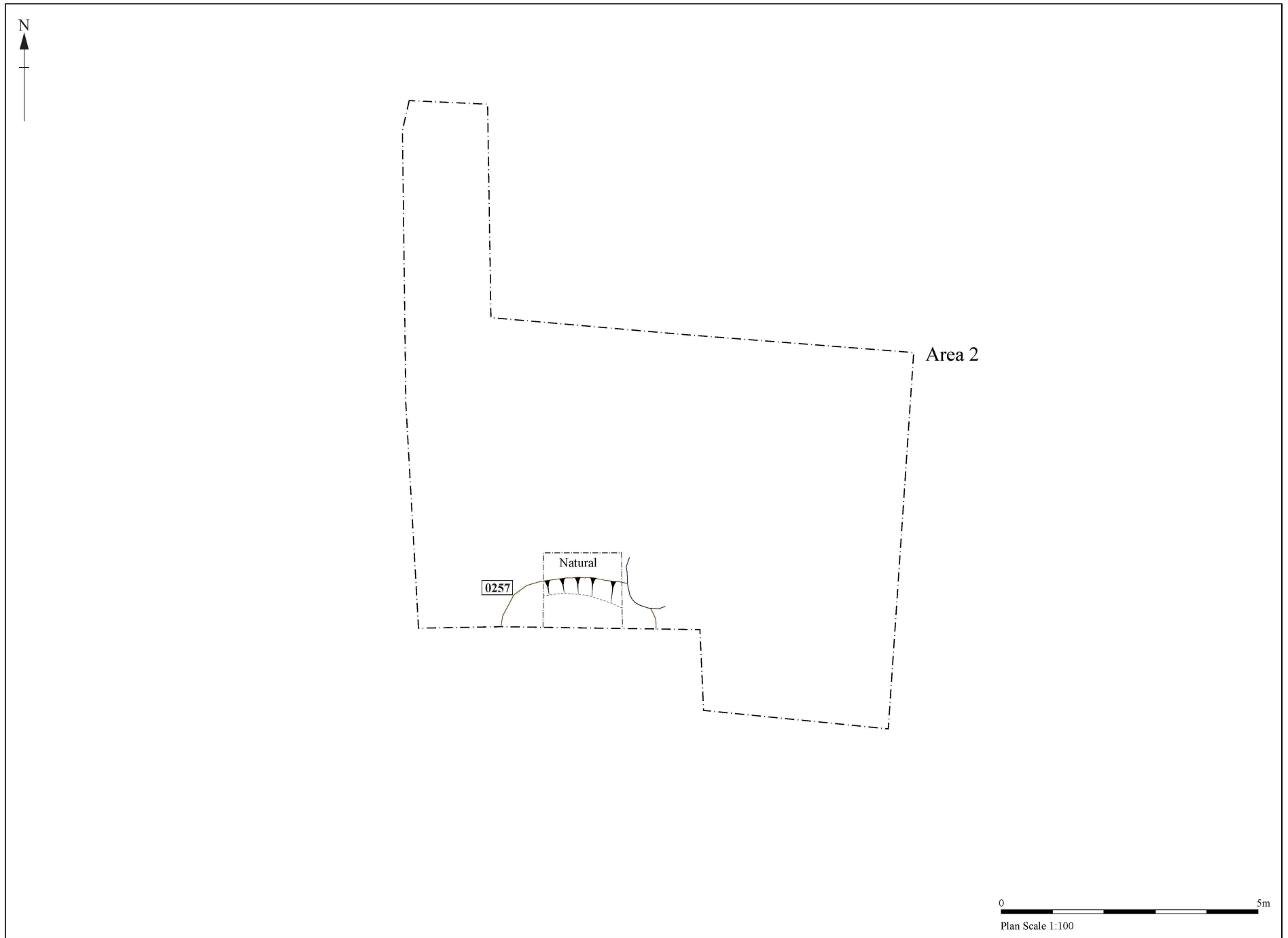


Figure 11. Area 02 plan

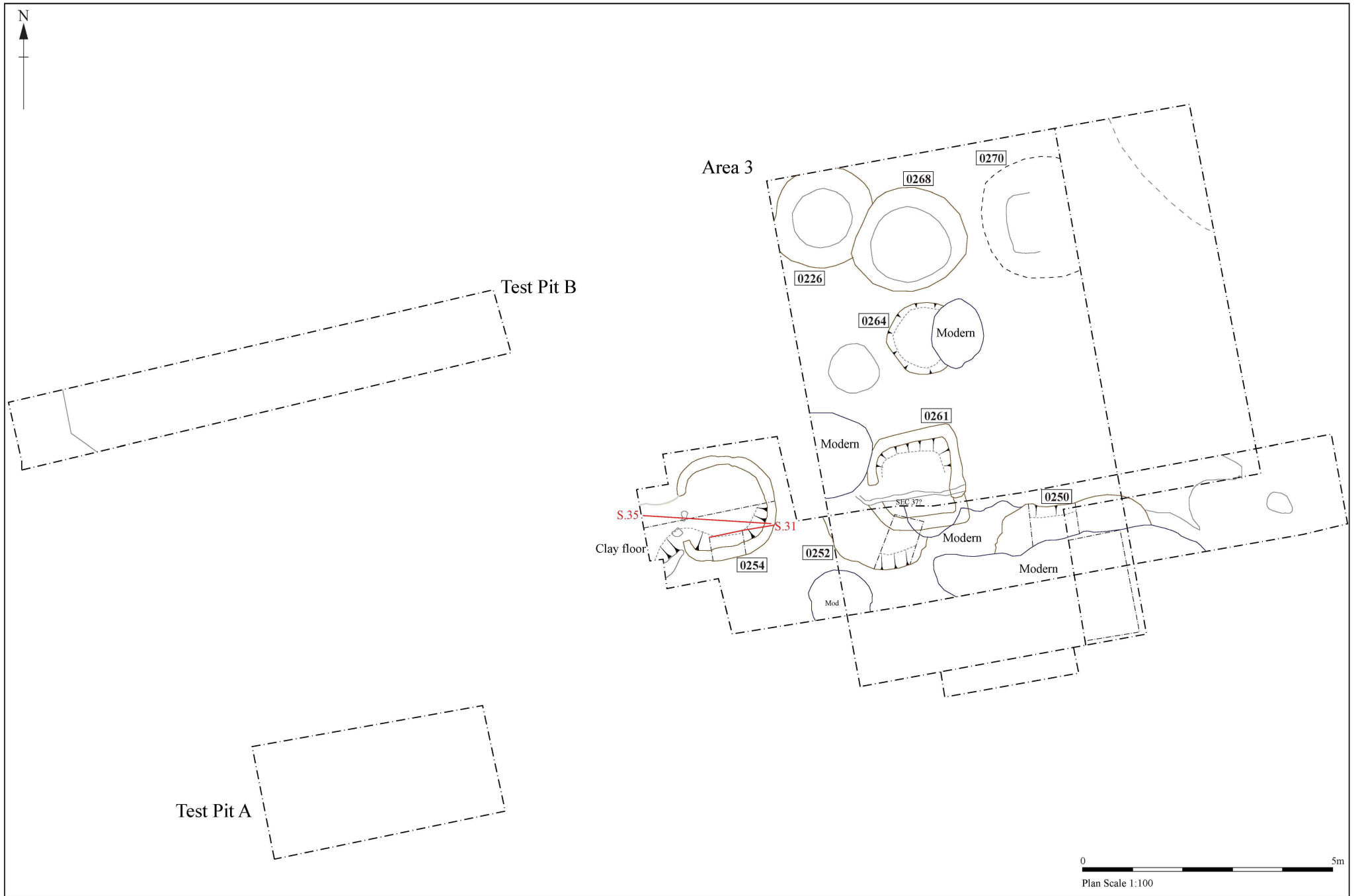


Figure 12. Area 03 plan

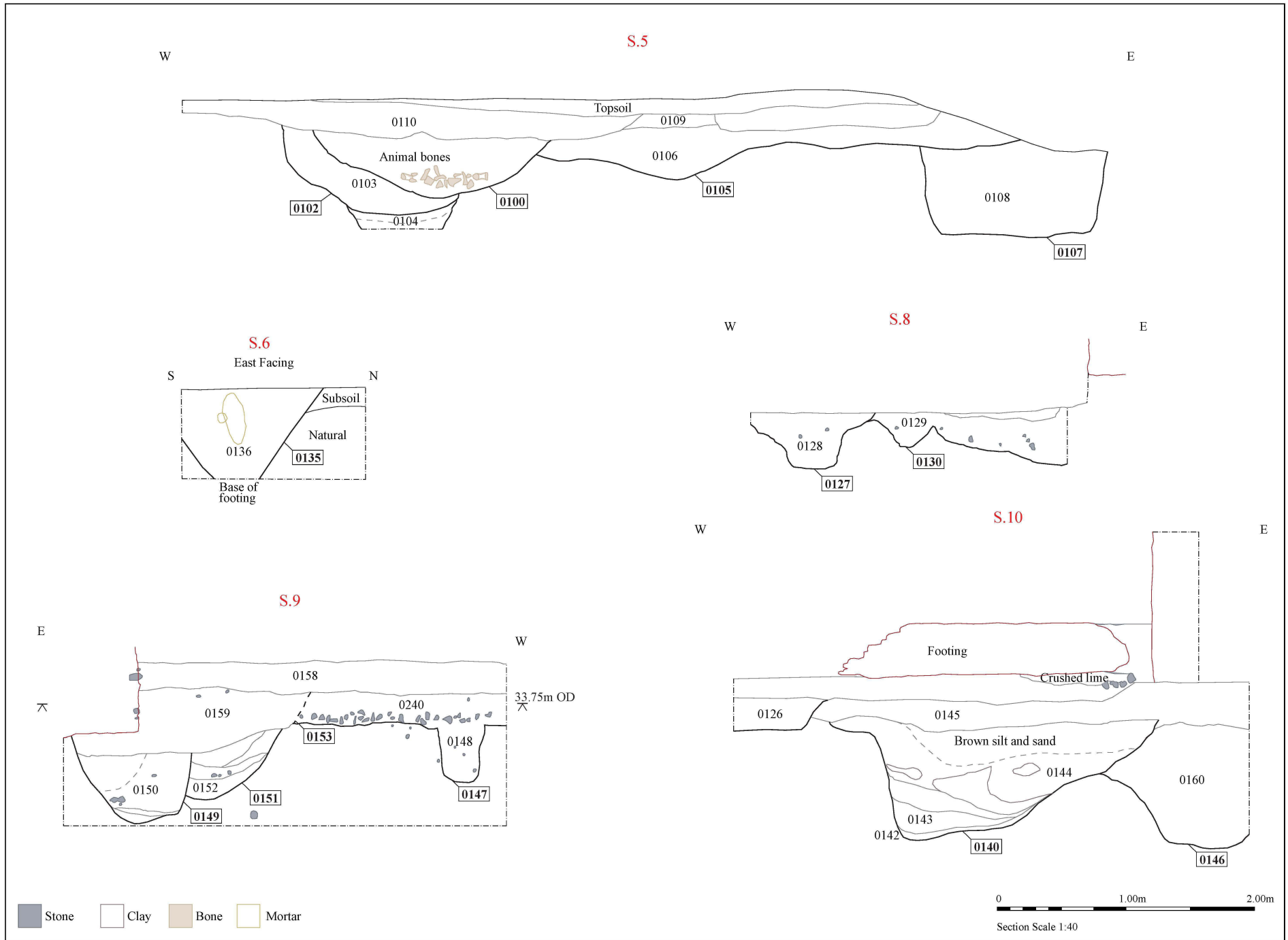


Figure 13. Selected sections

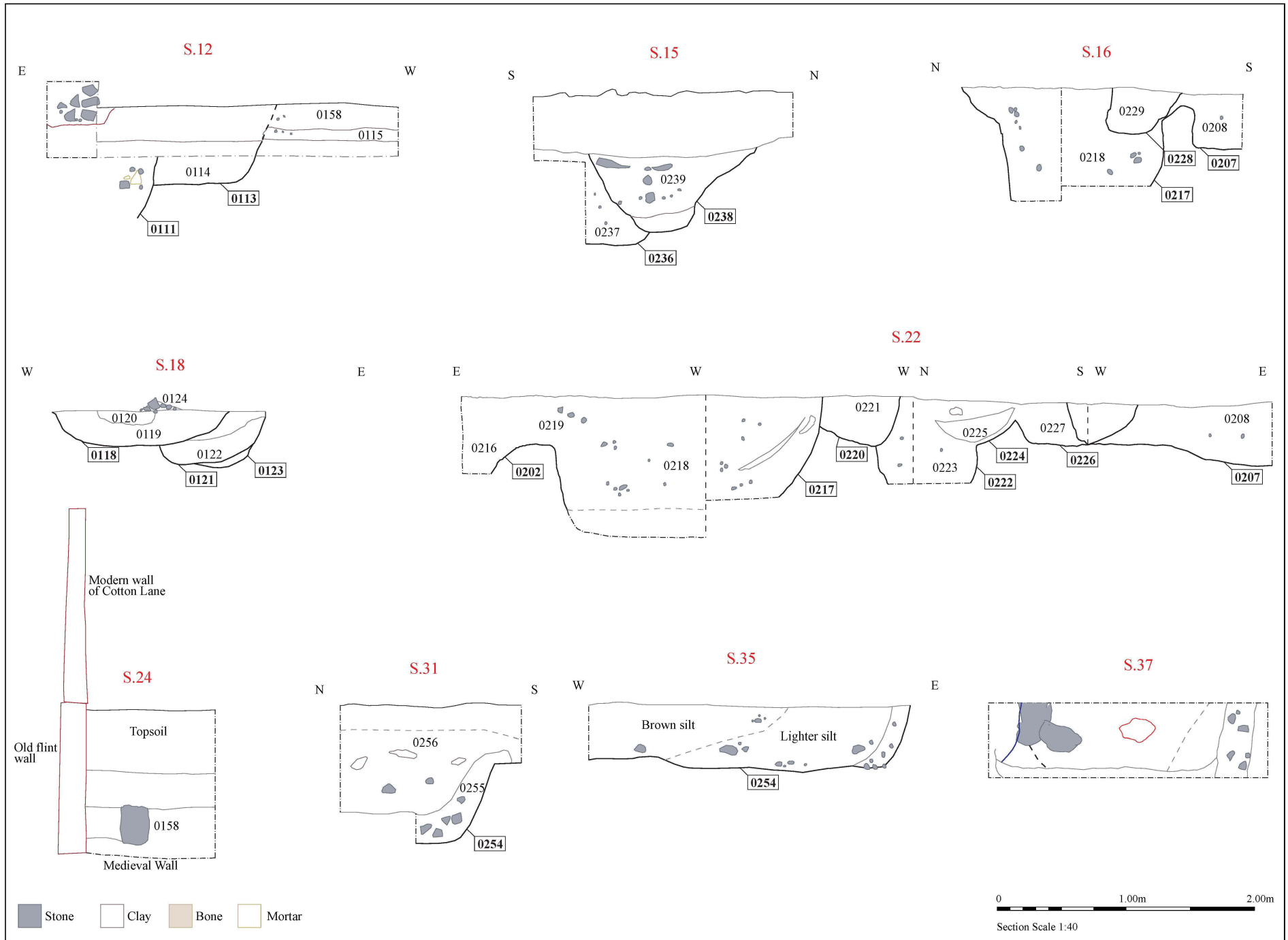


Figure 14. Selected sections

5. The finds evidence

Richenda Goffin

5.1. Introduction

The quantities of finds and environmental material recovered from the site is shown below in Table 1. A full catalogue is given in Appendix 2.

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	153	2528
CBM	54	2826
Fired clay	8	182
Clay tobacco pipe	1	17
Post-medieval bottle glass	4	409
Slag	1	17
Nails	9	72
Worked Flint	12	76
Burnt flint	6	302
Animal bone	69	2308
Shell	24	225

Table 1. Bulk finds quantities

5.2. Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 142 sherds of pottery weighing 2498g was collected from twenty-seven contexts during the excavation. Eleven further sherds weighing 30g were recovered through the process of environmental sample sieving and these have not been included, although they are recorded in the bulk quantification. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

In addition, a body sherd of a handmade vessel in a black sandy fabric from evaluation context 0007 was submitted for identification; this is probably early medieval rather than Early Anglo-Saxon.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	1	4		1
Early Saxon grass-tempered	ESO1	2.01	1	6		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	6	0.06	1
Total pre-medieval			3	16	0.06	3
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	6	43	0.07	4
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	6	91		6
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	3.12	1	6		1
EMW micaceous	EMWM	3.16	2	9		2
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	1	4		1
Total early medieval			16	153	0.07	14
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	26	0.03	1
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	2	12		1
Bury sandy ware	BSW	3.30	1	9		1
Bury sandy fine ware	BSFW	3.31	9	213	0.25	7
Bury coarse sandy ware	BCSW	3.32	16	259	0.33	9
Bury medieval coarseware	BMCW	3.33	33	409	0.19	30
Bury medieval coarseware gritty	BMCWG	3.34	1	35	0.20	1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	4	118		3
Colchester Ware	COLC	4.21	2	17		2
Mill Green Ware	MGW	4.22	1	3		1
Heddingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	24	431	0.14	18
Hollesley Glazed Ware	HOLG	4.32	21	463	0.29	3
Total medieval			115	1995	1.43	77
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	8		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	7	0.05	1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	3	44	0.30	3
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	3	275		1
Total modern			8	334	0.35	6
Total			142	2498	1.97	100

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares; full descriptions will be provided in the final report. Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Pottery by period

Pre-medieval

An abraded grey sandy body sherd with common burnt flint inclusions from pit fill 0258 is likely to be prehistoric, possibly Iron Age, although the hard sandy fabric is very similar to the medieval wares from this area.

An abraded body sherd of handmade pottery from oven fill 0259 is likely to be of Early Anglo-Saxon date. The sherd is black with common organic (grass) tempering, but is quite soft in comparison with other Saxon grass-tempered wares, so a prehistoric date is also possible.

Late Saxon and early medieval

One sherd is of Late Saxon date, a jar rim fragment of Thetford ware (type 4 rim, medium AB jar). This was also found in pit fill 0258.

A small quantity of early medieval handmade wares are present, mostly fragments of body and base. One simple everted jar rim was found in pit fill 0112. Six sherds from four vessels are typical fine sandy EMW and a further two are fine with abundant mica. One sherd has sparse chalk tempering and is decorated with incised wavy lines. The remainder are in a variety of coarse sandy fabrics, one of which is decorated with an applied thumbed strip. The majority of sherds are reduced, but the chalk-tempered body sherd and the jar rim sherd have oxidised brick-red surfaces.

Medieval

The majority of sherds are of medieval date. Bury wares are the most common fabrics, with other known sources such as Hollesley, Grimston, Colchester, Ingatestone and Hedingham represented amongst the coarse and glazed wares. A number of unsourced medieval coarsewares are also present.

Seven rims are present amongst the coarsewares, representing four jars, one bowl, one dish and one jug. Rim forms include everted-beaded, flat-topped everted, tapered and

flaring types. Few vessels show signs of decoration, but there is one example of combed wavy lines, one of incised horizontal lines and one stabbed jug handle. Glazed wares represent 45% of the medieval assemblage by sherd count. This is relatively high for a site located on the periphery of the medieval town. A nearby site on Cotton Lane (BSE204) produced 22% glazed wares, but there is otherwise very little data from this part of Bury. Generally the proportion of glazed wares is greater towards the centre of the town and at high status ecclesiastical sites such as the Cathedral (BSE 052) and St Saviours (BSE 013).

In terms of vessel number, Hedingham wares are the most frequent glazed wares in this group and include fragments of jugs decorated with slip lines (usually red-brown but also some white examples) under light green or orange lead glazes. One twisted rod handle with a copper green glaze is present, and there are two wide strap handles, one decorated with an incised wavy line. One beaded rim from a jug is present. One base sherd is thumbled around the angle. Grimston ware is represented by a body sherd, a base and a strap handle, all with the typical lead green glaze. Two sherds of Colchester-type (or a similar Essex) ware have spots of clear glaze and one has traces of thin white slip. Sherds of Hollesley-type glazed ware (or possibly late medieval and transitional ware) are present in oven fills 0259 (jug rim and body with brown slip line decoration and light green glaze) and 0262 (nineteen sherds of a jug with a collared rim and brown slip line decoration). A thin-walled body sherd with a spot of green glaze was in a fine, hard fabric similar to Mill Green ware from Ingatestone, Essex, but the sherd was burnt and this identification is uncertain.

Modern

A small quantity of modern pottery is present, all from layer 0235. The sherds include a body fragment of plant pot, a white ware plate rim with blue shell-edge decoration, three fragments of English stoneware brown-glazed vessels including a bottle rim, and three large sherds from a large sub-rectangular slipped redware dish.

Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 3.

Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
0102	0103	Pit	BSFW	12th-14th c.
0111	0112	Pit	EMW	11th-12th c.*
-	0115	Layer	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0127	0128	Pit	COLC	L.13th-M.16th c.
0130	0129	Ditch	BMCW	12th-14th c.
0134	0131	Pit	EMWC BMCW HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0135	0136	Ditch	BMCW HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.*
0202	0200	Pit	YAR BMCW BSFW BSW HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0202	0201	Pit	HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0203	0204	Oven	HFW1 COLC	L.13th c.+
0207	0208	Pit	BCSW BMCW BSFW HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0215	0216	Pit	BCSW BMCW	12th-13th c.*
0217	0218	Pit	EMW EMWM BCSW BMCW HFW1 GRIM	13th c.
-	0219	Layer	BCSW BMCW HFW1 GRIM	13th c.
0226	0227	Pit	BMCWG	12th-13th c.
0231	0230	Pit	EMWG BMCW MCWM HFW1	M.12th-M.13th c.
0203	0232	Oven	BMCW BSFW HFW1 MGW	L.13th-E.14th c.
0235	0235	Layer	ESW LPME LSRW REFV	L.18th-19th c.
0238	0239	Pit	BMCW	12th-14th c.
0250	0251	Pit	BMCW	12th-14th c.
0252	0253	Pit	BCSW BMCW	12th-13th c.
0257	0258	Pit	UNFT THET EMWG EMWM	11th-12th c.
0254	0259	Oven	ESO1 EMW EMWG BCSW BMCW MCW BSFW HFW1 HOLG	13th-14th c.
0261	0262	Oven	EMWG BMCW HOLG	14th c.
0264	0264	Pit	BMCW BSFW	12th-14th c.
0264	0265	Pit	EMWG	11th-12th c.

Table 3. Pottery types present by context/feature.

* contains later CBM

The majority of layers and features produced pottery of medieval (12th-14th c.) date. A few features may be slightly earlier, e.g. pits 0257 and 0264. Layer 0235 was the only context to contain later material.

Discussion

Residual handmade wares of prehistoric and possible Saxon date were recovered from two features. Only one sherd was Late Saxon, but this was found in association with early medieval ware and may indicate limited 11th-century activity on the site.

Pottery of high medieval date formed the largest group in the assemblage based on all methods of quantification. The range of wares is as expected for a medieval site in Bury, being dominated by the local fabrics with a mixture of wares from further afield. The small quantity of Grimston ware may suggest that there was a hiatus in use towards the end of the medieval period, as this ware tends to take over from Hedingham ware on 13th/14th-century sites in the town. There were no definite late medieval fabrics, although the Hollesley-type ware jug from oven 0261 is probably of 14th-century date.

Little pottery of later date was recovered, with the late medieval and post-medieval periods being unrepresented in the assemblage. This may be because the land was covered with a building or gardens during this phase and no rubbish disposal was possible or carried out. The latest group of pottery came from a single layer of 19th-century date.

5.3. Ceramic building material and fired clay

Sue Anderson

Introduction

A total of 54 fragments of CBM weighing 2826g was collected from eleven contexts.

Table 4 presents the count and weight quantification by form. A full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 4. Eight fragments of fired clay (182g) were collected from pit fill 0126.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	36	1922
	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	11	485
	Ridge tile	RID	1	50
	Ridge tile?	RID?	1	43
Walling	Early brick	EB	4	187
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	1	139

Table 4. CBM by type

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

The assemblage

Roof tiles

Plain roof tiles make up the majority of the assemblage. Table 5 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric. The most frequent fabrics are the estuarine clays, and the fine and medium sandy fabrics with few inclusions.

Fabric	Code	RTM	RTP	RID	RID?
Estuarine clays	est	12		1	
Estuarine clays with coarse sand	est(cs)	2			
Fine sandy	fs	6	5		1
Fine sandy with flint	fsf		1		
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	fsfe		3		
Fine sandy with grog	fsg	2	1		
Medium sandy	ms	10	1		
Medium sandy with flint	msf	4			
Totals		36	11	1	1

Table 5. Roofing tile by fabric

Of the 47 fragments of plain roof tile, 36 are probably or possibly of medieval date (RTM). This is based partly on fabric (est, est(cs)) but also on firing (reduced cores and/or surfaces) and the presence of glaze. Some of the more oxidised sherds in this group may be late medieval. Red-firing tiles without any signs of reduction or glaze are classified as probably late or post-medieval (RTP).

Three tiles, all medieval, have circular peg holes, of which none is complete enough to determine the number of peg holes per tile. No tiles have square holes, and no nib tiles were identified. Four fragments are glazed, all green. Several fragments have thin traces or larger patches of lime mortar generally coloured buff or cream/white with sand aggregates, suggesting that they may have been re-used in walling.

A fragment of a thin estuarine tile is curving and may be a fragment of ridge tile (RID), although it is unglazed. Another curving fragment in a fine sandy fabric with a possible peg hole could be a ridge or hip tile, but the peg hole is small and very close to the edge, perhaps suggesting it was not a deliberate fixing hole.

Bricks

Four fragments of a possible early brick were collected from pit fill 0126. These are in a

fine sandy fabric with common coarse chalk, sparse coarse flint and occasional ferrous inclusions. The fragments are shaped as a rectangular block at least 52mm thick and there are straw or grass impressions on the ?stretcher and surface. This fabric is not typical of local early bricks, however, most of which are made of estuarine clays. It is possible that the fragment is a piece of shaped fired clay, perhaps an oven or kiln support.

Flooring

A fragment of a 14th/15th-century Flemish floor tile in a fine sandy micaceous (fsm) fabric was found in pit 0140. The fragment is missing its upper surface and is burnt but there is a large spot of orange lead glaze on the knife-trimmed edge. The tile is one of the larger sized tiles of this type.

Discussion

The majority of stratified CBM from this site was collected from layers (15 fragments) and pits (33 fragments). An oven fill produced four fragments, and there was one fragment from a ditch and one from a post-hole. None of the assemblage was recovered from structural features and it represents hardcore, whether intentionally or unintentionally used to backfill features.

Medieval CBM is represented by fragments of a possible early brick in an unusual fabric, several fragments of roof tile and possible ridge tile. Some of the tiles may have been re-used for hardcore in walling as traces of mortar are present on several. A fragment of a Flemish floor tile suggests that there may have been a late medieval tiled floor in the vicinity.

Late medieval and early post-medieval material includes a few pieces of roof tile but no late bricks were recovered.

Fired clay

Eight fragments of fired clay from pit fill 0262 were in a fine sandy fabric with sparse chalk and coarse flint, similar to the 'early brick' fabric from the same context. More

fragments of fired clay were recovered from the environmental samples. The largest of the pieces had smoothed, almost flat surfaces, and there were one or two withy impressions in the reverse. The fragments may be pieces of daub, but the withies were not as close together as would be expected for this material, nor did they appear to be woven. The fragments are therefore more likely to be oven dome fragments from a dome made out of withies or wands of roundwood.

5.4. Clay tobacco pipe

A single fragment of a clay tobacco pipe was identified from the fill 0234 of a ditch. It has an almost complete bowl which has slight evidence of rouletting, and a poorly formed foot. It dates to the second half of the seventeenth century.

5.5. Post-medieval bottle glass

Four fragments from two post-medieval bottles weighing 409g were recovered from a single context, layer 0235. The base, neck and rim of a very dark brown bottle which has a bluey tinge were recorded. The diameter of the base is relatively narrow (c.80mm) and the basal kick is pronounced. The shoulders and the body of the bottle are missing, but the neck and rim are complete and they suggest that the bottle dates from the last quarter of the 18th century (Noel Hume, 68). The bottle has a well-made convex string rim. The second bottle is dark green and has a shorter neck. It too has a narrow base diameter (c.70mm) with a high basal kick. The neck, although shorter than the other bottle is the same shape but the stringing is more unevenly applied and curves downwards, indicating that the bottle dates to around the turn of the 18th-19th century.

5.6. Lavastone

Two fragments of worked lavastone were recovered. A single piece of lavastone weighing 166g was found in the lower fill 0262 of the oven 0261. Only two dressed surfaces survive, both the upper and lower faces. One of these is worn but is the remnant of a working surface, whilst the opposite side has just plain tooling. It is likely that this small fragment came from a quernstone (existing depth 38mm), rather than a much larger millstone.

A second fragment of a dark grey lavastone, probably Rhenish, weighing 79g (max. height 39mm) was recovered from fill 0208 of pit 0207, which also contained sherds of medieval pottery. Again, only the upper and lower faces survive, both showing indications of tooling and with one surface being worn.

5.7. Slag

A single fragment of probable slag was collected from the lower fill 0262 of oven 0261 (weight 17g). It is very light and vesicular and may well be fuel ash slag.

5.8. Iron nails

Nine nail fragments were recovered from the bulk finds and from the finds from environmental samples, weighing 72g.

A small narrow nail was present in the silty fill 0258 of the pit 0257 which also contained sherds of prehistoric, late Saxon and early medieval pottery. Several larger but fragmentary nails were recovered from a layer of ash and charcoal 0205 in the oven 0203. A sherd of glazed medieval pottery also came from the fill as well as roofing tiles which date to the medieval and later medieval period. Two large and better preserved nails with intact heads were present in the fill of small pit 0206 which also contained medieval and later medieval roofing tiles. A single large but heavily corroded nail was found in nineteenth century layer 0235.

5.9. Flint

Identifications by Dr. Colin Pendleton

The assemblage

A single flint from the evaluation (0009) is described as follows: An unpatinated small flake, possibly re-utilising a former patinated worked flint, dating to the later prehistoric period (possibly 2 phases).

Twelve fragments of struck flint weighing 76g were recovered from the excavation phase. These are catalogued in Table 6 below.

Context	Flint description	Date
0208	Unpatinated flake with limited edge retouch. Broad, obtuse striking platform. Hard hammer struck with a small amount of cortex	Later prehistoric
0218	Unpatinated flake with limited edge retouch/use-wear, c. 15% cortex, broad platform, hard hammer struck	Later prehistoric
0258	Unpatinated squat irregular flake. Broad cortical striking platform & most edges cortical	Later prehistoric
0258	Unpatinated hinge fractured squat primary flake, 50% cortex	Later prehistoric
0258	Unpatinated small blade with limited edge retouch. Parallel blade scars on dorsal face, c. 15% cortex	Probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age
0258	Unpatinated spall	Undatable
0259	Unpatinated snapped long flake/blade with limited edge retouch. Parallel blade scars on dorsal face. Prepared striking platform. No cortex	Probably Neolithic
0259	Unpatinated flake of flake or flake or blade core. No cortex	Probably Neolithic or Early Bronze Age
0259	Unpatinated irregular squat flake with limited edge retouch. c. 10% cortex	Later prehistoric
0259	Unpatinated irregular flake. No cortex	Later prehistoric
0259	Unpatinated snapped small flake. Small amount of cortex	Later prehistoric
0259	Unpatinated snapped small flake. c. 30% cortex	Later prehistoric

Table 6. Catalogue of struck flint

Discussion

The assemblage can be seen to include some material which is likely to be of earlier Neolithic date (0259 and perhaps 0258), as well as some that may be contemporary or of a slightly later Early Bronze Age date from the same contexts. The group is too small to be certain, but there are suggestions that some of the other contexts may include material of a later date which have, for example, broad, obtuse striking platforms (0208, 0218) or suggest re-working of earlier pieces (for example, the flint in evaluation context 0009).

5.10. Burnt flint

Small quantities of burnt flint were recovered through environmental samples taken from two contexts. One of these was the fill 0258 of pit 0257 which contained finds of a mixed date, including small quantities of struck flint and a sherd of prehistoric pottery. In addition it contained later artefacts such as a sherd of Thetford-type ware and early medieval wares. Burnt flint was also found in the fill 0259 of the fill of oven 0254, along with fragments of struck flint, a sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and medieval ceramics.

5.11. The small finds

Only two small finds were assigned from the excavation.

A small fragment of narrow copper alloy wire was recovered through sieving for environmental samples (SF 1002). It was found in the lower fill of 0262 of the oven 0261. It may be from the shaft of a pin.

An abraded and partially burnt fragment of worked stone (SF 1003) was found in a layer of ash and charcoal 0205 from the oven feature 0203. The fragment is a shelly limestone. The surface has been dressed in what appears to be three overlapping lobes. There may be the faint remains of white pigment just showing on the side of one of the lobes, where it was less exposed. A single fragment of medieval pottery and some medieval and late medieval roof tiles were also found in the fill.

5.12. The environmental evidence

Faunal remains

Julie Curl

Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consists largely of hand-collected material, but three sieved samples were also examined. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material when required. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992). Measurements (listed in Appendix 5) were taken where appropriate, generally following Von Den Dreisch (1976). Humerus BT and HTC and metapodial 'a' and 'b' are recorded as suggested Davis (1992). Tooth wear was recorded following Hillson (1986).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. The appendix catalogue gives a summary of all of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications and measurements. The full faunal data record is available in the digital archive and has additional counts for species groups and element counts.

The assemblage – provenance and preservation

Sixty-nine pieces of bone, weighing a total of 2308g were recovered from the excavation. Bone was produced from twenty-three contexts, consisting of pit, oven, layer and ditch fills. The bulk of this bone was recovered in association with finds of a medieval date range, one layer (0235) and one pit fill (0128) produced finds of a post-medieval date. Quantification of the assemblage is presented by feature number, feature type and count in Table 7 and by weight in Table 8.

Feature No	Feature Type and Number of Elements				Grand Total
	Ditch	Layer	Oven	Pit	
0102				9	9
0111				1	1
0127				1	1
0202				7	7
0203			11		11
0207				1	1
0215				4	4
0217				4	4
0219		3			3
0226				1	1
0231				2	2
0233	8				8
0235		1			1
0238				2	2
0250				4	4
0254			7		7
0257				1	1
0261			1		1
0264				1	1
Feature Type Total	8	4	19	38	69

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and count of elements

Most of the assemblage is in good condition, although a good deal of fragmentation has occurred from butchering and processing. A few fragments from the oven fills 0251 and 0262 showed more erosion and the oven fill 0256 included one dog-gnawed bone.

Feature No	Feature Type and Weight (g)				Feature Total
	Ditch	Layer	Oven	Pit	
0102				563	563
0111				4	4
0127				1	1
0202				104	104
0203			207		207
0207				36	36
0215				51	51
0217				60	60
0219		38			38
0226				25	25
0231				40	40
0233	975				975
0235		1			1
0238				22	22
0250				29	29
0254			84		84
0257				4	4
0261			53		53
0264				11	11
Feature Type Total	975	39	344	950	2308

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight

Species, modifications and discussion

A total of nine species were identified in this assemblage, with the bulk of the remains represented by mammal bone, both domestic and wild and two species of bird.

Quantification of the species by NISP (species element count) and feature type can be seen in Table 9.

Species	Feature Type and NISP				Species Total
	Ditch	Layer	Oven	Pit	
Bird - Fowl		1	1		2
Bird - Goose				1	1
Cattle	6		3	1	10
Deer - Roe				2	2
Dog				1	1
Equid				6	6
Mammal			7	15	22
Pig/boar			1	6	7
Sheep/goat	2	3	5	6	16
SM - Hare			2		2
Feature Total	8	4	19	38	69

Table 9. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, species and NISP

The main domestic species and ages

Domestic mammal species are largely represented by sheep/goat, cattle and pig, in that order. The sheep/goat remains appear to be mostly, if not all sheep and no goat was positively identified; the ages of this group were mostly adults, with some juveniles that

suggest breeding. The higher number of sheep in this assemblage might reflect the increasing need in the medieval period to provide sheep and fleeces for the wool industry. Other domestic mammals in the assemblage are equid in fill 0103 of pit 0102 and dog in fill 0112 of pit 0111. The birds in this assemblage are domestic fowl and goose, the later likely to be of domestic origin, but with the river running through the town, being wild is also a possibility.

Wild species

Wild species are represented by Roe Deer and Brown Hare. The deer consists of a chopped adult tibia in the 12th – 14th century fill 0239 of pit 0238. Hare was recorded with a cut juvenile tibia from the fill 0256 of oven 0254. Both of the wild mammals would have been readily available in nearby countryside, their presence in this assemblage suggests at least some higher status waste.

Body parts

Overall, there are a greater number of secondary butchering elements and good quality, main meat-bearing bones and a lesser number of primary butchering and lower quality meat elements. This pattern of elements would suggest a greater consumption of good quality meat at this site, which is also supported by the presence of meat waste from two wild mammals.

Butchering

Butchering was seen on much of the domestic food mammals (sheep/cattle and pig) and on some of the bird remains. In addition, butchering was seen on both wild mammals in this assemblage, attesting to their utilisation. Little butchering would be required for many birds, which are often cooked whole and meat is easily removed once it is cooked, leaving little or no butchering evidence. Skinning was noted on a few bones, which is part of the primary butchering process.

No butchering was seen on the equid or dog remains, although butchering of these animals is often recorded at other sites. The lack of butchering on the equid and canid remains at this site would indicate that needs were met by other species.

Pathologies

The only pathologies in this assemblage were seen on sheep metapodials in the fill 0217 of pit 0218, with a lesion on a proximal metacarpal and a metatarsal with additional growth on the shaft, such pathologies would suggest animals under physical stress. Pathologies might be expected if sheep were being kept until mature ages to provide a number of fleeces and young to supply the wool trade.

Conclusions

Despite this being a relatively small assemblage, it has produced a rich range of species and information. The evidence suggests a greater amount of secondary waste and good quality meat-bearing bones, along with supplementing the diet with wild species. The presence of wild species, particularly those of deer, would suggest at least some high status waste. The most frequent species in this assemblage is sheep, which would be expected in a town that was at the heart of the Suffolk cloth industry in the middle ages (Meeres, 2002).

When compared to other assemblages of a similar date range in Bury St Edmunds, sheep were the most frequent at Risbygate (Curl, 2012) and the diet had been supplemented with a range of deer and wild birds - similar was seen at the Former Cattle Market site (Curl, 2008), at the Angel Hotel site (Curl, 2005) and at High Baxter Street (Curl, 2003). There is a notable lack of fish and smaller birds at Manson House, which have been seen at the other Bury sites, but this may be due to a recovery bias and a lack of sample material from this site, or even due to a personal taste of those dumping their waste here.

Shell

Small quantities of shell were collected from fourteen contexts. In most cases the shell was oyster which was recovered from the fills of pits. In addition oyster was present in 0259 the fill of oven 0254, and in 0262 which was the lower fill of oven 0261. One fragment of mussel shell was found in 0232, the ashy layer on the base of the clay oven 0203. The shell was quantified and discarded.

Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Three bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the excavation. The samples were all processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful insight into to utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Once dried the flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant macro remains or artefacts were recorded in Table 10 below. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 2010).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For this initial assessment, macro remains such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones were scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

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

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

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

Results

The preservation of the macrofossils within all three samples was through charring and is generally good to fair. Due to the high concentration of material present only 50-75% of each flot was scanned for the purposes of this report. Wood charcoal fragments were common in all the samples. Fibrous rootlets were also present within Samples 1

and 2 and are most likely modern contaminants.

SS No	Context No	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot Contents
1	0258	0257	Pit fill	11th - 13th century	Charred cereal grains ### Charred legumes # Charcoal ++ Bone fragments # Snails ++ Rootlets + Slag/spheroid # Snails +
2	0259	0254	Oven fill	L13th - E14th century	Charred cereal grains ### Charred legumes # Charcoal ++ Animal bone ## Rootlets Slag/spheroid # Snails +
3	0262	0261	Oven fill	L13th - E14th century	Charred cereal grains ## Charred legumes # Charred weed seeds # Charcoal fragments + Insect remains ## Slag/ferrous spheroids +++

Table 10. Plant macrofossils and other remains

All three samples contained charred cereal caryopses. A mix of Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was common throughout, present in roughly equal quantities with perhaps barley grains being slightly dominant. Many of the cereal grains were however puffed and fragmented making them difficult to identify in any detail. No chaff elements, which would have suggested grain processing on site, were observed within the portions scanned.

Charred legumes, some of which could be identified as peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) and others that were simply recorded as legumes (Fabaceae) were also present in small numbers in all of the flots. Legumes were commonly used during the medieval period as both an important source of carbohydrates and protein for humans as well as a fodder for livestock. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits.

Charred weed seeds were observed in small numbers in Sample 3 (0262), in the form of a single Cleavers (*Galium aparine* L.) and a single Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) pip. These species are common arable and wayside weeds and may well have been accidentally collected along with a crop, or the elderberry may represent collected food

or fuel. A single charred Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragment was observed within Sample 1 (0258) and again could either represent a gathered food or fuel resource. Small fragments of animal bone were common in Sample 1, (0258) and rare within Sample 2, (0259). Sample 3, (0262) contained numerous insect fragments but in fact these most likely came from one specimen which is probably intrusive within the archaeological deposit.

All three samples contained quantities of what appeared to be slag or droplets of vitrified material. Sample 1, (0258) contained two ferrous spheroids within the flot and numerous spheroids, droplets and flakes were recovered from the non-floating residue through the use of a magnet. Sample 2 (0259) contained a single slaggy spheroid, but the majority of the flot material scanned from Sample 3 (0262) was made up of a vitrified, slaggy material, some of which was magnetic. No magnetic material however had been noted from the non-floating residues from these two samples.

Conclusions

In general the samples were fair to good in terms of identifiable material. The grains recovered are representative of the cereals grown during the medieval period, with bread wheat and barley being the dominant crops. As a rich source of protein and carbohydrate within the medieval diet is provided by peas and beans, the small number of pulses recovered from these samples may not be representative of their importance. The presence of legumes could indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

The mix of material present suggests that it most likely represents domestic refuse, likely resulting from chance loss in a domestic hearth, fire or oven during food preparation, before being discarded as waste within the archaeological deposits. The presence of the slag type material and the ferrous remains suggests that small scale industrial activities could have been taking place within the vicinity.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material from these samples although, if further work is ever carried out on the site, there may be some merit in including them with any new material sent to an archaeobotanist for full analysis and interpretation.

5.13. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

There is some evidence of prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site, with the presence of small numbers of residual fragments of struck flint, and a single abraded sherd of prehistoric pottery. The flint itself may belong to two different prehistoric periods, the Neolithic and the Early Bronze Age. Small groups of similar finds have been found on other sites in this part of the centre of Bury St Edmunds such as 16 Northgate Street.

A single abraded sherd of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery and a Late Saxon Thetford-type ware were also identified as residual finds, reflecting perhaps the location of the site which is relatively close to the early centre of the town and the abbey complex. The ceramic assemblage also shows a small element of early medieval wares of 11th-12th century date, but always as residual elements. By far the greatest part of the finds assemblage relates to medieval activity dating from the 12th-14th centuries, although occasionally the medieval pottery is found with later, post-medieval ceramic building material. None of the pottery dates to the early post-medieval period. A small amount of artefacts, notably the clay tobacco pipe, the wine bottles and the ceramics from layer 0235 are later in date (17th-19th century). The environmental evidence suggest domestic occupation and hints at small-scale agricultural or industrial activities occurring in the vicinity.

6. Discussion

Although the archaeological investigation was somewhat limited in scope by the nature of the development and the at times high level of modern disturbance, the various stages of fieldwork has identified substantial evidence of previous activity across the site, primarily dating to the medieval period.

6.1. Prehistoric

Residual pieces of prehistoric flint and pottery suggest some activity on the site in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods, although there was no direct evidence of prehistoric features. The topographic location of the site, and indeed the medieval town core as a whole, overlooking the River Lark to the east, is typically favourable for such prehistoric occupation but, as with other sites within urban Bury St Edmunds, the later medieval and post-medieval development appears to have damaged or wholly removed prehistoric deposits. In comparison excavations at BSE 340 on Sicklesmere Road, a site with a similar topographic location overlooking the River Lark, but just outside the edge of the post-medieval town, c.1.7km to the south, identified a ring ditch of probable Early Bronze Age date, likely to be the remnants of a barrow overlooking the valley of the River Lark, which had survived by virtue of the area being in agricultural use through the medieval and post-medieval periods (Craven, 2010).

6.2. Early medieval

The known focus of the Anglo-Saxon town of Bedericsworth is thought to have been located along the western edge of the River Lark, an area subsequently covered by the abbey precinct, and southwards around St Mary's Square and Southgate Street. Evidence for this can be seen in the disorganised street pattern around St Mary's Square, in comparison to the medieval grid system to the north, and the former name of the square as the 'old market' in the post-conquest period (Carr 1975). The site therefore lies to the north of the known Anglo-Saxon settlement and the absence of any datable features, together with the recovery of just two residual sherds of Anglo-Saxon pottery, appears to confirm that the site was peripheral to the settlement in this period

although, as Tester suggests above, Cotton Lane and Northgate Street may have Anglo-Saxon origins.

The small assemblage of early medieval wares of 11th-12th century date collected from the site was also likely all residual, with the increase in material simply reflecting the close position of the site to the growth and change occurring in the town at this date, following the translation of the remains of the royal martyr, Edmund, to the settlement in the early 10th century and the creation of a gridded street pattern and redesign of the Abbey by Abbot Baldwin in the 11th century (Gill 2011).

However the large ditch 0236, although only visible for a small part and with no datable material being recovered, could date to this period or earlier as shown by its stratigraphic position, where medieval pits cut through its infilling deposits. The adjacent position and parallel alignment of 0236 to Pump Lane suggests a strong relationship between the two, highlighting that Pump Lane is likely to be an early medieval street, and possibly even contemporary with the Anglo-Saxon Cotton Lane or Northgate Street routes which predate the 11th century Norman layout.

It is also possible that the single pit in Area 2 is of an early medieval date, it containing nothing dating any later, but as it clearly contained residual earlier material the early medieval pottery may be residual too.

6.3. Medieval

The main phase of activity on the site, as indicated by the finds assemblage, was in the 12th-14th centuries when the town, with the shrine of St Edmund and Benedictine Abbey acting as a focus for large scale Medieval pilgrimage, became one the most influential and wealthiest in England (Gill 2011).

As the modern layout of this part of the town is thought to have been well-established by this period it seems likely that the existing boundaries of the Manson House plot, as demarcated by Northgate Street, Pump Lane and Cotton Lane, have seen little or no significant change since the medieval period. This suggests that all three archaeological Areas are likely to have been situated in plots to the rear of buildings fronting Northgate Street and while Area 1, at the junction of Pump Lane and Cotton Lane, was situated on

the side-street road frontage, the depiction of the site on Warren's map does not suggest that it had a history of being occupied by roadside structures.

The nature of the excavated evidence, with several clay-built oven structures but an absence of any other features firmly suggesting the presence of buildings, bar the 0155 short curvilinear wall foundation in Area 1, suggests that all three areas were open ground, presumably consisting of a variety of individual yards and gardens. In addition to ditch 0236 Area 1 also showed evidence of substantial boundary ditches (0146 and 0233) predating the extant post-medieval walls and 0155, running along the lane frontages. These further support the suggestion that the absence of roadside buildings at this point in the 18th century, as depicted on Warren's map, is likely to have been a continuation of the preceding medieval settlement pattern.

Area 1 was dominated by a dense collection of intercutting miscellaneous pits which indicate continuous activity throughout the medieval period rather than any distinct separate sub-phases. Although the pits' original function have not been defined they appear to have eventually been used for casual domestic rubbish disposal, rather than for concentrated dumps of midden waste, with the finds assemblages being similar to those from other sites in the medieval town. In urban areas pits were often used for cess where they were occasionally emptied and re-used being finally abandoned to domestic waste. This explanation is likely to account for the origin of many of the pits. A hint in the animal bone assemblage of some high status waste is perhaps reflective of the site's relatively close proximity to the abbey precinct and the main thoroughfare into the town centre from the north. Other features consisted of the fragmentary truncated remains of a possible clay-built oven, 0203, which appears to be relatively early in the stratigraphic sequence, being cut by a later pit 0204 and a short length of wall foundation 0241.

Area 3 showed a slightly different pattern of features to Area 1, with a more widely spread cluster of pits in close association with two clay-built ovens, which survived to a far greater degree than 0203. Similar medieval oven structures have been previously excavated at several locations within the town. Archaeological fieldwork in and around Nuffield Hospital to the south of St Mary's Square has previously identified a late 12th/early 13th century example at BSE 127 (Anderson 1996) and another of 11th-13th

century date at BSE 235 (Craven 2006). Both were circular clay-built structures with only limited evidence of burning and have been interpreted as grain driers. A third oven, although undated and of slightly different construction, was found at BSE 117 (Caruth 1997). Excavation at Peckham Street, c.400m to the north-east (BSE 353) has identified a medieval burgage plot occupied by a working yard where cottage-scale industry, possibly behind a shop, took place from the 12th to 16th centuries. Multiple ovens were found, both for baking and the drying of grain for malting, the latter of which resemble the Manson House examples, together with steeping pits and querns for malt grinding (Gill 2012). The number, size and type of the ovens at Manson House is comparable with these previous examples and a similar usage, such as grain driers is suggested due to the limited evidence of burning and the presence of wheat and barley in the environmental samples. Overall the finds evidence is suggestive of domestic occupation which implies that these plots to the rear of Northgate Street were in use for small-scale domestic or semi-industrial/agricultural purposes related to food production or brewing, typically most large houses and public houses would brew their own beer.

In contrast possible operations relating to baking which have been seen at Guildhall Street (BSE 217), 700m to the south-west, are clearly of a larger scale than the activities at Manson House. Here ovens of a much larger size were constructed within a back-house building and indicate the presence of a commercial medieval bakery rather than a domestic cottage industry (Gill 2012).

6.4. Late medieval/Post-medieval

There is a significant decline in features attributed a date towards the end of the medieval or into the post-medieval periods, with no clear evidence for new structures, and an associated complete absence of late medieval and post-medieval ceramics, although small quantities of CBM of such date and post-medieval bottle glass were collected. This corresponds with a general decline in the town from the late medieval period and, although the site remained within the urban core, there was a strong change in the nature of occupation and use of the plot as a whole, with the abandonment of the various ovens and excavation of pits, towards the end of the medieval period.

By the mid 18th century Warren depicts the area as open gardens or orchards, further indicating that the use of the plots as working yards appears to have ceased. Such a change in use from domestic or semi-industrial yards to gardens would have necessitated changes in patterns of refuse disposal, which accounts for the lack of late medieval and post-medieval material. This scenario is repeated elsewhere in the town, with Warren showing the working yards at Peckham Street (BSE 353) in a similar fashion.

These changes may be due to simple changes in local property ownership, with the plots passing into the possession of different landowners/residents with new interests or occupations but are also likely to be a reflection of wider social and economic changes in the town, through a period defined by events such as the dissolution of the Abbey in 1539 and a large fire in 1608.

It should be noted that the surviving archaeological record may have been affected by a combination of the continuous activity on the site, coupled with the archaeological site stripping. Shallower later deposits, such as post-medieval garden features, may simply have been lost, meaning a higher bias in survival towards the deeper buried medieval deposits.

7. Conclusions

Although the results of the combined fieldwork program have been somewhat limited, investigating in piecemeal fashion only a small proportion of the overall site to the rear of Manson House, it is clear that further evidence of medieval occupation is likely to lie across the whole plot, as demonstrated by the recent monitoring to the rear of the main property (Appendix 7), which has identified further medieval and post-medieval features including a possible boundary and an extensive medieval soil deposit.

The fieldwork has indicated that the medieval plot was probably a large area of open ground set within the early medieval street layout, possibly being demarcated by roadside ditches. There is little direct evidence for internal sub-division of the plot although it is probable the space was divided into a series of yards and gardens.

The project has identified significant evidence of medieval domestic occupation and domestic activities, or small-scale craft working and manufacture to the rear of shop fronts, relating to food production such as baking or brewing during the 12th-14th centuries. This evidence is part of a growing corpus of material from Bury St Edmunds such as BSE 353, and could contribute to any future synthetic study by period or topic of recent archaeological work in the town, in particular having potential to help understand the nature and extent of activities such as brewing, malting and baking on domestic or light industrial scales within the urban medieval plots.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\
Archive\Bury St Edmunds\BSE 381 Manson House\BSE 381 Excavation

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS HER catalogue Ref Nos. HTH 13-92, HVN 01-44
& HWY 62-75

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

9. Acknowledgements

Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The fieldwork was carried out by Preston Boyles, Phil Camps, Jonathan Van Jennians and John Sims and directed by Andrew Tester and David Gill. The report was produced by John Craven.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians and analysis was by Sue Anderson, Julie Curl, Richenda Goffin, Colin Pendleton and Anna West. The specialists finds report was compiled by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and Beata Wiczorek-Oleksy and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

10. Bibliography

- Anderson, S., 1996, *St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 127*. SCCAS Report No. 96/31.
- Brunskill, R. W., 1990, *Brick Building in Britain*. Victor Gollancz Ltd, London.
- Carr, R. D., 1975, 'The archaeological potential of Bury St Edmunds' in *East Anglian Archaeology 1*. Suffolk County Planning Department.
- Caruth, J., 1997, *St Mary's Square, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 117*. SCCAS Report No. 97/4.
- Craven, J. A., 2006, *New Store, Nuffield Hospital, St Mary's Square, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 235*. SCCAS Report No. 2006/59.
- Craven, J. A., 2010, 15 Sicklesmere Road, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 340. SCCAS Report No. 2010/150.
- Curl, J. A., 2003. *The faunal remains from BSE202, High Baxter Street, Bury St Edmunds*. Norfolk Archaeological Unit Specialist Report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- Curl, J. A., 2005. *The faunal remains from BSE231, the Angel Hotel, Bury St Edmunds*. Norfolk Archaeological Unit Specialist Report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- Curl, J. A., 2008. *The faunal remains from BSE252, the site of the Former Cattle Market, Bury St Edmunds*. NAU Archaeology Specialist Report (BAU1799) for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- Curl, J. A., 2012. *The faunal remains from BSE367, Risbygate, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk*. Sylvanus Specialist Report for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
- Davis, S., 1992, *A Rapid Method For Recording Information About Mammal Bones From Archaeological Sites*. English Heritage AML Report 71/92.
- Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, E. Anglian Archaeol. 58, 163–8. Norwich Survey.
- Gill, D., 2011, *Shire Hall car park and Weymed Centre Bury St Edmunds, BSE 375 and 376*. SCCAS Report No. 2011/171.
- Gill, D., 2012, *40 Peckham Street, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 353*. SCCAS Report No. 2012/052.
- Hillson, S., 1986, *Teeth*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press
- Hillson, S., 1992, *Mammal Bones and Teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.
- Jacomet, S., et al, 2006, *Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites, 2nd Ed*. Archaeobotany Lab IPAS, Basel University.
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich*. E. Anglian Archaeol. 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.
- Meeres, F., 2002, *A History of Bury St Edmunds*. Phillimore & Co Ltd.

MPRG, 1998, *A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms*. Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1

Noel-Hume, I., 1980, *A guide to Artifacts of Colonial America*, Alfred A. Knopf, New York

Stace, C., 2010, *New Flora of the British Isles*. 3rd Edition. Cambridge University Press.

Tester, A., *Manson House, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 381*. SCCAS Report No. 2011/188.

Von Den Driesch, A., 1976, *A guide to the measurements of animal bones from archaeological sites*. Peabody Museum Bulletin 1, Cambridge Mass., Harvard University.

Appendix 1. Context List

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Trench	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0001				1		Evaluation							
0002	0002	Linear	Cut	2		Evaluation Ditch.		2m	1m				0003
0003	0002	Linear	Fill	2		Evaluation Brown silt, very gravelly. Homogenous fill suggest gradual infilling in area away from main settlement activity no pottery or tile but plenty of animal fragments.							0002
0004	0004	Linear	Cut	3		Evaluation Shallow scoop. The base of a wider feature running the over much of the trench. Possibly worn away rather than specifically cut feature.							0005
0005	0004	Linear	Fill	3		Evaluation Brown silt with a lense of clay. Accumulated deposits in worn depression. Includes general domestic rubbish and clay debris from building.							0004
0006	0006	Linear	Cut	3		Evaluation Scoop worn into the silt and gravel? Contains rubbish fill. Similar to 0004, a deeper truncation of the surface.							0007
0007	0006	Linear	Fill	3		Evaluation Layer of mixed of green/brown silt. Linear deposits of cess. Clay and general rubbish accumulating in a worn hollow.							0006
0008	0008	Linear	Cut	3		Evaluation Linear feature cut diagonally acrosss the trench. Was removed during machining contained post-medieval tile.							0009 0011, 0013
0009	0008	Linear	Fill	3		Evaluation Fill of shallow gully including charcoal mortar walling, burnt sand and PM tile.							0008 0016
0010	0010	Linear	Cut	3		Evaluation		1m	0.4m				0011 0015
0011	0010	Linear	Fill	3		Evaluation Homogenous brown silt.		1m	0.4m				0010 0008
0012			Layer	3		Evaluation Layer of green/brown friable silt that interleaves with layer 0005.							
0013			Layer	3		Evaluation Stony friable brown silt.			0.2m				0014 0008
0014			Layer	3		Evaluation Orange gravel.			0.1m				0017 0013
0015			Layer	3		Evaluation Green/brown silt.							0017 0010
0016			Layer	3		Evaluation Mid brown silt.							0009
0017			Layer	3		Evaluation Gravel in brown silt..			0.1m				0015 0014
0100	0100	Ditch	Cut		Area 1	Ditch with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base.	1.5m		0.4m				0106 0101 0106, 0103
0101	0100	Ditch	Fill		Area 1	Pale brown silt/sand. Contained a layer of animal bones in centre of fill.							0100 0110 0132

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Trench	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0102	0102	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Pit with steep, slightly stepped convex sides down to a concave base.		1.5m	0.6m	0104	0103		0104
0103	0102	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Pale yellow brown clay with chalk.				0102			0100
0104	0104	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Dark grey firm silt, with ash, charcoal, oyster shell and pottery. Fill of undefined feature, base not seen.					0102		0102
0105	0105	Ditch	Cut		Area 1	Cut of pit, with shallow convex sides and a concave base.				0108	0106		0108
0106	0105	Ditch	Fill		Area 1	Grey clayey silt with pottery				0105	0100, 0109		0100
0107	0107	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Cut of pit, with steep vertical sides down to a flat base. 0.65m deep.		1.4m			0108		
0108	0107	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Homogenous, dark brown, loose.				0107	0105		0105
0109			Layer		Area 1	Yellow-brown clay and rubble layer, truncated by modern activity.				0106	0110		
0110			Layer		Area 1	Layer				0101, 0109			
0111	0111	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Circular cut of pit, with steep concave sides, not bottomed.		0.5m+	0.5m+	0114	0112		0114
0112	0111	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Brown silt and clay, containing building rubble (bonded flint/lime mortar).				0111			
0113	0113	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Circular pit in plan with steep, slightly concave sides and a flat base	1m+	0.6m+	0.2m		0114		
0114	0113	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Brown sand.				0113	0111		0111
0115			Layer		Area 1	Layer of clean, chalky clay. Seen only in section							0153
0116	0116	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, with concave sides and a flat, slightly concave base.	0.6m	0.4m	0.1m		0117, 0154		
0117	0117	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Steep/vertical sided cut, down to a flat base Contains dirty clay and clay/chalk				0116	0154		
0118	0118	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Oval/sub-rectangular pit in plan, with moderately sloping concave sides down to a shallow concave base	1.2m	0.8m	0.3m	0122	0119		0122
0119	0118	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Muddy clay with rubble and chalk				0118	0120		
0120	0118	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Burnt sand and limestone patch in top of pit				0119	0124		
0121	0121	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Small pit with steep concave sides and a concave base		0.8m	0.4m+	0123	0122		0123
0122	0121	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Yellow clay with chalk inclusions, with a lense of brown silt at the interface with cut				0121	0118		0118
0123	0123	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Feature under and heavily cut by 0121. Dimensions unclear.					0121		0121
0124	0124	Wall			Area 1	Bonded flint wall, built over pit 0118.				0120			
0125	0125	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Pit, sub-circular in shape.					0126		0145

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Trench	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0126	0125	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Grey green clay				0125			
0127	0127	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Steep convex/stepped sides down to a flat base.		0.5m	0.4m		0128		0129
0128	0127	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Dark brown clayey silt, with chalk and crushed oyster shell inclusions				0127			
0129	0130	Ditch	Fill		Area 1					0130		0127, 0134	
0130	0130	Ditch	Cut		Area 1	Cut of feature, with moderately sloping convex sides down to a concave base. Aligned N-S.		0.4m	0.3m		0129		
0131	0134	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Mid brown silt/sand, with clay and silt patches				0134			
0132	0132	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Oval shaped pit, post-medieval (though not modern).	2.25m	1.6m					0101
0133	0133	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Sub-circular pit, post-medieval, though not modern. Just south of post-medieval pit 0132.	1.2m	1.2m					
0134	0134	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Feature with moderately sloping concave sides and a flattish, slightly uneven base.					0131		0129
0135	0135	Ditch	Cut		Area 1	V-Shaped cut, with steep sides.		1m+	0.7m+		0136		
0136	0135	Ditch	Fill		Area 1	Mid brown sandy silt with moderate gravels, mortar fragment lenses in middle of ditch. Survives 0.9m along footing.				0135			
0137	0137	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Large pit.					0138		
0138	0137	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Post-medieval finds, modern truncation				0137			
0140	0140	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Large pit. West side is steep and vertical, East side is moderately sloping and slightly convex in shape. Base of pit is uneven and flattish.	2.5m		0.8m		0142		0146, 0160
0141	0141	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Sub-rounded, post-medieval pit							
0142	0140	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Lens of black, ashey clay on base of pit				0140	0143		
0143	0140	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Soft yellow clay with rubble and occasional burnt clay, sloping against west end of pit.				0142	0144		
0144	0140	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Muddy silt sand with low density of clay rubble.				0143	0145		
0145	0140	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Mid brown clayey silt with charcoal and chalk				0144		0125	
0146	0146	Ditch	Cut		Area 1	Possible ditch? Clean brown, clay silt fill.		1m+	0.9m		0160	0140	
0147	0147	Posthole	Cut		Area 1	Circular posthole, with steep, vertical sides and a flattish concave base. Stratigraphically earlier than 0153					0148		
0148	0147	Posthole	Fill		Area 1	Clean yellow clay.				0147	0240		
0149	0149	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Circular pit with steep concave sides down to a flattish concave base		0.9m	0.5m		0150		0152
0150	0149	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Dark brown soft sand, with an area of mottle clay rubble in top of it, and a lens of dark grey sand near base of fill. Charcoal flecks throughout.				0149		0153	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Trench	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0151	0151	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Cut of pit, with moderately sloping concave sides and a concave base. Cut into earlier ditch?		0.6m+	0.5m+		0152		
0152	0151	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Yellow clay, with lenses and areas of brown silt and muddy clay rubble.				0151		0149	
0153	0153	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Large, sub-circular pit, with moderately sloping sides down to an uneven concave base.		1.6m+	0.5m		0159		0158, 0115, 0150, 0240
0154	0116	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Black silt fill on top of clay rubble				0117, 0116			
0155	0155	Wall	Other		Area 1	c2.2m length of slightly curving flint and tile wall foundation with lime mortar. Visible after removal of layer 0157 and topsoil. Seen in section of a machine excavated hole. Sits upon layer 0158.		0.2m	0.25m	0158	0157		
0156	0155		Layer		Area 1	Deposit of mixed clay and chalk, adjacent to wall 0155 on edge of site. Possible infill of foundation trench?				0158			
0157			Layer		Area 1	Layer of dark brown/grey silt with moderate small stones.				0155, 0158, 0159			
0158			Layer		Area 1	Soft dirty grey/green clay cess. Loose compaction.					0155, 0156, 0157 0157	0153	
0159	0153	Pit	Fill		Area 1					0153			
0160	0146	Ditch	Fill		Area 1	Brown clay/silt				0146		0140	
0200	0202	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Mid greyish brown, soft sandy silt, containing occasional small sub-rounded and rounded stones. Several fragments of pottery, shell and occasional charcoal flecks.				0201			
0201	0202	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Dark brownish grey, soft sandy silt mixed with patches of orange silt (redeposited natural), containing occasional small and medium sized rounded and sub-rounded stones.				0202	0200		
0202	0202	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Sub-rounded pit in plan, with undercutting sides and a flat base.					0201		
0203	0203	Oven	Other		Area 1	Oven complex					0232		
0204	0203		Layer		Area 1	Layer in oven complex 0203. Seals other spread layers. Thin layer of muddy silt, dark grey.				0205		0241	
0205	0203		Layer		Area 1	Part of clay oven complex 0203, layer of ash and dense charcoal				0214	0204		
0206	0206	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Cut of small pit?							
0207	0207	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Pit					0208		

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Trench	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0208	0207	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Pit fill.				0207		0228, 0226	
0209	0210	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Mixed yellow chalky clay with brown silty sand				0210			
0210	0210	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Sub-rectangular cut in plan, with shallow concave sides and a flat base. Truncated by modern features. Cut for a clay surface?					0209		
0211	0213	Posthole	Fill		Area 1	Fill of possible posthole.				0212			
0212	0213	Posthole	Fill		Area 1	Fill of possible posthole.				0213	0211		
0213	0213	Posthole	Cut		Area 1	Cut of posthole						0212	
0214	0203		Layer		Area 1	Layer in oven complex 0203. Compacted, dense, clean yellow clay with very common chalk inclusions.				0232	0205		
0215	0215	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Partially excavated pit. Unsure of relationship with pit 0217 - obscured by homogenous brown silt fill 0219.						0216	
0216	0215	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Homogenous brown silt				0215	0219		
0217	0217	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Large pit with steep concave sides.	1m+	1.1m+				0218	0221
0218	0217	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Mid brown homogenous silt				0217	0219	0228	
0219			Layer		Area 1	Homogenous brown silt layer in top of pits 0215 and 0217, obscuring relationship				0216, 0218			
0220	0220	Posthole	Cut		Area 1	Posthole.					0221		0223
0221	0220	Posthole	Fill		Area 1	Clay fill.				0220		0217	
0222	0222	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Pit, with steep concave sides, not bottomed.						0223	
0223	0222	Pit	Fill		Area 1					0222	0224	0220, 0224	
0224	0224	Posthole	Cut		Area 1	Shallow concave sides and base	0.5m	0.2m		0223	0225		0223, 0227
0225	0224	Posthole	Fill		Area 1	Clay fill.				0224			
0226	0226	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Shallow pit.					0227		0208
0227	0226	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Homogenous mid-brown silt				0226		0224	
0228	0228	Posthole	Cut		Area 1	Posthole, with steep concave sides and a flat base.	0.6m	0.4m			0229		0208, 0218
0229	0228	Posthole	Fill		Area 1	Clay fill.				0228			
0230	0231	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Homogenous brown fill and chalk flecks.				0231			
0231	0231	Pit	Cut		Area 1		1.8m+	0.8m				0230	
0232	0203	Oven	Fill		Area 1	Ashey layer on base of clay oven 0203.				0203	0214		
0233	0233	Linear	Cut		Area 1	Trench running parallel to wall foundation trench - cut into medieval fill. Edge of the cut defined by flint and lime rubble.						0234	
0234	0233	Linear	Fill		Area 1	Dark silty brown mixed fill, with building flint and lime mortar inclusions				0233			

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Trench	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0235	0235		Layer		Area 1	C.19th Century layer collected below level of Cotton Lane near Wall Testpit 7							
0236	0236	Ditch	Cut		Area 1	Large ditch aligned east-west.			0.6m		0237		
0237	0236	Ditch	Fill		Area 1	Pale/mid soft brown sands				0236		0238	
0238	0238	Pit	Cut		Area 1	Pit, with steep, convex sides down to a flattish concave base.		1.2m	0.6m		0239		0237
0239	0238	Pit	Fill		Area 1	Dark brown clayey silt-sand, with lenses of chalky yellow clay throughout, and a layer of compact yellow chalky clay at the base of fill at interface with cut.				0238			
0240			Layer		Area 1	Dark grey brown muddy clay silt with late med/early post-med cbm				0148		0153	
0241	0241	Wall			Area 1	Length of linear wall foundation, aligned east-west							0204
0250	0250	Pit	Cut		Area 3	Possible shallow amorphous pit of uncertain date (possibly post-medieval). Cut away by modern pit.	3m	0.6m+			0251		
0251	0250	Pit	Fill		Area 3	Mid/dark brown with some medium flints.				0250			
0252	0252	Pit	Cut		Area 3	Large circular, steep sided pit. Partially visible in trench and cut by modern. Possible extraction pit dug into natural sand/gravels.	2m	1.3m+	0.5m		0253		
0253	0252	Pit	Fill		Area 3	Homogenous mid brown silt with occasional chalk flecks and fragments of oyster shell plus small sherds of medieval pottery.				0252			
0254	0254	Oven			Area 3	Oven structure. Circular, clay lined.	c.2.5m	c2.5m	0.5m				
0255	0254	Oven	Other		Area 3	Yellow clay and flint lining of oven 0254. 0.2m thick. No evidence of burning to lining or above fill.					0256		
0256	0254	Oven	Fill		Area 3	Mid brown silt with occasional stones, some displaced clay in upper fill possibly from lining 0255. Tiny fragments of burnt clay, possibly from oven, but no other evidence of burning.			0.5m	0255			
0257	0257	Pit	Cut		Area 2	Large (quarry?) pit. Not fully visible or bottomed. Hand excavated to 0.6m depth, later excavated by machine.	3m	1m+	1.1m				
0258	0257	Pit	Fill		Area 2	Dark grey silt with numerous large flints.							
0259	0254	Oven	Fill		Area 3	Dark brown silt at west end of 0254. Same as but darker than 0256							
0261	0261	Oven	Other		Area 3	Rectangular oven, 0.2m thick clay lining with mortared stones at flue entrance. Flue slightly lower than base of oven. Southern third wholly truncated.	c.1.75m	c.1.75m	0.5m		0262		
0262	0261	Oven	Fill		Area 3	Lower fill of oven. Charcoal and ash above clay lining of oven			0.15m	0261	0263		
0263	0261	Oven	Fill		Area 3	Mix of collapsed oven material (clay and flint) with ash and charcoal.			0.3m	0262			

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Trench	Area	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
0264	0264	Pit	Cut		Area 3	Steep sided circular pit, truncated by modern pit on east side.	1.5m	1.5m			0265		
0265	0264	Pit	Fill		Area 3	Mid brown silt, odd flakes of charcoal and fragments of burnt and unburnt oven material. Compacted. Medieval?					0264		
0266	0266	Pit	Cut		Area 3	Circular pit, steep sided.	2m	2m	c.1.3m			0267	
0267	0266	Pit	Cut		Area 3	Homogenous grey/brown silt with occasional stones, oyster shell and animal bone fragments. Excavated by machine.					0266	0268	
0268	0268	Pit	Cut		Area 3	Circular pit, steep sided.	2.5m	2.5m	c.1.3m			0269	0267
0269	0268	Pit	Fill		Area 3	Homogenous green/brown silt with yellow clay and frequent snail shells - suggesting an open wet feature.					0268		
0270	0270	Pit	Cut		Area 3	Pit. Shape unclear and machine excavated.	2.5m	1.7m+	1.2m			0271	
0271	0270	Pit	Fill		Area 3	Homogenous green/brown silt with some patches of clay.					0270		

Appendix 2. Catalogue of bulk finds (includes evaluation finds)

Context	Pottery No.	Wt (g)	CBM No.	Wt (g)	Plaster/Mortar No.	Wt (g)	Fired clay No.	Wt (g)	Nails No.	Wt (g)	Worked flint No.	Wt (g)	Burnt flint No.	Wt (g)	Animal bone No.	Wt (g)	Oyster Shell No.	Wt (g)	Other Wt (g)	Overall Date
0003											1	4			10	79				
0005	11	173			4	43									9	243				M12th-13th C
0007	1	5													6	114				5th-9th C
0009			5	325							1	1					1	4		Late med/post-medieval
0012	6	280	2	44																
0103	2	119													14	553	1	8		12th-14th C
0112	3	30	5	157											1	1				Med/pmed cbm
0115	2	27																		M12th-M13th C
0126			4	187																Med
0128	1	14													1	1	3	27		L13th-M16th C
0129	1	27																		12th-14th C
0131	3	23																		M12th-M13th C
0136	2	8	1	43																M12th-M13th C pot but 1 pmed rooftile
0138			6	136													1	16		Med/pmed
0140			1	139																Late med cbm
0200	6	93													6	101	8	82		M12th-M13th C
0201	1	8																		M12th-M13th C
0204	1	3	5	188											1	1				L13th-M16th C pot, med/lmed cbm
0205	3	66	10	613				5	12						5	71	1	6		M12th-M13th C pot, med/lmed cbm
0206			15	925				2	13						4	32	1	12		Med & pmed cbm
0208	13	314									1	6			1	35	1	11	1 frag lavastone @ 79g	M12th-M13th C
0216	4	54	2	165											4	50				12th-14th C pot, pmed cbm
0218	10	90									1	6			5	61				M12th-M13th C
0219	13	318													3	35	1	4		M12th-M13th C
0227	1	35													1	24				12th-14th C
0229			1	41																Med cbm
0230	7	59													2	40				M12th-M13th C
0232	7	106	4	232											2	92	1	4	Mussel	L13th-E14th C

Appendix 3. Pottery by context

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0103	BSFW	dish	FTEV	2	118	12th-14th c.
0112	EMW			2	21	11th-12th c.
0112	EMW	jar	SEV	1	9	11th-12th c.
0115	HFW1			2	27	M.12th-M.13th c.
0128	COLC			1	14	L.13th-M.16th c.
0129	BMCW			1	27	12th-14th c.
0131	EMWC			1	6	11th-12th c.
0131	BMCW			1	5	12th-14th c.
0131	HFW1			1	12	M.12th-M.13th c.
0136	BMCW			1	6	12th-14th c.
0136	HFW1			1	2	M.12th-M.13th c.
0200	YAR			1	4	11th-12th c.
0200	BSW			1	9	12th-14th c.
0200	BSFW	bowl	FTEV	1	26	12th-14th c.
0200	BMCW			2	6	12th-14th c.
0200	HFW1			1	50	M.12th-M.13th c.
0201	HFW1			1	8	M.12th-M.13th c.
0204	COLC			1	3	L.13th-M.16th c.
0205	HFW1			3	66	M.12th-M.13th c.
0208	BSFW			2	29	12th-14th c.
0208	BCSW			4	20	12th-14th c.
0208	BCSW	jar	FTEV	1	56	12th-14th c.
0208	BMCW			3	30	12th-14th c.
0208	BMCW	jar	EVBD	1	92	12th-14th c.
0208	HFW1			2	87	M.12th-M.13th c.
0216	BCSW			3	36	12th-14th c.
0216	BMCW			1	18	12th-14th c.
0218	EMW			2	6	11th-12th c.
0218	EMWM			1	3	11th-13th c.
0218	BCSW			2	17	12th-14th c.
0218	BMCW			3	27	12th-14th c.
0218	GRIM			1	17	12th-14th c.
0218	HFW1	jug	BD	1	20	M.12th-M.13th c.
0219	BCSW	jar	TAP	4	99	12th-14th c.
0219	BMCW			2	15	12th-14th c.
0219	GRIM			3	101	12th-14th c.
0219	HFW1			2	50	M.12th-M.13th c.
0219	HFW1	jug		2	53	M.12th-M.13th c.
0227	BMCWG	jug	FTEV	1	35	12th-14th c.
0230	EMWG			1	4	11th-12th c.
0230	MCWM			2	12	12th-14th c.
0230	BMCW			3	27	12th-14th c.
0230	HFW1			1	16	M.12th-M.13th c.
0232	BSFW			1	16	12th-14th c.
0232	BMCW			4	64	12th-14th c.
0232	MGW			1	3	L.13th-E.14th c.
0232	HFW1			1	23	M.12th-M.13th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
0235	LPME	plant pot		1	8	18th-20th c.
0235	REFW	plate	EV	1	7	L.18th-20th c.
0235	ESW			2	39	17th-19th c.
0235	ESW	bottle	COLL	1	5	17th-19th c.
0235	LSRW	dish	FLAR	3	275	18th-19th c.
0239	BMCW			1	5	12th-14th c.
0251	BMCW			1	3	12th-14th c.
0253	BCSW			1	7	12th-14th c.
0253	BMCW			2	7	12th-14th c.
0258	UNFT			1	4	Prehistoric
0258	THET	medium 'AB' jar	4	1	6	10th-11th c.
0258	EMWG			1	9	11th-12th c.
0258	EMWM			1	6	11th-13th c.
0259	ESO1			1	6	ESax
0259	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
0259	EMWG			1	10	11th-12th c.
0259	MCW	jar	FLAR	1	26	12th-14th c.
0259	BSFW			1	12	12th-14th c.
0259	BCSW			1	24	12th-14th c.
0259	BMCW			2	43	12th-14th c.
0259	HFW1			6	17	M.12th-M.13th c.
0259	HOLG			1	8	L.13th-E.14th c.
0259	HOLG	jug	FTEV	1	10	L.13th-E.14th c.
0262	EMWG			2	40	11th-12th c.
0262	BMCW			4	32	12th-14th c.
0262	HOLG	jug	COLL	19	445	L.13th-E.14th c.
0264	BSFW			2	12	12th-14th c.
0264	BMCW			1	2	12th-14th c.
0265	EMWG			1	28	11th-12th c.

Appendix 4. Ceramic Building Material catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0112	fs	RTM	1	35				ms on edge		occ calc	med?
0112	fsfe	RTP	1	12							pmed
0112	fs	RTP	1	98				ms buff			pmed
0112	ms	RTM	1	1					G	flake	med
0112	est(cs)	RTM	1	11							med
0126	fscf	EB	4	187	52+					straw imp on stretcher & surface, poss fired clay but brick-shaped, coarse chalk	med
0136	fsg	RTP	1	43							pmed
0138	msf	RTM	1	32						partly reduced	med/lmed
0138	fs	RTP	4	54						occ Fe, flint	pmed
0138	ms	RTP	1	50			+				pmed
0140	fsm	FFT	1	139					O	partly burnt, surface lost	14-15
0204	ms	RTM	2	116			1 X R	thin on edge		=1 tile	med/lmed
0204	fs	RTM	1	6						flake	med/lmed
0204	msf	RTM	2	66						=1 tile	med/lmed
0205	est	RTM	3	135						=1 tile? Thick	med
0205	est	RTM	1	111				cs on surface			med
0205	ms	RTM	1	43				ms on surface			med/lmed
0205	fs	RTM	1	60						droplets of unident substance all over	med/lmed
0205	fsg	RTM	2	98			1 X R				med/lmed
0205	ms	RTM	2	166						reduced core	med/lmed
0206	est(cs)	RTM	1	38							med
0206	msf	RTM	1	167							med/lmed
0206	est	RID	1	50	10						med
0206	est	RTM	6	387				2 with cs both sides			med
0206	fs	RTM	1	25				fs		reduced	med
0206	ms	RTM	1	55			+		G		med
0206	ms	RTM	2	97						=1 tile? Black surface	med
0206	fs	RID?	1	43	15			1 X R?		small hole close to edge, poss not deliberate?	med/lmed
0206	fsf	RTP	1	63				cs pink			lmed/pmed
0216	fsfe	RTP	2	165						=1 tile	pmed
0229	est	RTM	1	41					G	burnt	med
0232	ms	RTM	1	10					G		med
0232	fs	RTM	1	64			+				med/lmed
0232	fs	RTM	1	30						reduced core	med
0232	est	RTM	1	128				1 X R			med

Appendix 5. Catalogue of faunal remains

Context	Feature	Type	Period	ContextQ quantity	Wt (g)	LM	SMM	DWM	WM	SM	M	Bird	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Element range	Comments
0103	0102	Pit	Medieval	9	563	6							Equid	6	6			ul, v, scap, f	
0103	0102	Pit	Medieval					1					Pig/boar	1				f	
0103	0102	Pit	Medieval			2							Mammal	2					
0112	0111	Pit	Medieval	1	4			1					Dog/wolf	1	1			f	pph
0128	0127	Pit	PM/Med	1	1						1		Mammal	1					
0200	0202	Pit	Medieval	7	104	1							Cattle	1	1			mand	mandible condyle
0200	0202	Pit	Medieval				1						Sheep/goat	1	1			ll	mt prox end
0200	0202	Pit	Medieval					1					Pig/boar	1		1		t	lower PM1 in full wear
0200	0202	Pit	Medieval							4			Mammal	4					
0204	0203	Oven	Medieval	1	3					1			Mammal	1					
0205	0203	Oven	Medieval	5	76							1	Bird - Fowl	1	1			ul	ulna
0205	0203	Oven	Medieval								4		Mammal	4					
0206	0203	Oven	Medieval	3	33	1							Cattle	1	1			t	lower P4
0206	0203	Oven	Medieval				1						Sheep/goat	1	1			ul	radius
0206	0203	Oven	Medieval							1			SM - Hare	1		1		ul	tibia
0208	0207	Pit	Medieval	1	36			1					Pig/boar	1	1			ul	tibia
0216	0215	Pit	Medieval	4	51	1					3		Mammal	4					
0218	0217	Pit	Medieval	4	60		3						Sheep/goat	3	3			ll, ul	metacarpal with small lesion on proximal end, mt shaft has additional growth
0218	0217	Pit	Medieval					1					Pig/boar	1	1			pel	
0219	0219	Layer	Medieval	3	38		3						Sheep/goat	3		3		ul	radius, ulna, tibia fragments, heavily chopped radius shaft
0227	0226	Pit	Medieval	1	25			1					Pig/boar	1	1			ul	tibia
0230	0231	Pit	Medieval	2	40		2						Sheep/goat	2		2		ul	radius, humerus
0232	0203	Oven	Medieval	2	95	2							Mammal	2					
0234	0233	Ditch	Medieval	8	975	6							Cattle	6	3	3	2	ll	2 uf and 2 fused metatarsals - huge
0234	0233	Ditch	Medieval				2						Sheep/goat	2	2			ul, scap	
0235	0235	Layer	PM	1	1							1	Bird - Fowl	1	1			ul	ulna
0239	0238	Pit	Medieval	2	22				2				Deer - Roe	2	2			ul	tibia fragments, robust Roe - buck
0251	0250	Pit	Medieval	4	29			1					Pig/boar	1	1			scap	neck and part of artic end

Context	Feature	Type	Period	ContextQ uantity	Wt (g)	LM	SMM	DWM	WM	SM	M	Bird	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	MNI	Element range	Comments
0251	0250	Pit	Medieval								3		Mammal	3					
0256	0254	Oven	Medieval	5	72	1							Cattle	1		1		II	small (Dexter) metacarpal slight gnawing at ends and cut from skinning
0256	0254	Oven	Medieval				2						Sheep/goat	2		2		ul	femur and humerus
0256	0254	Oven	Medieval					1					Pig/boar	1		1		f	mp, uf
0256	0254	Oven	Medieval							1			SM - Hare	1		1		ul	unfused tibia
0258	0257	Pit	Medieval	1	4								Mammal	1					
0259	0254	Oven	Medieval	2	12		2						Sheep/goat	2		2		ul	proximal femur and fragment of shaft
0262	0261	Oven	Medieval	1	53	1							Cattle	1		1		II	small metacarpal
0264	0264	Pit	Medieval	1	11							1	Bird - Goose	1		1		II	tibiotarsus cut at distal

Key:

LM	large mammal (eg cattle/equid)
SMM	small-medium mammal (eg sheep)
DWM	domestic/wild (eg pig/boar)
WM	wild mammal (eg deer)
SM	small mammal (cat, hare, etc)
M	mammal (unidentifiable)
Ad/Juv	Adult/juvenile
MNI	Minimum number of individuals

Appendix 6. OASIS data form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-162463

Project details

Project name	BSE 381 Manson House, Bury St Edmunds
Short description of the project	Excavation and monitoring in advance of residential development on land to the rear of Manson House, Northgate Street, identified significant evidence of medieval domestic occupation and domestic activities, or small-scale craft working and manufacture to the rear of shop fronts, relating to food production such as baking or brewing during the 12th-14th centuries. The boundaries of the modern plot and road layout as a whole are likely to date back to the early medieval period, when the plot appears to have been open ground and likely bordered by roadside ditches. No firm evidence of sub-division of the plot was identified but it probably consisted of a variety of individual yards and gardens. Archaeological features chiefly consisted of a dense collection of intercutting miscellaneous pits, indicating continuous activity throughout the medieval period. Although the pits' original function has not been defined they appear to have eventually been used for casual domestic rubbish disposal, with the finds assemblages being typical of the medieval town. Other significant features consisted of three circular clay-built ovens, similar to examples seen elsewhere in the town, which have been interpreted as grain dryers. There is a significant decline in features towards the end of the medieval and/or into the post-medieval periods, with no clear evidence for new structures, and an associated complete absence of late medieval and post-medieval ceramics. This suggests that although the site remained within the urban core there was a strong change in the nature of occupation and use of the plot as a whole. By the mid-18th century the area is depicted as open gardens or orchards on a map of the town by Thomas Warren, further indicating that the use of the plots as working yards appears to have ceased.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2012 End: 30-09-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 381 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 381 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SE/11/0454/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	OVEN Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 381 Manson House, Bury St Edmunds
Study area	320.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8563 6455 52.2473086748 0.719515248313 52 14 50 N 000 43 10 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.00m Max: 37.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team
Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	David Gill
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institute

Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Manson House, Bury St Edmunds, BSE 381
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Craven, J. A.
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS Report No. 2013/070
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	SCCAS excavation grey lit report
Entered by	John Craven (john.craven@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	6 May 2014

Appendix 7. Monitoring of an extension to rear of Manson House, April 2014

1. Introduction

Archaeological monitoring of groundworks for an extension to the rear of Manson House was carried out from 30th April to 1st May 2014. The work was required by a condition on the consent for planning application DC/13/0288/FUL, and was carried out to meet standard SCCAS/CT requirements with the agreement of Dr. Antrobus (SCCAS/CT), in lieu of a formal Brief. The works were commissioned by Kier Construction.

2. Methodology

The footprint of the extension, an area measuring 9.75m x 3m, was excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a ditching bucket, under the supervision of an archaeologist, to the top of the development formation level or archaeological levels (Fig. 1).

The site was recorded in similar fashion to the BSE 381 excavation works, and the project records have been incorporated into the BSE 381 database and archive.

3. Results

(Fig. 2)

The site strip reached a depth of c.0.42m and involved the removal of a modern concrete surface and other modern and post-medieval deposits, including a thin layer of coal dust and debris (0306) and a probable buried topsoil layer of brown loam with 16th – 18th century debris (0307).

The removal of 0307 exposed a deposit of brown/grey organic silt, 0304, rich with ash, clay and rubbish material of medieval and post-medieval date, lying across the majority of the excavated area. A small sample of the ceramic finds material was collected but other finds consisted of CBM, animal bone and oyster shell. A small sondage was excavated in Section 39 through this deposit and identified an underlying deposit of

green silt/clay with tile and chalk fragments at a depth of c.0.58m, indicating that 0304 sealed further archaeological deposits.

On the southern edge of the site 0304 was cut by 0305, a shallow, flat based gully or channel with a squared section. Aligned east to west the feature was only partially visible against the site baulk. The base of the feature was defined by a layer of hard iron pan (0303). This deposit, which effectively lined the channel was c.0.02m thick and so dense that it resembled a possible decayed structural element to the feature. Layer 0303 was overlain by 0302, a series of loose 16th century bricks laid flat in a deposit of grey ash under a layer of coal dust. Set into the top of 0302 was 0301, a bonded wall aligned east-west and measuring 0.26m wide and 0.22m high. Constructed from closely laid flint with white/grey lime mortar and brick of c.18th century date, the wall was sealed below deposit 0306. In the south-west corner of the site a pit of post-18th century date (0308) was seen to cut both 0301 and 0305, as did a modern drain in the south-eastern corner. The foundation trench and slab of the current property along the western site edge then cut through the fill of 0308.

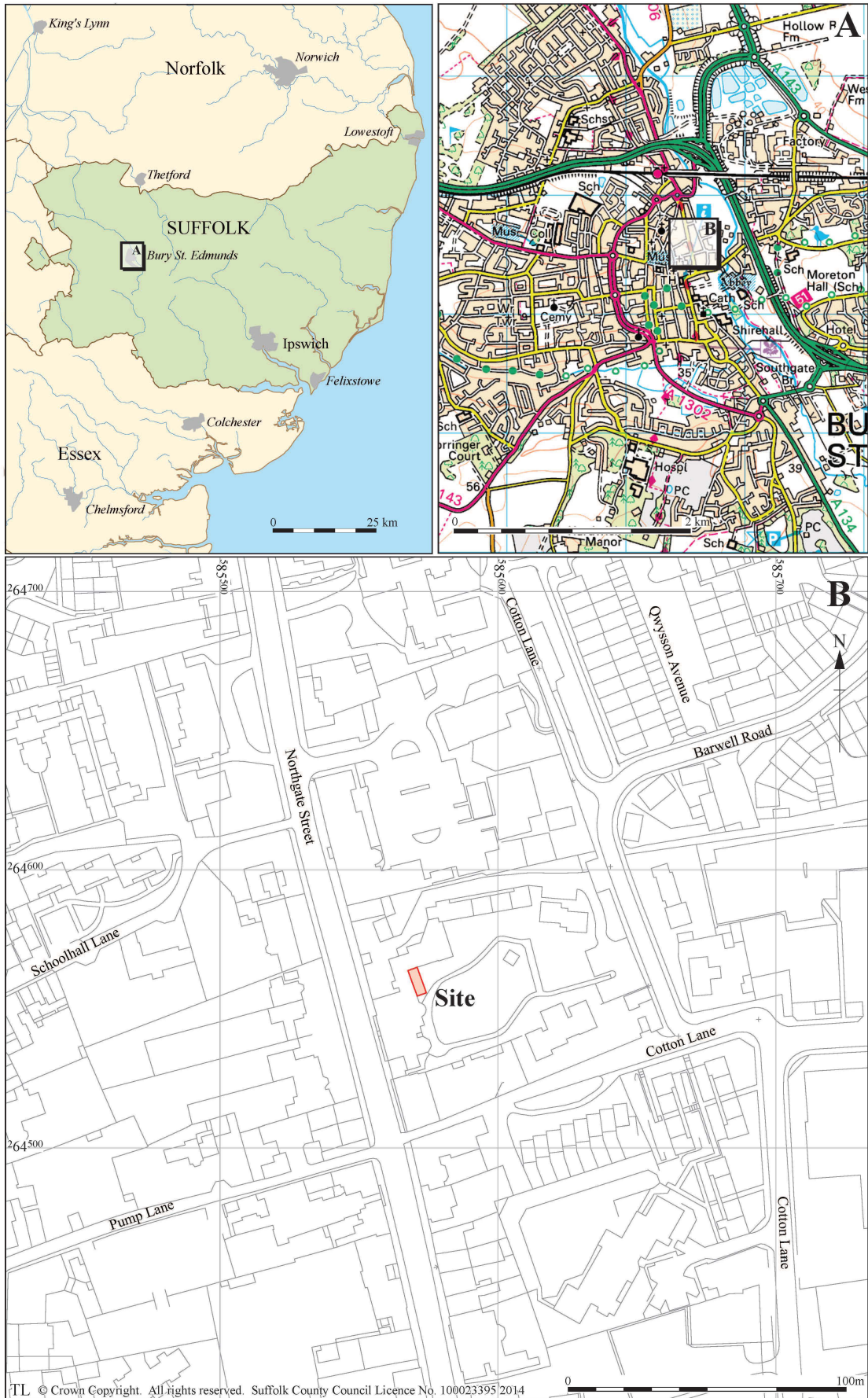


Figure 1. Site location

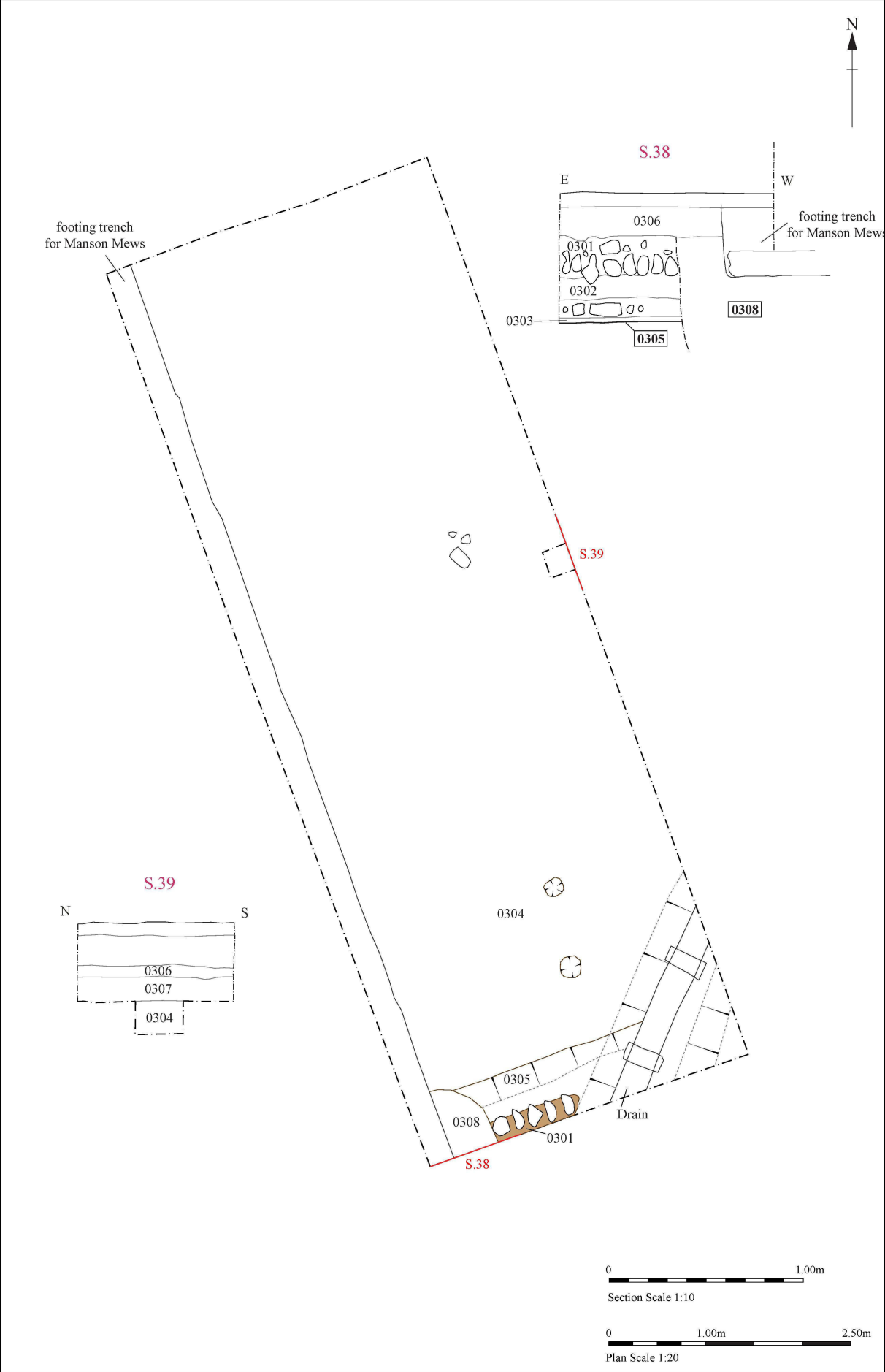


Figure 2. Site plan and sections

4. The finds

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

A small quantity of additional finds was collected from two contexts from the monitoring. These are listed by material type below.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay pipe		Shell		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0302	2	70	1	619					P-med glass 1-17g	1650-1800
0304	9	459			1	7	1	5	Oyster	L15th-1st half of 16th century
Total	11	529	1	619	1	7	1	5		

Table 1. Finds quantities

4.1. Pottery

Introduction

Eleven fragments of late medieval and post-medieval pottery were recovered in total, weighing 529g.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been added to the BSE 381 database.

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

The assemblage

Two sherds of post-medieval date were present in the fill 0302 of a gully. They consist of a fragment of Glazed red earthenware (16th-18th C) and a large sherd from a Staffordshire combed slipware dish dated c.1650-1800.

Nine sherds of pottery were found in the layer 0304. A large but abraded fragment of a Waveney Valley coarseware bowl which is transitional in form was present, which is likely to date to the 15th-16th C century. Another unglazed sherd with a sagging base is a Late medieval and transitional ware. Two joining fragments of a fully glazed LMT vessel were also identified, with a transitional ware strap handle which is likely to be a LMT variant as it has a coarse reduced core with flint inclusions. Three large fragments of Glazed red earthenware (16th-18th century) were recovered, one of which is a large dish. A sherd of a small Rhenish stoneware drinking vessel with strap handle was present, dating to the L15th-early 16th century. It is covered with an external brown glaze and is likely to be a Raeren/Aachen product (Gaimster 227 no. 74).

4.2. Ceramic building material

A single large fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material, probably a floor brick or floor tile was collected from gully fill 0302 weighing 619g. It has a medium sandy fabric with sparse flint and ?grog inclusions and is oxidised with a partial reduced core. The only measurable dimension is the height which is 52mm. The upper surface which is worn has the remains of a black surface. Similar fragments recovered from Norwich date to the late 16th-17th century (Drury 166).

4.3. Clay tobacco pipe

A fragment of the stem of a clay tobacco pipe was present in layer 0304.

4.4. Post-medieval bottle glass

A single piece of post-medieval bottle glass was found in fill 0302 of the gully. It is globular and is likely to come from a winebottle which dates to the 17th-early 18th century.

5. The environmental evidence

5.1 Shell

A small oyster shell collected from the fill 0304 of a layer was not retained.

6. Discussion

While the results of the monitoring have been somewhat limited by the depth of the groundworks the presence of layer 0304, and the apparent underlying archaeological deposits, is a further indication that evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation survives throughout the wider plot to the rear of Manson House, as suggested in the main BSE 381 project report. Furthermore, despite the site's proximity to the existing buildings, the level of preservation is apparently good, with minimal disturbance from later features.

The finds material from 0304 and 0302 represents domestic occupation in the Late medieval transitional and post-medieval periods, suggesting that 0304 seals medieval deposits. The position and alignment of both 0305 and 0301 suggest they are marking a probable boundary wall, which was sub-dividing the wider plot to the rear of Manson House in the post-medieval period.

7. Bibliography

Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic Building Materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*. East Anglian Archaeology 58, Norwich Survey.

Gaimster, D., 1997, *German Stoneware 1200-1900. Archaeology and cultural history*. British Museum Press, London.

Jennings, S., 1981, Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich. EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, MPRG Occasional Paper No 2.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (METHOD STATEMENT) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

**MANSON HOUSE, NORTHGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK.**

Prepared by Andrew Tester, Project Officer, SCC Archaeological Service

PLANNING STATUS: As a condition on consent no SE/11/0454/Ful

GRID REF: TL 855 645

Suffolk HER No: .BSE 381 **SCCAS JOB CODE:** BURYMAH 002

- The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) has been asked to provide a written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological monitoring and recording of groundwork associated with the construction of a new building.
- The project design has been produced following a Brief and Specification from Abbey Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.
- An estimate has been prepared to cover the likely cost of the work (quote prepared by Andrew Tester of the SCCAS Field Team).

1. Project Aims

- To produce a permanent record of the site in an archive which will be deposited with Suffolk HER.
- The site will be recorded under a new HER site code (BSE 381). An OASIS form will be initiated prior to the start of fieldwork and a .pdf version of the report uploaded on to the website <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit> for immediate release

2. Monitoring of Ground works: method statement

- An experienced field archaeologist from SCCAS Field Team will be in constant attendance whilst all ground excavations are completed.
- The construction programme for this project involves three areas of site. This document refers to the construction of a property on the junction of Cotton Lane and Pump Lane. A previous phase of work involved the demolition of an earlier building and the evaluation of the site by trial trenching (SCCAS Report no. 2011/188). This revealed a deep build up of post medieval soil above a buried gravel surface; below this was a wide spread deposit of green brown silt with some clay containing medieval pottery and animal bone.

- The current phase of work will involve the monitoring of footings and service trenches for the new building. Sections and plans of archaeological features will be recorded as required in line with a Brief for the fieldwork issued by Abby Antrobus (attached).
- The monitoring will adhere to the condition set out in the Brief and Specification issued by Abbey Antrobus of the Suffolk County council curatorial team.
- Site records will be made on SCCAS pro forma context sheets under a continuous and unique numbering system and conventions compatible with the county Historic Environment Record will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to the OS map cover. A photographic record of the site and any archaeological features will be kept using digital images, and monochrome images where appropriate. The site will be registered within the OASIS system as is normal for the county, if the monitoring results merit it.
- A Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained if necessary (any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed). However this is unlikely to happen on this site.

2.2 Report/Archive:

- All site and finds records will be entered onto Microsoft Access databases and will be archived in paper and electronic form. Site plans and sections will be inked up or digitised for report and archive purposes.
- All finds will be processed at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, to minimum standards laid down by the relevant finds groups (e.g. Roman Pottery Research Group) and stored in archive stable bags/boxes. Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and stabilised as necessary to ICON standards. Environmental samples will be processed and assessed by a recognised regional contractor. It is anticipated that finds will be deposited in the County Store for future reference.
- A full monitoring report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced and copies submitted to the client, the Conservation Team at Suffolk CC and the county HER. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The monitoring report will contain a recommendation for further analysis and publication of the results as appropriate and in accordance with regional research agendas and strategies (EAA Occ. Papers 3&8). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition
- A full project archive will be submitted to the County Store and every effort will be made to ensure that the landowner agrees to the deposit of all the

finds (the Field Team will take responsibility to report any finds which might qualify under the Treasure Act 1996). The archive will be in paper and electronic form. A summary of the project findings will also be produced. The landowner/developer will receive copies of the report with all finds fully listed

3. On completion of the work:

- A hard copy and a single pdf file on CD of the report will be submitted to SCC Conservation Team.
- The project archive will be submitted to Suffolk HER (a fixed charge for the deposition of the archive is included in the costing).
- The Oasis record will be completed and a pdf version of the report uploaded for immediate release.

4. Risk Assessment:

The monitoring archaeologist will be subject to the health and safety policies of the main contractor documents for this and a site induction have been provided.

Work in a rural location close to operating mechanical plant-medium risk:

- For single person working Suffolk County Council operates a 'reporting-in' procedure at the middle and end of each day.
- Site staff will wear protective clothing at all times on site (hard hat, high visibility vest, steel-toe cap boots). The PO will report to the main contractor/developer at the beginning of each site visit if appropriate. All staff hold CSCS cards
- vehicles will be parked in a safe location
- A fully charged mobile phone will be on site at all times.
- Site staff will be aware of the location of the nearest A&E unit and a vehicle will be on site at all times. (West Suffolk Hospital). It is likely that the relevant PO will be a qualified First Aider.
- Suffolk County Council holds full insurance policies for field work (details have been provided to Kier).

6. Principal Project Staff:

Project Manager- Andrew Tester 01284 352446
Finds Manager– Richenda Goffin 01284 352447
(other suitably qualified staff may carryout the fieldwork)

Andrew Tester
Senior Project Officer
Field Team
Archaeological Service
Suffolk CC

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

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

**COWPER CLOSE, MANSON HOUSE, 111 NORTHGATE STREET,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK
(Brief 1 of 3 for mitigation under SE/11/0454)**

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	St Edmundsbury Borough Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	SE/11/0454/FUL
SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL 855 645
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Construction of new residential building
AREA:	Small
CURRENT LAND USE:	Formerly domestic dwelling/garden
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Abby Antrobus Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741231 E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	11 January 2012

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

'No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.'
- 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 The proposed new residential building is part of a larger application for development on the site, which lies in an area of archaeological interest in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds (BSE 241). The Cowper's Close area was evaluated in November 2011 (report 2011/188; BSE 381), and a spread of medieval occupation debris sealed by later deposits was identified in the trench.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is 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 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) 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, 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 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.

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION (METHOD STATEMENT AND RISK ASSESSMENT) FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND EVALUATION.

MANSON HOUSE, NORTHGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK.

Prepared by Andrew Tester, Project Officer, SCC Archaeological Service

PLANNING STATUS: As a condition on consent no SE/11/0454/Ful

GRID REF: TL 855 645

Suffolk HER No: .BSE 381 **SCCAS JOB CODE:** BURYMAH 003

- The Field Team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) has been asked to provide a written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological excavation and evaluation of the second and third phases of work associated with the above planning application.
- The project design has been produced following a Brief and Specification from Abbey Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.
- An estimate has been prepared to cover the likely cost of the work (quote prepared by Andrew Tester of the SCCAS Field Team).

1. Project Aims

- To produce a permanent record of the site in an archive, which will be deposited with Suffolk HER.
- The site will be recorded under a HER site code (BSE 381). An OASIS form will be initiated prior to the start of fieldwork and a .pdf version of the report uploaded on to the website.
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit> for immediate release

2. Excavation and evaluation: method statement

- An experienced field archaeologist from SCCAS Field Team will be in constant attendance whilst all ground excavations are completed.
- The construction programme for this phase of the project has involved the demolition of existing accommodation blocks. It has been agreed with Abby Antrobus of SCCAS curating team that an evaluation trench will be excavated through the site of the most westerly of the blocks (where the grubbing out of earlier footings failed to penetrate to archaeological levels). This will establish the potential of this area of the site where a decision can be made on any further work required.

- The evaluation trench will measure c.1.8m x 15m aligned longitudinally along the length of the new build (Figure 1).
- On the site of the new accommodation block in the north-east corner an excavation has been agreed based on an earlier evaluation (SCCAS Report no. 2011/188). The evaluation was carried out immediately to the south of the new construction and revealed an east-west ditch, which was undated but is likely to have been medieval in date.
- The excavation will take place over a sample area of the new building c.250 square metres (Figure 1).
- Sections and plans of archaeological features will be recorded as required in line with a Brief for the fieldwork issued by Abby Antrobus
- Site records will be made on SCCAS pro forma context sheets under a continuous and unique numbering system and conventions compatible with the county Historic Environment Record will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to the OS map cover. A photographic record of the site and any archaeological features will be kept using digital images. The site will be registered within the OASIS system as is normal for the county.
- A Ministry of Justice licence for removal of human remains will be obtained if necessary (any such find would require work in that part of the site to stop until the human remains have been removed). However this is unlikely to happen on this site.

Project Objectives

The aim of the excavation is to accurately record the archaeological resource so that an appropriate documentary record can be made of the archaeological features prior to their destruction during building works.

The excavation will:

Identify the date, form and, where possible, function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.

Record the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area in accordance with SCCAS guidelines and common industry practice.

Fully excavate any features that are, or could be interpreted as, structural.

Collect and prepare environmental samples from suitable deposits for further analysis and dating where possible, with reference to current

English Heritage guidance for environmental sampling, and to provide for appropriate levels of analysis of the samples.

Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).

2.2 Report/Archive:

- All site and finds records will be entered onto Microsoft Access databases and will be archived in paper and electronic form. Site plans and sections will be inked up or digitised for report and archive purposes.
- All finds will be processed at Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds, to minimum standards laid down by the relevant finds groups (e.g. Roman Pottery Research Group) and stored in archive stable bags/boxes. Metal finds will be x-rayed if appropriate and stabilised as necessary to ICON standards. Environmental samples will be processed and assessed by a recognised regional contractor. It is anticipated that finds will be deposited in the County Store for future reference.
- A full report summarising all the findings and containing a full assessment of all finds and samples will be produced and copies submitted to the client, the Conservation Team at Suffolk CC and the county HER. The report will contain all appropriate scale plans and sections. The report will contain a recommendation for further analysis and publication of the results as appropriate and in accordance with regional research agendas and strategies (EAA Occ. Papers 3&8). The report will form the basis for full discharge of the relevant condition
- A full project archive will be submitted to the County Store and every effort will be made to ensure that the landowner agrees to the deposit of all the finds (the Field Team will take responsibility to report any finds which might qualify under the Treasure Act 1996). The archive will be in paper and electronic form. A summary of the project findings will also be produced. The landowner/developer will receive copies of the report with all finds fully listed

3. On completion of the work:

- A hard copy and a single pdf file on CD of the report will be submitted to SCC Conservation Team.
- The project archive will be submitted to Suffolk HER (a fixed charge for the deposition of the archive is included in the costing).
- The Oasis record will be completed and a pdf version of the report uploaded for immediate release

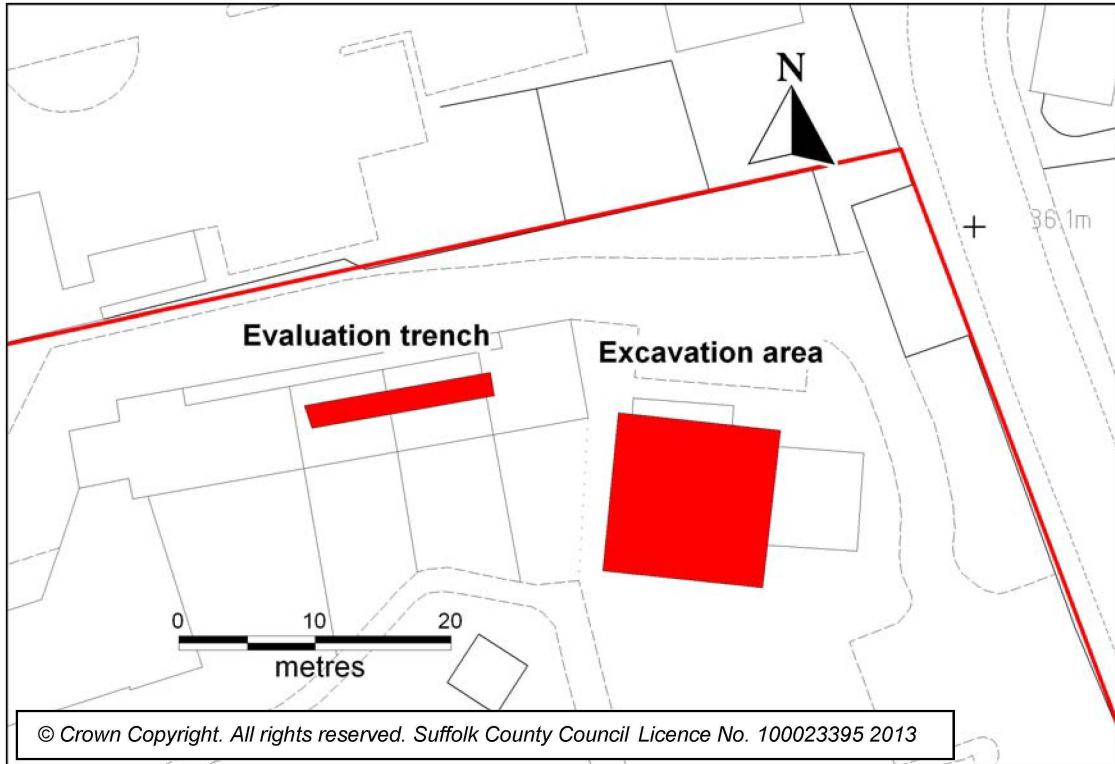


Figure 1. Proposed evaluation trench and excavation area

9 -10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief and Specification for Excavation (Brief 2 of 3 for mitigation under SE/11/0454)

**MANSON FLATS, MANSON HOUSE, 111 NORTHGATE STREET,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK**

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

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SE/11/0454) for the erection of 14 flats, a two storey linked bedroom wing, and a single story extension to Manson House (TL 855 645). This brief refers to one of the three new buildings proposed. **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.3 The aspect of the proposal covered by this brief is the demolition of Manson Flats, and the construction of an H shaped building on a larger footprint. Part of the development area was evaluated, prior to demolition, by SCC Archaeological Service Contracting Team in November 2011 (report 2011/188; BSE 381). Trench 1 of that evaluation was placed in an accessible area just outside the proposed development footprint, and an early sizeable ditch was revealed, which is unusual for Bury St Edmunds but similar to one identified recently in evaluation of another site to the south. Excavation after demolition to ground level only is proposed in this area, which may be expected to reveal early remains.
- 1.4 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record.
- 1.5 An outline brief, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Full archaeological excavation is required, prior to development and after demolition to ground level, of the proposed H shaped building.

- 2.2 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.
- 2.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT for approval by the Local Planning Authority. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.4 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers* 3, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

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

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until

excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.

- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
 - a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
 - b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.

- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 5.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 5.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.
- 5.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Specification.
- 5.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.

- 5.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 5.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 5.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Archive Requirements

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

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

7. Report Requirements

- 7.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 7.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 7.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.

- 7.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 7.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 7.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 7.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 7.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 7.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus
Tel: 01284 741231
Email: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date: 11 January 2012

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued. If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.

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

Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

**MANSON HOUSE, 111 NORTHGATE STREET,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK
(Brief 3 of 3 for mitigation under SE/11/0454)**

PLANNING AUTHORITY: St Edmundsbury Borough Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER: SE/11/0454/FUL
SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE: TL 855 645
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Demolition of wing containing flats and rebuild on largely the same footprint
AREA:
CURRENT LAND USE: Building
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY: Abby Antrobus
Archaeological Officer
Conservation Team
Tel. : 01284 741231
E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk
Date: 11 January 2012

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’
- 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 The proposed demolition of a wing to Manson house and replacement with a new building is a stage of works in a larger application for development on the site, which lies in an area of archaeological interest, in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds (BSE 241). The proposal affects part of the site where historic remains relating to the use of the rear of Northgate Street plots may be expected, and medieval features and finds have been made in the immediate vicinity (BSE 127, 193 and 194). Evaluation has been undertaken within Manson House grounds, further to the east, identifying an early ditch and, on the Cotton Lane frontage, medieval occupation deposits (SCCAS report 2011/188; BSE 381). Whilst the new wing is in a location of high potential, the footprint of the new build is very similar to the existing building. For this reason, monitoring is advised as an appropriate mitigation strategy. However, discussion has been had with John Barton from HPN architects about the possible preservation of complex and significant deposits beneath the building, the foundation depths of which are at present unknown. It has been agreed in principle that if this proves to be the case, there is potential for the mitigation strategy to be revised, which may entail delays and extra costs to the work.

Planning Background

- 3.1 There is 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 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) 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, including demolition.
- 4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for

archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

- 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 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.

Archaeological Service 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

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 265879

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/business/business-services/archaeological-services