

81, Bury Street,  
Stowmarket,  
Suffolk.  
SKT 068

## **Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2014/28**

**Client: Last and Tricker Partnership**

Author: L. Everett

August 2014

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SCCAS Report No. 2014/28

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Editor: S. Boulter

Report Date: August 2014



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** SKT 068  
**Site Name:** 81, Bury Street, Stowmarket  
**Report Number** 2014/28  
**Planning Application No:** 1319/09  
**Date of Fieldwork:** February - March 2014  
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**Curatorial Officer:** Matthew Brudenell  
**Project Officer:** Linzi Everett  
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Prepared By: L. Everett  
Date: August 2014

Approved By: S. Boulter  
Position: Senior Project Officer  
Date:  
Signed:



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## Summary

Archaeological monitoring of ground level reduction and footings was undertaken at 81, Bury Street as a condition of a planning consent to develop the site. During this work a series of pits and post-holes were identified along the road frontage in association with medieval pottery. A clay layer was also recorded but it was not clear whether this represented a floor surface or a dumped deposit. At the rear of the site were a sequence of large, deep pits suggestive of quarrying activity. The fills of these pits were largely sterile but where finds were present, they were of medieval date. Overlying the large quarry pits were layers rich in later medieval finds, including building materials, amongst which were glazed floor and roof tile fragments, and large sherds from late medieval vessels. A number of these finds were wasters, implying a kiln site nearby, which in addition to horn cores from these deposits and evidence of metal working in the environmental samples, suggests disposal of waste from industrial processes in the vicinity.

## **1. Introduction**

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Archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with a new house plot was carried out at 81, Bury Street, Stowmarket (SKT 068; TM 0476 5898). The proposed development area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') consisted of an area of c.206 square metres.

The monitoring was carried out as a condition of planning consent for development, according to a Brief and Specification issued by Keith Wade which outlined the manner of the fieldwork (Appendix I), and subsequent advice from Matthew Brudenell of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Conservation Team.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken by the SCCAS Field Team, who were commissioned and funded by Last and Tricker Partnership. The site has been recorded with the County Historic Environment Record (HER) code SKT 068.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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The site is located on alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravels, above Crag Group sands (British Geological Survey). It is bounded by Bury Street on the east and by houses on its three other sides. The site occupies a W-E slope, between a height of 34m OD at the rear and 33m OD at the front, with the ground surface significantly higher than the neighbouring properties on Bury Street, prior to commencement of any groundworks.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The sites potential was based on its location within the area of the medieval town as defined in the Suffolk HER, which lies on the west bank of the River Gipping (SKT 022).

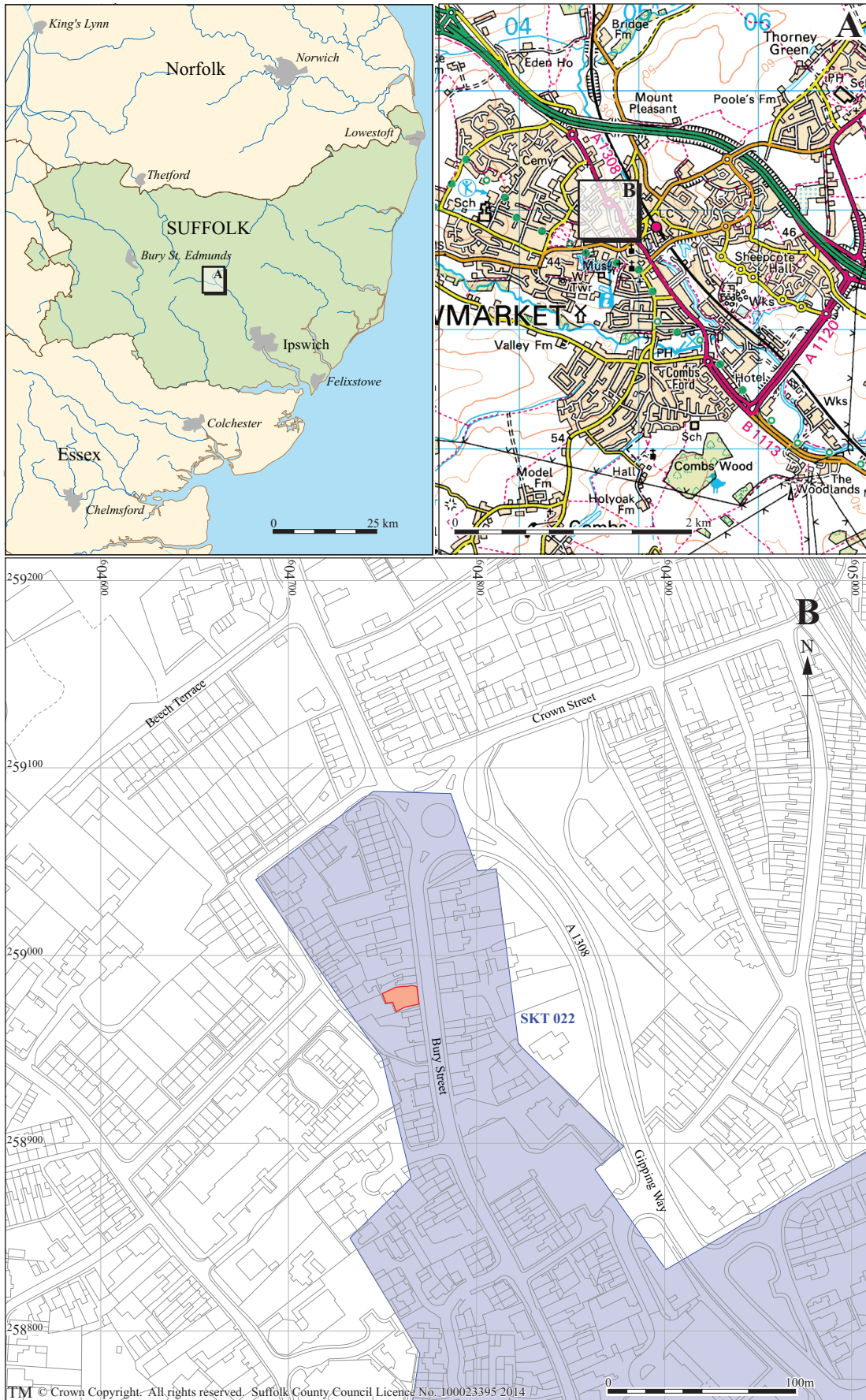


Figure 1. Location map showing the site development area (red)

## **4. Methodology**

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Whilst the issued Brief specified monitoring of the excavated footings, the actual formation level from which these were to be cut required removal of up to 1.8m of soil, potentially having a far greater impact on archaeological deposits. As such, the site should have been subject to evaluation and subsequent excavation rather than a monitoring condition.

Commencement of the site strip along the road frontage made it clear that the severe landscaping required would destroy or damage archaeological deposits present. Advice from Matthew Brudenell was to carry out an initial controlled strip of the site to archaeological levels so that features present could be planned, sample excavated and recorded prior to excavation down to the construction formation level.

The stripped surface was examined for features or finds of archaeological interest and the upcast soil was examined visually for any archaeological finds and a metal detector survey of the stripped surface and available spoil was carried out. Digital photographs were also taken as part of the site record. Features were recorded using GPS equipment and scale drawings at 1:20.

The site has been given the Suffolk HER code SKT 068, under which all elements of the site archive are identified. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been initiated and the reference code suffolkc1-172809 has been used for this project.

## **5. Results**

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A short access road onto the site had been cut to the planned formation level and a hardcore surface laid before the first monitoring visit. When the first visit was made, the site had also been cleared of vegetation and c.0.4m of dark brown clay loam topsoil. Stripping down to the formation level back from the road frontage revealed a number of archaeological features. The site was then stripped under the direction of an archaeologist to the depth at which cut features were visible, for a distance of 9.3m from the eastern boundary, at which point, no more spoil could be stored on site. Once this stored spoil was moved, the remainder of the site strip was monitored.

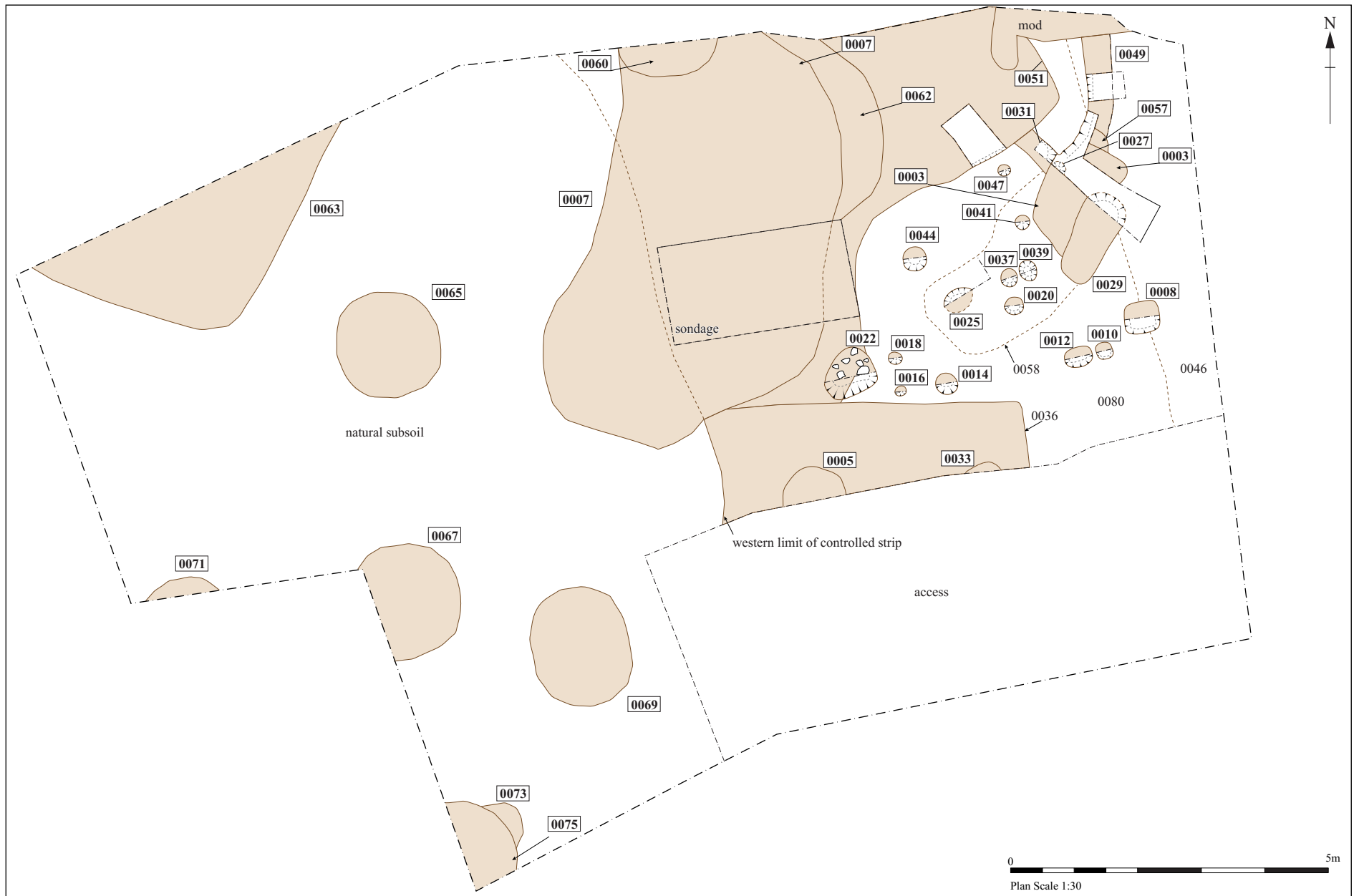
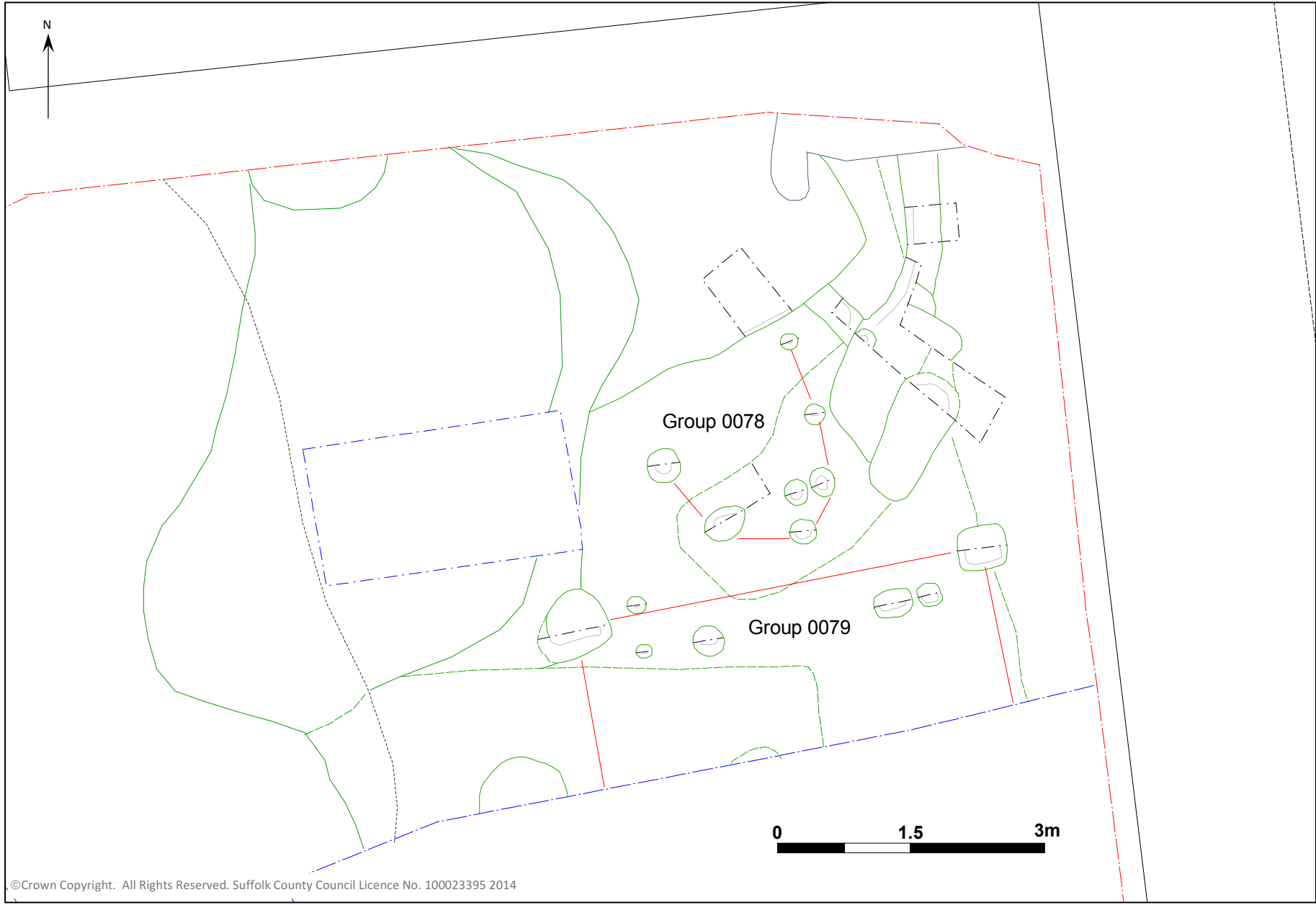


Figure 2. Site plan



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Figure 3. Post-hole groups 0078 and 0079

## Medieval

### **Post-holes**

Group 0078 (Figure 3; 0047, 0041, 0037, 0039, 0020, 0025, 0044) Seven small post-holes were set in an approximate NNW-SSE aligned U-shape, measuring 2m wide and 2.25m long. The post-holes were all approximately circular, between 0.2 and 0.4m in diameter and varied in depth from 0.1m to 0.3m. Fills comprised a mid greyish brown silty sandy clay from which medieval pottery was recovered, though in a small quantity which could be residual. Seen together, these post-holes could represent a somewhat make-shift structure such as an open-sided shed for leather-hard pot shelter (Anderson, finds report below).

Group 0079 (Figure 3; 0022, 0008, 0018, 0016, 0014, 0012, 0010). Post-holes 0022 and 0008 were of similar size and containing what appeared to be packing material- 0022 was densely packed with flint cobbles and 0008 contained boulder clay and one large square flint nodule. These two features may be the corners of the north end of building adjacent to and parallel with the road, approximately 5m wide, with the smaller post-holes representing other structural elements of a post-built wall.

### **Pits**

0051 was a large pit, the full dimensions and shape of which were not established as it continued beyond the northern edge of the site and under pits 0062 and 0007. It measured 1.7m deep where the footings cut through it and was filled by 0059, a firm, homogenous mid greyish brown sandy silty clay, with regular charcoal flecks and medieval pottery.

0062 was a large, deep pit, cut by pit 0007. An E-W sondage was machine excavated from the stripped surface to a depth of 1m (Plate 1), showing fairly steeply angled sides and three distinct fills, 0054, 0055 and 0056, with 12th-14th century pottery recovered from the lower of these fills (0056). The base of the pit was not reached in the sondage, however it was visible in the footings a further 1.2m deep.



Plate 1. Sondage through pit 0062, E-W

### **Layer**

0058 was a thin layer of mid-pale yellowish brown friable silty sand, with flecks of charcoal and pottery sherds, filling what appeared to be little more than an amorphous depression with ill-defined edges. It was cut by five of the post-holes forming group 0078, pits 0003 and 0029.

### **Ditch**

0031 was a shallow gully between 0003 and 0051 and cut by both these pits. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a rounded profile. 11th-12th century pottery was recovered from its greyish brown clay silty sand fill.

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

### **Pits**

0003 was a shallow, sub-rectangular pit along the road frontage, approximately 1.6m long and 1.3m wide. It cut layer 0058 and was cut by pit 0029. Its fill, 0004, was a mid greyish brown sandy silty clay from which later medieval pottery (15th-16th century) was recovered.



0005 was a circular pit cutting through clay layer 0036 and truncated by the site access. It was filled by loose brown sandy clay with frequent mortar flecks, ceramic building material (CBM) and post-medieval pottery, including glazed white china.

0029 was a sub rectangular pit, aligned approximately NE-SW, and shallow with almost vertical sides which break to a generally flat base. Its fill, 0030, was a loose mid greyish silty sand with regular mortar flecks, CBM and post-medieval pottery

0007 was a large pit in the centre of site, cutting pit 0062. It was irregular in plan and approximately 0.6m deep, with two distinct fills, 0052 and 0053, from which late medieval material was recovered. It may be that this feature was not a specific cut, but a depression formed when the fills of pit 0062 consolidated, a depression subsequently filled by waste in the later medieval period.

### **Layer**

0002 was present over the western half of the site, below the thick topsoil. It was up to 0.6m thick with no clear edges and consisted of very frequent finds held in a mid-dark greyish brown clay sand matrix. Large, unabraded sherds of CBM and pottery were most common, with animal bone also present, with several horn cores of particular note. A representative sample of these finds were collected during machining.

### **Undated**

#### **Pits**

Seven pits (0063, 0065, 0071, 0067, 0069, 0073, 0075) were recorded in the western half of the site, visible either in section or in the stripped surface where the pits cut the natural clay (Plate 2). None of these pits were excavated as they were all located within the garden/patio area site formation level and will be retained in situ. No finds were recovered from the homogenous mid brown silty clay fills.

0057 was a shallow pit or posthole on the eastern edge of, and cut by, pit 0003. It was well defined on the stripped surface but its edges were not visible in section, nor were any finds recovered from its greyish brown clay silty sand fill.



Plate 2. Pit 0065

### **Post-hole**

0033 was a likely circular post-hole which had been truncated by the cut made for site access. Approximately 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep with a shallow, rounded profile. Only seen in plan when 0036 was stripped/cleaned. Two fills were noted: upper fill 0034 was a mid-dark grey silty clay sand with regular charcoal flecks and a dark ashy band at the base and sides and a lower fill 0035, comprising a mid greenish grey brown clay with chalk flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

### **Layer**

0036 was a spread of mid brownish yellow chalky clay, mixed with lumps of reddened, heat altered chalky clay located in the southern part of the site. Its dimensions were unclear, the eastern edge having been machined away and truncated to the south by the site access cut. It was unclear whether it represents a formal surface or a demolition deposit

0045 was initially thought to be a possible NE-SW slot under 0029 and 0003 but its edges were not clearly defined, particularly to the south. Its fill, 0046, was a friable mid greyish brown silty sandy clay, very similar to the subsoil and natural subsoil deposits in this part of the site. Further stripping of the site to formation level showed that 0046 continued and dipped down towards the road and may be a colluvial/hillwash layer along the present day road frontage, into which medieval and later features were cut. Two sherds of abraded Iron Age pottery were recovered from 0046 which could be residual. along with one small sherd of medieval pottery, which could have originated from a medieval feature in the same excavated slot as 0045. If the medieval pottery is intrusive, an Iron Age date seems plausible.

### **Gully**

0049 was a narrow, shallow N-S gully or slot turning slightly W at the south end where it seemed to be cut by 0057. This feature was well defined in plan on the stripped surface but its edges became less distinct on excavation. The natural subsoil and subsoil deposits in this part of the site were quite mixed and blurred, and some features were difficult to define as a result. It is possible that this represents a variation in the deposits rather than a true cut feature.

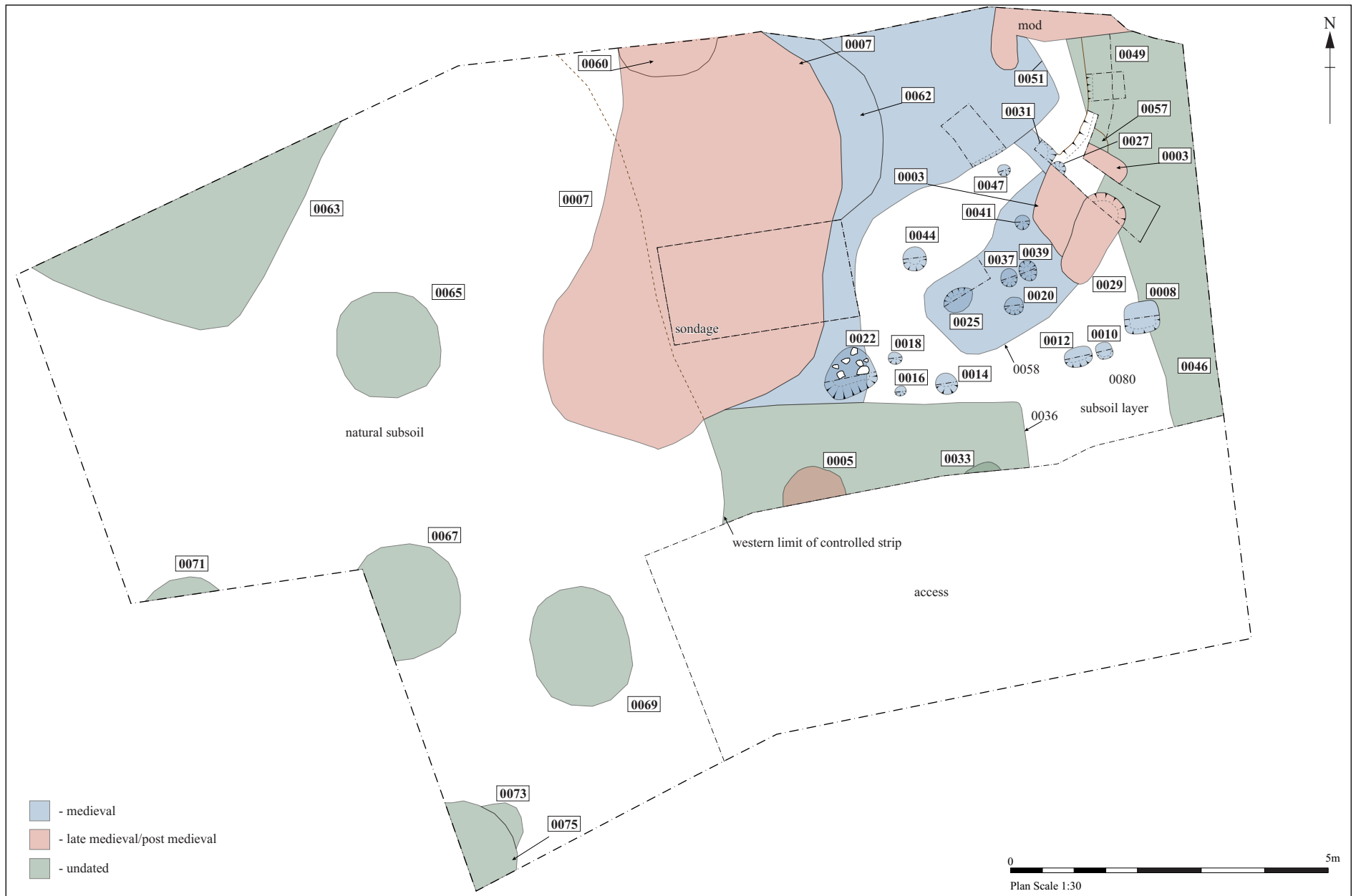


Figure 4. Phased plan

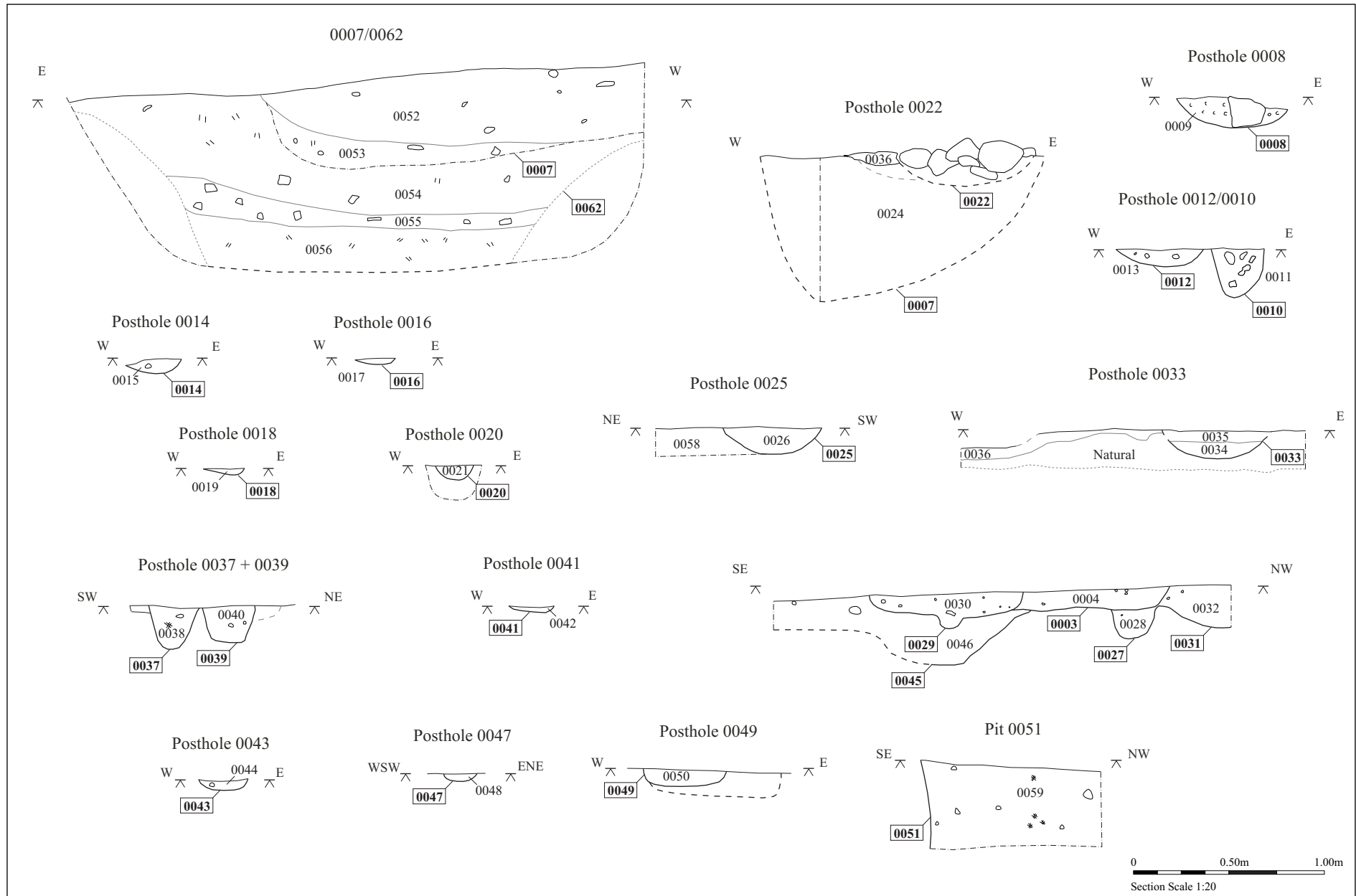


Figure 5. Sections

## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Cathy Tester

### Introduction

Finds were recovered from twenty-one contexts during the monitoring. The quantities by material are summarised in Table 1 below and the full list by context is available in Appendix III. Finds recovered during processing of two environmental samples are included in these overall totals.

Find type	No	Wt/g
Pottery	175	3703
CBM	48	3853
Fired clay	13	18
Clay pipe	1	6
Worked flint	2	49
Heat-altered flint/stone	2	1
Slate	2	46
Iron nails	2	7
Animal bone	69	210
Oyster shell	18	39
Mussel shell	5	1
Coal	3	14

Table 1. Finds quantities

### Pottery

Sue Anderson

#### Introduction

One-hundred and seventy-five sherds of pottery weighing 3,703g were collected from seventeen contexts during the monitoring. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix IV.

#### Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the 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. Form terminology follows 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.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
?Iron Age Fine Flint	IAFF	0.411	2	7		2
Total prehistoric			2	7	0.00	2
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	5	19		5
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	5	28	0.05	4
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	3.171	1	7		1
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	1	1		1
Total early medieval ware			12	55	0.05	11
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	66	765	0.60	61
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	1	4		1
Hollesley-type coarseware (fine)	HOLL1	3.421	7	281	0.18	6
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	3.43	4	34		3
Medieval chalk-tempered ware	MCWC	3.60	4	83	0.12	3
Hedingham Ware	HFW1	4.23	1	4		1
Total medieval			83	1171	0.90	75
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	69	1965	1.08	61
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	1	28		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	38		1
Total late medieval			71	2031	1.08	63
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	21		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	3	354		3
Post-medieval whitewares	PMWW	6.20	1	11		1
Post-medieval slipwares?	PMSW	6.40	1	51	0.14	1
Total post-medieval			6	437	0.14	6
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	1	2		1
Total modern			1	2	0.00	1
Totals			175	3703	2.17	158

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric.

## Pottery by period

### Pre-medieval

Two abraded sherds of fine flint-tempered handmade pottery were found in 0046. Both are undiagnostic body sherds but the hardness of the fabric suggests they are Iron Age in date.

### Early medieval pottery

Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups.

Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, or oxidised. 11th–13th c. Probably Suffolk fabric.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. Handmade. Rims may be wheelmade. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. In this assemblage, red grog was also a relatively frequent inclusion. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable in colour. 11th-12th/13th c.
YARN	Yarmouth-type ware, non-calcareous. Handmade body with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, and also occurs in Ipswich. M.11th–12th c.
EMWSG	Early medieval ware sparse shelly and gritty. Handmade, coarse sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 12th-13th c.

This group comprises mainly sandy wares with few calcareous-tempered sherds.

Sherds are generally small, undiagnostic body or base fragments, most of which are abraded and residual. One EMWG rim was present in pit fill 0052, a slightly tapering, squared-ended flat-topped form of probable 12th/13th-century date. None of the sherds is decorated.

### Medieval pottery

Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares are also present. This period group is dominated by coarsewares, most of which are unprovenanced. Some are similar to Hollesley Wares from the east of Suffolk. Only one glazed ware was identified as high medieval, although some of the body sherds identified as LMT (see below) could possibly be earlier.

Fabrics were generally very similar and no attempt was made to distinguish the greywares with few inclusions other than sand.

MCW	Medieval coarseware. Fine to medium sandy greywares (occasionally partly oxidised) with few other inclusions. 12th-14th c.
MCWM	Medieval coarseware, very fine with abundant white mica. 12th-14th c.
MCWC	Medieval coarseware with moderate fine to coarse chalk inclusions. Fine sandy with occasional mica. Generally grey but sometimes with buff oxidised surface(s). 12th-14th c.
HOLL1	Hollesley-type coarseware (fine). Fine, soft fabric with abundant fine sand, sparse to moderate mica, and occasional 'local' inclusions such as chalk and ferrous fragments. Burnt-out organics appearing as black lenses in section. Usually pale grey. 13th-14th c.
HCW and HFW1	Hedingham coarse ware and Hedingham fine ware. As described by Walker (2012). M.12th-13th c.



Most of the greywares in this assemblage are fine to medium sandy types with no particular distinguishing inclusions and do not fit easily into previous fabric groups from the area (e.g. Anderson forthcoming). The Hollesley-type fabric here is also a fine ware and does not contain the abundant sand and clay lenses seen elsewhere in Stowmarket (e.g. Cedars Field moat, Anderson 2004).

Twelve rim sherds are present in the medieval coarseware assemblage, representing nine jars and three bowls. All three bowls have the developed square-beaded everted rims typical of Hollesley, and three jar rims (collared, everted square-beaded and upright thickened) are all Suffolk developed types. Six of the jar rims in this group are comparable with Essex forms (C1, H3, E5; see e.g. Drury 1993), also dated to the 13th and 14th centuries. Decoration is rare in this group but includes one example of fingertip impressions at the shoulder of a bowl, and one body sherd with shallow incised lines.

One glazed ware body sherd may be from Hedingham. It is in a fine, fully oxidised orange micaceous fabric, but only a has a few spots of orange-brown glaze externally.

### **Late medieval and post-medieval pottery**

Seventy-one sherds have been identified as late medieval and six as post-medieval, but in this assemblage they occur in the same contexts and probably represent a contemporary group of 16th-century date.

Fourteen vessels can be identified from rims or other diagnostic fragments. These comprise two dripping dishes (GRIL, GRE), a stoneware frilly-based jug (GSW3), a ?jar (PMSW), two tankards (LMT, IGBW), two pancheons, a handled jar, three jugs, a pipkin and a bung-hole cistern (all LMT). In addition, six LMT strap handles may be parts of jugs. Several LMT sherds are unglazed or only have traces of glaze. Decoration is present on a few sherds and comprises slip lines (three examples) or combed horizontal lines (three examples). Glaze, where present, is generally green or orange-brown.

A number of sherds in this group, particularly from layer 0002 and pit fill 0052, appear to be wasters or seconds. Evidence for this is in the form of overfiring of the vessels, which had resulted in partial vitrification, reduction, melting and bubbling of glaze, and in the case of one large sherd with chalk inclusions, probably breakage and spalling where the inclusions were largest. Few sherds showed any evidence of use, although there was

sooting and wear on one jug (represented by two body sherds) with discoloured slip lines and glaze.

### Modern pottery

Only one sherd of possible modern date was recovered, a small piece of a flat base in an apparently unglazed oxidised earthenware, most likely from a plant pot. It was the only piece from post-hole fill 0013 and could be intrusive.

### Pottery by context

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

Feature	Context	Type	Fabric	Spotdate
0001	0001	U/S	YARN MCW HCW GRIL LMT	U/S
0002	0002	Layer	MCW HCW LMT GSW3 GRE	16th c.
0003	0004	Pit	EMW MCW LMT	15th-16th c.
0007	0052	Pit	EMWG MCW MCWC HOLL1 LMT	15th-16th c.
0012	0013	Post-hole	LPME	18th-20th c.
0022	0023	Post-hole	HFV1 MCW	M.12th-M.13th c.?
0025	0026	Post-hole	MCW	12th-14th c.
0062	0024	Pit	EMW MCW HOLL1	13th-14th c.
0027	0028	Post-hole	EMWG MCW	12th-14th c.
0029	0030	Pit	MCW LMT IGBW PMSW(?) PMWW	16th-17th c.
0031	0032	Gully	EMWG	11th-12th c.
0039	0040	Post-hole	EMW MCW HOLL1	13th-14th c.
0045	0046	slot	IAFF HOLL1	13th-14th c.
0050	0050	Gully	MCW	12th-14th c.
0051	0059	Pit	EMW EMWG EMWSG MCW MCWM	12th-13th c.
0058	0058	Layer	MCW HOLL1	13th-14th c.
0062	0056	Pit	MCW MCWC	12th-14th c.

Table 3. Pottery present by context.

Apart from unstratified finds, the largest groups of pottery were recovered from layer 0002 (42 sherds) and large pit 0007 (18 sherds). These contexts contained much larger quantities of material and the finds represent only a sample of what was present on site (L. Everett, pers. Comm.). Late medieval and early post-medieval pottery dated both these contexts, and also large pits 0003 and 0029. Most of the post-holes and some pits produced medieval pottery only and, with the possible exception of pit 0051, most belonged to the later part of the medieval period.

## Discussion

A small quantity of pre-medieval pottery was recovered, residual material of probable Iron Age date in slot 0045. The largest part of the assemblage represents activity in the high medieval and late medieval/early post-medieval periods.

The medieval assemblage comprises mainly coarsewares with some similarities and some differences to those identified elsewhere around Stowmarket. In the early period, few shelly wares are present and most of the early medieval fabrics are sandy wares, suggesting that wares were sourced from areas to the north of the town. It has been suggested previously that Hollesley-type ware may have been made in the vicinity of the town, but the fabric in this assemblage is not the same as that found on other Stowmarket sites, potentially suggesting more than one production site. There are no Bury wares in this assemblage and it seems likely that the area was supplied by more local rural producers. Glazed wares are scarce, with only one example of an Essex type (and coarsewares from the same area). Identifiable forms include the typical bowl and jar forms of Suffolk and north Essex.

Late and post-medieval wares are dominated by the locally made redwares, with a few imported wares. Of most interest in this period is the high proportion of jugs represented in the group, and also the presence of a number of overfired wasters. Whilst some of these might be considered 'seconds', and one shows evidence of use, many of these fragments are unlikely to have been saleable and have presumably not travelled very far from where they were made. The presence of possible kiln waste amongst the CBM has also been also noted (see CBM report).

Potentially this material represents a previously unknown 16th-century LMT/GRE production site. Such kilns were usually located in rural areas; most of the known LMT sites are clustered around the Waveney Valley and Wattisfield (Anderson et al. 1996), with a single outlier in Suffolk at Sutton (Anderson 2000). However other sites were almost certainly producing this ware to the north-east of Norwich, and potentially in the city itself (R. Goffin, pers. Comm.), and it is likely that more remain to be discovered. Despite its proximity to the medieval town, the large pits on the Bury Street site may be evidence for clay quarrying and the post-holes could represent a make-shift open-sided shed for leather-hard pot shelter. The post-holes contained only medieval sherds, but

these could be residual and the putative shed may have been built prior to manufacture and discard of LMT. Layer 0002 might represent the levelling of a discard pile at a later date.

## Ceramic building material (CBM) and fired clay

Sue Anderson

### Introduction

Forty-eight fragments of CBM weighing 3853g were collected from ten contexts. Thirteen fragments of fired clay (18g) were also found, in three contexts. A full quantification by context is included in Appendix V.

### 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).

### Ceramic building material

Table 4 shows the quantification by form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	2	133
	Plain roof tile: late/post-medieval	RTP	23	2407
	Pantile	PAN	1	43
Walling	Early brick	EB	1	23
	Late brick	LB	2	11
Flooring	Floor tile	FT	2	945
	Floor tile?	FT?	1	287
Unknown	Unidentified	UN	16	4
Total			48	3853

Table 4. CBM by form.

## Roofing

Plain roof tile forms the bulk of this assemblage by fragment count. Table 5 shows the range of fabrics present.

Fabric	code	RTM	RTP	PAN
Estuarine clays	est	1		
Fine sandy, few other inclusions	fs		2	
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	ms		1	
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm			1
Fine sandy with calcareous and clay pellet inclusions	fscpp		14	
Fine sandy with ferrous inclusions	fsfe		1	
Medium sandy with chalk	msc		1	
Medium sandy with flint	msf		1	
Medium sandy with flint and ferrous inclusions	msffe		1	
White-firing with chalk	wfc		2	
White-firing with calcareous and clay pellet inclusions	wfccp		1	

Table 5. Roof tile fabrics.

One estuarine clay tile of medieval date with green glaze is present in layer 0002, but the majority of pieces are in fine or medium sandy fabrics with few inclusions, with chalk and clay pellets, or with flint or ferrous fragments. These are the typical fabrics found in the region during the medieval and post-medieval periods. The fragments are generally fully oxidised and are probably of late medieval or post-medieval date. Most were probably pieces of peg tile, although only five fragments had evidence of peg holes, all circular. A curving fragment from the edge of a pantile was found in 0021.

Two tiles were partially complete and could be measured. A fragment (msf) from u/s 0001 represented the top half of a plain tile and was 170mm wide and 14mm thick with two peg holes. Two large fragments and a flake (fscpp) in layer 0002 were part of a tile which measured 237 x 156 x 15mm and had at least one peg hole.

Several fragments from layer 0002 were either wasters or had been used as kiln furniture. In view of the presence of several LMT pottery wasters in the same context, the latter seems most likely. The fragments were pieces of plain roof tile with glaze on the underside, partial or full reduction, or complete vitrification and warping.

## Walling

Three small, abraded fragments of brick were recovered. A possible piece of estuarine early brick came from post-hole fill 0013 but was residual in this context. Fragments of

red- and white-firing late bricks were recovered from post-hole fill 0011 and pit fill 0030 respectively.

## **Flooring**

Three fragments were identified as floor tiles, two in 'fs' and one in 'fscpp' fabrics.

One fragment with knife-trimmed edges, recorded as a possible floor tile (but not typical, and possibly a piece of ridge tile) was covered in thick orange-brown glaze on the upper surface and part of one broken edge, and there was a kiln scar on the surface. It was 17–21mm thick with an uneven surface.

Two other floor tiles, in layer 0002 and pit fill 0052, may have been re-used in the putative kiln as they were partly reduced and the fragment from 0052 also had a kiln scar (probably from another tile rather than from a pot). The fragment from 0002 was 39mm thick and more than 137mm wide, with a worn surface and traces of orange-brown glaze. The fragment from 0052 was 29mm thick and had deeply chamfered edges.

## **Unidentified**

Fifteen tiny fragments in 'fs' from post-hole fill 0040 weighed less than a gram in total and were unidentified. One small piece in 'msffe' from post-hole fill 0009 was also unidentified.

## **Fired clay**

Thirteen fragments (18g) of fired clay are present in the assemblage. One from post-hole fill 0023 is in a fine sandy chalk-tempered fabric and has a flat, buff-coloured surface and reddish core. It is 12mm thick and may be a piece of render or hearth lining. Tiny fragments recovered from post-hole fill 0040 and pit fill 0059 were too small to determine fabric or function.

## **Discussion**

The majority of stratified CBM from this site was collected from layer 0002 (16 fragments). Three pieces were from pits, three were unstratified, and the remainder came from six post-holes. None of it was recovered from within walls or other

foundations. Much of this assemblage therefore represents hardcore, whether intentionally or unintentionally disposed of, and demolition rubble.

The small quantity of fired clay occurred in post-holes and a pit of medieval date and, given its abraded nature, is likely to have been redeposited. It was largely undiagnostic with only one fragment having any evidence of a surface.

Only two possible medieval CBM fragments were recovered, a small piece of estuarine clay early brick in post-hole 0012 and a fragment of roof tile in the same fabric from layer 0002. Both were residual finds. Two fragments of floor tile may be late medieval, and the third may be a fragment of ridge tile or some other roof tile form of the same period.

The majority of roof tile and brick is typical of late medieval and post-medieval assemblages in East Anglia. The assemblage is dominated by roof tile fragments with only two small abraded pieces of brick. The evidence for brick structures on or near the site is limited, but some of the roof tile may have been used on the putative post-built structure identified on the site. A number of fragments appear to represent kiln waste and this is discussed in the pottery report. The wide variety of fabrics in the post-medieval assemblage provides evidence for the many small-scale brick- and tile-making producers which were likely to have been working in rural Suffolk during the period.

### **Clay pipe**

A fragment of burnt clay tobacco pipe stem (6g) was recovered from pit 0029 (0030) where it was found with 16th–17th century pottery.

### **Struck flint**

Two struck flints were recovered. The first is a piece of 'tabular' flint c. 60 x 45mm and c. 10mm thick, with steep retouch at one end suggesting use as a 'scraper'. The piece, which is fairly crude, is from pit 0003 (0004) where other finds of post-medieval date were found. The second piece was a small weathered irregular flake with unpatinated working from post-hole 0039 (0040), also found with medieval pottery. They are not

closely datable but their irregularity and lack of patination suggest that they are later prehistoric.

## Heat-altered flint

Two small fragments of heat-altered flint were recovered from the non-floating residues of environmental Sample 2 from pit 0051 (0059).

## Slate

Two fragments of roofing slate were recorded from two contexts, pit 0003 (0004) and a scrap (1g) from post-hole 0012 (0013) found with post-medieval pottery and CBM.

## Small finds & metalwork

### Introduction

Six items, four made of copper alloy and two of iron, all of medieval or post-medieval date were recorded as small finds. They were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil layers (0001 and 0002), clay layer 0036 and post-medieval pit 0007 (0052). The small finds are summarised in Table 6 below and full descriptions are available in Appendix VI and in the digital archive.

SF No	Context	Material	Object	No	Wt	Period
1001	0002	cu alloy	Buckle	1	23	Med+ (14th -16th c)
1002	0052	cu alloy	Button	1	3	Pmed (18th or 19thc.
1003	0052	Iron	Horseshoe	1	135	Lmed-Pmed (1400-1600)
1004	0036	cu alloy	Fitting	1	4	Pmed
1005	0052	cu alloy	Lace tag	1	1	Med+
1006	0001	Iron	Unid	1	4	Unk

Table 6. Small finds

### Medieval or later

Medieval/post-medieval finds include a copper alloy square flat buckle frame, with a central bar which could be late medieval or early post-medieval with a date no earlier than the 14th century (SF 1001, subsoil layer 0002) and a lace tag made of rolled copper alloy sheet (SF 1005, pit fill 0052). An iron horseshoe fragment probably dates 1400-1600 (SF 1003, pit fill 0052)



## Post-medieval and unknown

Post-medieval finds include a copper alloy cast button, flat, with integral loop which could be 18th to 19th century (SF 1002, pit fill 0052), a copper alloy fitting folded widthwise and downwards and fastened with an iron rivet to encase a piece of wood (SF 1004, layer 0036). An unidentified iron fragment from the topsoil layer 0001. A flat iron fragment (SF1006 ) unidentified from the topsoil layer 0001 was also found.

In addition to the registered small finds, two iron nail fragments were recovered from topsoil layer 0001. The first is 42mm long, has a square shaft and its head is missing. The other is also broken, with no head, 32mm long and very encrusted.

## Animal bone

Sixty-nine fragments of animal bone weighing 210g were recovered from seven contexts, two layers, three pits and two post-holes. Counts and weights were recorded for each context and notes were made of the species and elements present. The condition of some of the bone is fair but most of it is very fragmentary.

Species identified are cattle, sheep and bird. Sheep and cattle horn cores were collected from layers 0001 and 0002. Other cattle bones identified were a complete distal phalange and a skull fragment from pit 0029 (0030) and a rib fragment from pit 0051 (0059). A bird clavicle was collected from layer 0002. The rest of the bone consisted of small unidentifiable fragments from post-holes 0022 (0023) and 0039 (0040) and from pits 0007 (0052) and 0051 (0059).

The animal bone most likely represents the dumping of domestic food waste, however, the assemblage is too small for meaningful analysis. Very little of it came from cut features and only a small sample of bone was collected from layer 0002 which had been removed by machine.

## Shell

Four oyster shells were recovered from pit 0003 (0004) and post-hole 0027 (0029). Numerous small fragments of oyster and mussel shell (2g) were recovered from environmental Sample 2 (pit fill 0059). All have been discarded after recording.

## Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

### Introduction and methods

Two bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the monitoring. Both samples were processed in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

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 macrofossil remains or artefacts were recorded (Table 7.) Identification of plant remains is with reference to Stace (2010). Macrofossil remains such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded by quantity and remains that cannot be easily quantified, such as charcoal, roots and stems and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance (see Key to Table 7). The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained.

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	0040	0059
Feature No.	0039	0051
Feature type	Post-hole	Pit
Date	Med	Med
Charred cereal grains	#	###
Charred legumes	#	##
Charcoal	+	++
Coal fragments	+	
Modern rootlets	+	+++
Animal bone fragments		#
Ferrous spheroids	#	

Table 7. Plant macrofossils and other remains

Key: # = 1-10 specimens, ## = 11-50 specimens, ### = 51+ specimens. + = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant.

## Results

The preservation is through charring and is generally fair although some of the cereal grains are puffed and fragmented with the honeycomb structure characteristic of combustion at high temperatures. Both samples contain modern fibrous rootlets which are intrusive within the deposits.

Sample 1 from post-hole 0039 (0040) contained a single Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain, two peas (*Pisum sativum* L.) and a single unidentified Legume. Four ferrous spheroids were observed within the flot material but none were recovered from the non-floating residue. Ferrous spheroids/globules are formed during primary smithing as hot droplets of slag are expelled. Small fragments of coal and a coke-like vitrified material were also present within the flot material suggesting some sort of metal working or small scale industrial activity may have been taking place in the vicinity.

Sample 2 from pit 0051 (0059) contained both Wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains in roughly equal quantities, along with a number of cereal grains that were too puffed and fragmented to identify. A small number of charred pea cotyledons were also recovered. 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.

Small fragments of animal bone were also present within the flot and it is likely that this combined material represents domestic refuse disposed of within the pit.

## Conclusions

In general, the samples were poor to fair in terms of identifiable material. The charred cereal grains could represent processing/storage waste or chance loss on a domestic hearth during food preparation. No chaff elements were recovered within the samples suggesting that no cereal processing, when grains are exposed to heat and pounded to remove them from their spikelets, took place on site.

The small number of pulse seeds recovered may not be representative of their importance within the diet. 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. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or that larger scale crop rotation was taking place nearby.

## **Coal**

Three fragments of coal (14g) were collected from post-hole 0020 (0021). They have been discarded.

## **7. Discussion**

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A number of archaeological features were recorded on the site, mainly relating to medieval and late medieval activity and. The road frontage appeared to be the focus for possible occupation where a series of post-holes may suggest a building and ancillary structure. Further back from the road, extensive pitting had taken place, resulting in a number of large, deep pits, each with sterile fills suggesting rapid backfilling, but including some medieval finds. The uppermost deposits on the site, namely the fills of pit 0007 and layer 0002, were dominated by late medieval finds, including a notable number of kiln wasters and horn cores, suggestive of industrial activity. There was no direct evidence of such activity within the monitored area but it may have been taking place in the near vicinity, making use of this site to dispose of waste produced elsewhere; perhaps because the site had worked in the past, it was considered unsuitable for building. There was no structural evidence on the site later than the possible medieval buildings suggested by the excavation. More recently, the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map (Figure 6) shows the site as undeveloped.

Finds were recovered from twenty-one contexts during the fieldwork. Datable finds are mainly from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The earliest however, are prehistoric, two sherds of Iron Age pottery and two stuck flints which are broadly later prehistoric in date. The flints have been redeposited with later dated finds and the amounts are negligible.

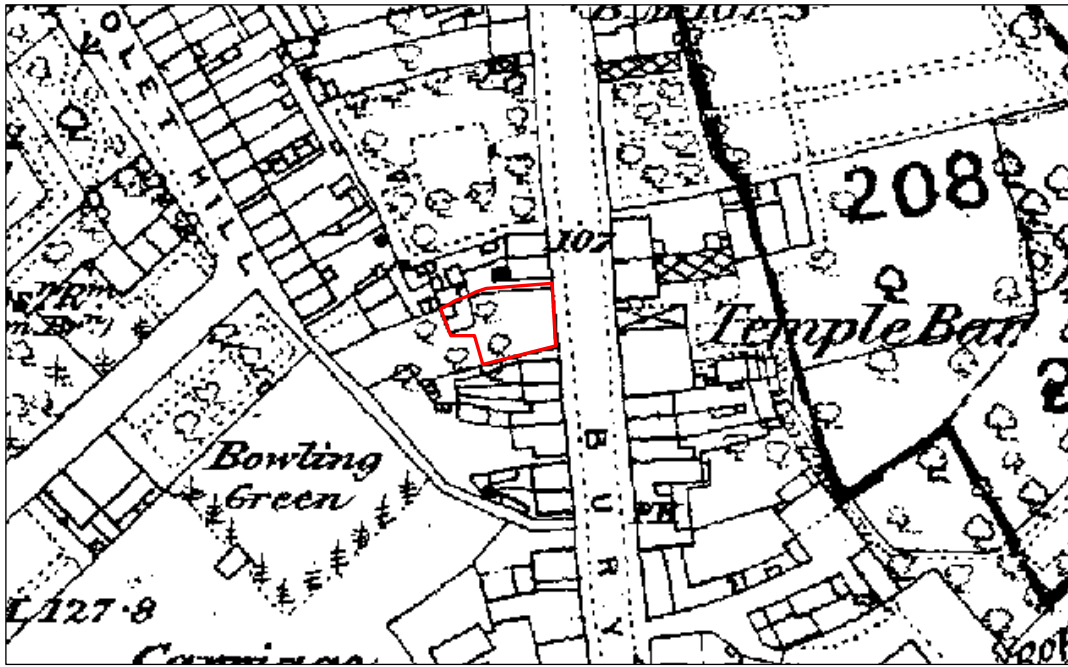


Figure 6. Extract from 1st edition Ordnance Survey Map, 1886

The most frequent and most datable materials are the pottery and CBM. The pottery date range includes early medieval, medieval, late medieval and post-medieval. The late and post-medieval wares are particularly notable as they represent a previously unknown 16th century LMT/GRE production site. The CBM includes roof tile and brick that is typical of late medieval and post-medieval assemblages in East Anglia and the wide variety of fabrics in the post-medieval assemblage provides evidence of small scale brickmaking in rural Suffolk. An element of kiln waste was found within the CBM assemblage.

The environmental samples produced an assemblage which demonstrates the presence of charred botanical remains within the archaeological horizon. They are of generally fair preservation but only fair to poor in terms of identifiable material.

## 8. Archive deposition

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Historic Environment Record reference under which the archive is held: SKT 068.

The digital archive will be stored on the SCC secure servers at the location:

R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Stowmarket\SKT 068  
81 Bury Street

A summary of this project has been entered into OASIS, the online database, under the reference: suffolkc1-172809

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## Appendix I

### SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL

#### ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE – CONSERVATION TEAM

##### Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring

##### 81 Bury Street, Stowmarket

### 1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission for the severance of the side garden and erection of one house at 81 Bury Street, Stowmarket has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (1319/09). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence and the proposed foundation methods indicates that the area affected by new building can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The proposal lies within the area of archaeological interest for medieval Stowmarket in the County Historic Environment Record and will involve significant ground disturbance.
- 1.3 As strip foundations are proposed there will only be limited damage to any archaeological deposits, which can be recorded by a trained archaeologist during excavation of the trenches by the building contractor.
- 1.4 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 this office before execution.

### 2. Brief for Archaeological Monitoring

- 2.1 To provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent.
- 2.2 The main academic objective will centre upon the potential of this development to produce evidence for medieval occupation.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activity in this proposal is the excavation of building footing trenches. These, and the upcast soil, are to be observed during and after they have been excavated by the building contractor.



### **3. Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 The developer or his archaeologist will give the County Archaeologist (Keith Wade, Archaeological Service, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR. Telephone: 01284 352440; Fax: 01 284 352443) 48 hours notice of the commencement of site works.
- 3.2 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the observing archaeologist) who must be approved by the Planning Authority's archaeological adviser (the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service).
- 3.3 Allowance must be made to cover archaeological costs incurred in monitoring the development works by the contract archaeologist. The size of the contingency should be estimated by the approved archaeological contractor, based upon the outline works in paragraph 2.3 of the Brief and Specification and the building contractor's programme of works and timetable.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered, the County Archaeologist should be immediately informed so that any amendments deemed necessary to this specification to ensure adequate provision for recording, can be made without delay. This could include the need for archaeological excavation of parts of the site which would otherwise be damaged or destroyed.

### **4. Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Archaeologist and the 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity should be given to the 'observing archaeologist' to hand excavate any discrete archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations, retrieve finds and make measured records as necessary.
- 4.3 In the case of footing trenches unimpeded access at the rate of one and half hours per 10 metres of trench must be allowed for archaeological recording before concreting or building begin. Where it is necessary to see archaeological detail one of the soil faces is to be trowelled clean.
- 4.4 All archaeological features exposed should be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts should be numbered and finds recorded by context as far as possible.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record.
- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made

for this. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from the English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P L and Wiltshire, P E J, 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 4.8 Developers should be aware of the possibility of human burials being found. If this eventuality occurs they must comply with the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857; and the archaeologist should be informed by '*Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England*' (English Heritage & the Church of England 2005) which includes sensible baseline standards which are likely to apply whatever the location, age or denomination of a burial.

## 5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principles of *Management of Archaeological Projects (MAP2)*, particularly Appendix 3. This must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 3 months of the completion of work. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.2 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County HER if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.3 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4, must be provided. The report must summarise the methodology employed, the stratigraphic sequence, and give a period by period description of the contexts recorded, and an inventory of finds. The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its interpretation. The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. 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).
- 5.4 A summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*, should be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Historic Environment Records sheets should be completed, as per the county manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 If archaeological features or finds are found an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Keith Wade

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service Conservation Team  
Environment and Transport Department  
Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk IP33 2AR

Date: 19<sup>th</sup> January 2010

Reference:/81 Bury Street

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

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

## Appendix II

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0001	0001	Deposit Other	Unstrat and topsoil	Yes	PMed Med	No
0002	0002	Deposit Layer	Mixed layer	Yes	PMed	No
0003	0003	Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular pit, shallow	No		No
0004	0003	Pit Fill	mid greyish brown sandy silty clay	Yes	15th-16th c	No
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Likely circular pit truncated by site access	No		No
0006	0005	Pit Fill	Loose brown sandy clay with frequent mortar flecks, CBM and post-medieval pottery, including glazed white china	No		No
0007	0007	Pit Cut	Large pit in centre of site, amorphous, uncertain dimensions as its western edge continued under the spoil heap	No		No
0008	0008	Posthole Cut	Roughly square clay filled posthole, shallow, rounded profile	No		No
0009	0008	Posthole Fill	Firm pale brown clay with chalk flecks and lenses of mid grey silty sandy clay. Occ charcoal frags. Large flint in the centre of the feature could be a packing stone	Yes		No
0010	0010	Posthole Cut	Small, squarish posthole with steep sides breaking gradually to a rounded base	No		No
0011	0010	Posthole Fill	Mid grey friable silty clay sand with mod charcoal flecks and occ CBM fragments and chalk flecks	Yes	PMed	No
0012	0012	Posthole Cut	Sub circular posthole, shallow, rounded profile	No		No
0013	0012	Posthole Fill	Fairly firm mid grey silty sandy clay with mod chalk flecks and occ CBM frags and charcoal flecks	Yes	18th-20th c	No
0014	0014	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole with shallow, rounded profile	No		No
0015	0014	Posthole Fill	Mid grey firm silty sandy clay with mod chalk flecks and some thin lenses of orange sand	No		No

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0016	0016	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole with shallow, rounded profile	No		No
0017	0016	Posthole Fill	Mid grey firm silty sandy clay with mod chalk flecks and occ CBM frags and charcoal flecks	No		No
0018	0018	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole with v shallow, rounded profile	No		No
0019	0018	Posthole Fill	Mid grey firm silty sandy clay with v occ charcoal and chalk flecks	No		No
0020	0020	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole with shallow, rounded profile	No		No
0021	0020	Posthole Fill	Mid grey firm silty sandy clay with occ CBM frags and charcoal flecks and v occ chalk flecks	Yes	PMed	No
0022	0022	Pit Cut	Sub-oval pit or large posthole. Fairly shallow rounded profile	No		No
0023	0022	Posthole Fill	Fairly loose mid grey silty sandy clay and gravel with frequent med-large flints and chalk lumps	Yes	M12th-M13th c	No
0024	0062	Pit Fill	Fairly firm mid grey silty sandy clay with mod charcoal and occ chalk flecks. Mottled with orange clay sand (redeposited natural). Finds likely to be mixed-posthole 0022 over-excavated into pit 0062, no clear western edge to 0022	Yes	13th-14th c	No
0025	0025	Posthole Cut	Shallow, sub-oval posthole with rounded profile. Blends a bit with 0058	No		No
0026	0025	Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown friable silty sand with occ charcoal flecks	Yes	12th-14th c	No
0027	0027	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole, steep sloping sides break gradually to a flattish base	No		No
0028	0027	Posthole Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown friable sandy silty clay	Yes	12th-14th c	No
0029	0029	Pit Cut	Sub rectangular pit, aligned approximately NE-SW. Shallow with almost vertical sides which break to a generally flat base	No		No

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0030	0029	Pit Fill	Loose mid greyish silty sand with regular mortar flecks, CBM and post-med -	Yes	16th-17th c	No
0031	0031	Gully Cut	Shallow gully between and cut by 0003 and 0051	No		No
0032	0031	Gully Fill	Mid-pale greyish brown friable clay silty sand	Yes	11th-12th c	No
0033	0033	Posthole Cut	Probable circular posthole truncated by cut for site access. Approx 0.6m diameter, 0.2m deep with a shallow, rounded profile. Only seen in plan when 0036 was stripped/cleaned	No		No
0034	0033	Posthole Fill	Mid-dark grey silty clay sand with a dark ashy band at the base and sides. Regular charcoal flecks. Lower fill	No		No
0035	0033	Posthole Fill	Mid greenish grey brown clay with chalk flecks	No		No
0036	0036	Deposit Layer	Clay layer in southern part of the site. Truncated east side, south side removed by No site access cut, western and northern limits not easy to define. Mid brownish yellow chalky clay mixed with lumps of reddened, heat altered chalky clay. Unclear whether it represents a formal surface or a demolition deposit	No		No
0037	0037	Posthole Cut	Small, sub-circular posthole with steep sides and a rounded base	No		No
0038	0037	Posthole Fill	Mid grey sandy silty clay, fairly firm, with occ charcoal flecks	No		No
0039	0039	Posthole Cut	Circular posthole with steep sides breaking to a flattish base	No		No
0040	0039	Posthole Fill	Mid grey sandy silty clay with occ charcoal flecks	Yes	13th-14th c	No
0041	0041	Posthole Cut	V shallow small, circular posthole	No		No
0042	0041	Posthole Fill	Pale grey silty sandy clay, firm, with chalk flecks	No		No
0043	0043	Posthole Cut	Shallow circular profile with concave profile.	No		No
0044	0043	Posthole Fill	Mid grey silty clay sand, slightly ashy with occ charcoal and CBM flecks	Yes	PMed	No

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0045	0045	slot Cut	Possible NE-SW slot under 0029 and 0003. Sloping N side breaks quite sharply to a flattish base but S edge less clear. Natural subsoil and subsoil deposits in this area of the site are quite mixed and blurred, some features are difficult to define in this and this could represent a variation in the deposits rather than a feature at all.	No		No
0046	0045	slot Fill	Homogenous mid greyish brown silty sandy clay, friable	Yes	13th-14th c	No
0047	0047	Posthole Cut	Small, circular posthole with shallow, rounded profile	No		No
0048	0047	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown silty sandy clay flecked with occ chalk/mortar	No		No
0049	0049	Gully Cut	Narrow, shallow N-S gully or slot turning slightly W at the south end where it meets 0057. Quite clear in plan on the surface but less so on excavation-natural subsoil and subsoil deposits in this area of the site are quite mixed and blurred, some features are difficult to define in this and this could represent a variation in the deposits rather than a feature at all.	No		No
0050	0050	Gully Fill	Mid grey brown friable silty clay sand	Yes	12th-14th c	No
0051	0051	Pit Cut	Large ovoid pit approximately E-W orientated. Full dimensions not established as it continued beyond northern edge of site. 1.7m deep	No		No
0052	0007	Pit Fill	Loose dark brown loamy sandy clay with regular CBM, pottery and charcoal and moderate animal bone and oyster	Yes	15th-16th c	No
0053	0007	Pit Fill	dark-mid brown sandy clay mixed with pale yellowish brown clay and mortar flecks	No		No
0054	0062	Pit Fill	Dark brown sandy clay with charcoal flecks, occ pottery, CBM and oyster	No		No
0055	0062	Pit Fill	Mid yellowish brown clay with frequent tile and regular mortar flecks	No		No
0056	0062	Pit Fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay. Sticky, with reg-frequent charcoal flecks, pottery, occasional CBM, regular mortar flecks. Oyster and mussel shells noted	Yes	12th-14th c	No
0057	0057	Pit Cut	Shallow pit or posthole on the E edge of pit 0003 Uncertain in plan but likely sub-circular	No		No

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall	Env.
0058	0058	Deposit Layer	Mid-pale yellowish brown friable silty sand	Yes	13th-14th c	No
0059	0051	Pit Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silty clay, firm, moderate compaction, moderate charcoal flecks. Pottery recovered appeared to be solely medieval	Yes	12th-13th c	No
0060	0060	Pit Cut	Pit under N edge of site, likely circular though not fully exposed	No		No
0061	0060	Pit Fill	Dark greyish brown friable humic clay sand with frequent post-medieval CBM and charcoal flecks	No		No
0062	0062	Pit Cut	Large deep pit central to the site. Machine excavated E-W sondage 1m deep No showing fairly steeply angled sides, not bottomed. Visible in footings to a depth of 1.2m below formation level	No		No
0063	0063	Pit Cut	Large deep square cut in NW corner of the stripped footprint. Full depth not established as it continues below formation level	No		No
0064	0063	Pit Fill	Homogenous mid brown clay flecked with occ charcoal and chalk. Quite sterile	No		No
0065	0065	Pit Cut	Base of circular pit cut. Full form and depth not established as it continues below formation level. May be related to sequence of pitting through central and western part of the site	No		No
0066	0065	Pit Fill	Homogenous pale-mid reddish brown clay	No		No
0067	0067	Pit Cut	Sub oval pit against western edge of site. Full form and depth not established as it continues below formation level but over 1.8m deep. May be related to sequence of pitting through central and western part of the site	No		No
0068	0067	Pit Fill	Mid-dark brown friable sandy clay with CBM, regular charcoal and mortar flecks	No		No
0069	0069	Pit Cut	Sub oval pit. Full depth not established as it continues below formation level.	No		No
0070	0069	Pit Fill	Mid-dark greyish brown friable sandy clay with frequent charcoal and mortar flecks, regular post-medieval CBM	No		No
0071	0071	Pit Cut	0.6m deep, only visible in section at western edge of site so full form not established. Rounded profile	No		No
0072	0071	Pit Fill	Mid brown sandy clay sealed by 0.5m of topsoil	No		No



Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds Overall	Env.
0073	0073	Pit Cut	Base of pit exposed in stripped formation level. Uncertain form and dimensions	No	No
0074	0073	Pit Fill	Pale grey homogenous clay.	No	No
0075	0075	Pit Cut	Partially exposed pit in SW corner of the stripped site. Steep sided, at least 1.5m deep	No	No
0076	0075	Linear Fill	Mid grey brown slightly sandy clay with regular chalk and occ charcoal flecks. Darker towards the base due to regular charcoal flecks.	No	No
0077	0057	Pit Fill	Mid brown friable silty clay sand	No	No
0078	0078	Group	Group of postholes 0047, 0041, 0037, 0039, 0020, 0025, 0044 may form part of a structure	No	No
0079	0079	Group	Group of postholes, 0022, 0008, 0018, 0016, 0014, 0012, 0010, possibly the N end of a post built structure parallel with and adjacent to road	No	No
0080		Layer	Mid-pale yellowish brown friable silty sand. Dirty/redeposited natural subsoil into which features in the controlled strip were cut	No	No

## Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0001	41	631	3	595	1	60	Fe nails 2-7g	Pmed, Med
0002	42	1688	16	2696	4	114		16th C
0004	12	122					Struck flint 1, Slate 1-45g, Shell 1-8g	15-16th C
0009			1	3				
0011			2	36				PMed
0013	1	2	2	104			Slate 1-1g	18-20th C
0021			1	43				PMed
0023	6	27			2	1	FClay 1-10g	M12-M13th C
0024	6	66						13-14th C
0026	3	22						12-14th C
0028	2	25						12-14th C
0030	10	173	1	7	2	18	Clay pipe 1-6g, Shell 3-30g	16-17th C
0032	1	4						11-12th C
0040	6	145	15	1	8	1	FClay 3-1g, Struck flint 1	13-14th C
0044			5	29				PMed
0046	3	11						13-14th C
0050	1	26						12-14th C
0052	18	435	2	339	1	1		15-16th C
0056	3	73						123-14th C
0058	5	141						13-14th C
0059	15	112			51	15	FClay 9-7g, Bflint 2-1g, Shell 18-2g	12-13th C
<b>Total</b>	175	3703	48	3853	69	210		



## Pottery catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0001	MCW	jar	CAV	1	16		L.12th-14th c.
0001	HCW			1	3		L.12th-13th c.
0001	MCW			11	102		L.12th-14th c.
0001	MCW			5	72		L.12th-14th c.
0001	MCW	jar	FTEV	1	10	L.13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0001	YARN			1	7		11th-12th c.
0001	MCW			1	8		L.12th-14th c.
0001	LMT			7	130		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			3	46		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	35		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	34		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	28		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	8		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	21		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	3		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	3		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	2		15th-16th c.
0001	LMT			1	75		15th-16th c.
0001	GRIL	dripping dish	UPPL	1	28		14th-15th c.?
0002	HCW			2	28		L.12th-13th c.
0002	HCW			1	3		L.12th-13th c.
0002	MCW			1	33		L.12th-14th c.
0002	GSW3	jug?		1	38		L.15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			4	94		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	18		15th-16th c.
0002	MCW			1	49		L.12th-14th c.
0002	LMT			1	110		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	26		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	5		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			5	76		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	5		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	94		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	57		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT	handled jar		1	54		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT	jug?	UPPL	1	61		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT	pipkin?		1	93		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	9		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	7		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT	tankard		1	23	16?	15th-16th c.
0002	LMT	pancheon	THEV	1	34		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	14		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT			1	79		15th-16th c.
0002	LMT	jug	FLAN	8	324		15th-16th c.
0002	GRE			1	162		16th-18th c.
0002	GRE			1	50		16th-18th c.
0002	GRE	dripping dish	UPPL	1	142		16th-18th c.
0004	EMW			2	7		11th-12th c.
0004	MCW			4	60		L.12th-14th c.
0004	MCW			3	24		L.12th-14th c.
0004	MCW			1	6		L.12th-14th c.
0004	MCW	jar	SQEV	1	18	13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0004	LMT			1	7		15th-16th c.
0013	LPME	plantpot?		1	2		18th-20th c.
0023	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
0023	MCW			4	20		L.12th-14th c.
0023	HFW1			1	4		M.12th-M.13th c.
0024	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
0024	MCW			3	18		L.12th-14th c.
0024	HOLL1	bowl	SQBD	1	23	13-14	13th-14th c.
0024	HOLL1	jar	COLL	1	24	13-14	13th-14th c.
0026	MCW			2	4		L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
0026	MCW	bowl	SQBD	1	18	13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0028	EMWG			1	14		11th-12th c.
0028	MCW			1	11		L.12th-14th c.
0030	MCW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
0030	LMT			3	38		15th-16th c.
0030	LMT	pancheon	EV	1	34		15th-16th c.
0030	LMT			1	8		15th-16th c.
0030	LMT			1	9		15th-16th c.
0030	PMSW	jar?	THEV	1	51		17th-19th c.
0030	PMWW			1	11		16th-18th c.
0030	IGBW	tankard		1	21		16th-18th c.
0032	EMWG			1	4		11th-12th c.
0040	EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.
0040	MCW			1	7		L.12th-14th c.
0040	MCW			1	17		L.12th-14th c.
0040	MCW			1	9		L.12th-14th c.
0040	HOLL1	bowl	SQEV	2	108	13-14	13th-14th c.
0046	IAFF			2	7		IA
0046	HOLL1			1	4	13-14?	13th-14th c.
0050	MCW			1	26		L.12th-14th c.
0052	EMWG	jar	FTEV	1	8	12-13	11th-12th c.
0052	MCW			2	12		L.12th-14th c.
0052	MCW			1	10		L.12th-14th c.
0052	HOLL1			1	35		13th-14th c.
0052	MCWC			1	9		12th-14th c.
0052	MCWC	jar	FTEV	1	22	L.13-14	12th-14th c.
0052	MCW	jar	FTEV	1	38	L.13-14	L.12th-14th c.
0052	LMT			2	9		15th-16th c.
0052	LMT			1	31		15th-16th c.
0052	LMT			1	16		15th-16th c.
0052	LMT			1	1		15th-16th c.
0052	LMT			1	8		15th-16th c.
0052	LMT	cistern		1	48		15th-16th c.
0052	LMT	jug		2	124		15th-16th c.
0052	LMT		LS	1	64		15th-16th c.
0056	MCWC	jar	FTEV	2	52	L.13-14	12th-14th c.
0056	MCW	jar	EV	1	21	13?	L.12th-14th c.
0058	MCW			2	5		L.12th-14th c.
0058	HOLL1			1	87		13th-14th c.
0058	MCW	jar	UPTH	2	49		L.12th-14th c.
0059	EMWG			2	2		11th-12th c.
0059	EMWSG			1	1		11th-13th c.
0059	MCW			3	28		L.12th-14th c.
0059	EMW			1	7		11th-12th c.
0059	MCW			3	21		L.12th-14th c.
0059	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
0059	MCW			1	13		L.12th-14th c.
0059	MCW			1	23		L.12th-14th c.
0059	MCWM			1	4		12th-14th c.
0059	MCW			1	10		L.12th-14th c.

**Key:** Rim: BD – bead; CAV – cavetto; COLL – collared; FLAN – flanged; THEV – thickened everted; EV – everted; FTEV – flat-topped everted; SQBD – square bead; SQEV – square-beaded everted; LS – lid-seated; UPTH – upright thickened; UPPL – upright plain.

## Appendix V

### CBM & fired clay

#### CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	L	W	H	Abr	Hole	Mortar	glaze	Notes	Date
0001	msf	RTP	1	505		170	14		1 R(2)	thick ms cream			pmed?
0001	fsccp	RTP	1	4				+				flake, buff surface	pmed?
0001	ms	RTP	1	86								reduced	lmed?
0002	fsccp	RTP	3	824	237	156	15		1 R			=1 tile, micaceous	pmed?
0002	fsccp	RTP	1	54					1 R			micaceous	pmed?
0002	msffe	RTP	1	94					1 R			dark red	pmed?
0002	fsccp	RTP	1	42									pmed?
0002	est	RTM	1	47				+			G		med
0002	fs	RTP	1	95								overfired, warped, vit - waster	pmed?
0002	fsccp?	RTP	1	51							DG	overfired, warped, vit - waster	pmed?
0002	fsccp?	RTP	1	168							G	overfired, warped, vit - waster, glaze mainly on underside	pmed?
0002	fsccp	RTP	1	120					1 R		O	glaze on underside	pmed?
0002	wfc	RTP	1	85			10						pmed
0002	wfc	RTP	1	73			11						pmed
0002	wfccp	RTP	1	123			15						pmed
0002	fsccp	FT	1	633			39				OB	>137mm long, worn, centre reduced	med
0002	fs	FT?	1	287			17-21				OB	some glaze on break, kiln scar on surface, KT edges, poss waster?	med?
0009	msffe	UN	1	3				+				chip	?
0011	msx	LB	1	4				++					pmed
0011	msc	RTP	1	32									pmed?
0013	est	EB	1	23				++					med
0013	fsfe	RTP	1	81									pmed
0021	fsm	PAN	1	43									pmed
0030	wfs	LB	1	7								sooted	pmed
0040	fs	UN	15	1				+				tiny	?
0044	fsccp	RTP	4	18				+					pmed?
0044	fs	RTP	1	11									pmed
0052	fsccp	RTP	1	27								flake	pmed?
0052	fs	FT	1	312			29				G	kiln scar, centre reduced, part vit, KT deeply chamfered edges	med

#### Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Colour	Type	No	Wt/g	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0023	fsc	buff-red	render/HL?	1	10	flat, buff			12mm thick
0040	un	buff		3	1	none surviving		+	tiny frags
0059	fsc	red/buff		9	7	none surviving			mostly tiny



## Small finds

SF No	Context	Object	Material	No	Wt	Description	Period
1001	0002	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	23	Square flat buckle frame w central bar. 48 x 47mm heavily corroded/encrusted remains of iron pin looped around central bar (14th-16th C.)	Med+
1002	0052	Button	Copper alloy	1	3	Flat disc one piece cast button. Complete with loop. Diam 14mm, ht 5mm (18-19th C.)	PMed
1003	0052	Horse shoe	Iron	1	135	Horseshoe arm fragment . L.125mm W 37mm. Heavily encrusted, detail of nail holes not visible. Prob LMed--PMed (1400-1600)	PMed
1004	0036	Fitting	Copper alloy	1	4	Strip of copper alloy sheet folded widthwise, cut-out at top fold & the side edges folded downwards at 90°. to encase/reinforce piece of ?wood, (mineral preserved) rectangular section. Secured by iron rivet w heavily corroded remains in situ at lower end. Front and back ar c 8mm wide and sides folded down c 3-4mm irreg at 90 deg	PMed
1005	0052	Lace tag	Copper alloy	1	1	Cylindrical lace tag made from copper alloy sheet. L. 26mm. Poss. a Type 1 as the edges do not appear to overlap except at the base.	Med
1006	0001	Unid	Iron	1	4	Fragment of heavily corroded/encrusted iron, flat, roughly rectangular, one rounded end . 23mm x 16mm,.	Unk





### OASIS ID: suffolkc1-172809

#### Project details

Project name	SKT 81 Bury Street, Stowmarket
Short description of the project	Monitoring of groundworks in advance of a single dwelling
Project dates	Start: 20-02-2014 End: 28-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	1319/09 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	SKT 068 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POSTHOLE Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Part Excavation", "Watching Brief"
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK MID SUFFOLK STOWMARKET SKT 068 81 Bury Street
Study area	206.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 0476 5898 52.1904797257 0.996007113183 52 11 25 N 000 59 45 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 33.00m Max: 34.00m

#### 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	K. Wade

Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Linzi Everett
Type of sponsor/funding body	Architect
Name of sponsor/funding body	Last & Tricker Partnership

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### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	SKT 068
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	AHDS
Digital Archive ID	SKT 068
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	SKT 068
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Correspondence","Photograph","Unpublished Text"

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### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	SKT 068 81, Bury Street, Stowmarket
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Everett, L.
Other bibliographic details	2014/28
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	SCCAS



# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

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**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**