

Test pits at the Guildhall,
Bury St Edmunds
BSE 446

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2014/071

Client: Bury St Edmunds Guildhall Heritage Trust

Author: David Gill

June/2014

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Prepared By: David Gill

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Summary

Seven test holes were excavated in the grounds of the medieval Guildhall in Bury St Edmunds, including the plot of land behind No 79 Whiting Street, which demonstrated that there are well preserved archaeological deposits surviving across the whole site.

Medieval pits and evidence of a flint built precinct wall which had originally enclosed the complex were found in the north yard; of the three pits found on the Guildhall site two were contemporary with the remodelling of the building in the 15th century whilst the third predated its construction. Despite the discovery of an early pit the evidence suggested that the site had not been intensively occupied previously and the Guildhall was built on what could be considered a virgin site; all of the pottery recovered dated from after the start of the 12th century and a sherd of Bury coarseware (Late 12th -14th century) was found interleaved between the building's foundation and its above ground wall.

The relatively low level of domestic activity seen in the archaeological record in the Guildhall yards reflect its standing as a public office and is in stark contrast to the area behind No. 79 Whiting Street. Here a complex and deep stratification of archaeological deposits was encountered with evidence of drying ovens and sequences of structures characteristic of medieval domestic tenement. A large assemblage of pottery dating from the 12th through to the 16th centuries was recovered including local glazedware in a variety of forms.

1. Introduction

Seven test holes were excavated in the grounds of the medieval Guildhall in Bury St Edmunds. The aim of the work was to assess the depth and preservation of the below ground archaeological deposits in order that they could be duly considered in the Conservation Statement.

The Guildhall is a Grade 1 listed building and has been in existence since at least 1279 as the home of the town borough and the lay administrative centre. The Guildhall occupies a prominent location within the town's Norman grid, which in itself can be considered an historic monument, and has a street frontage of 43m; the equivalent, when compared to the properties onto which it backs, to six domestic tenements. The continuity of use and lack of subsequent development on the Guildhall site offer an opportunity to examine a large part of the town medieval grid preserved in its original state and the possibilities of finding out what went before. The curtilage of the Guildhall now includes No 79 Whiting Street; one of the adjacent properties that back onto the Guildhall. This medieval tenement has been in continuous domestic use since the Middle Ages and offers a fascinating comparison with the functioning of the Guildhall yard as part of a public office.

2. Site location, geology and topography

The Guildhall is situated at the junction of Churchgate and Guildhall Streets, two of the pre-eminent roads within the Norman street plan. It lies above the river terrace of the Lark, at the top of a slope on the 45m contour with the town and the Abbey below. The solid geology is chalk which in this part of the town lies close to the surface.

3. Results

The positions of each test hole are shown on Figure 2 and the features recorded in each are described below by chronological phase. The positioning of the test holes was designed to answer specific research questions, the rationale for which is given at the start of each Test hole's description.

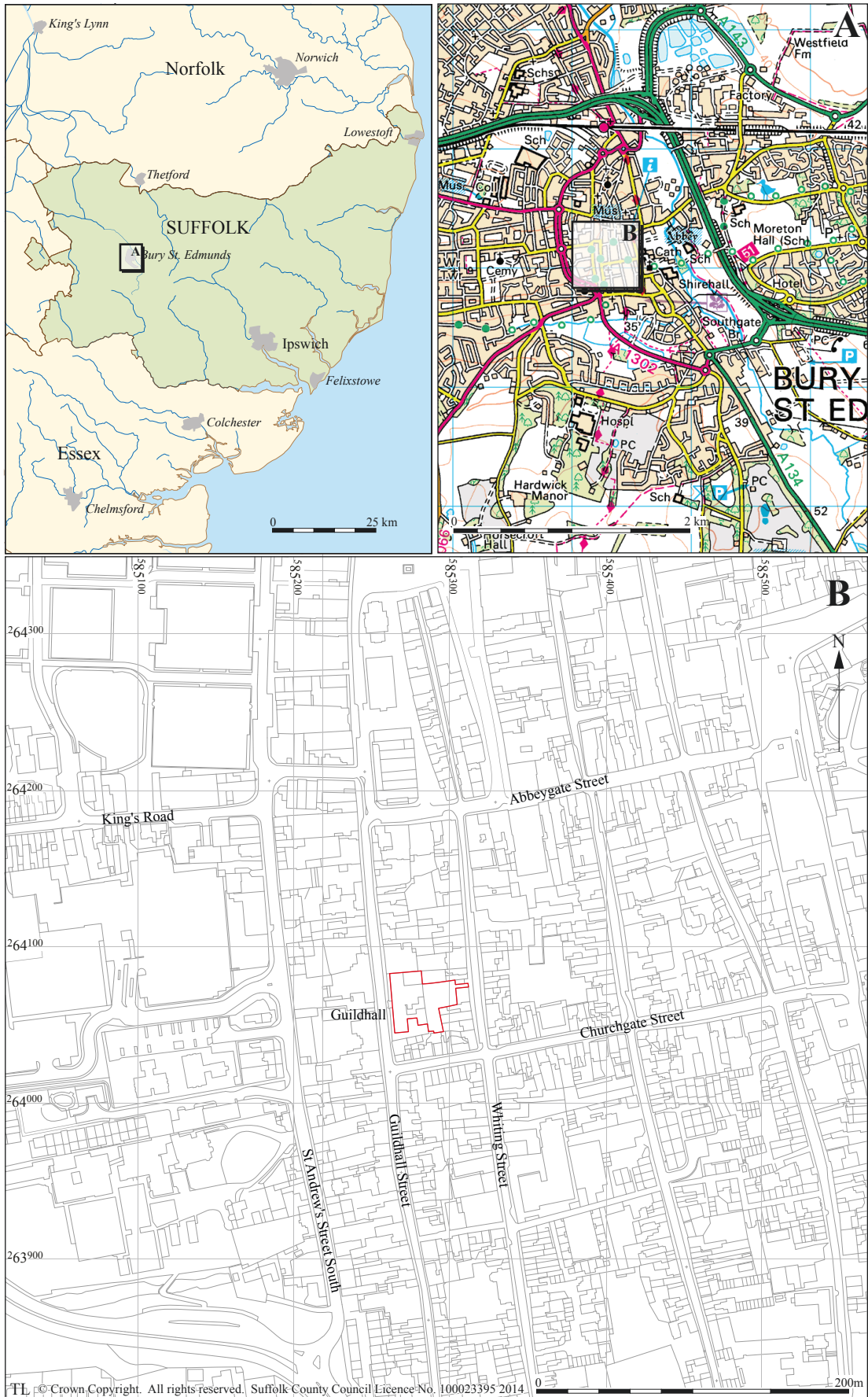


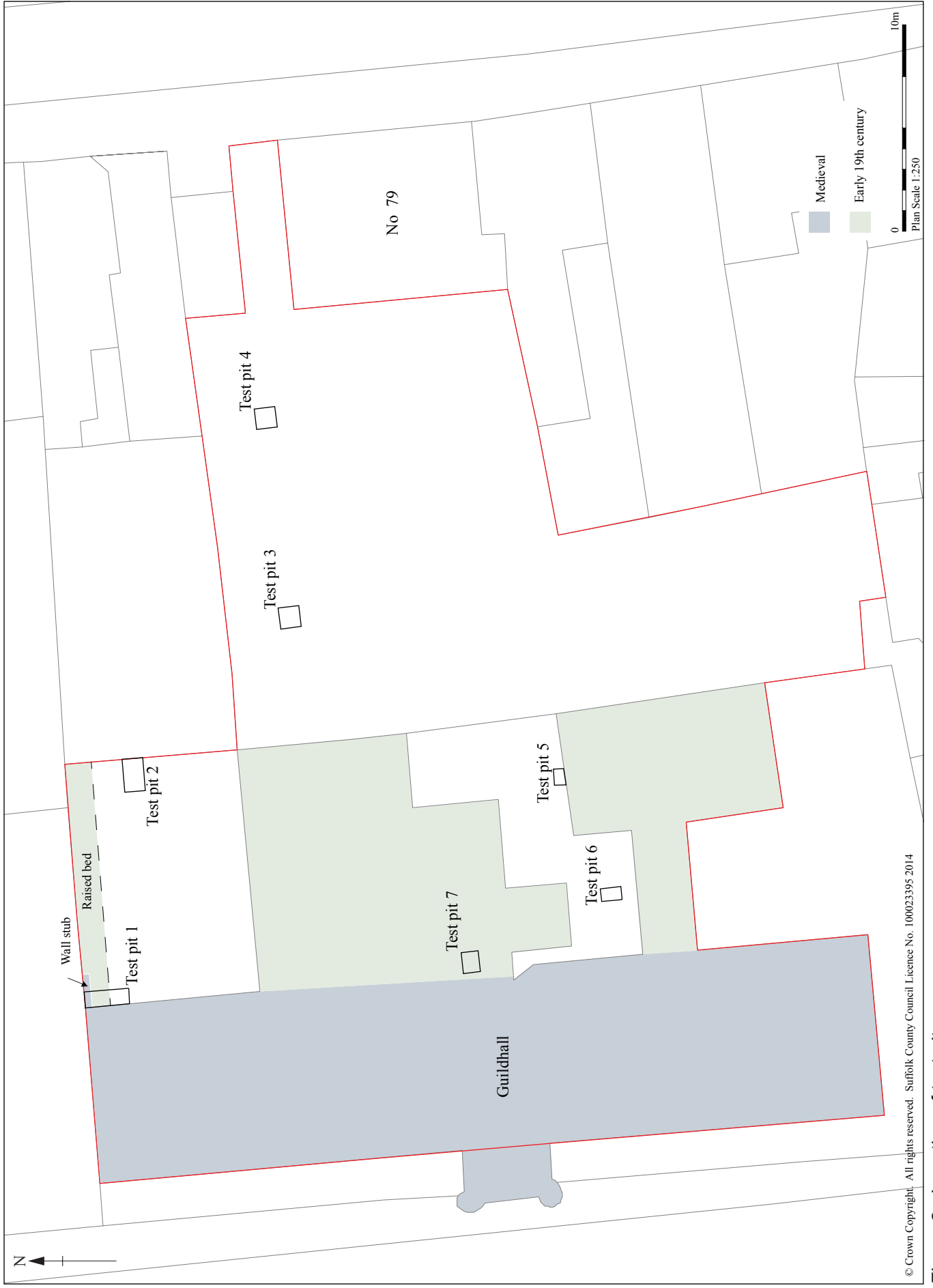
Figure 1. Location plan, showing development area (red)

Test hole 1

Research aims: Test-hole 1 was excavated against the face of the rear (east) wall of the building at the north end and was intended to address questions on the building's layout and form. Most of the medieval buildings within the town were constructed with cellars and the excavations gave an opportunity to examine the nature of the building's footing and its potential for a cellar. Evidence from the existing medieval roof structure indicated that this was the 'lower end' of the hall and the layout convention of medieval hall building would dictate that a cross-passage, with opposing external doors, would be located here. A cross-passage is shown on Warren's plan of 1742 (Fig. 6) but had been removed by 1807 (Fig. 7); the external face of the wall shows evidence of post-medieval patching or infill which could be interpreted as a blocked door. The test hole was excavated at the base of this section to explore the possibility that this was the position of the putative cross-passage door. A stub of medieval wall which projected from the north east corner of the building was also investigated.

Results (Fig. 3)

The test pit was 2m long and extended back from the wall 0.8m into the rear yard (Fig. 2); an area that encompassed the stub of a medieval flint-built (?) precinct wall that projected from the north east corner of the building and the putative blocked door. The test hole spanned a step in the ground level created by a raised bed, retained by a low brick wall that ran east-west alongside the yard's north boundary wall, an arrangement that has remained unchanged since at least 1822 (Fig. 8). The yard, below the retaining wall, was cobbled in a simple, rusticated way, with a layer of loose-laid bricks and half-bricks (0035) laid over a worked garden soil (0036); a notable inclusion in the make-up of the yard was part of a column capital made from a reconstituted stone and which dated to the 19th century. The importation or movement of soil within the yard had raised the current ground surface by 400mm (500mm in the raised bed) over the medieval one and whilst the medieval ground surface had been lost in the area of the excavation it was indicated by the discovery of a stepped plinth/foot, in dressed stone (Pl. 2), at the base of the precinct wall. Beneath the garden soil was a further disturbed soil layer (0037) which was the backfill of a hole excavated to facilitate repairs to the Guildhall wall during the 19th century; an event that would have removed any original ground/yard surface.



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Figure 2. Location of test pits

Archaeological features

The uppermost archaeological deposits existed from a depth of 500mm and consisted of two large medieval pits as well as the foundations of the Guildhall. The earliest feature was a large steep-sided pit, 0047. It predated the building of the Guildhall and was thought to have been originally excavated to extract the chalk that forms the solid geology of the site. The pit was 2.1m in diameter and was sampled to a depth of 0.8m (below the top of the natural chalk) without finding the pit bottom. It was backfilled with a pale grey-brown silt (0046) that produced small fragments of charcoal, but otherwise there was a complete absence of the finds or domestic debris typical of an urban site.

The footings for the Guildhall (0044) were cut through the backfill of pit 0047 and the face of the foundation was recorded in the cross-section of the excavated pit (Fig. 3, S.3). The below ground footing was slightly wider than the above ground wall and consisted of a cut trench filled with tightly-packed medium-sized flints. The footing trench was at least 1m deep and the flints were packed in without mortar in a matrix of soil and were uncoursed. Originally the bonded wall started at or just below the medieval ground surface but due to the raising of the ground surface, this change is now deeply buried. Above ground the wall face has been extensively repaired/rebuilt but two courses of the original wall fabric exist just above the dry-laid foundation.

The stub of a flint-built wall (Pl.2) projects from the north east corner of the Guildhall. It is at a slightly obtuse angle to the face of the building and follows the line of the north boundary wall of the yard; its remains extend for 1.5m along the boundary and it is thought to be the ruins of the precinct wall – although arguably it could be a buttress. It is medieval in date and appears to be stitched into the east wall face with limestone quoins (Barnack stone) as an original feature, but the east wall face has been so extensively repaired in this area, and the limestone blocks disturbed, that it is difficult to be confident about this relationship. The core flint-work however which abuts the east wall face, is made up of a different mortar mix and there is a distinct seam between the Guildhall wall and the wall stub.

Rubbish pit 0042 (Fig. 3 S2) post-dated the building of the Guildhall and was located in the corner of the yard in the angle between the stub of the precinct wall and the east wall of the Guildhall. It was 1.3m wide and, like pit 0047, was deeper than the excavated depth of the test pit (more than 0.8m deep from the top of the natural). The pit was

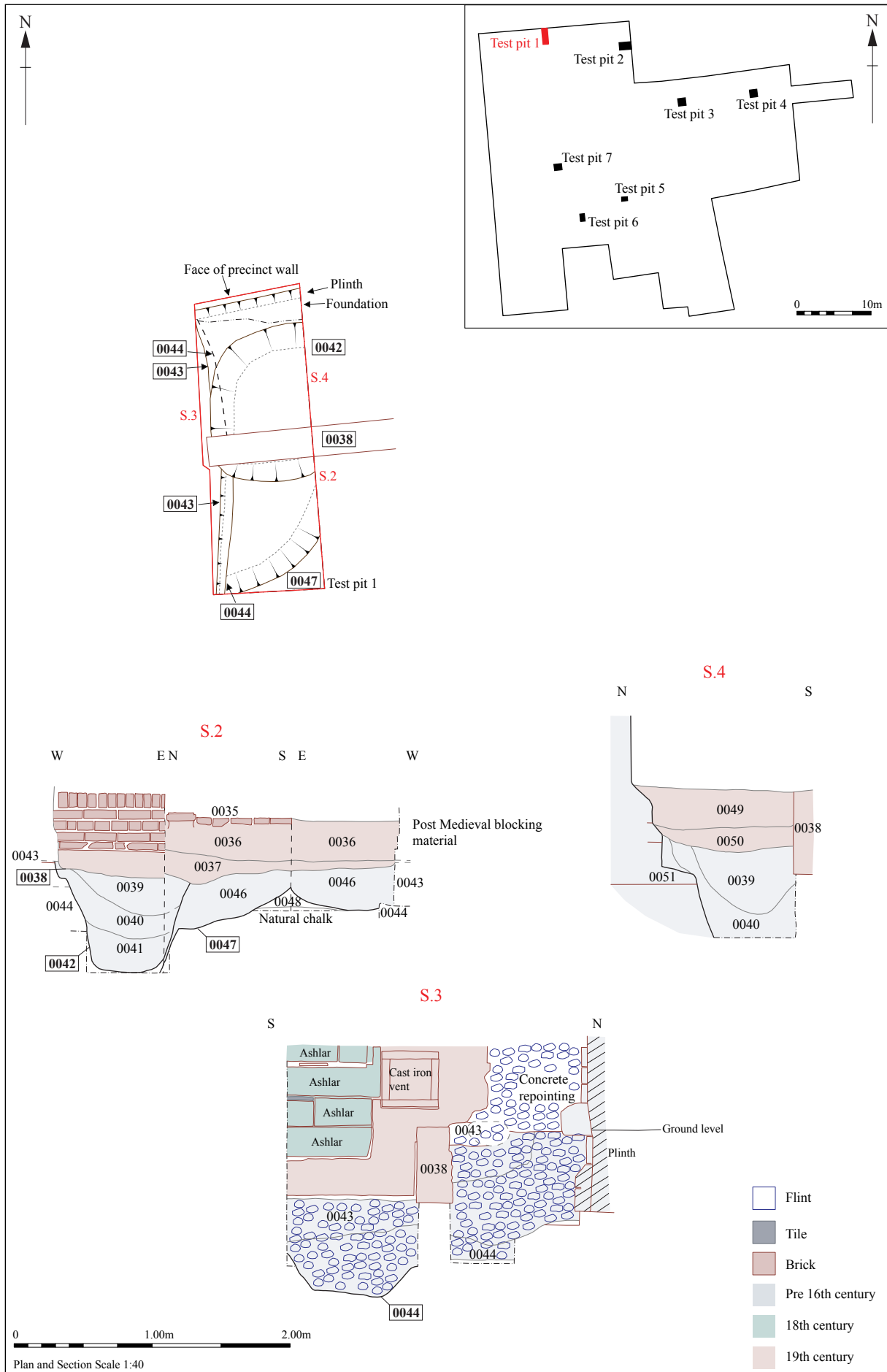


Figure 3. Test pit 1, plan and sections

backfilled with organic silts typical of medieval rubbish pits, which produced pottery, food waste, in the form of animal bone and oyster shells, charcoal and building materials (roof tiles, bricks and mortar). The pit was infilled with three layers of dumped material (0039, 0040 and 0041 (Fig. 3, S2)) the fills suggest a rapid infilling, an event which the finds dated to 16th century.

The north end of the Guildhall's east wall has been extensively patched and repaired and virtually none of the original wall face survives in the area above Test pit 1 (Pl. 1). Aside from some heavy-handed cement repointing of recent years, there are two phases of repair work apparent. In the earliest repair the wall face is made up of large blocks of ashlar and clunch, the stones are aligned to a vertical edge in handmade red brick and so form a neatly rectangular patch. This gives the appearance of a blocked door and the bricks that make up the edging are similar to those used on the decorative banding on the front face of the porch. The setting of the limestones in the wall pre-date the refenestration of the building at the beginning of the 19th century and so the large Georgian window which pierces the east wall cuts away the upper extents of the repair work. The *terminus post quem* for the patching can only be dated broadly by the inclusion of bricks which are post-medieval (16th-17th century) in date. A large number of ashlar blocks have been dotted throughout the walls of the council chamber to pleasing effect. These stones are reputedly from The Bridewell, the feoffment's house of correction, now the site of the Guildhall Feoffment School and those used in the blocking of the putative door on the rear of the Guildhall are from the same source. Alongside and cutting into the 'door blocking' material the wall has been rebuilt in brick rubble to accommodate an air vent which was added to allow air to circulate beneath the raised dais at the north end of the courtroom in the 19th century (Pl. 1). The patching associated with the air vent extends to below the lowest ashlar block. The decorative cast ironwork of the vent is similar to the vents built into the exterior (east) wall of the Butler's Pantry (now the kitchen) suggesting that this is all part of the same phase of work.

Test hole 2

Research aims: Test Hole 2 was excavated against the east boundary wall of the north yard. The front of the Guildhall was enclosed behind a high wall and a wall stub projecting from the rear of the building suggests that the rear yard was similarly enclosed. Test Hole 2 was intended to determine if the current yard boundary lay on the line of the medieval original or not.

Results

The rubble wall that currently forms the boundary to the east side of the yard dates to the 19th century and was constructed directly over the remains of two previous versions of the boundary wall. The junction between the present and the previous wall is 600mm below the current surface, a depth made up of an imported soil (0015) over a reworked garden soil (0014). Sealed beneath these layers is a broad, shallow pit (0011) which dated to the early 19th century (Fig 4. S1 and Pl. 3).

Archaeological features (Fig. 4, S1)

Intact late medieval deposits were recorded beneath the modern overburden and included the fill of a large cut feature (0008). The feature was extensive and only a small part was captured in the area of the test pit. It was over 1.1m wide and 1.30m deep with straight edges and steep sides; the limited sample meant that it was uncertain as to whether this was a large square-sided pit or a linear ditch. The bottom of the feature was not found and it was filled with a single deposit of organic silt which produced a large assemblage of finds characteristic of domestic rubbish disposal. The pottery and CBM produced by the feature had a narrow date range of which indicated that the feature had been infilled no later than the 15th century. The pit cut a dark silt subsoil horizon 0001 which overlay the natural chalk and was flecked with charcoal; the silt was 500mm deep and the survival of this layer indicates that very little truncation of the medieval soil profile has occurred.

At the base of the boundary wall were the severely reduced remains of a medieval flint-built wall (0003, Fig. 4 S1 and Pl. 4). The wall had been constructed within a trench (0002) cut through subsoil 0001 giving it a firm foundation on the solid chalk; the trench was backfilled with dark silt which produced Late 12th-14th century pottery. This early wall was separated from its successors by a 200mm depth of soil suggesting that the wall remains had been buried following demolition and prior to the building of a replacement. The top of the wall remains were cut by a posthole (0006) and a second posthole (0016) was located between the wall and the large pit-like feature 0008.

Test holes 3 and 4

Research Aims: Test holes 3 and 4 were located to the rear of no. 79 Whiting Street. This area is now part of the rear access to the Guildhall and sometime between 1807 and 1822 the Hall Keeper's residence was relocated from the lodge attached to the

south end of the Guildhall to the dwelling on Whiting Street (Figs. 7 and 8). The map of the Guildhall of 1807 shows it as the property of 'Widow' Vincent, separate from the Guildhall and it is an example of an urban plot; these were considered work places and intensively used in the medieval period. The natural ground level slopes down from Guildhall Street to Whiting Street but across the garden this change in level is spanned by a cut terrace close to the back wall of No.79. The aim of the test holes was to model the original slope of the ground and to assess the depth and preservation of the medieval deposits in this area.

Results

Deep, stratified archaeological deposits existed in both Test holes 3 and 4. These were sealed beneath garden soil layers that had been reworked in the relatively recent past and the uppermost archaeological levels occurred at 400mm below the current surface in Test hole 3 and at 700mm in Test hole 4. The test holes were excavated to a depth of 1.2m and 1.3m respectively at which level undisturbed natural had not been encountered.

Test hole 3 archaeological features (Fig. 4, S7, 8, 9, 10 and Pl. 5)

Below the garden soils (0019 and 0020) the archaeological deposits were sealed beneath a thin layer of loosely packed building rubble composed of brick, tile and clunch/clay lump within a brown mortar (0022). The rubble was thought to be from an early post-medieval building which the accompanying finds suggest was knocked down in the late 18th century.

The earliest recorded features were two pits, 0030 and 0031; these were not excavated and recorded in plan only but the top of the pits were filled with bands of structural debris (clay and chalk rubble). The pits cut a dark soil horizon (or fill of an earlier feature) 0033 which produced a single sherd of medieval coarseware dating to the Late 12th 14th century. The pits were cut by the remains of a narrow masonry wall (0028) that ran east-west along the north side of the excavations (Pl. 5). It was parallel to, and at a distance of 2.7m from the plot boundary. The wall was built off a stepped footing was 500-600mm wide and survived to a height of 500mm; it was well-constructed and likely to be part of an outbuilding. Following its demolition the wall was covered with a thick layer of compacted clay (0025), probably the floor of a subsequent building; the

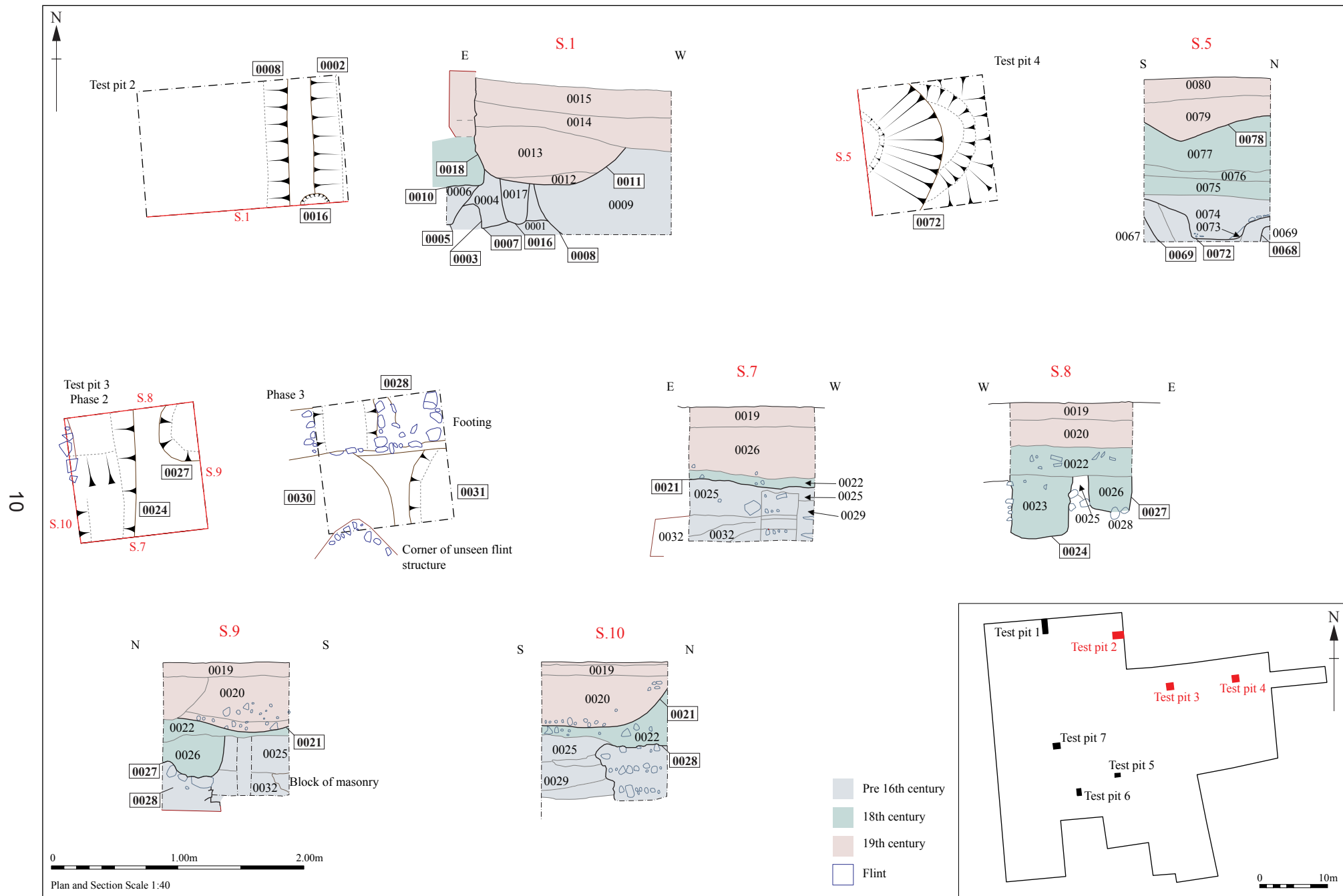


Figure 4. Test pits 2, 3 and 4, plans and sections

clay was cut by a narrow square-section slot (0024) and a posthole (0027), settings for a timber-built structure possibly associated with the floor. The slot was filled with finely crushed building rubble of plaster, mortar and clay lump fragments and pottery from this feature suggested that the structure was demolished in the 18th century.

Immediately adjacent to the test hole was a square, mortared flint-lined cess-pit; this did not extend into the test excavation and only the outside corner was seen in the south section. Similarly constructed cess-pits have been recorded elsewhere in the town and date from the 16th-17th century. The cess-pit was seen to cut through the archaeological deposits recorded in the test hole and was at the top of the archaeological sequence

Test hole 4 (Fig. 4, S.5)

The upper soil profile in Test hole 4 was similar to that seen in Test hole 3 and sealed the remains of at least three intercutting pits. The pits were over 1m wide (wider than the test hole), steep-sided and lined with a thick wall of green clay, and were successive rebuilds of the same structure. Burning and charcoal were recorded in the latest pit and these features were identified as drying or malting ovens, common features within medieval backyards which have been recorded in many locations in the town. The finds from the latest oven backfill indicate that they were in use during the 16th century and the pottery assemblage reflected the comfortable status of the household; as it contained a variety of vessel forms including a dripping dish, and a chafing dish in locally produced glazed wares. Where recorded elsewhere drying ovens are generally 0.8-1.0m deep; these examples were not excavated but it indicates the potential depth of the archaeological deposits within the plot.

Levels taken across the site demonstrated that the top of the archaeological deposits recorded in Test Hole 4 were 120mm lower than the surface of the sunken yard that surrounds the house fronting Whiting Street. The levels indicate that the sunken area is close to the original ground level and the step up into the garden is the result of raising the ground levels at its eastern end. This implies that archaeological deposits are likely to be preserved in the paved yard surrounding the former keeper's lodge.

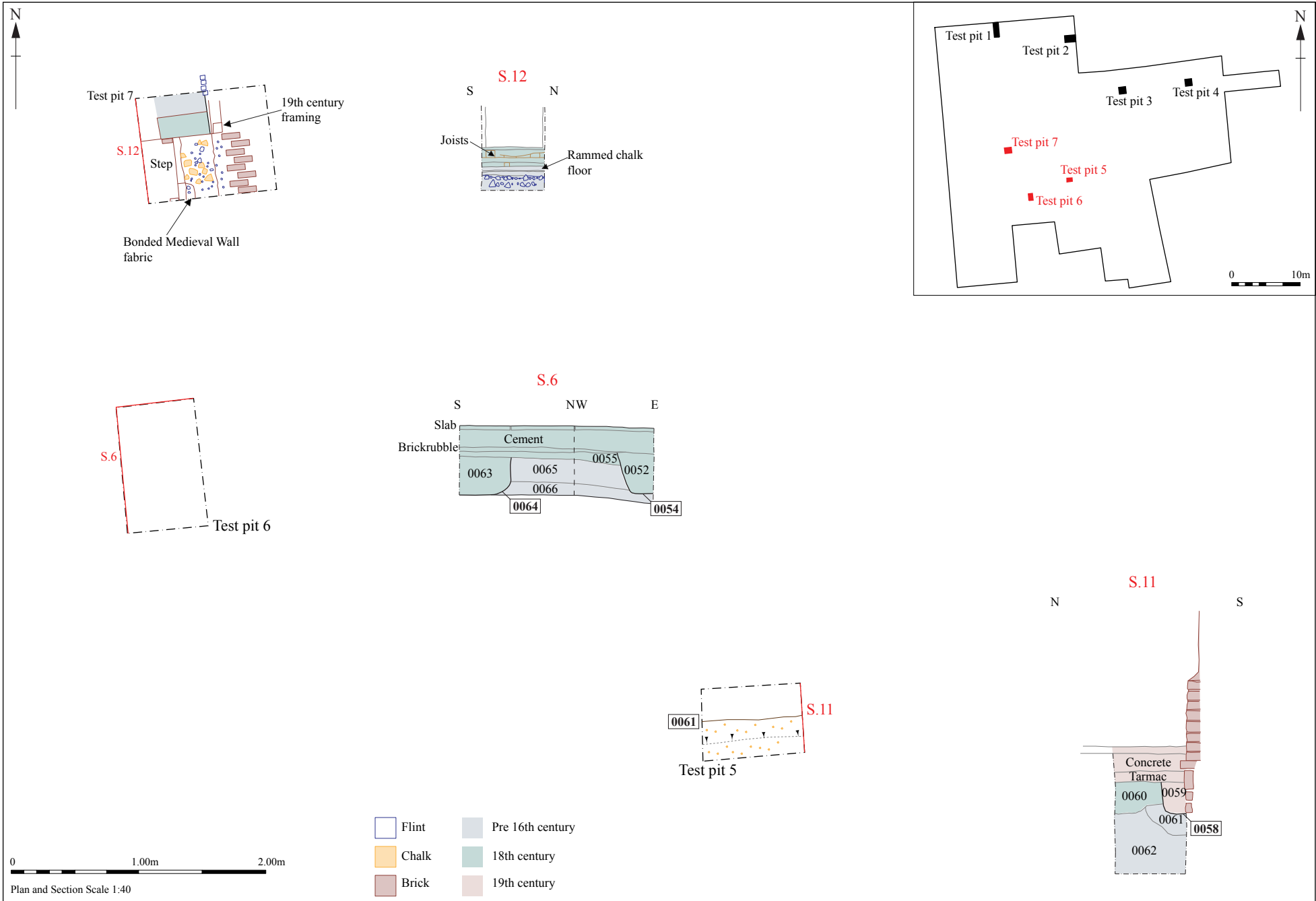


Figure 5. Test Pits 5, 6, 7 plans and sections

Test holes 5 and 6

Research aims: Test holes 5 and 6 were excavated in the kitchen yard to the south of the council chambers. The former detached medieval kitchen which stood in the yard was demolished and rebuilt in the 19th century; the replacement building incorporating bricks from the original. In the 18th century the kitchen was accessed by a covered passage (Figs. 6, 7 and 8) which no longer exists, and the aim of the of the test holes was to determine if evidence of these and other archaeological deposits still existed and at what depth. The yard is paved with flagstones laid on a cement bed which overlies an earlier tarmac surface, the total depth of which is c.300mm.

Results

Test hole 5 was excavated against the north gable wall of the former kitchen; this exposed the footings which were made of three courses of unbonded bricks laid on edge, angled in an approximate herringbone pattern (Pl. 7). The footing was in a shallow trench cut through a buried topsoil layer 0060 (Fig. 5, S11) which produced 16th century pottery.

Beneath the footing was a compacted floor surface that predated the current building and was made up of alternating layers of chalk and clay (0061). It was 250mm thick and had a straight edge parallel to and 300mm north of the kitchen gable. The floor surface was cut into the top of a buried soil layer 0062; the soil was a homogenous dark silt loam 500mm deep. It had been worked and directly overlay the chalk of the solid geology, truncating the silt subsoil that naturally overlies the chalk. Finds collected from this layer included high medieval pottery and none of the finds from this deposit post-dated the 13th-14th century.

Test hole 6 was excavated in the centre of the yard and revealed, beneath the layer associated with the yard surfaces, a 200mm depth of reworked soil which overlay a reddish-brown silt; a natural subsoil that overlay the geological chalk (Fig. 5, S.6 and Pl. 8). The top of the chalk occurred at 550mm below the current surface and was weathered. A 2" cast-iron water pipe, laid within a trench, ran north-east to south-west crossed the western side of the excavation and the buried topsoil was cut by a second modern (19th century) feature. There was no positive indication of the covered passageway that linked to the detached kitchen, which once existed here.

Test hole 7

Research aims: Test hole 7 was excavated at the threshold of the east door which connects the medieval building to the 18th century range at the rear; the floor levels in the two parts of the building are different and there is a step down from the Guildhall into the later range. The plan of the Guildhall in 1742 (Fig. 6) shows a pair of doors in this location but this had been altered by the time the 1807 plan was drawn to a large single opening to accommodate the stairs and provide access to the kitchen passage (Fig.7). A large strainer arch which spans the door openings is visible on the exterior wall of the building (Pls.10 and 11). The jambs of the current door have a rough unfinished appearance and are masked by paint and later furnishing. The aim of the test hole was to examine the present door opening to better understand its development and how it relates to the historic layout shown on the archive plans.

Results

A 20th century cupboard was removed from the east side of the Guildhall rear wall and a narrow strip of plaster removed from the wall face. The width of the door opening had been reduced by the addition of an infill section on the north side and the medieval jamb edged with dressed stone was recorded 320mm back from the edge of the current opening (Pl. 9). The infill panel was made up of a rubble of stone, brick and tile fragments bonded with a grey lime mortar and the materials used suggested an 18th century date. The face of the infill section, within the door soffit, had been left in-the-rough and was clearly supposed to have been covered and a simple timber frame made from rough-sawn softwood remaining in front of the north face suggested some form of panelling.

The south haunch of the arch seen on the exterior wall (Pl.10) rises to c.3.2m and the full width of the opening is 4.4m. The arch itself is made of brick and tile and rises off a timber springing point. It predates the addition of the current council chamber range, which abuts it, but probably dates to no earlier than the 18th century. Above the arch however is a strainer course made up of fragments of a clunch- type stone laid on edge; similar to the treatment of a strainer courses above medieval arches in the abbey. The coursed flintwork of the rear wall fits with the strainer course without interruption and there was no indication that the opening had been let into the wall at a later date; Clunch fragment are also used set within the horizontally coursed flintwork alongside the opening, confirming that this material was on-site when the Guildhall was under

construction. The vertical south edge of the opening is rough and unfinished flintwork and it seems likely that the stone dressing of a medieval archway (as discovered on the north jamb) has been removed.

The change in level from the floor in the entrance passage in the Guildhall to the rear range is 400mm. The intermediate step that once existed between the two has been removed (for the disabled ramp?) but its position can be determined by a deeply worn depression in the brick floor at the foot of the former step. The removal of the step revealed a cross section of the timber floor within the passageway, exposing the joists and timber superstructure which are raised up on 18th century bricks and rubble (Pl.10). The timber floor overlies a rammed chalk floor or sub-floor. The surface of this was 300mm below the timber floor. The chalk has been re-laid on one occasion and the difference between the two phases of chalk-laying is defined by a thin layer of mud.

The threshold of the doorway had been lower since the medieval period and any evidence of a stone, or similarly finished tread, has been removed. A vestige of the bottom course of the bonded wall still remained and beneath this the dry laid flints packing the foundation trench were seen in plan (Fig. 5 and Pl.10). Remarkably a sherd of Bury coarseware pottery was found sandwiched between the Guildhall's below footing and the bonded flint wall, which must have been deposited on the very day this part of the Guildhall wall was started; unfortunately this type of pottery cannot be more closely dated than the 12th -14th century. The chalk flooring inside the Guildhall extended over the truncated threshold suggesting the dropping of the threshold and the laying of the chalk floor were related events. The depth of bedding sands from the brick paving extends below the top of the dry-stone footing suggesting that the ground level within the 18th century range is (slightly) lower than the medieval one.

4. The finds evidence

Introduction

Finds were recovered from twenty-five contexts in Test holes 1-7 during the evaluation/excavation. The quantities by material are summarised in Table 1 and the full list by context is in Appendix 1.

Find type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	91	1734
CBM	81	5725
Fired clay	5	30
Mortar	1	10
Puddled chalk	6	99
Burnt chalk	1	7
Clay pipe	17	67
Post-medieval glass	9	102
Slate	3	39
Struck flint	6	40
Iron nails	4	71
Animal bone	260	2111
Shell	29	295

Table 1. Finds quantities

Pottery

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Ninety-one sherds of pottery were recovered from stratified deposits, weighing 1734g. A number of additional pottery fragments were scanned from a further five poorly stratified contexts, but were not quantified on the database. The pottery is medieval and post-medieval in date.

Pottery	No of sherds	Weight (g)	% by count	% by weight
Medieval	20	228	22	13.1
Post-medieval	71	1506	78	86.9
Total	91	1734	100	100

Table 2. Breakdown of pottery by major period

Methodology

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

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

Pottery by period

The medieval pottery assemblage dates almost entirely to the late 12th-14th century, with only a single burnt sandy sherd from 0075 which is a residual Early medieval ware dating to the 11th-12th century.

The remainder of the unglazed medieval pottery is made up of Bury coarsewares and other unprovenanced wheelthrown coarsewares. Few rims were recorded, the exception being a cooking vessel in 0062 with incised decoration which is likely to date to the late twelfth to thirteenth century. A number of glazed wares were present, consisting of Hedingham finewares with red slip decoration, and a sherd of Grimston-type ware.

The post-medieval element of the assemblage ranges from the 15th through to the 19th century. Several discrete groups of pottery dating to the sixteenth century were recorded, which were made up mainly of redwares including a number of 16th forms such as a chafing dish and a dripping dish. Small numbers of Raeren stoneware drinking vessels were also present dating to the first half of the sixteenth century. Other features contained pottery dating to the seventeenth and eighteenth century, with a small quantity of nineteenth century wares present in Testholes 2 and 3.

Pottery by testhole

The quantities of pottery recovered by testholes are shown below:

Testhole No	No of sherds	Weight (g)
1	9	137
2	15	181
3	13	158
4	44	1104
5	8	80
6	1	61
7	1	13

Table 3. Pottery by testhole

Testhole 1

The majority of pottery recovered from the testholes was recovered from three fills of pit 0042. A number of glazed red earthenwares were present, and a sherd of Surrey whiteware with a copper glaze which is a Tudor Green type or early white Border ware. The two lower fills 0040 and 0041 date to the sixteenth century, whilst the upper fill 0039 contained fragments of Glazed red earthenware which date to the 16th-18th

century. Another sherd of Glazed red earthenware was present in the dumped deposit 0050.

Testhole 2

Glazed and unglazed medieval pottery was present in the fill 0009 of the pit 0008. The sherds were mainly abraded or burnt. Fragments of Hedingham fineware and Grimston-type ware were present, and a glazed redware with sparse calcareous inclusions. The coarsewares consisted of Bury wares and a sherd of Ely coarseware.

Shallow pit 0011 contained a mixture of post-medieval pottery ranging from a fragment of a Rhenish drinking vessel of sixteenth century date to later wares such as a sherd of Nottinghamshire stoneware dating to the eighteenth century. Above this feature was a deposit containing pottery which included transfer printed pearlware dated c. 1770-1850.

Testhole 3

A single fragment of Bury coarseware of medieval date was found in a layer at the bottom of the archaeological deposits within Test hole 3 dating to the late 12th-14th century.

The majority of the pottery from the testpit is post-medieval. Sherds of Glazed red earthenware, English stoneware, tin-glazed earthenware and a sherd of Nottinghamshire type stoneware with lathe turned decoration were found in fill 0020 of pit 0021, the latter indicating a deposition date of the 18th century or later. A late 17th-early 18th century pipe bowl was also present in this fill. A sherd of a Martincamp red earthenware flask from Northern France dating to the 17th century was the only sherd of pottery recovered from posthole fill 0026. Eighteenth and nineteenth century wares were recorded from rubble fill 0023 and layer 0025.

Testhole 4

Twenty-six fragments weighing 860g of pottery were collected from two fills of malting oven 0069. A number of glazed redwares were present in fill 0070, including several sherds of a slipped redware jug with small rod handle which was identified as a Cambridge *sgraffito* ware (Sue Anderson, pers. comm). Fill 0071 contained part of a Late medieval and Transitional ware dripping dish with foot, and the pedestal base of a chafing dish, both dating to the 16th century.

A second group dating to the 16th century was identified in the backfill/buried soil 0075. A number of early post-medieval redwares were present, including a fragment of a possible Late medieval and transitional ware candlestick rim, and a Cistercian ware cup handle. In addition the base of a Raeren stoneware drinking vessel is dated c. 1475-1550.

Testhole 5

Deposit 0062 contained nine sherds of medieval pottery, much of which was very abraded. Two fragments of Hedingham fineware vessels were present, decorated with red slip, dating from the mid 12th-mid 13th century. A sherd of a coarseware jar decorated with incised wavy decoration on the rim is dated from the late 12th -13th century.

Testhole 6

Only one fragment of pottery was recorded from this feature, a fragment of a medieval jug from make-up layer 0055 dating from the late 12th-14th century.

Testhole 7

A single sherd of pottery was recovered from soil layer 0082. It was a base sherd from a Bury medieval coarseware vessel, which was abraded and burnt.

Discussion

The earliest pottery recovered from the site is a small fragment of residual early medieval ware dating to the 11th-12th century that was present in the buried soil backfill 0075 in Testhole 4. Other medieval wares are slightly later and complement the date of the mid to late 13th century for the foundation of the Guildhall. Both coarsewares and glazed wares were present, reflecting the location of the site in the centre of this important medieval town. The types of fabrics present are typical of higher status sites excavated within the medieval street grid.

The most significant group of ceramics was identified in the three fills of the drying or malting oven 0069 in Testhole 4. A number of sixteenth century wares were present, including a chafing dish and a dripping dish. Sixteenth century wares were also recorded in the buried soil/backfill 0075 in the same testhole.

Small numbers of seventeenth and eighteenth century wares were present in some features, but there were no large concentrations of this date.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Eighty-one fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, weighing 5725g. The assemblage consists of 16 fragments (473g) of medieval or possible medieval date, with a further 65 fragments (5252g) dated to the late medieval and post-medieval periods.

Methodology

The assemblage was quantified by fabric and form on an Access database. Fabrics were identified by main types and the most significant observable inclusions. The diameters of any pegholes present on the roofing tiles were recorded and the heights of the bricks were measured. Form terminology follows the catalogue prepared for the Norwich Survey (Drury 1993).

CBM by period

A number of medieval roofing tile fragments were present in pit 0008 in Testhole 2, together with a small fragment of a medieval brick with sunken margins. Other medieval tiles were present as residual elements in later groups

Most of the assemblage consists of post-medieval roofing tiles, with some bricks and floor bricks also present. The most substantial and consistent group was found in the fills of pit 0042 in Testhole 1. The three fills contained a number of large well preserved fragments of roofing tile which were made in fine fabrics which contained occasional flint and calcareous inclusions. The tiles form a distinct group which are likely to date to the 16th century.

In addition to roofing tiles, a small amount of post-medieval bricks were present, and some white-firing bricks, some of which are floor bricks dating to the 18th-19th century.

Discussion

The majority of the ceramic building material consists of a variety of roofing tiles, many of which date to the early post-medieval period. However a number of estuarine-fabrics

and glazed sandy tiles are medieval, and may reflect the early history of the Guildhall buildings. Some mortar on the tiles may indicate re-use. The tiles deposited into the rubbish pit 0042 are relatively well dated and provide an opportunity to study the kind of fabrics that were being used in an important early post-medieval structure in Bury – whether they came from the Guildhall or a building nearby is speculation.

Fired clay, mortar and chalk

Four fragments of fired clay weighing 30g were recovered from subsoil context 0001 and pit 0005 fill 0006. None of the pieces have diagnostic features but all are made in a fine sandy fabric with ferric inclusions (fsfe) which is light orange-buff coloured and streaky.

A small fragment (10g) of off-white sandy mortar was collected from 'buried soil' layer 0075.

Six fragments and numerous very small fragments of puddled chalk (99g) were recovered from slot 0024 fill 0023.

A fragment of burnt chalk (7g) was collected from pit 0008 (0009).

Roofing slate

Three pieces of roofing slate (39g) were collected from 19th century dumped deposit 0050 and from cut feature 0064 (0063).

Clay tobacco pipe

Seventeen bowl and stem fragments (67g) from clay tobacco pipes of 17th-19th century date were recovered from five contexts, two pits (0013 & 0020), a slot (0023), a soil horizon (0014) and dumped deposit (0050).

Post-medieval bottle and window glass

Eight fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were recovered from five contexts, weighing 91g in total. A single piece of post-medieval window glass was also collected from fill 0023 (3g).

The two pieces of green bottle glass in the fill 0013 of pit 0011 include the neck and top of a dark green winebottle with stringed rim which dates to the late seventeenth to

eighteenth century. The upper part of a second winebottle present in the rubble fill 0023 has a single lip and string rim which dates to the late 18th-19th century. Fill 0020 of pit 0021 contained a single fragment of the base of a winebottle which can be dated broadly to the eighteenth or nineteenth century. A small dark green fragment of thin slightly concave glass in layer 0025 is likely to be from a green vessel rather than a winebottle.

Struck flint

Six struck flint flakes were collected from three contexts (0009, 0013 and 0075). The flint is medium grey to black and cortex, which is present on all pieces, is off-white. All of it is unpatinated. It was recorded by type and includes five unmodified flakes and one with possible retouch on one edge (0009).

The flint was found in later-dated features but can probably be dated to the later prehistoric period (Bronze Age or Iron Age) as the irregularity of the flakes, their lack of patination, and the use of surface raw material are very characteristic of later assemblages.

Iron nails

Fragments of four iron nails were found in four contexts. All are heavily encrusted and two are complete. One is 94mm long (0023) and the other is 54mm long (0071). Broken nail fragments, 39mm and 41mm long were collected from contexts 0062 and 0075 respectively.

5. The environmental evidence

Animal bone

Cathy Tester

Introduction and methodology

Two-hundred and sixty fragments of animal bone weighing 2111g were recovered from seventeen contexts. The condition of the bone is mostly good. Counts and weights were recorded for each context and notes were made of the species and elements present. Other descriptive comments regarding age and condition were made as required. The quantities and descriptions by context are shown in Table 4.

Deposition

The animal bone was recovered nearly equally from 'open' features (deposits, layers buried soil) and 'cut' features (three pits, a slot and a malting kiln). The largest amounts came from the fills of pit 0042 in Test hole 1 (609g) and buried soil layer 0075 (851g) in Test hole 4. The bone was mainly found with post-medieval pottery and CBM with only very small amounts coming from features with medieval dates

Ctxt	No	Wt/g	Notes
0001	2	15	Cattle: distal phalanx, MM: LB
0009	22	124	Cattle: metacarpal (distal end unfused), incisor tooth; Sheep metacarpals, vert., talus, tooth; Misc LM, MM, SM.
0013	12	128	Cattle: phalange, humerus; Sheep: tibia & metacarpal, rib; LM: LB & misc
0014	4	91	Sheep: tibia, humerus; Misc
0023	1	27	LM
0025	3	69	Cattle: LB; Sheep: humerus, axis vert.
0039	9	192	Cattle: horncore, LB frags, rib; Sheep: vert, metatarsal
0040	48	362	Cattle: LB & rib frags; Sheep: tibia(unfused epi.), vert., ribs, metapodials, humerus, mandible; MM: misc
0041	7	55	LM: LB, MM: LB; Misc
0050	2	13	MM: metacarpal (unfused)
0055	1	2	MM: rib
0062	12	64	Sheep: teeth & mandible; LM: LB & rib
0065	5	13	MM: phalanges & LB; Bird: humerus
0066	1	27	Sheep: horn core
0070	11	56	Sheep: axis vert., vert. , rib; Bird: LB; MM: LB (unfused epi)
0071	7	22	Sheep: vert (unfused) & rib; Bird: LB
0075	113	851	Cattle: teeth, vert., rib, femur, LB; Sheep: teeth, skull, scapula, vert, ribs, humerus, tibia, femur; Bird: LB

Table 4. Animal bone quantities by context

Key: SM = Small mammal, MM = Medium mammal, LM = Large mammal; LB = longbone

Species identified are cattle, sheep and bird, probably domestic fowl, and some bone could be broadly identified as 'large, medium or small mammal'. Bone from young animals was seen in six features as indicated by the presence of cattle and sheep bone with unfused epiphyseal unions. The most frequently identified species are sheep and the animal bone assemblage most likely represents the dumping of domestic food waste.

Shell

Twenty-nine fragments of shell consisting mainly of oyster (276g), with small amounts of cockle shell (12g) and mussel shell (7g), were recovered from eight contexts in seven features, three pits, three soil layers and the malting kiln. The largest amount (15 fragments, 140g) came from buried soil layer 0075 in Test hole 4. All shell was discarded after recording.

6. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The earliest datable finds are the small quantity of residual later prehistoric flints which were found in Test holes 2 and 4. Otherwise the finds date to the medieval and post-medieval periods with the overall assemblage reflecting the two contrasting aspects of the excavation; first the artefacts (mainly pottery with some roofing tile) relating to the lifetime of the Guildhall and the finds associated with the domestic tenement in Whiting Street which backed onto the Guildhall complex. Small quantities of medieval pottery were recovered from Test holes 2, 5, 6 and 7 on the Guildhall side of the excavation, with some post-medieval wares also found in the two northern Test holes 1 and 2. Larger quantities of post-medieval wares and ceramic building material were collected from Test holes 3 and 4 to the rear of No 79 Whiting Street, including a significant amount of sixteenth century ceramics and roofing tiles.

7. Discussion

The test holes demonstrate that there are well preserved archaeological deposits surviving across the whole site. The archaeology of the area behind 79 Whiting Street is quite unlike that within the rear yards of the Guildhall and reflects the different character of the two plots.

All of the pottery¹ found on the site dates from the period when the Guildhall was in existence and only one feature pre-dated it. This suggests that the site had not been intensively occupied prior to the Guildhall's construction and that it was built on a virgin site. The relatively low level of subsequent interventions into the ground is confirmed in test holes 2, 5 and 6 where the subsoil and geological horizon still intact. This preservation means that there is the potential for surviving evidence of the pre-Guildhall use of the site and possibly the setting out of the town plan. It can be demonstrated that the Guildhall occupies the area of five or six domestic tenements, but was the area ever divided up as such (marked out by ditches or lines of posts) or was the location and space for a secular guildhall designed into Abbot Baldwin's concept of a town plan? A linear excavation parallel to Guildhall Street may determine this.

From early in its history the curtilage of Guildhall seemed to have been fully enclosed behind a tall, flint wall. The boundaries of the Guildhall precinct follow the line of the

¹One sherd of late Anglo-Saxon pottery (St. Neots-ware) was found in 2003 (BSE206)

east wall of the rear yards and align with the front face of the porch at the front. The wall that ran along the frontage of the building was in existence until 1806 and the physical remains of the precinct wall enclosing the rear yards exist beneath current yard boundaries and as a projecting stub at the junction with the NE corner of the building. Further excavation is needed to confirm that the wall stub continues and is part of a circuit around the rear courtyard.

The patchwork of repairs to the rear wall of the Guildhall in the north yard holds evidence of the alterations and development of the building. The large arch-shaped opening seen on the exterior face at the centre of the rear is an original feature and the position of this opening implies that the current arrangement of the opposed centrally placed doors is early. This is an unusual layout for a medieval building and requires further investigation to understand how this layout functioned with the more conventionally placed 'low end' cross-passage which is known to have existed at the northern end of the building. Although most of the arch's stone dressings have been removed part survives on the north jamb, and may provide evidence of the height of the springing point and threshold to reconstruct (as a drawing) the arch. It is recommended that the areas of repair to the rear wall face, visible in the north yard, should be drawn in detail and added to the existing survey drawing and an analysis made of the wall fabric to sequence these changes. The area of internal plaster to the north of the rear door should be stripped to record the medieval remains of the door fully. The rear wall within the current kitchen is also obscured and there is the potential for hidden architectural details here too; the value of stripping this area of the wall back to the flint face should also be considered.

The further examination of the footing gave an insight into medieval flint-building methods and confirmed that the Guildhall was built without a cellar. Remains of an earlier rammed chalk (sub)floor surface survives under the existing suspended floor within the area of the central lobby, the floor is contemporary with alterations made to the central rear door and therefore not an original surface but predates the early 19th century remodelling. In the event that the suspended floor is lifted or altered, care should be taken of this chalk layer and if exposed, it should be recorded.

The presence of a chalk floor surface in the yard beneath the 'detached kitchen' is likely to be the remains of its medieval timber-framed predecessor. Box-framed buildings

leave little imprint in the archaeological record with, at best, only the floor and site of the chimney surviving. The current building was built on the site of the medieval kitchen but the evidence indicates it was built with shallow foundations and remains of the original one survive underneath. Pits were being excavated in the north yard in the 15th-16th century and contained organic fills and some domestic waste, no such features were seen in the kitchen yard (albeit a very limited area was sampled) and similarly the reworking and raising of the soil levels did not occur. The north and kitchen yards have been distinct and separated spaces since at least 1742 but there is no indication that they were cut off from each other in the medieval period. The roof structure unquestionably indicates that the north end of the building was the 'low end' in the 15th century and the presence of pitting in the north yard is resonant of this status. Further excavation is needed to contribute to the understanding of how this yard space was used or divided up.

The relatively low level of domestic activity seen in the archaeological record in the Guildhall yards reflect its standing as a public office and is in stark contrast to the area behind No. 79 Whiting Street. From the laying out of the town grid through until to the early years of the 19th century the Whiting Street property was a domestic tenement separate from the Guildhall. Its backyard would have been a functional space that serviced the lives of the occupants of the tenement for the best part of 700 years; being a place where food was prepared, workshops located and industries carried out. The complex and deep stratification of archaeological deposits encountered in the Test holes 3 and 4, the presence of drying ovens and indications of sequences of structures are all archetypal evidence of how, and how intensively, these domestic yards were used. In addition to the importance of the Guildhall building itself the archaeology of the Whiting Street is a significant heritage asset. As well as being intrinsically interesting, together they have a high potential for studying the contrast between the archaeology of public office and that of the more prosaic functions of medieval life.

8. Bibliography

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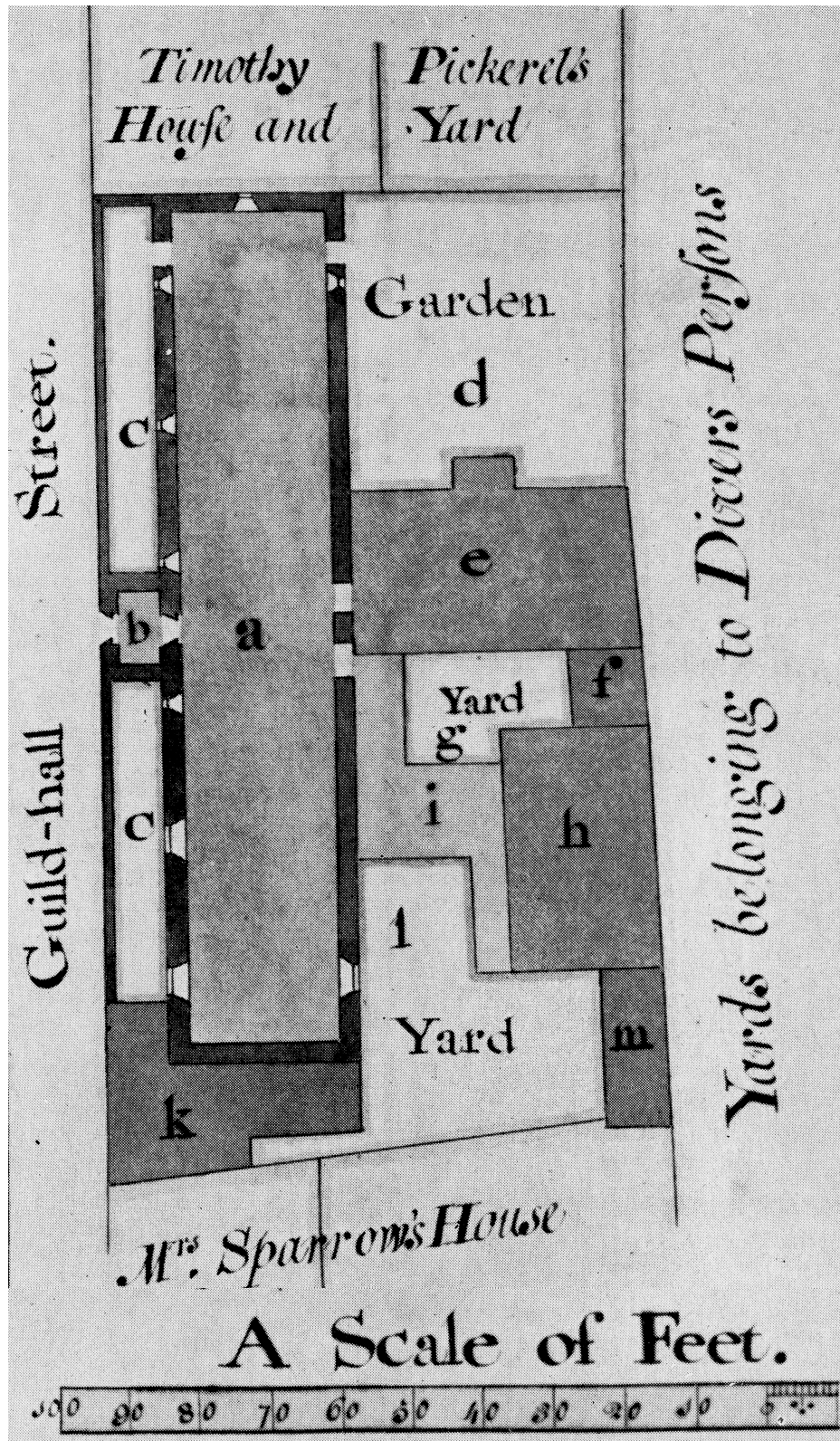


Figure 6. Thomas Warren's plan of the Guildhall 1742 showing the Guildhall as a single large chamber with a cross-passage with opposing doors at the north end. The central rear door is shown as two adjacent single openings. The north yard is described as a garden, whereas the other open spaces on this and the subsequent plans are titled as a 'yard'



Figure 7. Plan of 1807 from the book Guildhall feoffment estates (BRO ref: H7/1/1). This shows the Guildhall divided into two rooms, separated by a central lobby, and after the removal of the cross-passage from the north end of the building. The twin doors through the rear wall as shown in 1742 appear to have been replaced with a single wide opening (still visible at the rear of the building) and access to the kitchen (i) is via a kitchen passage (h) entered from the Guildhall lobby to the south of the stair. The Hall Keeper's lodge (m) is shown attached to the south end of the building.

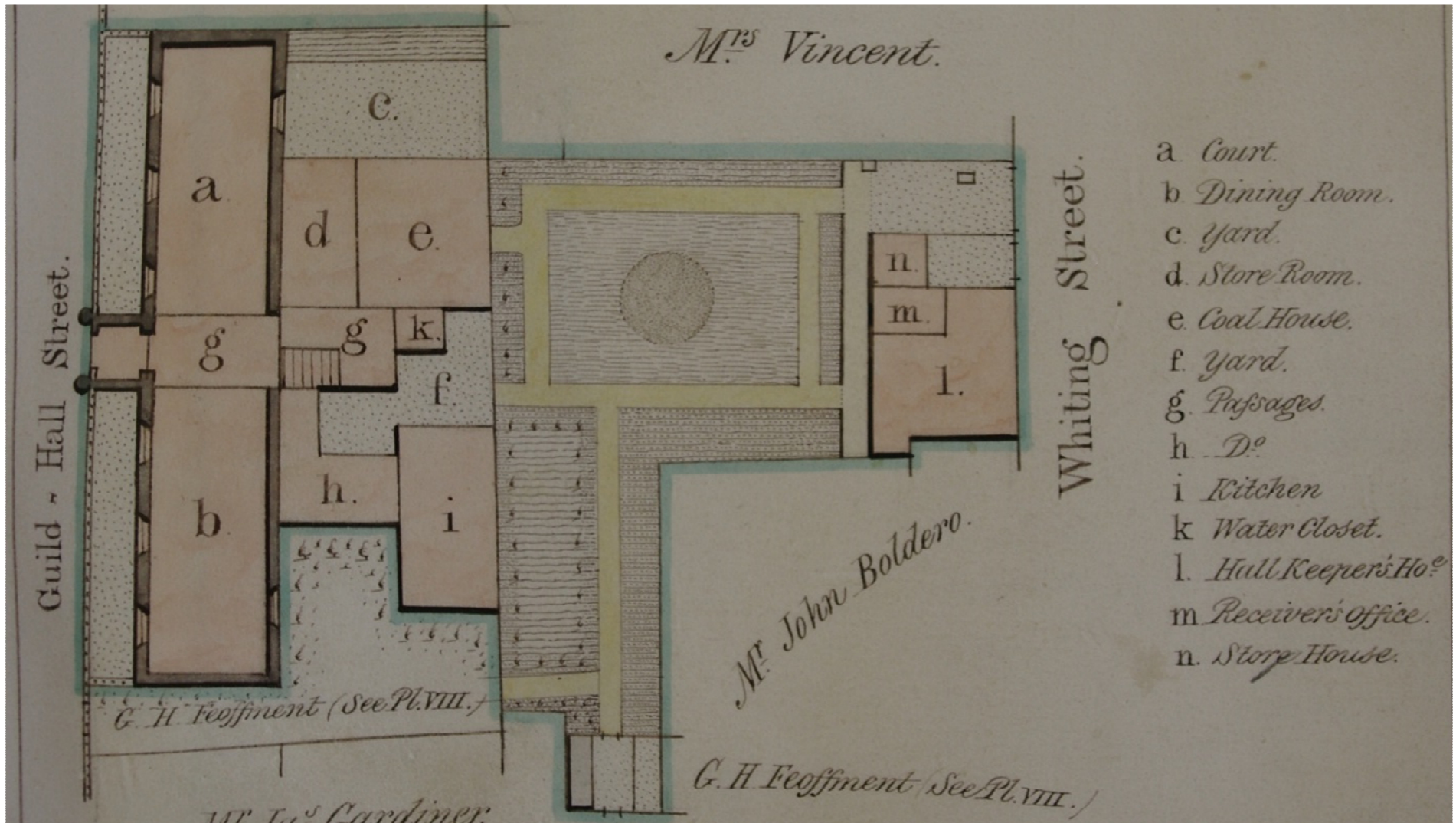


Figure 8. Plan from the estate book dated 1822 (BRO ref: H7/1/2) drawn after the acquisition of 79 Whiting St. and the relocation to it of the Hall Keeper. The plan shows the current large windows and the railings surrounding the front yard, whilst the access to the kitchen (i) from the central lobby(g) seem to have been cut off; the route from kitchen to banqueting room presumably being by the current fire-exit. A structure, probably the current raised bed, is shown alongside the north wall of the north yard (c); there is no entry to the north yard from Whiting St. and the door to the coal house(e) is centrally placed.

9. Plates



Plate 1 (above). The exterior face of the rear wall of the Guildhall at the north end of Test hole 1. This shows the 15th-century cross-passage doorway framed with brick and blocked with ashlar and clunch (shaded green). The repair/patching associated with the installation of the early 19th-century air-vent is shaded in pink and un-molested bonded medieval flint-work in blue. Below the blue-shaded area is the dry-laid flint packing which makes up the foundations, whereas above it the face has been repaired/repointed in cement.



Plate 2 (left). Test hole 1 showing the remaining stub of the precinct wall projecting from the face of the Guildhall. The precinct wall is stitched into the face with a limestone quoin and has a plinth at its base indicating the former ground level. In the bottom of the test pit in the foreground is a partially excavated pit which pre-dated the construction of the Guildhall; the brick wall that bisects the test pit predated 1822 and a fragment of an 18th-19th-century column capital can be seen in the rough paving to the right of the excavation.



Plate 3. Test hole 2 showing the soil profile within the north yard close to the east boundary wall looking south. The chalk of the natural geology can be seen at the bottom of the picture and the scale rests on a partially excavated medieval pit. The deposits and features above the dotted line are the result of activity in the 19th century or later whilst those below are 15th century. The east boundary wall is at the extreme left and the scale is 1m.



Plate 4. Test hole 2 looking east showing the bottom of the north yard's rear boundary wall. The present wall post-dates the alterations to the council chamber and is built off the remains of two earlier incarnations of the wall. The photograph shows the bonded remains of the two earlier walls built in flint with buff-coloured mortar. The evidence suggests that the Guildhall plot was enclosed behind a tall wall and that the limits of the property are unlikely to have altered from its setting out until the acquisition of the Whiting St. property in the 19th century.



Plate 5. Test hole 3 with the remains of a bonded flint wall, part of a possible outbuilding, running east-west across the excavations. The wall overlies earlier medieval pits and was sealed by a thick layer of green clay, the floor of a later structure which was demolished no later than the 18th century; the left half of the exposed length of wall has been cut away by a foundation trench associated with the clay floor. The vertical scale is 1m, the horizontal one 0.3m; the red dotted line delineates between the 19th century garden soil and the archaeological deposits which occur at c.400mm below the current surface.



Plate 6. Test hole 4 with a clay-lined pit-like depression at the base of the excavations, part of a group of late medieval to early post-medieval drying ovens. The backfill of the final phase of the oven produced a good assemblage of pottery dating from the 16th century. The ovens were sealed by a layer of chalk and the rubble layer above the chalk dated to the 18th century.



Plate 7. Test hole 5 showing the 'loose-laid' brick foundation of the detached kitchen overlying an imported layer of rammed chalk, possibly the floor of the medieval kitchen which once stood on this spot. The chalk was laid over a buried topsoil (the brown soil at the bottom of the excavation) which produced a group of pottery that is dated to no later than the 14th century. The scale is 0.3m.



Plate 8. Test hole 8 showing the top of the geological chalk 0.55m below the surface of the kitchen courtyard. The sub-base for the courtyard lies over a reworked buried soil which was cut through by a service trench dating to the early 20th century. The scale is 0.5m long.



Plate 9. Test hole 7 in the doorway between the medieval Guildhall and the early 19th century kitchen. The doorway was reduced in width during the 18th century and the edge of an earlier opening, with limestone dressings, can be seen where the plaster was removed to the right of the door. The door threshold appears to have been lowered to match the brick-paved floor of the rear range truncating the original threshold and wall. The scale is marked in 0.5m divisions



Plate 10. Test hole 7 showing the remains of the riser, for the step up to the suspended floor in the Guildhall lobby attached to the end of the floor joists. The timber floor was laid over a previous chalk floor (behind the scale) which partially covered the truncated rear wall. Of the rear wall, only a single course of bonded flint work survived where the door opening appears to have been lowered and the flints at the bottom of the picture are the packing of the foundation trench seen in plan.



Plate 11. The top of the arch-headed opening over the central doorway through the Guildhall rear wall. The stone dressings of the arch soffit appear to have been removed and replaced with brick/tile rendered over with cement (see plate below). The strainer-course over the arch of pale-coloured clunch fragments is original and fits with the flintwork of the rear wall without interrupting the coursing; clunch is also incorporated amongst the horizontally coursed flint to the left of the arch demonstrating that this material was being used as part of the general build. The plans of the Guildhall suggest that the arch spanned two doors and the half shown in the picture gave access to a covered passage (now removed) to the detached kitchen (see Fig. 7).



Plate 10. Soffit of the rear arch showing the impressions of brick/or tiles which contrasts with the stone work of the jamb (Pl.9). The picture shows clearly that the arch is an early feature and the council range was built butting over the arch face.

Appendix 1: Bulk Finds quantities (BSE 446)

Context Number	Pottery		CBM		ClayPipe		PMed bottle glass		Animal bone		Shell		Miscellaneous	Overall Date
	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt	No	Wt		
0001	1	3							2	15			FClay: 1-18g; Concrete: balustrade frag 6.984g	PMed
0004	1	18	1	7										L.12th-14th C.
0006	1	4	2	27									FClay: 1-12g	16th-18th C
0009	5	42	8	231					22	124	5	20	Flint: 3-34g	L. 12th-M.13th C
0013	3	43			3	7	2	24	12	128	2	15	Flint: 2-5g	18th C.
0014	4	71	3	1207	3	4	1	3	4	91	1	54	Iron frags 288g; metal frags 97g	1770-1850
0020	6	103	2	122	2	22	1	23						18th C.
0023	2	27			2	11	3	38	1	27			Fe nail: 1-47g, PMed window glass: 1-3g	1750-1880
0025	3	18	12	482			1	3	3	69	1	9		16th-18th C
0026	1	3												17th C
0033	1	7												L.12th-14th C
0039	5	56	15	1440					9	192				16th-18th C
0040	2	19	17	981					48	362	1	29		16th C?
0041	1	54	6	262					7	55				15th-17th C
0050	1	8	6	638	7	23			2	13			Slate: 2-31g	16th-18th C
0055	1	61	4	139					1	2				PMed
0062	8	80							12	64			Fe nails :1-47g	L.12th-M.13th C
0063			4	186									Slate: 1-8g	PMed
0065									5	13				
0066									1	27				
0070	18	518	1	3					11	56	1	8		16th C?
0071	8	352							7	22	3	20	Fe nail: 1-4g	16th C
0074	1	5												PMed
0075	17	229							113	851	15	140	Mortar: 1-10g, Flint: 1-1g, Fe nail 1-12g	16th C
0082	1	13												L.12th-14th C
Total	91	1734	81	5175	17	67	8	91	260	2111	29	295		

Appendix 2. Pottery (BSE 446)

Context	Period	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	ENV	Comments	Date range
0001	MED	BSFW	BODY	1	3	1		L12th-14th C
0004	MED	MCW	BASE	1	18	1	Oxidised ext margins	L12th-14th C
0006	PMED	GRE	BODY	1	4	1		16th-18th C
0009	MED	BMCWG	BODY	1	18	1		L12th-14th C
	MED	CAMB?	BODY	1	4	1	Fine orange fab with calc, cd be slightly later?	12th-14th C
	MED	ELCW	BODY	1	6	1		Medieval
	MED	GRIM	BODY	1	4	1	Burnt, iron-flecked gl int/ext	L12th-14th C
	MED	HFW1	BODY	1	10	1	Red oxide slip and ld gl, poss Rouen style 1200-1250	M12th-M13th C
0013	PMED	KOLN	DJUG	1	17	1	Small strap handle	1550-1600
	PMED	NOTS	BODY	1	2	1		18th C
	PMED	PMRW	BODY	1	24	1	Cylindrical unglazed body sherds	16th-18th C
0014	PMED	FREC	BODY	2	29	2	Jug sherds, one c1655-1700	1550-1700
	PMED	LPME	FLOP?	1	28	1	Flat base	18th-20th C
	PMED	PEW	BOWL	1	14	1	B&W willow pattern	1770-1850
0020	PMED	NOTS	BODY	1	6	1		18th C
	PMED	EGS	BODY	1	5	1	Probably London stoneware	17th-19th C
	PMED	GRE	BODY/BASE	1	55	1	Panchion sherd?	16th-18th C
	PMED	GRE	BODY	2	28	1	Pale fine beige fabric	16th-18th C
	PMED	TGE	BODY	1	9	1	Plain white glaze	16th-18th C
0023	PMED	CRW	BODY	1	5	1	Something like a gravy boat?	1750-1880
	PMED	PMRW	BODY	1	22	1	Spots/runnels of glaze interanlly	16th-18th C
0025	PMED	GRE	BODY	1	3	1		16th-18th C
	PMED	PMRW	BODY	1	11	1		16th-18th C
	PMED	PMRW	BODY	1	4	1		16th-18th C
0026	PMED	MART	BODY	1	3	1	Hard dk orange fabric, type III	17th C
0033	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	7	1		L12th-14th C
0039	PMED	GRE	SKIL	3	20	1	Or pipkin	16th-18th C
	PMED	GRE	BODY	2	36	1		16th-18th C
0040	PMED	PMRW	BODY	1	16	1		16th-18th C
	PMED	SWWT	BODY	1	3	1	Tudor Green, copper g g ext and int	1380-1500
0041	PMED	LMT/DUTR	CAUL?	1	54	1	Reduced core, spl lead gl	15th-17th C
0050	PMED	GRE	BODY	1	8	1		16th-18th C
0055	MED	BSFW	JUG	1	61	1	Strap handle with reducedcore	L12th-14th C
0062	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	17	1	Thumbed applied strip	L12th-14th C
	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	7	1		L12th-14th C
	MED	HFW1	BODY	1	9	1	Worn surface, red slip	M12th-M13th C
	MED	HFW1	BODY	1	6	1	Red slip, and lead glaze	M12th-M13th C
	MED	MCW	CP/JAR	1	24	1	Thickened flat topped rim w sl internal beading	L12th-13th C
	MED	MCW	BODY	3	17	3		L12th-14th C
0070	PMED	COLL	BODY	1	2	1		15th-16th C
	PMED	LEPM	BODY	1	2	1		16th C
	PMED	PMRW	CIST?	10	429	1	Sev joining frags of base of cist or conical jar. Base has ex slp gl. Med fine orange fabric, delib blackened ext surface	16th-18th C
	PMED	SGRA	JUG	6	85	1	Sev joining frags of slipped redare jug w sm rodhandle, slipped internally. Some ld gl	14th-16th C

0071	PMED	DUTR	SKIL	2	38	1	Handle frag and body	15th-17th C
	PMED	LEPM	BODY	2	27	1	Dk green gl, orange fabric	16th C
	PMED	LMT	CHAF	1	90	1	Crenellated pedastal base	16th C
	PMED	LMT	DRIP	1	183	1	Foot and part of base	16th C
	PMED	LMT?	BODY	2	14	2	Burnt and abraded	15th-16th C
0074	PMED	PMRW	BODY	1	5	1	Hard sandy but not Colchester	16th-18th C
0075	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	2	1		L12th-14th C
	MED	EMW?	BODY	1	2	1	Burnt fabric	11th-12th C
	PMED	CTW	MUG/CUP	1	5	1	Little strap handle	16th C
	PMED	DUTR/LMT	BODY	1	5	1		15th-17th C
	PMED	GRE	BODY	1	23	1		16th-18th C
	PMED	GRE	BODY	3	28	1		16th-18th C
	PMED	LMT	CAND?	1	3	1	Small rim	15th-16th C
	PMED	PMRW	BODY	7	142	0	Includes base w ext spl gl sim to vess in 0070	16th-18th C
	PMED	RAER	DJUG	1	19	1	Base of frilled foot	1475-1550
0082	MED	BMSW	BASE	1	13	1	Sooted base sherd	L12th-14th C

Appendix 3: CBM

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date
0004	cs	RT	1	7	Sandy drk orange fabric with circular peghole	13th-15th C
0006	fscp	LB?	1	8	Small sliver. Abraded	Late or PMed
	msf	RT	1	19	Sandy frag, sooted on one face	Med/PMed
0009	cs	RT	1	142	Glazed, reduced core	13th-15th C
	cs	RT	1	3	Glazed sandy	13th-15th C
	est	EB	1	14	Fragment of brick with sunken margin	13th-15th C
	est	RT	1	39	Glazed, estuarine, reduced core	13th-15th C
	fsc	RT	2	19	shell dusted edge, fine fully oxidised fabric	Medieval?
	fsfe	RT	1	11	Mortar on top edge	Lmed+
0014	msg	RT	1	56	Curved rooftile or pantile frag	PMed
	ws	FB	1	978	Abraded floor tile, coated partially? Ht 45mm, W 120mm	18th-19th C
	wsgc	FB	1	173	Fine pale pink fabric	18th-19th C
0020	msf	RT	1	19	Abraded.	PMed
	wsg	FT?	1	103		PMed
0025	est	RT	1	38	Circular peghole 14mm dia.. Mortar 1 side	13th-15th C
	fscp	RT	1	102	Mortar on one edge. Re-used	Late or PMed
	fscp	RT?	2	6	Small slivers	LMed-PMed
	ms	RT?	2	18	Small slivers	PMed
	mscp	RT	1	59	Circular pehole remains	LMed/PMed
	msf	RT	1	7		PMed
	msfe	RT	3	197	1 re-used, circular peghole 15mm diam.	PMed
	msfe	RT	1	55		PMed
0039	fsc	RT	1	23	chalk inclusions, circular peghole 14mm	Med?
	fscp	RT	1	26		PMed
	fsfe	RT	8	1043	Lg R.tiles, some mortar on edges, undersides, some flint inclus. some calcareous	Late or PMed
	fsfe	RT	1	29		Lmed-PMed
	msf	LB	2	165	Also contained fe. Abraded	PMed
	msfe	RT	1	43		PMed
	msg	LB	1	111		PMed
0040	cs	RT	1	79		13th-15th C
	fscp	RT	2	27		PMed
	fsfe	RT	8	562	Some large fe inclusions, same as tiles in 0039.Thick layer of creamy sandy mortar on underside of one	PMed
	fsfe	RT	1	56	Plus mica, hard dark orange fabric	PMed
	fsfe	RT	1	45	Re-used. Mortar	PMed
	fsfe	RT	1	54	Has bit of med feel, poorly made. Mortar	PMed?
	fsg	EB	1	48	Very fragmentary and abraded	LMed-PMed?
	msfe	RT	1	40	Plus flint inclusions	PMed
	msfe	RT	1	70	Mortar.	PMed
0041	fsc	RT	1	16	Fine fab w occ chalk & chalk in moulding sand, fully oxidised	Med
	fsc	RT	1	13	Fully oxidised	Med?
	fsfe	RT	4	233	Same fabs as in 0039-40. Mortar. Re-used	PMed
0050	fs	RT	1	50		PMed
	fsc	RT	1	23	Circular peghole 9mm, fully oxidised, poss med?	PMed?
	fsfe	LB	3	453		Late 17th-18th C
	fsfe	RT	1	112		PMed
0055	fsf	LB	1	62	Mortar	PMed
	fsf	RT	1	23		Late or PMed
	fsfe	LB	1	40		PMed
	ws	FB	1	14		18th-19th C
0063	cs	RT	1	10	Mortar	13th-15th C
	fsfe	RT	2	52		PMed
	ws	LB	1	124		18th C+
0070	fsfe	RT?	1	3	Tiny sliver	PMed

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