

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

New Store, Nuffield Hospital, St Mary's Square, Bury St Edmunds BSE 235

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2005
(Planning app. no. SE/04/2791/P)

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(Richenda Goffin, Julie Curl and Colin Pendleton)

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Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Godfrey & Hicks Builders on behalf of the developer, Nuffield Hospitals and was monitored by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (David Gill, James Haygreen, Jonathan Van Jennians and James Rolfe) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

The post-excavation was managed by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and the producing of site plans and sections was carried out Anna West and the specialist finds and environmental reports by Richenda Goffin, and Julie Curl. Other specialist identification and advice was provided by Colin Pendleton.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation of land at Nuffields Hospital, St Mary's Square, Bury St Edmunds Haverhill, identified a dense spread of archaeological features from a medieval phase of activity that has previously been identified in the broader vicinity. A clay lined oven or grain dryer, together with possible storage or rubbish pits, is further evidence that the area south of St Mary's Square was in use for semi-industrial/agricultural purposes such as food production or brewing, before later becoming domestic gardens in the post-medieval period.

No evidence of the earlier Saxon settlement, believed to have been situated around St Mary's Square, was seen except for a minimal number of residual finds mixed in the later features. This suggests that evidence of Saxon occupation may be tightly concentrated around the frontage of St Mary's Square or Southgate Street.

SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/04/2791/P
Date of fieldwork:	17 th -21 st January 2005
Grid Reference:	TL 85736371
Funding body:	Nuffield Hospitals
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-6220

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out in advance of construction of a new store at the Nuffields Hospital, St Mary's Square, Bury St Edmunds. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification, issued by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team, Appendix 1), to meet an archaeological condition on planning application SE/04/2791/P. The work was funded by the developer, Nuffield Hospitals.

The site was of interest due to its position in the town, lying within the Area of Archaeological Importance as defined in the Draft Local Plan at TL 85736371. Situated at the north-west corner of the modern hospital it lay, at a height of c.42m OD, on the edge of a natural escarpment, which overlooks the valleys of the Rivers Linnet and Lark to the south. The hospital occupies a block of land bounded by Maynewater Lane and Southgate Street, whose courses appear to follow the natural topography, and St Mary's Square, which lies immediately to the north.

The Anglo-Saxon town of Bedericsworth is thought to have been located along the western edge of the River Lark, an area subsequently covered by the abbey precinct, and southwards around St Mary's Square and Southgate Street. Evidence for this can be seen in the disorganised street pattern around St Mary's Square, in comparison to the medieval grid system to the north, and the former name of the square as the 'old market' in the post-conquest period (Carr 1975). The site therefore lies in close proximity to, or within, the Anglo-Saxon settlement.

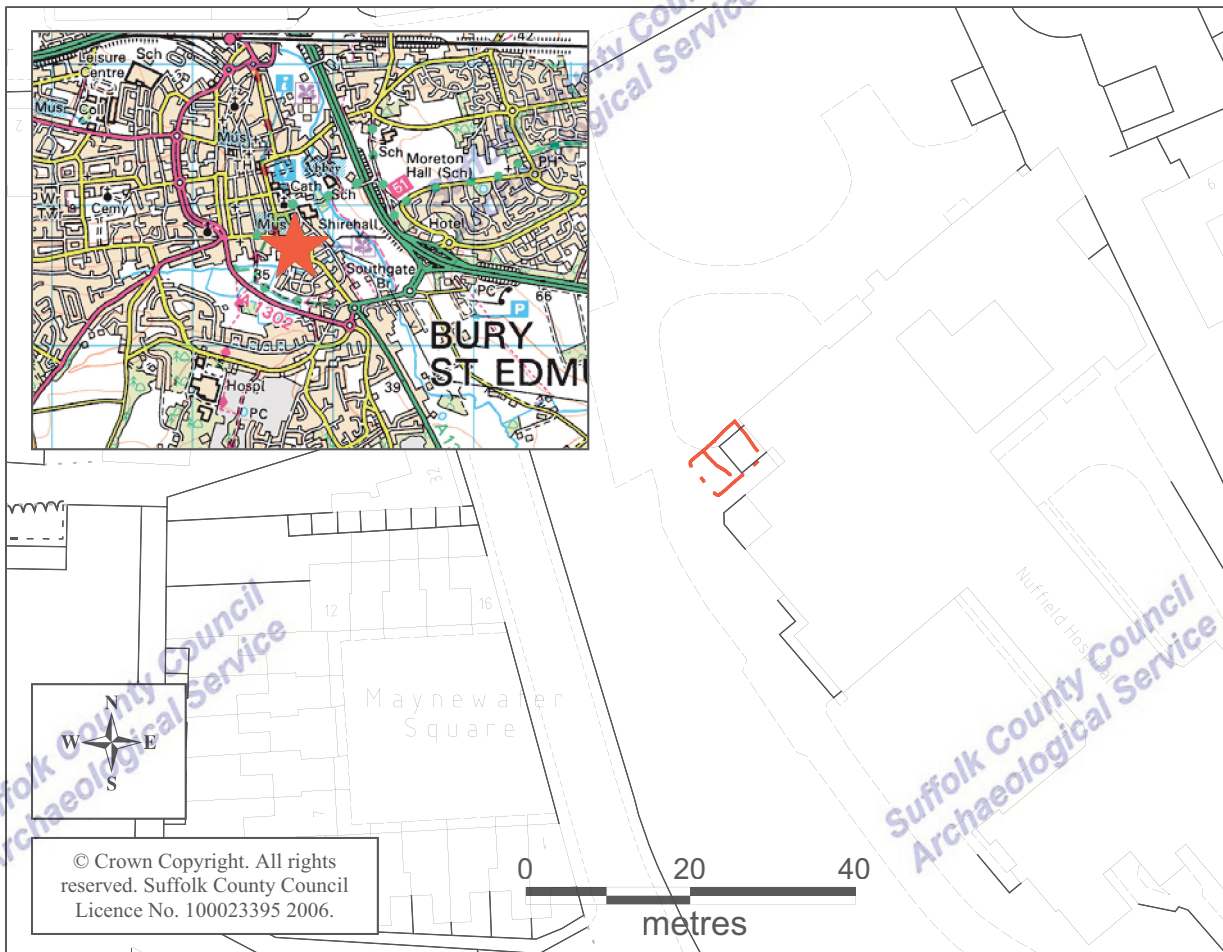


Figure 1. Site location plan

Previous excavation at the hospital however, BSE 127 (Anderson 1996) 100m to the south-east (Fig. 2), has only identified limited evidence of activity in the early and middle Anglo-Saxon

periods. This suggests that occupation at this time did not extend this far south and may have been concentrated closer to St Mary's square. Evidence was uncovered though of agricultural or industrial activity in the 12th-13th centuries, with structures and a grain dryer. Other nearby sites (Fig. 2 and Appendix 4) have found medieval features or material, e.g. BSE 043, sometimes with residual Anglo-Saxon material, BSE 117.

The site, in its close position to St Mary's square, therefore had high potential to locate archaeological deposits from the Anglo-Saxon period. Because relatively little is known of the Anglo-Saxon settlement, and opportunities for archaeological fieldwork in the vicinity are rare, a program of archaeological monitoring of the excavation of footing trenches was initially specified by R.D.Carr as a suitable mitigation strategy to record disturbed deposits.

There was also potential for further medieval settlement or industrial evidence, as seen at BSE 127, and so, when the monitoring immediately identified a substantial archaeological feature, the corn dryer/oven 0002, in the first trench, a new strategy, consisting of the total excavation of the building footprint, was required.

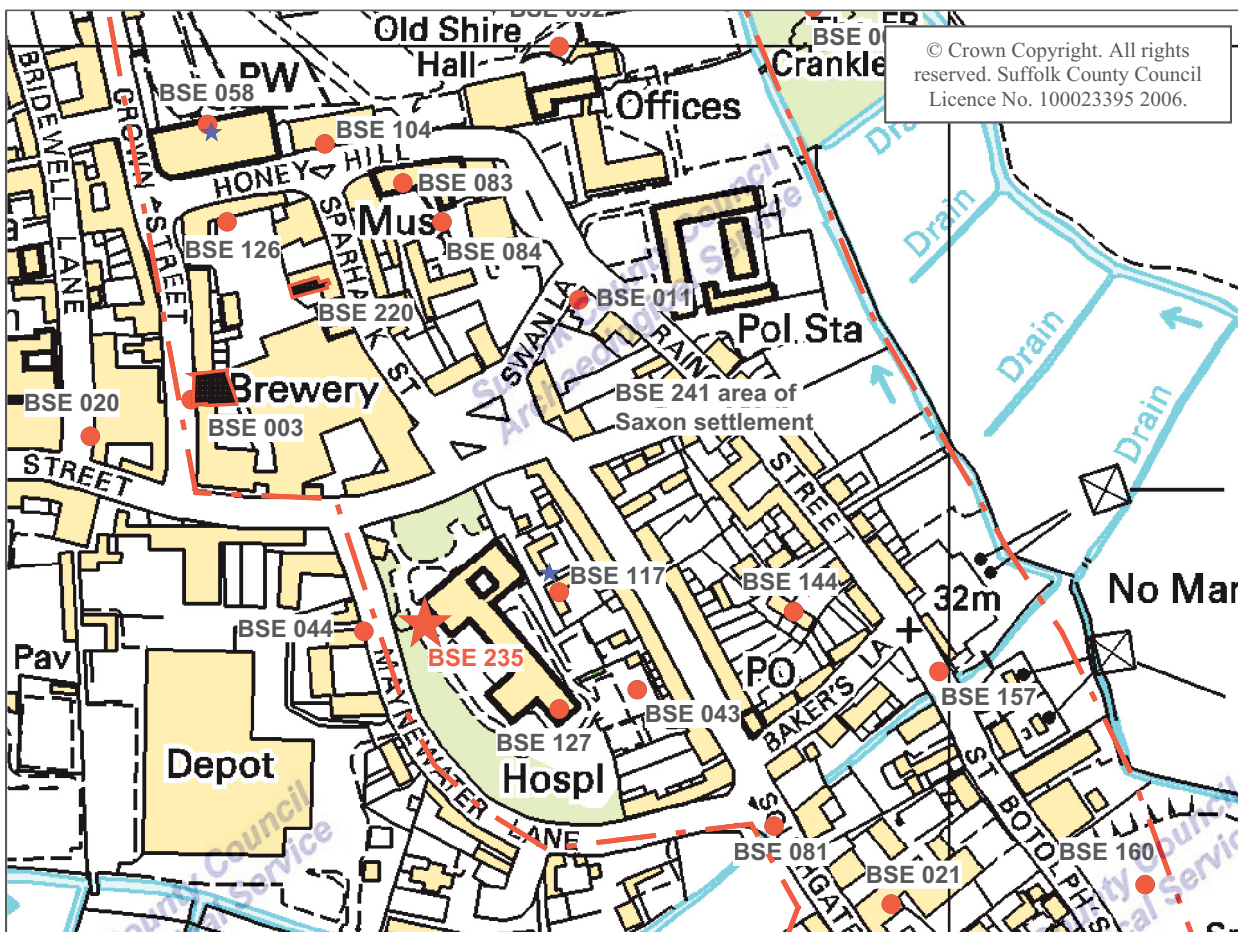


Figure 2. Nearby sites on the Suffolk SMR

2. Methodology

The archaeological works were initially to consist of monitoring of footing trenches for the development. The first trench however located a substantial medieval corn dryer/oven in the northern corner of the plot and so the archaeological mitigation strategy was changed to full excavation.

In total, an area of 40 sqm was stripped by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist, however an area of 14sqm, on the south-west side of the site, could not be fully machined due to the presence of a gas main (Fig. 3). As a result 26sqm were stripped to the top of the archaeological levels and

unstratified finds were recorded as 0001. This revealed a buried soil horizon/occupation layer, 0033, which was removed by machine. Sealed beneath this layer archaeological features could be seen cutting the natural subsoil, which lay at a depth of c.0.4m-0.5m. The subsoil consisted of mixed gravels.

The surface was then cleaned and features excavated by hand, generally 50% of pits and postholes and sections of ditches to define stratigraphic relationships. The site was planned, and sections drawn, by hand at a scale of 1:20. A single context continuous numbering system was used. Digital photographs were taken of all stages of the excavation and are included in the digital archive. Spot levels were taken with a dumpy level and recorded on the site plan.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments code BSE 235 and inked copies of section drawings and plans have been made. Bulk finds were washed, marked and quantified, and the resultant data was also entered onto a database.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-6220).

The site archive is kept in the small and main stores of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under site code BSE 235.

3. Results

(Figs. 3-4)

3.1. Introduction

The initial removal of modern deposits, being some 0.2m deep, exposed a buried soil horizon, 0033. This was a homogenous brown loam, containing patches of burnt clay and two sherds of medieval pottery and oyster shell. This layer sealed the underlying archaeological deposits and was totally removed, being up to 0.3m thick. This exposed the top of a range of features cut into the subsoil.

3.2. Pre-medieval

Several sherds of Early to Late Saxon pottery were recovered from pits 0012, 0029, and 0035, and ditch 0020. This suggests that there was some activity in the vicinity during this period but, as the material generally consisted of residual sherds in later features, this activity is of an undefined nature.

3.3. Phase I: Medieval

The bulk of the features and material found on the site belong to a medieval phase and have been dated primarily via material finds evidence. Occasional stratigraphic relationships have enabled a partial chronological sequence of features within this phase.

0002, a possible oven or grain dryer, appeared to be one of the oldest features on the site. Approximately 50% of the feature was visible, the remainder extended beyond the northern corner of the site. It consisted of a large pit, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep regular sides and a flat base. The sides, but not the base, of the pit were lined with a thick deposit of pale yellow clay, 0003, which contained two sherds of early medieval pottery. This clay lining was conical in shape, tapering towards the base, and only showed slight evidence of burning or heat upon its inner face.

The pit then contained a series of fills; the basal fill, 0024 was a light pale brown clay with traces of burnt chalk and charcoal. Above this was 0017, a mid brown silty loam with occasional flints and 0016, a yellow clay with some pea grit, chalk flecks, and burnt clay. This latter deposit,

similar to the pits lining, appeared to be part of a collapsed clay structure. Above 0016 was the final fill, 0004, a mid-dark grey/brown clay/loam which was cut by ditch 0006.

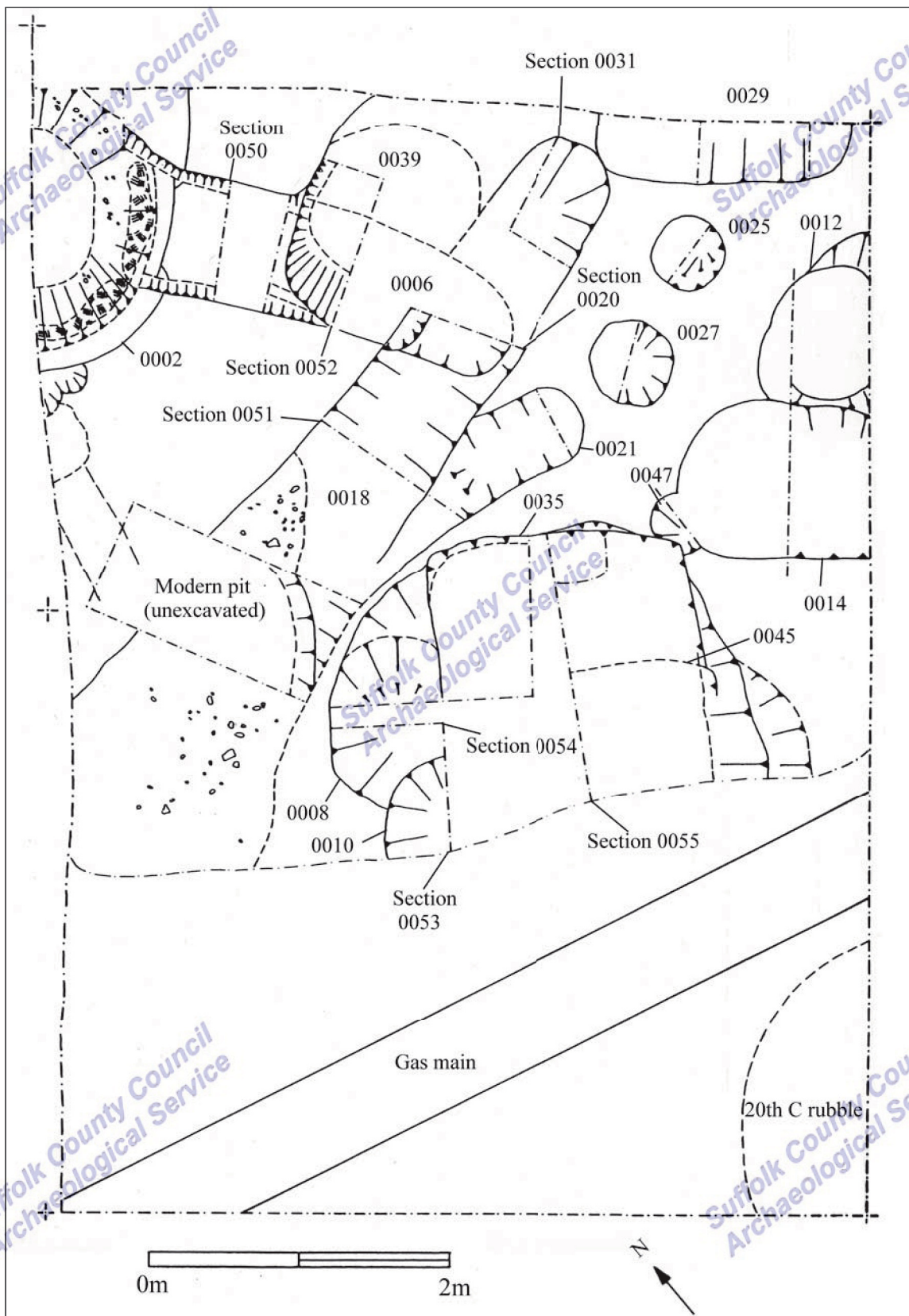


Figure 3. Site plan

Adjacent to this possible oven was 0039, an oval or rectilinear pit that was also cut by ditch 0006 and therefore may be broadly contemporary. Its northern and eastern edges were unclear on the

surface, as it was also cut by ditch 0018, but in section 0052 it was 0.7m deep with moderate sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, 0040, a mid-dark brown clay loam, contained nine sherds of medieval pottery.

0006 was a north-west to south-east aligned ditch, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep, with steep straight sides and a flat base. It cut through the upper fill, 0004, of feature 0002 and pit 0039. Seen in the section of 0002 and section 0050, its basal fill, was a 0.15m thick mid-dark grey/brown clay loam, 0007. Above this was 0005, a 0.35m thick deposit of mid red/brown, friable, clay/loam.

To the south-east 0006 also cut pit 0039 in section 0052, where its fill was numbered as 0041 and contained six sherds of medieval pottery. It then terminated under ditch 0018 in section 0020 where its fill was numbered as 0023 and contained a further five sherds of medieval pottery.

0021 was another terminating ditch cut by 0018 in section 0051. This shallow, curving, feature was aligned south-east to north-west before turning westwards. To the west it disappeared under modern disturbance. Its fill, 0022, in section 0051 was a brown silt.

0018 appeared to be relatively late as it cut these earlier features in the northern part of the site. Aligned E-W it terminated in section 0031 on the eastern side of the site. Its fill in this section, 0032, was a mid brown silt/loam. In section 0020 it cut ditch 0006 and pit 0039. Its fill, 0019, was a dense, fine, dark grey compacted silt which contained two residual Late Saxon pottery sherds. Post-medieval material was pressed into the surface of the feature but was not collected as it consisted of items such as brick and glass.

The south-west part of the site contained a series of four intercutting pits. The earliest, 0008, was cut by pits 0010 and pit 0035. Circular and shallow, it had a round bowl like profile and measured 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. Its fill, 0009, was a pale mid brown sandy loam from which six sherds of medieval pottery were recovered. Five sherds of medieval pottery, from the part of this fill where it was excavated from next to pit 0035, may have been mixed with fill 0037 and so were issued a separate context, 0038. Two sections were recorded, 0053 and 0054, the former showing the relationship with 0010.

0010 was a deep, vertical sided pit or posthole that cut 0008. Only partially visible it measured 0.7m+ wide and 0.6m+ deep. Its fill, 0011, a dark grey/brown, soft, friable, silty sand, contained two sherds of medieval pottery. Its relationship with pits 0035 and 0045 was unclear.

0035 was a large, probably square pit, measuring 1.6m wide and 0.9m+ deep, which cut pit 0008 and may have cut pit 0010. It was only partially excavated, with its top fill, 0036, a mid brown soft, friable, silty sand, being sampled. Fifty-five sherds of medieval pottery, together with CBM, fired clay, oyster shell and animal bone were recovered from this context but, after excavation of section 0055, it was realised that the pit was cut on its south-west side by feature 0045 and as a result the finds from the two features were mixed. Another context, 0037, was given to the upper fill in the section excavated to establish its relationships with pit 0008 and a further seventeen sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

Lying under fills 0036/0037 was fill 0046. A small sondage was excavated partially through this dark grey, fine, silty sand, which contained two sherds of medieval pottery, but the base of the feature was not exposed.

The final pit in this sequence was 0045, a large, square, straight sided pit, west of and cutting 0035. Identified in section 0055 as a separate feature from 0035 it extended beyond the south-

east site edge. Its fill, 0049, consisted of a series of dark grey/brown sands, the finds from which were probably mixed with those from 0036.

On the south-east edge of the site, there were two large intercutting pits. 0012 lay adjacent to and was partially cut by 0014. Sub-circular in plan, it had regular, moderate sloping sides and measured 1.2m wide and 0.55m deep. Its lower fill, 0042, was a 0.4m thick deposit of mid brown, friable, sandy loam with patches of pale yellow sand patches. Above this was 0013, a dark-mid brown, soft, friable, silty loam which contained eight sherds of medieval pottery. This upper fill, when initially excavated, was not separated from the upper fill of pit 0014 and so is also numbered as 0034.

0014 was a rectilinear pit with steep, regular sides and a flat base measuring 1m wide, 1.3m+ long and 0.6m deep. Its basal fill, 0043, had slumped in from the south-west edge and was a 0.3m thick deposit of mid red clay, possibly thought to be redeposited natural. Above this, slumping in from the north-eastern edge was 0044, a 0.2m thick deposit of mid grey, loose, friable, sandy loam. Overlying these two fills was 0015, a mid brown clay/loam, which contained seven sherds of medieval pottery, fragments of CBM, oyster shell and animal bone. When initially excavated this fill was not separated from fill 0013 in pit 0012 and was numbered as 0034.

0047 was a small circular posthole, probably just cut by the eastern corner of pit 0035 and merging with pit 0014. Similar to 0025 and 0027 it measured 0.4m wide and 0.2m deep with a fill, 0048, of pale silty sand.

The remaining three features on the site were located near the eastern corner and had no relationships with other features. Of these only 0029 contained any finds material but it seem likely that 0025 and 0027 are also medieval features.

0025 was a circular posthole, being one of a pair with 0027. Measuring 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep its sloping base suggested a possible timber may have been placed on the eastern edge. Its fill, 0026, was a pale brown silty sand.

0027, adjacent to 0025, was of similar dimensions, with a fill, 0028, of pale brown silty sand.

0029 was a large pit, partially visible in the eastern corner of the site. Sub-rectangular in plan, with a flat base, it measured 1.4m long and 0.4m deep. Its fill, 0030, was a loose dark grey silt with occasional large flints from which seven sherds of medieval pottery and fragments of lava quern were recovered.

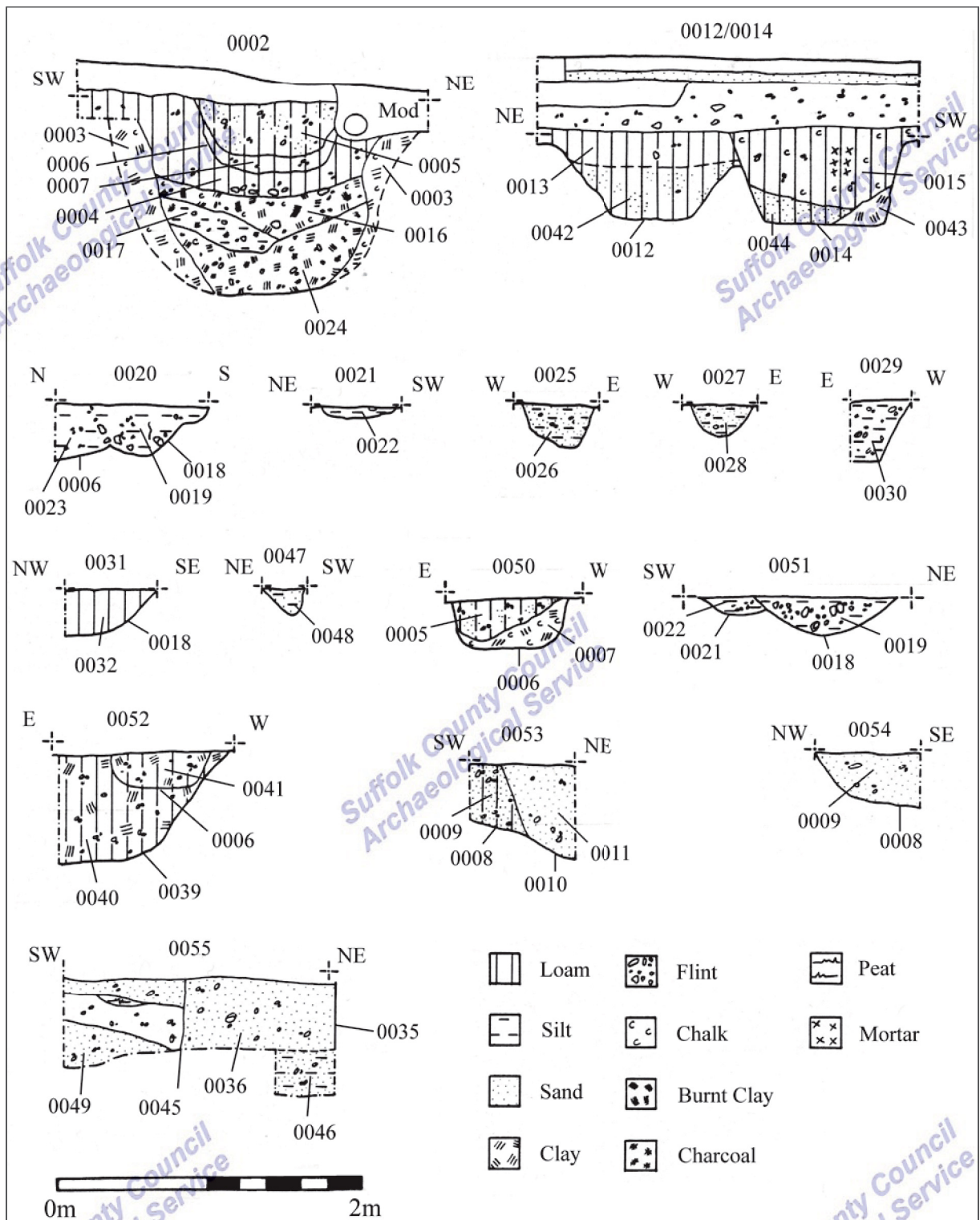


Figure 4. Sections

4. Finds and environmental evidence

by Richenda Goffin, with contributions by Colin Pendleton, and Julie Curl

4.1. Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.1.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	135	1699
CBM	22	1007
Fired clay	4	2
Lava quern	4	42
Worked flint	2	10
Slag	1	54
Animal bone	119	1258
Shell	36	420
Stone	1	11

Table 1: Finds quantities.

4.2. Pottery

4.2.1 Introduction

A total of 135 sherds of pottery weighing 1.699kg was recovered from the excavation. The assemblage contains pottery dating from the Middle Saxon to the medieval period, with most pottery dating to the 12th –14th centuries.

Table 2 shows the quantities of pottery by period. A quantified catalogue by context is presented in Appendix 3.2.

Ceramic Period	No.	%No	Wt/g	%Wt
Early-Middle Saxon	1	0.74	9	0.52
Middle Saxon	4	2.9	86	5.06
Late Saxon	6	4.44	130	7.65
Medieval	124	91.85	1474	86.8
TOTAL	135		1699	

Table 2. Pottery quantification by period.

4.2.2. Hand-made ?Saxon ware

A single thick-walled hand-made sherd was present as a residual element in upper pitfill 0037. The fabric is fine and contains very fine inclusions, probably mica. The pottery is difficult to date, but is likely to be Early to Middle Saxon.

4.2.3. Middle Saxon ware

Two fragments of Ipswich ware and two other probable fragments were recovered from the site overall. An encrusted jar rim of the Sandy variant (West Type 1D), was present in pitfill 0013, with two body sherds, accompanied by pottery of a later date. A further possible sherd of Ipswich ware was found in the single pitfill 0030, also with later pottery.

4.2.4. Late Saxon ware

A small quantity of mostly residual Thetford-type ware, and Grimston Thetford-type ware was recovered from the excavation. The Thetford-type ware includes a sherd with diamond rouletting and one with an applied strip, which were both present in pitfill 0036. A large abraded fragment

of a probable Grimston Thetford-type ware storage vessel was identified in pitfill 0037. A wheelthrown greyware with a laminated internal surface present in the fill 0019 of ditch 0020 is probably Thetford-type ware, although it is similar in appearance to a Bury medieval coarseware. A second abraded greyware in the same fill may be a fine Thetford ware variant, but cannot be identified with certainty.

4.2.5. *Medieval wares*

The majority of the pottery recovered from the site dates to the medieval period, in particular the 12th-14th centuries.

Few early medieval wares were present. A fragment of early medieval ware and a sherd of shell-dusted ware similar to Bury Medieval Shelly ware were recovered from the ovenfill 0003, dating to the 11th-13th century.

The medieval coarsewares from the site include a range of fabrics which have been previously identified in the town, many of which are Bury medieval coarseware variants. Bury Medieval Coarseware, Bury Sandy ware, and Bury Sandy Fine Wares were identified, which all date to the late 12th-14th century. In addition, a variety of mainly sandy, wheelthrown wares were given the general attribution of 'medieval coarsewares' rather than being assigned to a particular production centre. Two fragments of Local medieval unglazed ware of Norfolk-type were present, and were recorded separately, but some sandy unglazed wares which may be Grimston coarseware were included in the general medieval coarseware category. Eight coarseware jar rims were recovered from the site overall, and two possible bowl fragments. Rim types varied, with one squared, developed jar present in pitfill 0013 and two examples which have flat-topped beaded rims probably dating to the 12th-13th century.

A small number of medieval glazed wares were present. (19 fragments, @ 0.167kg, 9.8% by weight of the total assemblage). The largest group is made up of Grimston-type ware, which includes a jug sherd with applied decoration of 13th-14th century date. Five fragments from a single Hedingham glazed ware jug in ditchfill 0023 have a Rouen-style decoration dating to the 13th century. Two unprovenanced glazed wares were also present, with a single fragment of possible 'Bury glazed ware'.

No post-medieval wares were identified.

4.2.6. *Discussion*

The small quantity of residual Middle Saxon and Late Saxon ware suggests that the site may be on the periphery of the area of Saxon occupation. Some pottery dating to the Late 11th-13th century was recovered from the lining of the oven feature, but most of the pitfills and other features from elsewhere on the site date to the 12th-14th century.

4.3. **Ceramic Building Material**

A total of 22 fragments of ceramic building material weighing 1.007kg was collected from the site. A full quantification is included as Appendix 3.3.

The assemblage consists of roof tile fragments, which are mainly medieval in date (13th-15th century). The tiles are made from several fabrics, most of which contain estuarine clays or sand with calcareous inclusions. Many tiles have patches of lead glaze, and some have evidence of mortar still adhering. The largest quantity was recovered from the top fill 0037 of pit 0036. Two tile fragments from this fill are slightly later in date. They are made from a medium sandy red fabric containing occasional coarse ferrous inclusions and coarse rounded quartz fragments and

mica, a fabric type dating to the late medieval and post-medieval period (Anderson Fabric Group 3).

Further medieval roof tile fragments were found in pitfill 0040 and ditchfill 0041.

4.4. Fired clay

4 fragments of fired clay were recovered from 0036, the upper fill of pit 0035. All fragments had the same fabric, a hard fine matrix with moderate inclusions of chalk with some flint and iron oxide. There were no structural impressions or other features to indicate the function of this material, which is likely to be medieval in date.

4.5. Querns

4 very small abraded fragments of coarse Rhenish lavastone with large mineral inclusions were recovered from the single fill 0030 of pit 0029. Two pieces show some evidence of the original dressed surface, but there are no other diagnostic features.

4.6. Iron slag

A single fragment of slag was recovered from ditchfill 0023. It is light and glassy in composition but has not been fully identified.

4.7. Flint

by Colin Pendleton

Two fragments of worked flint were collected from the excavation. One snapped blade or long flake from the upper fill of pit 0014 has slight edge retouch or use wear on one edge. It is unpatinated and is likely to date to the Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. A second blade in deposit 0033 is of a similar date. It is an unpatinated blade with simple edge retouch or use wear down one edge, and has parallel flake scars on the dorsal face.

4.8. Small finds

A whetstone recovered from pitfill 0036 was the only small find (SF No 1000). It is a small rectilinear fragment of fine-grained schist, which is perforated at one corner for suspension.

4.9. Biological evidence

4.9.1. Animal bone

by Julie Curl

Summary

A total of 1.258kg of bone, consisting of one hundred and nineteen pieces, was recovered from the excavation.

Methodology

All of the bone was scanned for basic information primarily to determine species, ages and elements present following recording guidelines supplied by English Heritage (Davis 1992). Bones were also examined for butchering or other modifications, gnawing and pathologies. Ages of animals were estimated from the wear on the teeth and from fusion of the bones. Bones were quantified; total counts were noted for each context and the total for each species in the individual contexts was also recorded, along with the total weight for each context. No measurements were recorded for this assemblage as there are too few bones for any meaningful analysis. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a summary of the information was recorded as a catalogue (Appendix 3.4).

Results and discussion

Faunal remains were produced from fourteen contexts. The majority of the remains were retrieved from pit fills (60%), a further 34.5% was found in ditch fills, and the remaining 7.5% came from a layer and an oven fill. All of the bone is in good condition, although fragmentary due to butchering and wear. Canid gnawing was observed in 0013, a medieval pit fill which also contained some Middle Saxon sherds; this gnawing is likely to be from butchering waste given to a domestic dog, but could be the result of scavenger activity.

Sheep/goat were the most frequently identified species in this assemblage, outnumbering cattle by almost 3:1. Most of the sheep/goat remains were from adult animals, with juveniles present in 0015. The adult ages would suggest that the ovicaprines had been kept for wool production, breeding and possibly milk before being culled for meat, fat, hides and other by-products. Both primary and secondary elements of sheep/goat were noted, indicating that they were processed and consumed in the same area.

Elements of cattle were recorded, all from adult animals and with both primary and secondary waste present. The remains of cattle included a horncore of the short-horn variety, which may have been intended for hornworking. The sparse remains of pigs were noted from two medieval pit fills, these adult and juvenile remains had been butchered. Two medieval pit fills and an undated ditch fill produced bones from a larger goose (?domestic or Greylag-sized). All of the goose remains were butchered, including a knife cut on a wing bone; geese were commonly kept in the medieval period for a supply of feathers, eggs and meat.

Three cat bones were found in pitfill 0040 which contained fragments of medieval pottery. Two amphibian bones, identified as *Rana temporaria* (Common Frog), were recovered from another medieval pitfill 0015. The frog could have come from nearby dykes or wet areas, as it is a creature which will burrow to hibernate but can live some distance from water.

The assemblage from the Nuffield Hospital site is very similar in composition to other faunal assemblages from Bury St Edmunds, such as those at The Angel Hotel (Curl 2005) and High Baxter Street (Curl 2003), with sheep/goat as the most frequent species.

Conclusions

This assemblage is largely derived from both primary and secondary butchering waste from the main domestic mammals and birds. The assemblage suggests that the animals, particularly in the medieval period, were being processed and consumed at the same site. The cat would have either been a domestic pet or a means of rodent control. The frog would have been a natural resident in the damper parts of the town.

4.9.2. Shell

A total of 36 shells weighing 0.420kg was collected from the excavation. All were fragments of oyster shell, many of which were recovered from the fills of pits.

4.10. Discussion of the finds evidence

The finds recovered from the excavation provide evidence to confirm the patterns of land-use which have been recorded on sites nearby, most notably the site of BSE127 (Anderson 1996). Only limited evidence of Early to Middle Saxon date was recovered on this previous hospital site, with most of the archaeological activity dating to the 12th-13th centuries. Although small quantities of pottery of Early Saxon and Middle Saxon date were identified from BSE 235, they were all residual. Two sherds of possible Thetford ware were present in 0019, but otherwise the

Late Saxon wares were also residual. The main period of activity is represented by a number of pits containing quantities of medieval coarseware with some glazed wares, features which may be on the periphery of a more densely occupied area. Finds of a similar date were present in ditch fill 0041. Few artefacts were associated with feature 0002, the corn dryer or oven, but the pottery from fill 0003 dates to the late 11th-13th century, which is not dissimilar to the dating evidence of L12th-E13th century associated with the large oven-type feature 0017 found on site BSE 127 (Anderson 1996). Documentary evidence suggests that at this time Southgate Ward was flourishing, and that it was not only residential but also semi-industrial and agricultural in character (Anderson 1996).

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5. Discussion

5.1. Pre-medieval

St Mary's Square, which lies only 70m to the north-east, is thought to have been a part of the Anglo-Saxon settlement but, despite this close proximity, little evidence of activity in the period was identified on the site. Pre-medieval material consisted of a small number of Early-Late Saxon pottery sherds believed to be residual deposits in later medieval features.

Previous archaeological fieldwork within the block of land bounded by Maynewater Lane, Southgate Street and St Mary's Square has had mixed results regarding a phase of Saxon occupation. Possible evidence of Early Saxon burials, together with a Middle Saxon ditch and associated pits or postholes have been identified at BSE 127 (Anderson 1996) but the majority of the archaeological deposits were of medieval date. Similarly at BSE 043, a site lying to the rear of buildings fronting onto Southgate Street, Late Saxon features have been identified.

However evaluation and monitoring at BSE 117 (Caruth 1997), another site lying to the rear of the Southgate Street frontage some 70m to the east, only identified residual Middle-Late Saxon material. Scattered boreholes and trenching, BSE 044, through the general area between BSE 117 and BSE 235 also did not locate any evidence pre-dating the medieval period.

In this context it is unsurprising that some Saxon material has been recovered but these pottery sherds only indicate a low level of activity in the general vicinity during this time. The various sherds are probably residual material that was redeposited on the site during activity in the medieval period.

The relative lack of Saxon archaeological deposits, compared to what might be expected if this area lay within the main area of occupation, perhaps indicates that the main focus of Saxon activity may be limited to the immediate frontages of St Marys Square or Southgate Street, as at BSE 043. Land behind this frontage probably remained largely undeveloped although the ditch and pits at BSE 127 indicate some subdivision.

5.2. Phase I: Medieval

All of the features, and the bulk of the finds material, appear to date to the medieval period, indicating a strong increase in activity on the site from the 12th-14th centuries.

The principal feature of interest on the site was the oven, 0002, although its position in the north corner of the site meant it could only be partially seen. Another example, of very similar construction, believed to date to the late 12th/early 13th centuries has previously been seen in its entirety at BSE 127 (Anderson 1996). This was constructed in the same manner as 0002, consisting of a large circular pit with yellow clay lined walls and an unlined base. Full excavation also showed it to have an attached sub-rectangular flue or stoke pit.

The date of 0002, which stratigraphically was one of the earliest features on the site, appears to be broadly contemporary with this other example, with pottery of 11th-13th century date being recovered from the lining. Both ovens had only limited evidence of burning and the interpreted function of the BSE 127 oven as a grain drier seems likely to apply to 0002 as well.

A third oven, although undated and of slightly different construction, was found at BSE 117. This example is also thought to have functioned as a hearth or drying oven as opposed to a kiln (Caruth 1997) and together these three features indicate that the block of land behind the

buildings frontage of St Mary's Square and Southgate Street was in general use for semi-industrial/agricultural purposes such as food production or brewing.

Other features on the site are of a less clear function. The various pits seen on the site may well have been contemporary with oven 0002 and been of a related use. As previously seen at BSE 117 and BSE 127 the various larger pits, such as 0012, 0014 or 0035, may have originally been used for grain storage before later being used as rubbish pits. The material finds evidence though was relatively limited, with only pits 0014 and 0035 containing any real amount of occupation waste such as pottery, animal bone, CBM or charcoal. Unlike at BSE 117 the nearby pits did not appear to contain any readily apparent waste such as burnt clay or charcoal from the oven 0002.

Of the three ditches on site, 0006 and 0018 were excavated sometime after the oven had fallen into disuse and been completely backfilled. Their function is unclear but may show a division of land in what may have formerly been a single area for grain processing. Ditch 0021, although earlier than 0018 is broadly undated. Appearing to curve slightly it may be respecting the position of pits 0008 or 0035.

There is no firm structural evidence on the site although features 0027, 0029 and possibly 0047, may be related structural postholes. The fragments of generally medieval roof tile could indicate the presence of buildings in the vicinity but, as it mainly appeared mixed with other medieval finds in the upper fills of the various pits, are more likely to be part of the general rubbish deposits.

The soil horizon, 0033, which sealed all of these features, probably later represents a later medieval topsoil that formed after the end of the earlier medieval phase of activity. The site then generally appears to have remained as gardens through the post-medieval period, lying within the grounds of St Mary's Square House.

6. Conclusions

The excavation, while only being a small-scale area of fieldwork, located a dense spread of archaeological features from a medieval phase of activity that has previously been identified in the broader vicinity. The oven or grain dryer is further evidence that this area south of St Mary's Square was in use for semi-industrial/agricultural purpose before later becoming domestic gardens in the post-medieval period.

No evidence of the earlier Saxon settlement, believed to have been situated around St Mary's Square, was seen except for a minimal number of residual finds mixed in the later features. This indicates that the Saxon activity probably lay nearby and it is suggested that this early occupation may be tightly concentrated around the frontage of St Mary's Square or Southgate Street.

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Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

September 2006

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Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM



Brief and Specification for Archaeological Monitoring of Development

NUFFIELD HOSPITAL, BURY ST EDMUNDS

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications, for example see paragraphs 2.3 & 4.3. The commissioning body should also be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.5.

1. Background

- 1.1 Planning permission to develop on this site has been granted conditional upon an acceptable programme of archaeological work being carried out (application no SE/04/2791/P). Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by development can be adequately recorded by archaeological monitoring.
- 1.2 The development area is within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined in the Draft Local Plan. There is high potential for an archaeological deposit to exist.

The proposal for an extension *c.*7m x 5m involves three new walls on strip footings, and a slab floor.

- 1.3 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory. The PD/WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.
- 1.4 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in "Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England" Occasional Papers 14, East Anglian Archaeology, 2003.

- 1.5 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 are 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 earlier occupation of the site.
- 2.3 The significant archaeologically damaging activities in this proposal are likely to be the excavation of building footing.

In the case of footing trenches the excavation and the upcast soil, are to be observed **whilst they are** excavated by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for the recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation (see 4.3).

3. **Arrangements for Monitoring**

- 3.1 To carry out the monitoring work the developer will appoint an archaeologist (the archaeological contractor) who must be approved by the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) - see 1.3 above.
- 3.2 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of SCCAS five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 3.3 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 time-table.
- 3.4 If unexpected remains are encountered the Conservation Team of SCCAS must be informed immediately. Amendments to this specification may be made to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

4. **Specification**

- 4.1 The developer shall afford access at all reasonable times to both the County Council Conservation Team archaeologist and the contracted 'observing archaeologist' to allow archaeological observation of building and engineering operations which disturb the ground.
- 4.2 Opportunity must 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 a 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 must be planned at a minimum scale of 1:50 on a plan showing the proposed layout of the development.
- 4.5 All contexts must be numbered and finds recorded by context.
- 4.6 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.

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 Sites and Monuments 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 SMR 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*, must be prepared and included in the project report.
- 5.5 County Sites and Monuments Record sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.6 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.7 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: R D Carr

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

Date: 12 January 2005

Reference: BSE-Nuffield01

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 2: BSE 235 context list

context	feature	ditch seg	identifier	description	cuts	cutby over	under	spotdate	phase	period
0001			Finds	Unstratified finds						
0002	0002		Oven cut	Circular in plan, although only half of the feature is visible. Sides slope 75'-80' straight and regular with a flat base. The sides are lined with clay (0003), but the base is not lined. Filled with 0003, 0004, 0016, 0017, 0024. 1.6m wide and 1.3m deep.			0003		I	
0003	0002		Oven fill	Pale yellow compact-plastic clay, 2% chalk flecks. Lining of oven 0002.		0004		Med	I	L11th-13th C?
0004	0002		Oven fill	Upper fill of 0002. Mid-dark grey brown friable clay loam, 1% small gravel.	0006	0016			I	
0005	0006		Ditch fill	Upper fill of 0006 in section where it cuts 0002. Mid red brown friable clay loam, 2% pea grit, 5% orange sandy patches, 1% gravel 0.02-0.05m dia angular. 0.3m thick.	0007	Topsoil			I	
0006	0006		Ditch cut	Ditch running NW/SE. Sides slope 85' straight and regular with a flat base. 0.8m wide and 0.5m deep. Cuts across top fill of oven 0002.	0004	0018	0007		I	
0007	0006		Ditch fill	Lower fill of 0006 seen in 1m section where it cuts 0002. Mid dark grey brown clay loam. Less 1% pea grit. 0.35m thick.	0006	0005			I	
0008	0008		Pit cut	Circular shallow pit, round bowl like profile. Cut by deep pit 0010 and pit 0035. 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep. Relationship with 0010 shown in section 0053. See also section 0054.			0009		I	
0009	0008		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0008. Pale mid brown sandy loam. Also numbered as 0038.	0010	0008		Med	I	L12th-14th C
0010	0010		Pit cut	Deep vertical sided pit/ posthole, west of and cuts 0008. ?1/4 section on edge of site. Cut by 0035 & 0045? Relationship with 0008 shown in section 0053.	0009		0011		I	
0011	0010		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0010. Dark grey brown soft friable silty sand.		0010		Med	I	L12th-14th C
0012	0012		Pit cut	Large pit on south edge of site. Adjacent to and east of 0014 - appears to be cut by 0014. Sub-circular in plan, sides slope 45'-50' straight and regular. 1.2m wide and 0.55m deep.			0042		I	

context	feature	ditch seg	identifier	description	cuts	cutby	over	under	spotdate	phase	period
0013	0012		Pit fill	Upper fill of pit 0012. Dark mid brown soft friable silty loam.	0014	0042		Med		I	M12th-14th C
0014	0014		Pit cut	Rectilinear pit, adjacent to and cutting pit 0012. Sides slope 70' straight and regular with a flat base.	0013		0043			I	
0015	0014		Pit fill	Upper fill of 0014. Mid brown clay loam, less 1% chalk flecks.		0044		Med		I	L12th-14th C
0016	0002		Oven fill	Fill of 0002. Yellow clay (dirty), 1% pea grit, 2% chalk flecks, 1% burnt clay. Possible collapsed clay structure.		0017	0004			I	
0017	0002		Oven fill	Fill of 0002. Mid brown silty loam. 5% flint 0.01-0.08m dia angular. Less 1% charcoal.		0024	0016			I	
0018	0018		Ditch cut	Shallow ditch running E-W across the site. Late feature that cuts everything it crosses. Very muddy fill with post med material pressed into the top, although some in actual fill. Cuts 0006, 0021 and 0039.	0022 0023 0040		0019 0032			I	
0019	0018		Ditch fill	Fill of 0018 in section 0020. Dense fine dark grey compacted silt.		0018		Med		I	?10th-11th C?
0020	0018		Section	Section of 0018, where it intersects with ditch 0006.							
0021	0021		Ditch cut	Shallow curving ditch/ gully, running SE-NW to mid point of site before turning W. Cut by 0018 and modern disturbance.			0022			I	
0022	0021		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0021 in section 0051 where it is cut by 0018. Single fill of brown silt.		0018	0021			I	
0023	0006		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0006 within section 0020, butt end of 0006.		0018	0006	Med		I	13th C
0024	0002		Oven fill	Basal fill of 0002, lying over clay lining. Light pale brown plastic-compact clay. 1% chalk flecks, less 1% charcoal, 3% burnt chalk, 1% flint 0.01-0.04 m dia angular. 0.5m thick.		0003	0017			I	
0025	0025		Posthole cut	Circular posthole, one of a pair, the other 0027. Sloping base suggests timber :- east edge of posthole. Only seen after removal of 0033. 0.45m wide and 0.3m deep.			0026				
0026	0025		Posthole fill	Only fill of 0025, pale brown silty sand.			0033				
0027	0027		Posthole cut	Posthole similar and adjacent to 0025, seen after removal of 0033.			0028				
0028	0027		Posthole fill	Single fill of 0027, pale brown silty sand.			0033				

context	feature	ditch seg	identifier	description	cuts	cutby over	under	spotdate	phase	period
0029	0029		Pit cut	Large pit just on the east edge of site. Squarish, in plan with flat base, filled with single backfill 0030.		0030			I	
0030	0029		Pit fill	Single fill of pit 0029, soft loose dark grey silt - not compacted. Seems like recent backfill or garden planting hole, but not modern material, fill darker than general feature fills. Quite stoney, medium-large flints.		0029		Med	I	L12th-14th C
0031	0018		Section	Butt end section of ditch 0018, where it terminates east of 0006.						
0032	0018		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0018 within the butt end section 0031, single fill of mid brown silt loam.		0018			I	
0033			Layer	Soil horizon, base of occupation/ medieval topsoil level, homogenous brown loam, with pottery and discrete patches of burnt clay overlying features. Features not revealed until removal of this layer.		0018 etc		Med	I	L12th-14th C
0034	0012		Pit fill	Number originally given to upper fill of pit 0012. Excavated prior to discovery of adjacent pit 0014. Finds almost certainly from 0012 but contamination from 0014 possible. I.e. same as 0013.					I	
0035	0035		Pit cut	Large square pit, part of a group with 0008 and 0010. Top fill only sampled not bottomed. Section 0055 shows second later pit 0045 cutting western half of 0035, which was not identified during excavation. Measured in excess of 0.9m deep and 1.6m wide by 1.3m long. Unknown relationship with 0010.	0009 0047				I	
0036	0035		Pit fill	Top fill of 0035. Mid brown soft friable silty sand. Common small stones, excavated along with fill 0049 of later pit 0045, which actually takes up 1/2 the excavated area. Finds from 0049 and 0036 mixed.		0045 0046		Med	I	13th-14th C
0037	0035		Pit fill	Top fill of 0035, from N quadrant. Where excavated alongside 0008 there is possible contamination. Finds more reliable than in 0036 however. 0.12m thick.				Med	I	L12th-14th C
0038	0008		Pit fill	Fill of 0008 where excavated alongside 0037, possible contamination. Pale mid brown sandy silt - same as 0009.		0008		Med	I	L12th-14th C
0039	0039		Pit cut	Pit possibly oval-rectilinear in plan. Sides slope 80'-90' straight and regular, with flat base. 0.7m deep. Cut by ditches 0018 and 0006.		0040			I	
0040	0039		Pit fill	Mid dark brown, friable, plastic, clay loam. 5% flint 0.01-0.08m dia angular.	0006 0018	0039		Med	I	

context	feature	ditch seg	identifier	description	cuts	cutby over	under	spotdate	phase	period
0041	0006		Ditch fill	Fill of ditch 0006 where it cuts across the top of pit 0039. Mid brown plastic-friable clay loam, 5% gravel. 0.3m thick.		0006		Med	I	13th-14th C?
0042	0012		Pit fill	Basal fill of 0012. Mid brown, friable, sandy loam, 30% pale yellow sand patches. 0.4m thick.		0012	0013		I	
0043	0014		Pit fill	Basal fill of 0014. Mid red clay, redeposited natural? 0.3m thick.		0014	0044		I	
0044	0014		Pit fill	Mid fill of 0014. Mid grey, loose, friable, sandy loam. 0.2m thick.		0043	0015		I	
0045			Pit cut	Large square and straight sided pit, west of and cutting 0035. Not identified until section 0055 was being drawn so it was excavated as part of 0036 and finds from fills 0036 and 0049 are probably mixed.	0036		0046		I	
0046			Pit fill	Fill from small sondage within 0035 pit below fill 0036. Dark grey fine silty sand, distinct from 0036, and with uncontaminated finds.			0036		I	L12th-14th C
0047			Posthole cut	Small circular posthole at E corner of 0035, similar to 0025 and 0027. Cut by 0035? Relationship with 0014 unknown. Part of some structure with 0025 and 0027?						
0048	0047		Posthole fill	Pale silty sand.		0035?	0047			
0049	0045		Pit fill	Fill of pit 0045, dark grey/brown sands. Finds probably contaminated with those from 0036.		0045			I	
0050	0006	0050	Ditch section	Section across 0006.						
0051	0018 0021	0051	Ditch section	Section across 0018 and 0021.						
0052	0006 0039	0052	Ditch section	Section across 0006 and 0039.						
0053	0008 0010	0053	Pit section	Section across pits 0008 and 0010.						
0054	0008	0054	Pit section	Section across pit 0008.						
0055	0035 0045	0055	Pit section	Section across pits 0035 and 0045.						

Appendix 3.2 Pottery

Context	Period	Fabric Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
0003	M	EMW	BASE	1	1	SA	12	11th-12th C		From lining of an oven
0003	M	BMSW?	BODY	1	1	SA	6	L11th-13th C	L11th-13th C?	Shell dusted ware, possibly not Bury type?
0009	M	GRIM	BODY	2	1		7	L12th-14th C		
0009	M	BCSW	BODY	1	1		11	L12th-14th C		
0009	M?	MISC	BODY	1	1	A	5	?Medieval		Greyware, possibly earlier
0009	M	MCW	BODY	1	1	SA	4	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	
0011	M	BSW	BODY	1	1		4	L12th-14th C		Buff, unglazed
0011	M	MCW	BODY	1	1	S	8	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	
0013	MS	SIPS	CP/JAR	1	1		37	c720-850		Encrusted, West type 1D
0013	MS	SIPS	BODY	1	1		26	c720-850		
0013	MS?	SIPS?	BODY	1	1	S	13	c720-850		
0013	M	BSW	BODY	1	1	A	14	L12th-14th C		Quite coarse, could be BMCW
0013	M	MCW	CP/JAR	1	1	S	12	L12th-14th C		Developed rim type, E4, squared, poss a Bu
0013	M	BMCWG	BASE	1	1	SA	18	L12th-14th C		
0013	M	MCW	BODY	1	1	RS	9	L12th-14th C		
0013	M	HFV1?	BODY	1	1		6	M12th-M13th	M12th-14th C	Fine hard orange fab, dk green glaze ?Essex
0015	M	GRIM	BODY	4	0		54	L12th-14th C		
0015	M	BCSW	CP/JAR	1	1	S	18	L12th-14th C		Rim type B2
0015	M	MCW	BODY	1	1	SR	18	L12th-14th C		Slightly sandy, oxid ext surfaces
0015	M	BSFW	BODY	1	1		4	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	
0019	LS?	THET?	BODY	1	1	S	6	10th-11th C		Poss smooth variant
0019	LS?	THET?	BODY	1	1	A	35	10th-11th C	?10th-11th C?	But Thetford like but could be med coarse, 1

Context	Period	Fabric Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
0023	M	HFV1	BODY	POLY	5	1	A	M12th-M13th	13th C	Decorated jug sherds, Rouen-style decorative
0030	M	MSHW	BODY		1	1	AS	12th-13th C		Shelly, similar but not the same as St Neots
0030	M	BSFW	BODY		1	1		L12th-14th C		
0030	M	BSW	BODY		1	1		L12th-14th C		
0030	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	SR	L12th-14th C		
0030	MS/M?	SIPS?	BODY		1	1	AA	c720-850		Thickwalled, reduced
0030	M	BSW?	BODY		1	1		L12th-14th C		
0030	M	MCW?	JAR		1	1		L12th-14th C		
0033	M	BSW	CP/JAR		1	1		L12th-14th C		Rim sherd B2 ?12th-E13th C
0033	M	BMSW?	BASE		1	1	SR	L12th-14th C		
0036	LS	THET	BODY	J DIA.	3	3	A	10th-11th C		
0036	M	YARM?	BODY		1	1		11th-12th C		
0036	M	LMU	BODY		1	1		11th-14th C		
0036	M	GRIM	BODY	APD	2	2		13th-14th C		
0036	M	HFV1	BODY		1	1		M12th-M13th		
0036	M	BMCW	CP/JAR		1	1	S	12th-14th C		Type B2, 12th-13th C
0036	M	MISC	BASE		1	1		11th-12th C?		Sandy early med base
0036	M	BSFW	BODY		3	0	S	L12th-14th C		
0036	M	BMCW?	BODY		6	0		L12th-14th C		
0036	M	BSFW?	BODY		2	1	S	L12th-14th C		
0036	M	MCW	BODY		34	0	S	L12th-14th C		Many Bury medieval coarsewares
0037	M	BCSW	BODY		1	1		L12th-14th C		
0037	LS?	THETG?	BODY	APD	1	1	A	10th-11th C		From storage vessel, could be Bury coarsew
0037	M	UPG	BODY		1	1	S	L12th-14th C		Small amount of glaze, like Grimston but n

Context	Period	Fabric Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Weight (g)	Date	Date Range	Comments
0037	ES/MS?	MISC	BODY	1	1	A	9	5th-7th C?		Hand-made, fine dense fabric with fine whi
0037	M	BMSW?	CP/JAR	1	1	S	7	12th-13th C		Everted flared rim, sandy w sparse shell
0037	M	3MCWG?	BODY	1	1		4	L12th-14th C		Very sandy
0037	M	BMCW	BODY	1	1		8	L12th-14th C		
0037	M	BSFW	BODY	1	1		3	L12th-14th C		
0037	M	MCW	BODY	7	0	S	76	L12th-14th C		Some base sherds
0037	M	BSW?	BODY	2	0		14	L12th-14th C		
0038	LS/M	STNE?	BOWL?	1	1	AA	9	850-1150		Bit like St Neots but not? Abraded.
0038	M	BSFW	BASE	1	1	A	7	L12th-14th C		
0038	M	BSW?	BASE	3	0	S	48	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	Knife-trimmed, or BMCW
0040	M	MCW	BASE	3	1	RS	97	L12th-14th C		Thick internal residue & heavy sooting, 2 jo
0040	M	BSW	BODY	4	0		34	L12th-14th C		Includes base sherds
0040	M	BCSW?	BOWL?	1	1		10	L12th-14th C		Rim type F2
0040	M	BCSW	BODY	1	1		4	L12th-14th C		Orange ext margins, large flint inclusion
0041	M	BSFW	BODY	2	2	RS	34	L12th-14th C		
0041	M	BMSW?	BODY	1	1		12	L12th-14th C		
0041	M	BGW?	BODY	3	1	S	26	13th-14th C?	13th-14th C?	Small spot of glaze?
0046	M	BSW	CP/JAR	1	1	S	33	L12th-14th C		Type F2?
0046	M	BCSW	CP/JAR	1	1		19	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C	Collared, rim diameter 160mm
0009	M	LMU	BODY	1	1		4	11th-14th C		

Appendix 3.3 Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept
0015	msc	RT	1	35		Glazed	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0015	fsc	RT	3	104		Grey core, glazed	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0015	msc	RT	1	39	Yes	Glazed, reduced	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0036	ms	RT	2	46	Yes	Abraded, reduced core	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0036	msc	RT	1	10		Reduced core, glazed	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0036	cs	RT	1	16	Yes	Reduced core, glazed	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0036	cs	RT	4	134			13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0036	msfe	RT	2	42		?Late med, post-med	Late med, post-med	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0037	est	RT	1	103		Glazed	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0037	est	RT	1	27			13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0037	msc	RT	1	31		Med, coarse with reduced core	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0040	est	RT	1	91		Corner, glazed	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0041	fsc	RT	1	215	Poss	Glazed	13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0041	fsc	RT	2	114	Yes		13th-15th C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
								<input type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 3.4: Animal bone

Context Type	Total Qty	Wt (g)	Species	Age	Butchering	Comments
0003	1	70	cattle	adult	chopped	pelvis
0005	4	159	cattle	adult	chopped	short homcore and skull fragment
0005			sheep/goat	adult	chopped	mandible with M3 in wear, Goat - c.4 years old
0005			goose	adult	chopped	coracoid
0011	2	22	sheep/goat	adult	chopped	metatarsal
0011			mammal		butchered	
0013			sheep/goat	adult	chopped	jaw, molars, metacarpal (gnawed)
0013			mammal		butchered	
0015		308	cattle	adult	chopped	tibia, upper jaw fragments
0015			sheep/goat	range	cut/chopped	humerus, tibia, talus, metatarsal, vertebrae, pelvis +
0015			goose	adult	chopped	tibiotarsus
0015			Frog - Common	adult		tibiofibula
0015			mammal			
0022	1	190	cattle	adult	chopped/cut	mandible with M3 in some wear, high calculus
0030	6	71	cattle		chopped/cut	ribs
0030			sheep/goat	adult	chopped/cut	pelvis, metacarpal, vertebrae
0030			mammal			
0032	2	74	cattle	adult	chopped/cut	scapula
0032			mammal			

Context Type	Total Qty	Wt (g)	Species	Age	Butchering	Comments
0033	1	24	mammal			
0034	1	156	sheep/goat	adult	chopped	metatarsal
0034			pig	juv	chopped/cut	tibia, radius, metapodial
0034			mammal		butchered	
0036	14	133	cattle	adult	chopped	talus
0036			sheep/goat	adult	chopped	tibia, molars
0036			pig	adult	cut/chopped	humerus, metapodial
0036			goose	adult	knife cut	radius, phalange
0036			mammal		butchered	
0037	3	36	sheep/goat	adult	chopped/cut	tibia, vertebrae
0037			mammal		butchered	
0040	3	3	feline	adult		fibula, metapodial, rib
0041	1	12	mammal			

Appendix 4: Nearby sites on the Suffolk SMR

Site code	Site name	Period	Summary description
BSE 003	21 Crown Street	Sax	One sherd Thetford ware found during brewery development work to a depth of 1-2m, unstratified (S1).
BSE 003	21 Crown Street	P Med	One pit and group of C16 pottery sherds found during brewery development work to a depth of 1-2m.
BSE 011	5 St Mary's Square	Med	Small trial excavation at 5 St Mary's Square located Med oven with 3 ?C11/C12 sherds in topfill overlying postholes.
BSE 020		Med	Chantry - site of (S1).
BSE 021	St Botolph's Chapel	Med	St Botolph's Chapel - site of.
BSE 043	Square House, St Mary's Square	Med	Excavation in vegetable garden prior to construction of car park.
BSE 044	Square House, St Mary's Square	Med	Area of archaeological interest around Square House Hotel (to be St Edmunds Nursing Home).
BSE 058	St Mary's Church	Sax	LSax(?) decorated stone or long and short work present in this church.
BSE 058	St Mary's Church	Med	Church of St Mary.
BSE 062	The Crankles	Med	The Crankles, site of the abbey's large fish pond complex, SE of abbey (BSE 010).
BSE 081	Rothe Bridge	Med	Southgate Street bridge, formerly called Rothe Bridge, built in C13.
BSE 083	The Manor House, Honey Hill.	PMed	Manor House.
BSE 084		Med	Small trial excavation for assessment prior to development of record office extension revealed Med & PMed pottery (including ?LSax Thetford type ware), animal bone & features (S1).
BSE 084		PMed	Small trial excavation for assessment prior to development of record office extension revealed Med & Pmed pottery and animal bone and features (S1).
BSE 092	Cemetery of the Monks (site of)	Med	Area N of S precinct wall, W of 'The Crankles' (BSE 062), E of the 'Great Churchyard' and S of (?) St Andrews Chapel site, defined as site of 'Cemetery of the Monks' on OS 25 inch map (S1).
BSE 104	3 Honey Hill	Med	Abbey precinct wall incorporated in No 3 Honey Hill, exposed during building conversion and restoration.
BSE 117	St Marys Square	Med	February 1994: Machine (mainly) excavation to subsoil surface of three trenches for planning application.
BSE 117	St Marys Square	Sax	February 1994: Three assessment trenches for planning application located mass of Med features, some including residual Ipswich ware sherds.
BSE 117	St Mary's Square	Pmed	Feb 1997: Monitoring revealed med and Pmed occupation
BSE 126	Green King Brewery North Yard	PMed	1995: Monitoring of construction trench prior to building new wall demonstrated series of C16/C17 and later horizons and features but nothing earlier, suggesting truncation of early deposits and rapid build up of soil to present level.
BSE 127	St Edmunds Nursing Home; Square House Hotel	Sax	October 1995: Evaluation of approximately 18 square metres in part (garden?) of former Square House Hotel, now St Edmunds Nursing Home.
BSE 127	St Edmunds Nursing Home; Square House Hotel	Med	Following evaluation of the site in October 1995 (S1), excavations were carried out in the grounds of St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home in advance of

BSE 127	St Edmunds Nursing Home; Square House Hotel	Mes	construction of an extension during February & March 1996. Following evaluation at the site in October 1995 (S1), excavations were carried out in the grounds of St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home in advance of construction of an extension during February and March 1996.
BSE 127	St Edmunds Nursing Home; Square House Hotel	Preh	Following evaluation at the site in October 1995 (S1), excavations were carried out in the grounds of St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home in advance of construction of an extension during February and March 1996.
BSE 127	St Edmunds Nursing Home; Square House Hotel	Rom	Three Rom coins & possible Rom tile fragments from mainly Sax & Med site - details in (S1).
BSE 144	47 Raingate Street	Sax	May 1996: Trenched evaluation prior to proposed development located series of features and finds of Sax, Med & Pmed date.
BSE 144	47 Raingate Street	Med	May 1996: Trenched evaluation prior to proposed development located series of features and finds of Sax, Med & Pmed date.
BSE 144	47 Raingate Street	PMed	May 1996: Trenched evaluation prior to proposed development located series of features and finds of Sax, Med & Pmed date.
BSE 157	St Botolphs Bridge; River Linnet; Raingate Street	Med	Twin arched (stone?) bridge illustrated in drawing of 1848 (S1)(R1).
BSE 160	Haberden	Un	Human remains found', recorded on 1886 OS map (S1) in area of pitting
BSE 220	7 Sparhawk Street	Med	Group of 8 medieval domestic rubbish pits recorded at the rear of 7 Sparhawk Street during monitoring of groundworks.
BSE 241	Beodricsworth; St Edmund's Bury	Sax	Middle and Late Saxon settlement area of Bury St Edmunds (Beodricsworth, then St Edmund's Bury).