

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Eastgate Barns Area A, Eastern Way, Bury St Edmunds BSE 229

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2004
(Planning app. no. SE/04/3016/P)

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by Proflat Roofing and Orange and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by Robert Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was supervised by John Duffy and was carried out by Rob Atfield, Tim Browne, Phil Camps, Roy Damant, Tony Fisher, James Haygreen, James Rolfe, and Jonathan Van Jennians, all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Andrew Tester, and managed by John Newman, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds and environmental assessment reports by Richenda Goffin. Post excavation assistance was provided by Gemma Adams.

HER information

Planning application no. SE/04/3016/P
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Oasis reference suffolkc1-6864

Summary

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken on the site of Eastgate Barns, Bury St Edmunds ahead of redevelopment. The work was funded by Proflat Roofing and Orange. The project consisted of seven archaeological evaluation trenches followed by an open area excavation to the north and south of Trench 1.

The site lay outside of the limits of the main medieval town and to the north of the roadside occupation along Eastgate Street. The site has been known as Eastgate Barns, Holderness Barns and Grange Farm. It is believed to be the site of one of the three medieval abbey grange sites in Bury St Edmunds and was occupied by the *cellarer*.

The archaeological work identified the remains of several structures from the medieval and post-medieval periods. These included the trenches for two possible medieval timber buildings, a post-medieval oven, dovecote and two phases of post-medieval domestic buildings. Also identified was the western boundary of the site formed by two phases of ditches in the medieval period followed by two phases of post-medieval walls.

The excavation uncovered activity throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and identified areas of well preserved archaeological deposits. However it did not identify any substantial medieval structures likely to be the main grange house which was thought to lie further to the east under the existing industrial units.

The *in situ* preservation of the archaeological deposits was preferred to a full excavation. This meant the site remained largely intact and well preserved beneath the new development and any future work on the site would substantially increase our knowledge and understanding of the site and this area of Bury St Edmunds.

Introduction

An evaluation was conducted on the site of Eastgate Barns, Eastern Way, Bury St Edmunds (TL 8599 6486) ahead of proposed developments (planning application number SE/04/3016/P) (Figure 1). The main area of the site was to be developed by Proflat Roofing, creating a new yard and offices, with a second area to be developed by Orange for a new mobile phone mast. The evaluation followed the brief and specification (Appendix 1) prepared by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, Conservation Team) who also monitored the work. Based on the results of the evaluation and consultation with R. Carr and the developers the evaluation was extended into an excavation. Although the *in situ* preservation of the archaeological remains was a priority the excavation allowed the examination of those archaeological features under threat. The excavation work was also monitored by R. Carr.

Located on the site were the remains of a post-medieval farmhouse which were at ground level when the evaluation began. The plan of the farmhouse is still visible on the modern OS map for the area. The present site lies immediately to the east of the A14 embankment which was formerly the Bury to Long Melford/Sudbury railway line opened in 1865. Originally the River Lark, now running to the west of the embankment, would have run along the western side of the farm buildings.

The site has been variously known as Eastgate Barns, Holderness Barns and Grange Farm. The site is believed to be medieval in origin and directly linked to the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds. The site is one of three grange sites in Bury St. Edmunds and the others are Almoners Barns on the southern edge of Bury and Eldo House Farm to the south east of the town (BSE 131 – Gill 2003). Eastgate Barns was thought to be the property of the *cellarer* of the Abbey who controlled and had jurisdiction over the land and people outside of the town limits. The *cellarer* was responsible for managing the Abbey estates, collecting rent from tenant farmers and providing the Abbey with its subsistence needs. Occupation on the site is known from the 13th century onwards and after the dissolution of the monasteries in the 16th century the site continued in importance as an extensive manorial estate.

There has been little previous archaeological work on the site with only one project within the area of the farmyard (BSE 130 – Gill 1999) and one project to the south between the farm yard and Eastgate Street (BSE 229 Area B – Gill 2004) (Figure 1). The evaluation and monitoring work undertaken at BSE 130 showed a robbed out medieval wall, peripheral garden features to the north of the main post-medieval farm buildings with a later structure, possibly a barn, and an associated surface. BSE 229 Area B showed only very dispersed archaeology mainly in the form of boundary ditches aligned more with the property boundaries fronting Eastgate Street than the site of Eastgate Barns.



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Figure 1. Site location.

Historical Search Summary

A full historical search was commissioned as part of this project and undertaken by A. Breen. The following summary was prepared from this report, a full copy of which is included as Appendix 2.

Manuscript maps from 1736 onwards provided the main source of information for the site with further information from manuscripts dating from 1538 onwards. For the medieval period of the site some manuscript sources were consulted along with secondary printed sources.

The map evidence for the site, from the early 18th century onwards, is very good including estate maps dated 1736 (HC 539/C1/9) and 1798 (SRO (B) 2198). Other more general maps of Bury St. Edmunds show some detail of the layout and access to the site. These maps include Payne's map (1833), Warren's map (1791), and the 1883-84 OS map (Sheet XLIV.7).

The maps generally show a large farmyard with various barns and outbuildings with the main manor house alongside the river until the river was canalised during the building of the railway embankment. The main access to the site appears to be from Eastgate Street until that access was blocked with the construction of the railway. During the 19th century a secondary entrance leading from Hollow Lane to the east was visible. The route appears to be the farm entrance with the manor house entrance still leading from Eastgate Street. After the construction of the railway embankment the access from Hollow Lane appears to become the main access.

Several manuscript references also exist and are generally property sales and lease agreement. These sources date from the 17th century. A letter from 1562 shows the estate being leased by the Abbey in 1538 and then the property was passed on and leased again.

For the medieval period evidence comes from secondary printed sources. Lobel (1935) describes the cellarer's importance within the Abbey. Lobel also describes the cellarer as holding 260 acres of land in 1295 and by 1342 the holdings were estimated to be 412 acres.

Methodology

The historical search, conducted by A. Breen, was undertaken at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. All readily available cartographic and documentary sources were consulted. A full report was written and is reproduced in the report as Appendix 2. A summary of the full historical report was prepared by J. Duffy for inclusion within the main body of the site report.

The evaluation of the site consisted of the excavation of seven trenches excavated by a 360 degree machine fitted with a 2m wide toothless bucket. Each trench was excavated to the top of the archaeological features. Any features were then excavated by hand and all excavated finds were kept. All separate archaeological deposits were recorded with a unique context number starting at 0100 and continuing in sequence thereafter. All features were recorded in section and plan at a scale of 1:20. A Total Station Theodolite (TST) was also used to plan the site in relation to the National Grid. A profile of each trench was also drawn at a scale of 1:20. All archaeological features were photographed using digital, colour slide and monochrome film.

The full excavation of the site consisted of the stripping of a large area incorporating Trenches 1 and 5. The area was stripped using a 360 degree machine fitted with a 2m wide toothless bucket. All separate archaeological deposits were given context numbers continuing the sequence from the evaluation. All features were hand excavated and all excavated finds were kept. Features were recorded in section and plan and photographed using digital, colour slide and monochrome film. A TST was again used to relate the site to the OS National Grid.

The full site archive is kept at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds under site code BSE 229.

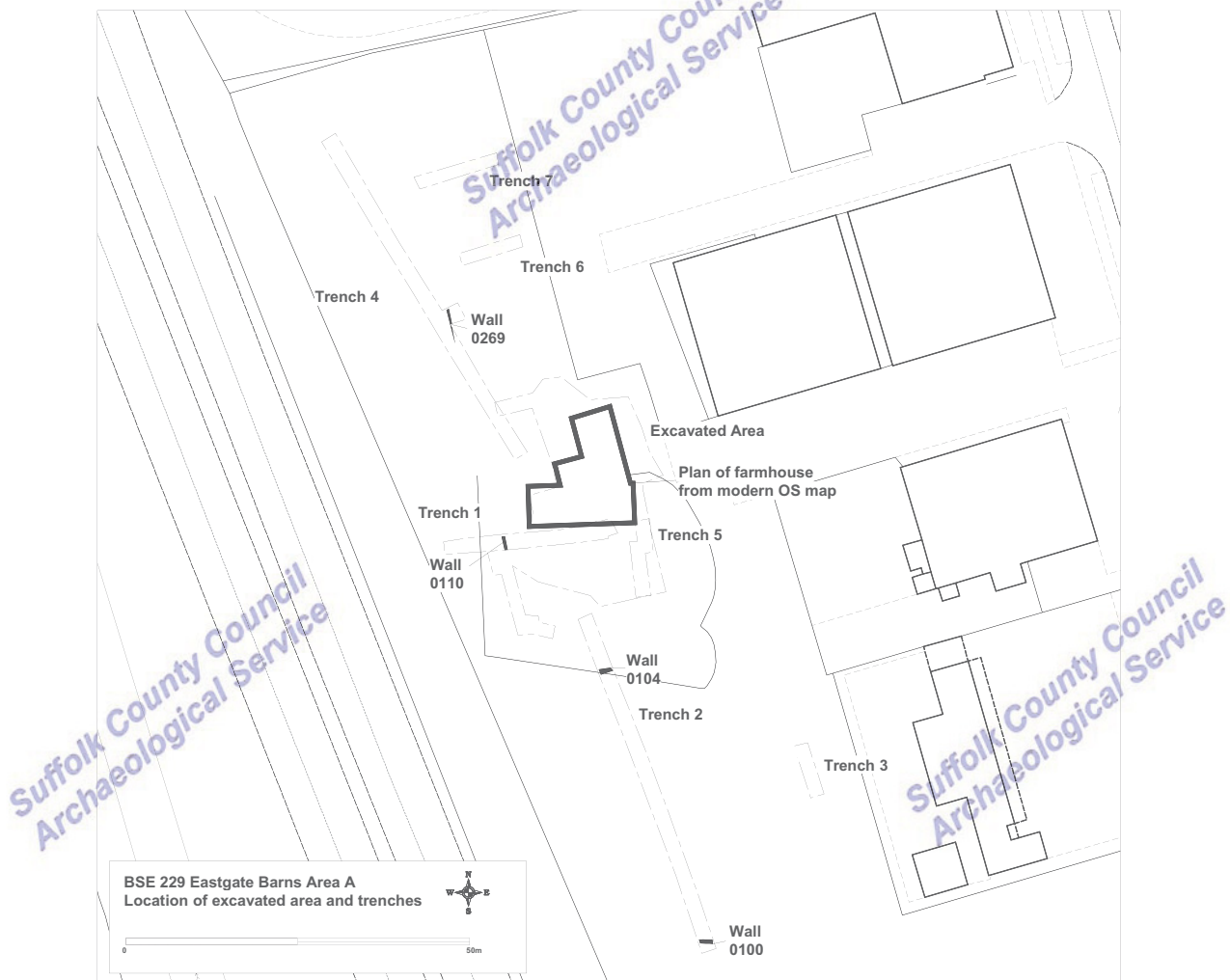


Figure 2. Area of excavation and trenches.

Results

Introduction

The archaeological work undertaken on the site of the former Eastgate Barns was designed to initially evaluate the archaeological deposits. This was then followed by the exposure of the upper deposits in order to understand the best method for *in situ* preservation of the archaeological remains. This was accompanied by excavation to allow an understanding of the sequence of deposits and their preservation on the site.

The initial evaluation consisted of seven trenches across the development area. No archaeological deposits were identified in Trenches 3, 6 and 7 with Trenches 6, 7 and the northern half of Trench 4 indicating heavy modern ground disturbance. This area was also thought to be away from the main focus of occupation further to the south. In the southern half of Trench 4 early boundary ditches and a later brick built boundary wall were identified. Two boundary walls, constructed with brick and flint, were excavated at the northern and southern limits of Trench 2 (Figure 2).

The archaeological excavation covered the ruined farmhouse and the area immediately surrounding it and included Trenches 1 and 5 from the evaluation (Figure 2). Several archaeological features were identified in Trench 1 including a boundary wall, boundary ditches and probably the eastern bank of the River Lark before it was redirected. Two isolated pits were identified in Trench 5. Although Trenches 1 and 5 were situated in the middle of the post-medieval farm yard they failed to uncover any of the extensive structural evidence later identified in the excavation. The excavation itself provided evidence of several structures including various phases of the farmhouse, an oven, a rectangular flint and mortar structure, boundary walls and a roadway.

The limited evidence recovered during the evaluation meant that the full extent of the archaeological preservation on the site was only understood during the excavation phase of the project. After the initial topsoil strip of the excavation area a decision to preserve, *in situ*, the majority of the archaeological deposits was made. The decision was reached by the archaeological contractor in consultation with R. Carr, the Archaeological Officer responsible for the site, and Proflat, the developer. Preservation of the archaeological deposits in the area of the site to be developed by Orange was not seen as necessary.

The decision to preserve *in situ* with limited archaeological excavation meant that detailed stratigraphic analysis across the site would be difficult and earlier structures and deposits below those identified in the initial site strip would only be excavated in very limited areas, if at all. The results of the excavation and evaluation are therefore providing an overview of the identified deposits and the level of preservation on the site rather than a detailed stratigraphic analysis of the entire site.

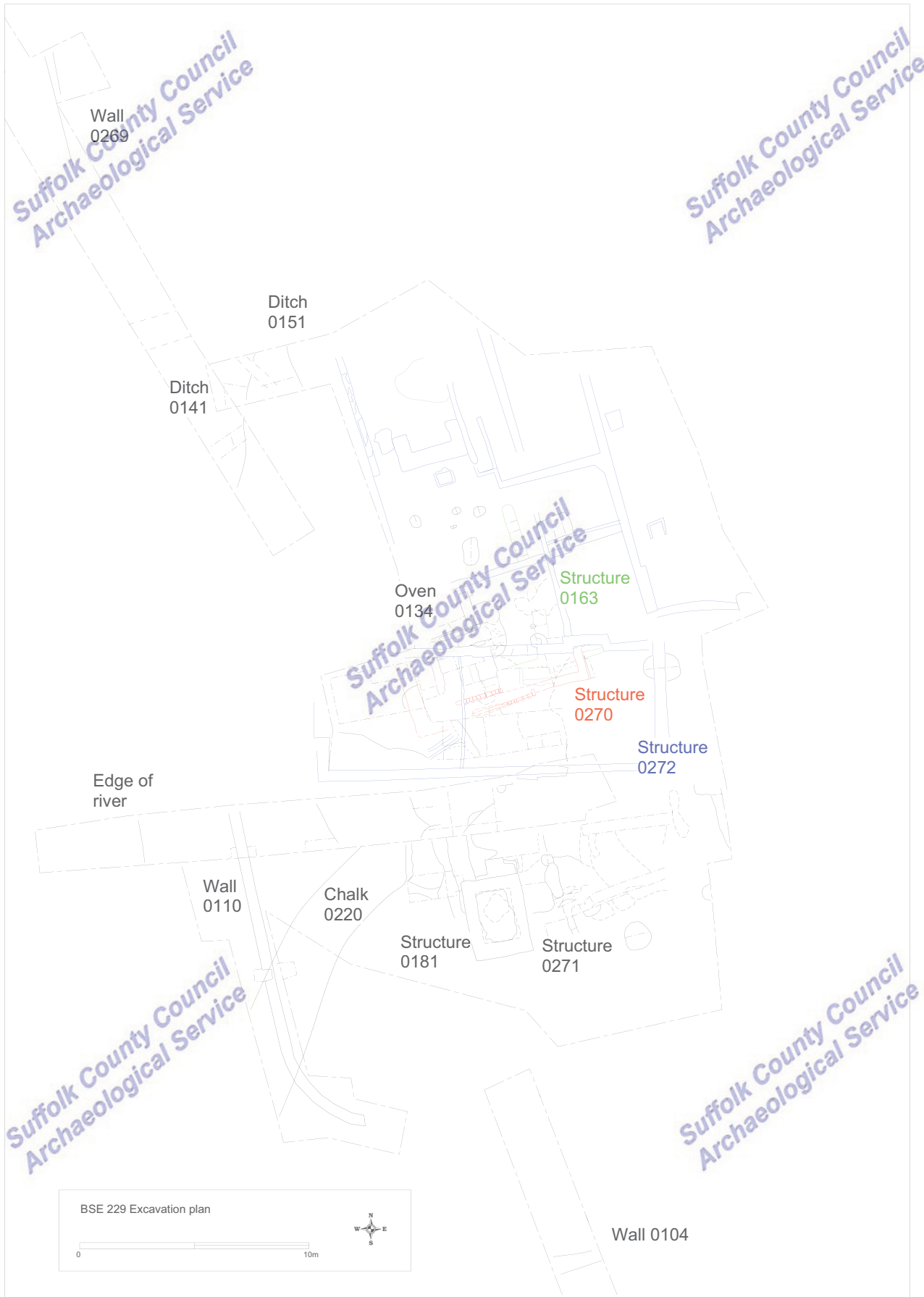


Figure 3. Excavation plan (main features labelled).

Structure 0272 - late post-medieval farmhouse

A sequence of four structures was identified in the area between Trenches 1 and 4. The latest of these was a brick built structure, 0272, which was the final phase of the farmhouse on the site (Figure 3). This structure survived as upstanding ruins during the evaluation of Area B to the south (Gill 2004) but these were demolished before archaeological work began on the Area A site. The remains were fully exposed and recorded in plan during the excavation phase of the project. The archaeological evidence was also supported by cartographic evidence, including the early editions of the OS map (Figure 4).

The early edition OS maps from the 1880's through to the modern OS maps show the same structure throughout the period. It is a backwards 'L' shape with an east to west running south section and a north-west to south-east running north section. The size and shape appear to remain the same except for a slight narrowing of the north section of the building. An earlier 19th century map by Payne (dated 1834) only shows the north-west to south-east alignment of the building suggesting the east to west southern section is a later 19th century rebuild or extension (Figure 4).

The archaeological remains of Structure 0272 were clearly identified immediately to the north of Trench 1 with heavy truncation of all archaeological deposits further north. The structure was brick built with occasional stone especially in the footings (Figure 5). The surviving footings match up with the plan of the building shown on the early edition OS maps. Several narrower brick walls survived in places and may have been internal walls of the building though due to heavy disturbance in some areas a clear pattern cannot be discerned (Figure 5). Several other internal features were also identified including a patch of brick flooring (0293) and the flint base of a fireplace (0136) though due to the lack of stratigraphic evidence it is possible that at least the fireplace belonged to an earlier phase of structure.

The change in building alignment at the southern end of the structure identified on the historic maps is also visible on the ground with the brick built walls of Structure 0272 running on an east to west alignment. These walls can be seen cutting the flint and mortar walls of the earlier structure, 0270, which appears to form the southern end of the building aligned north-west to south-east that is visible on Payne's map (Figures 4 and 5).

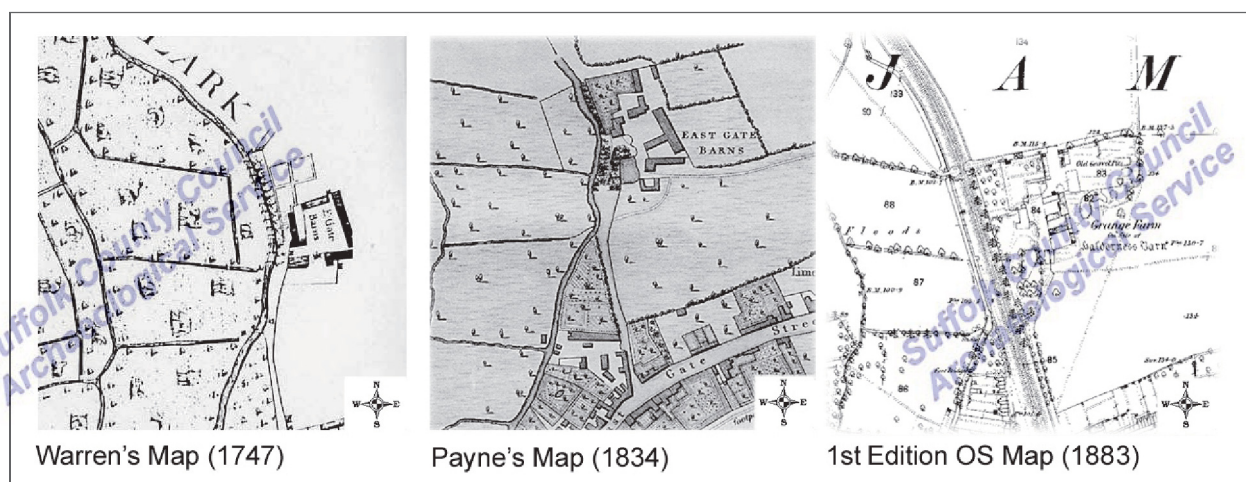


Figure 4. Historic maps.

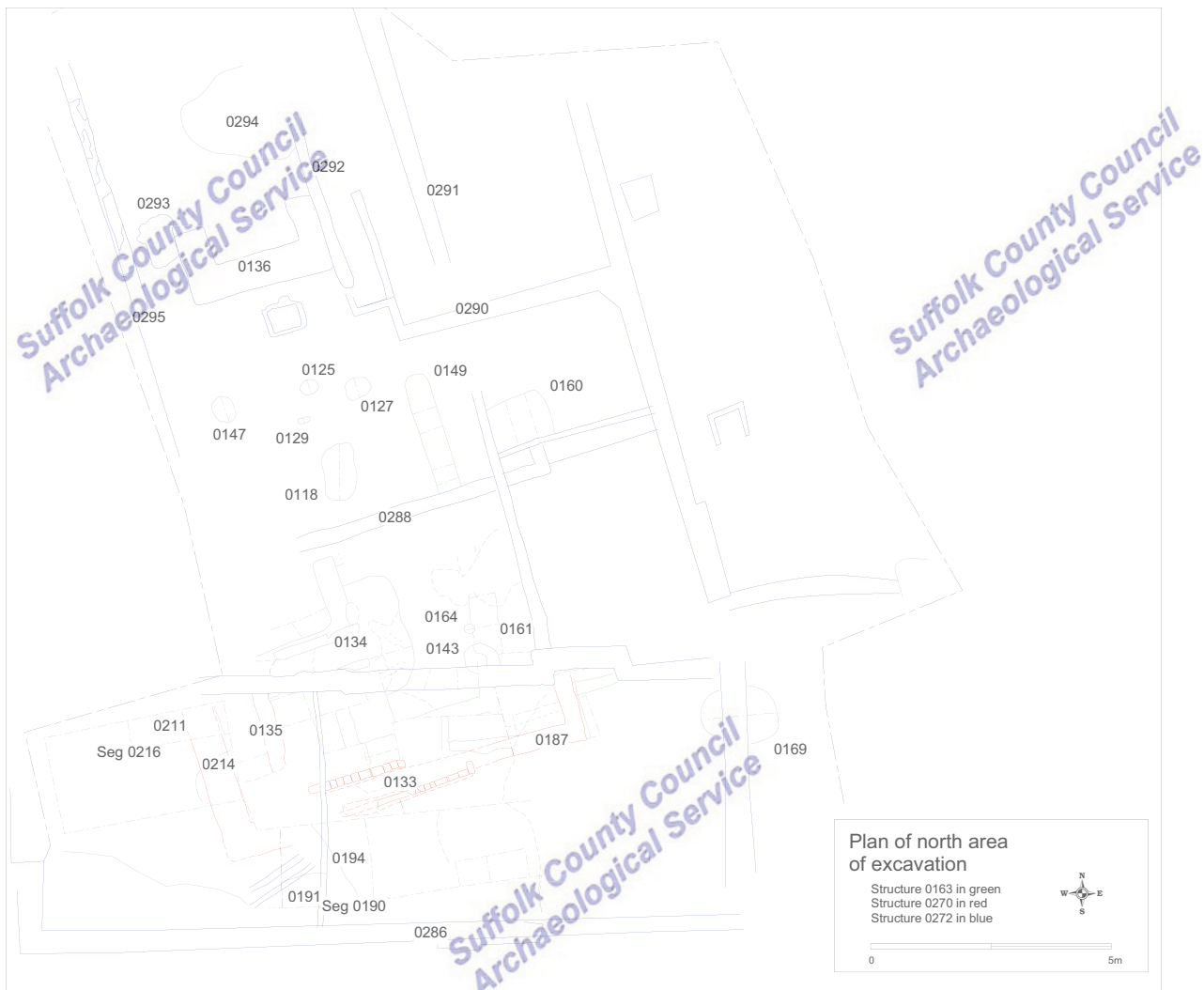


Figure 5. Plan of northern area of excavation.

Structure 0270 – post-medieval farmhouse

Cut by the walls of Structure 0272 were the heavily truncated flint and mortar wall remains of Structure 0270 (Figure 5). These walls appeared to form the southern end of a building aligned northwest to southeast which were replaced by the brick built farmhouse, Structure 0272. Very little of this structure survived and the only evidence for it was preserved under the southern east to west aligned extension to the building.

The structure consists of a flint and mortar wall, 0133, running northeast to southwest with some post-medieval brick facing surviving on both elevations. This wall continues to the east where it turns ninety degrees and runs northwest, 0187 (Figure 5). The western wall of Structure 0270 was wall 0135 which was slightly narrower than 0133. Further to the west was a robbed out footing trench, 0214, which was aligned with wall 0133 and may have formed the original structure which was then narrowed and wall 0135 was built. Unfortunately the stratigraphic relationship could not be identified between walls 0133 and 0135.

Located within the area defined by walls 0133 and 0135 was a clay layer, 0132 (Figure 5). This layer respected the walls and appeared to be a deliberately laid surface or bedding layer for the floor of structure 0270. The clay was approximately 0.15m thick (Figure 6).

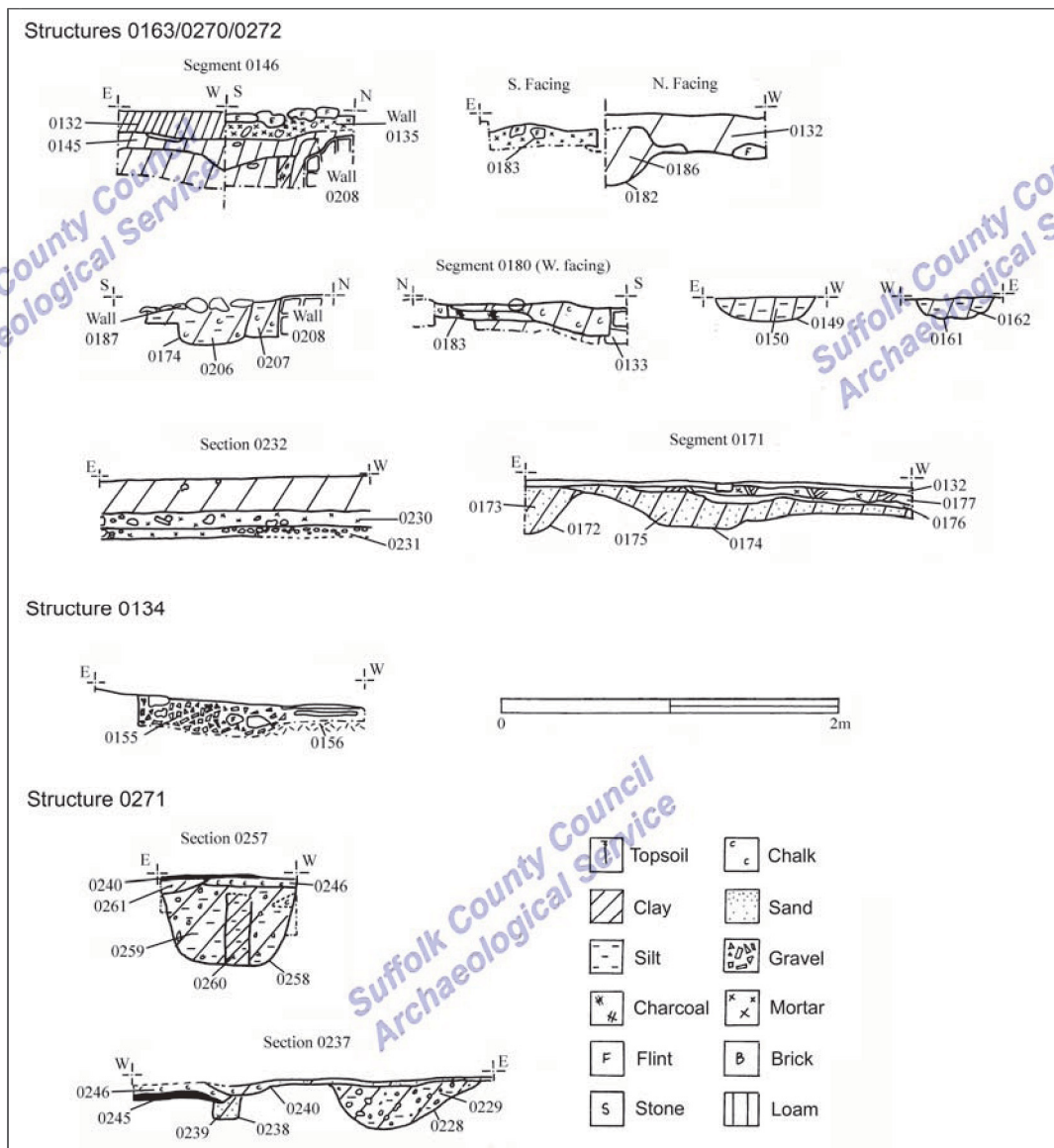


Figure 6. Sections from structures 0134, 0163, 0270, 0271 and 0272.

Structure 0134 - oven

A small structure, 0134, was sealed below the clay surface, 0132, of Structure 0270 and was cut by the walls of Structure 0272 (Figure 5). The structure was identified as a probable oven and appeared to represent industrial/agricultural activity ahead of the construction of the farmhouse, Structures 0270 and 0272, on this part of the site.

The structure consists of two L-shaped walls, 0183, with a tile lined flue, 0153 and 0154, and a pit, 0287, at the eastern end (Figures 7 and 8). The western end of the structure was not preserved and had been destroyed by the construction of the later farmhouses. The walls were constructed using flint and mortar (0183) and were also partly tiled faced, forming a flue running north-east to south-west. The tiles used in the construction were reused glazed roof tiles dating to the 13th-14th century and were high status, and probably recovered from a large domestic building (0153 and 0154) (Anderson this report). At the eastern end of the walls was a shallow semi-circular pit, 0287, filled with rubble, 0155. Reddened clay and charcoal was identified across the base of the pit, layers 0156 and 0157, and between the walls suggesting burning. However, the limited extent of the burning suggests that very high temperatures were not used.

The exact use of the oven is unknown though the apparent low temperatures used may suggest something similar to a malting kiln. However, the heavy disturbance by later structures and limited excavation of surrounding archaeological deposits make it difficult to understand the oven's context within the site, its associated features and its date. The reused roof tiles may have come from the former grange house and may indicate a different location of the medieval dwelling to the later post-medieval farmhouse. The structure, after full recording, was preserved *in situ*.

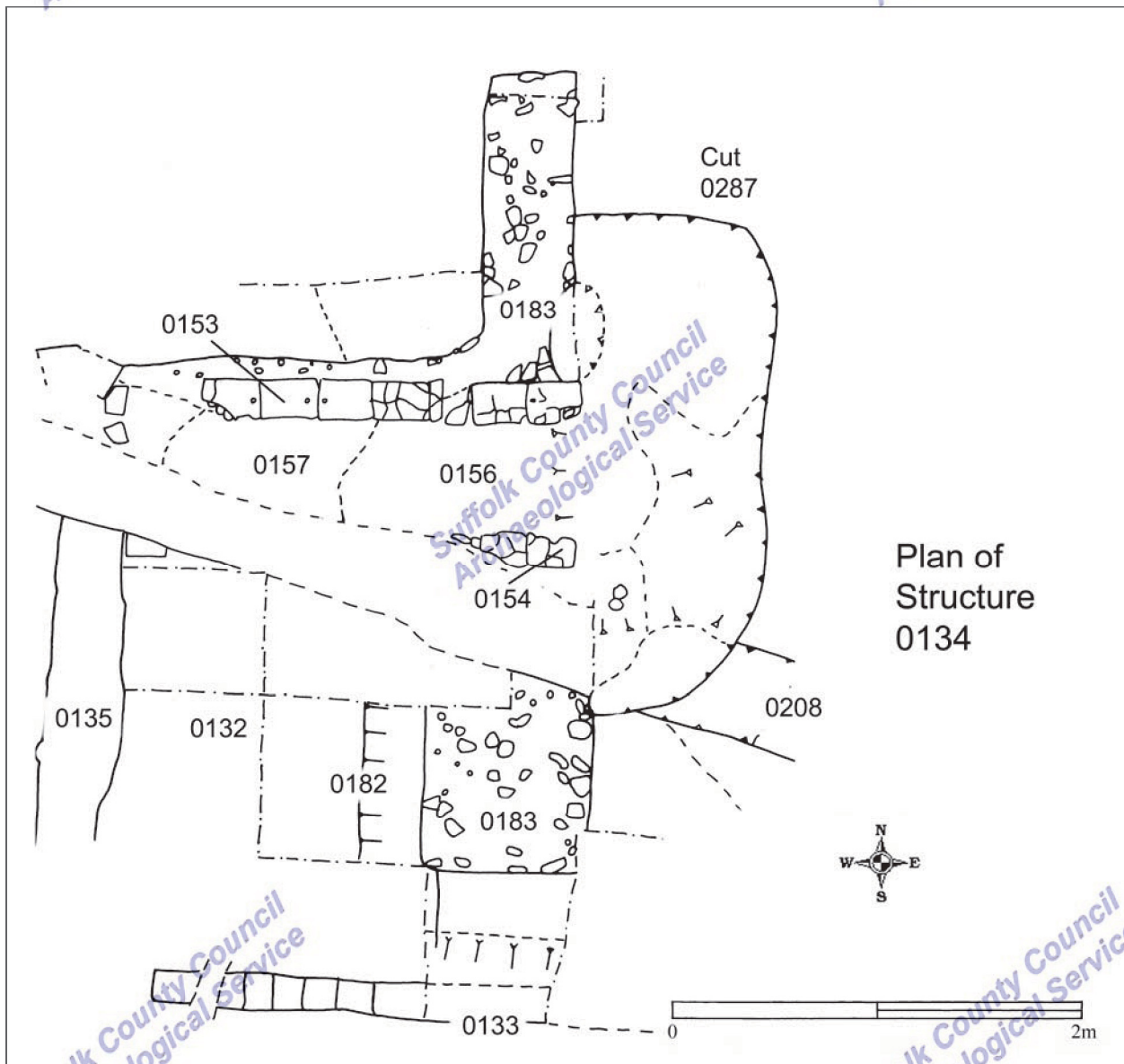


Figure 7. Plan of oven 0134.



Figure 8. Photograph of oven 0134 looking west.

Structures 0163 and 0271 - possible trench-built structures

A series of heavily disturbed trenches, group 0163, was identified below Structures 0134, 0270 and 0272 (Figure 5). The ditches run on an almost identical alignment and are in a similar location to Structure 0270, the earliest phase of the later farmhouse. Group 0163 consisted of ditches 0149, 0161, 0172, 0174 and 0182. The ditches were heavily disturbed by later features to the south, Structures 0134, 0270 and 0272, and truncated to the north and east (Figure 5).

The series of ditches may have formed the footing trenches for a timber-framed building with ground beams laid into the trenches. However, due to the restricted excavation very limited evidence to support this theory was recovered. Where sealed below the later structures the ditches were preserved *in situ*.

A second possible trench built structure was identified further to the south, Structure 0271, immediately to the east of Structure 0181 (Figures 3 and 9). Only very limited excavation of this structure was undertaken in its north-west corner. The extent in plan was also not identified as it extended beyond the area of excavation to the south and was sealed by archaeological surfaces to the east, layers 0252, 0254 and 0256, which were only sample excavated with the majority to be preserved *in situ*. Excavation included a section of trench 0238 and corner posthole 0258, both excavated features were sealed below two possible demolition layers of burning, 0240, and charcoal, 0245, although both were heavily truncated (Figures 6 and 9). Pit 0228 was also sealed below these layers and was located to east of posthole 0258. Late medieval and early post-medieval pottery was recovered from pit 0228 and layer 0240.

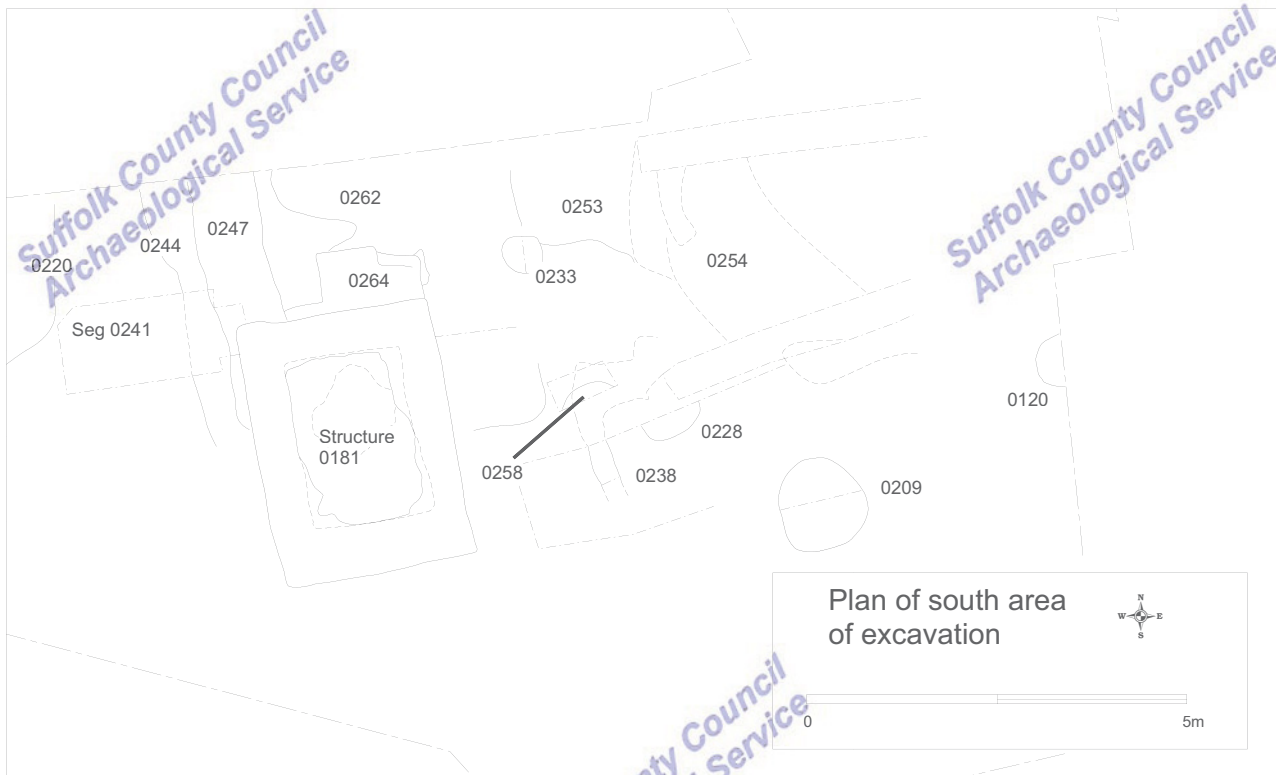


Figure 9. Plan of southern area of excavation.

Structure 0181

Located to the south of the main sequence of farmhouse buildings was a rectangular flint and mortar structure, 0181 (Figures 3, 9 and 10). The structure measured 3.5m by 2.6m with walls varying in thickness between 0.58m and 0.66m. Across the entire internal area of the structure a red cement floor was identified and measured 3.4 sq m. Although heavily damaged the surface of the red cement floor survived in places showing a smoothed surface. The floor was bedded on identical flint and mortar to the walls and without the presence of the floor would have been indistinguishable (Figures 10 and 11).

Further flint and mortar work, 0264, was identified on the north-east corner of the structure possibly located within a large irregular pit, 0262. The purpose of this section of flint work is not fully understood though it is a later build to the main structure and its location within the pit suggests it may be a repair to the corner of the main structure acting similar to a buttress.

Structure 0181 was surrounded by several archaeological layers though due to limited excavation and heavy disturbance their relationships are difficult to determine (Figure 9). Segment 0241 was excavated to the west of Structure 0181 and identified a sequence of layers including a roughly laid stone surface, 0247, though very little was identified and excavated within the segment. To the east of Structure 0181 further layers were identified and recorded in plan. A possible cobbled surface survived in two areas, 0255 and 0256, with clay bedding for cobbles surviving between the two areas, 0254 (Figure 9). The earliest identified layer in this sequence was 0252, a layer of burning, possibly a continuation of layer 0240 which sealed structure 0271. As with the layers to the west of the structure the relationship of the cobbled surfaces to the east do not have a clearly

identified relationship to 0181. However, as these layers appear to be cut by pit 0262 it is believed that the cobbled surface is either contemporary or earlier than Structure 0181 but not later than it.

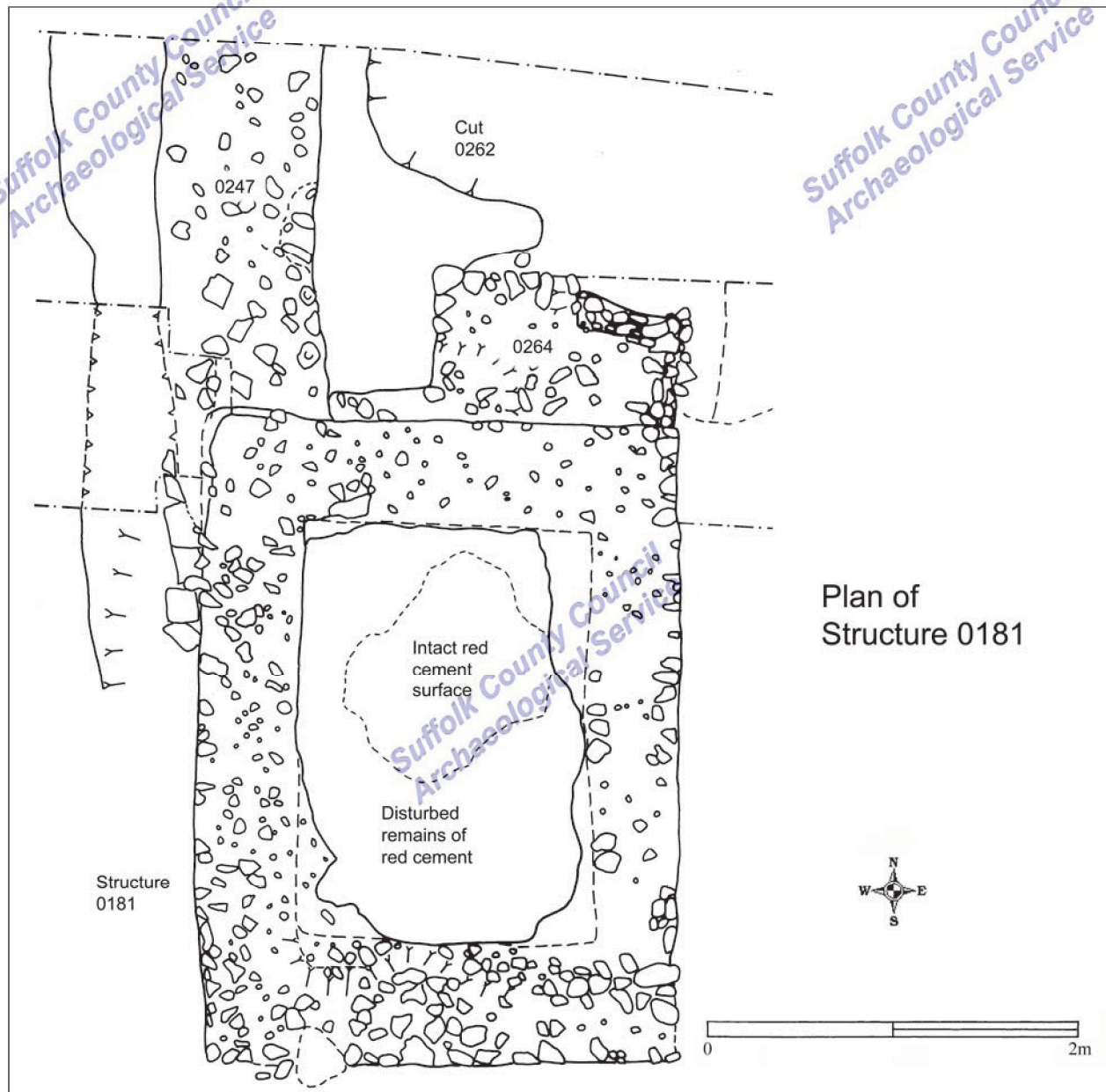


Figure 10. Plan of structure 0181.

The function of this structure is unknown though two possible interpretations have been suggested. The first is that it was a dovecote, and the second possibility is that it was a structure with a threshing floor, associated with the possible malt oven (structure 0134) to the north.

The interpretation of it being dovecote was based on its relatively small size and location. The smoothed cement floor also supported this idea as the smooth surface would have allowed for easy removal of the pigeon waste which was a useful by-product of a dovecote used for manuring (McCann 1998). The date of the structure was difficult to determine due to the limited excavation of the surrounding deposits. However, the mortar was similar to that used on the post-medieval structure 0270 immediately to the north. Dovecotes were high status features throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods but became more common later in the post-medieval period.

The interpretation as a structure with a threshing floor was suggested by the presence of the possible malt oven (Structure 0134) to the north. The smooth cement surface would be good for threshing and the heavy wear may be indicative of this, or a similar, activity. This structure alongside the oven could indicate two separate stages within a small scale early post-medieval maltings.



Figure 11. Photograph of structure 0181.

Post-medieval roadway

Located to the west of Structure 0181 was a curvilinear chalk layer, 0220, which was identified running in a southerly direction from Trench 1. The chalk was exposed in plan (Figures 3, 9 and 12) and section (Figures 14 and 17) and it measured between 2.3m and 2.8m wide and a maximum depth of 0.2m. The layer ran for 11m though its full extent to the south was not identified but it did not extend into the northern section of Trench 1. The chalk was laid on a series of probable build-up layers, 0111, 0221, 0243, 0249 and 0250, and was sealed by two gravel layers, 0219 and 0227 (Figure 14).

The chalk deposit has been interpreted as the base of a roadway leading from the post-medieval farm to Eastgate Street to the south (Figure 1). The chalk would form a stable base onto which gravel would be laid to create a weather and wear resistant surface. Gravel layer 0227 appeared to be the primary gravel surface with the later gravel layer, 0219, more likely to be a resurfacing. Examples of similar external chalk and gravel surfaces can be seen elsewhere in post-medieval contexts in Bury St Edmunds. Examples include the rear of the Angel Hotel (BSE 231 – Duffy 2006) and to the rear of Greene and Greene, 80 Guildhall Street (BSE 224 – Duffy 2007). The direction of the road indicates it may link up with Barn Lane to the south and therefore extends below the current A14 embankment. This suggests that the road is older than the late 19th century construction of the railway embankment, now the A14 road. A road in a similar location can also be seen on Warren's Map (dated 1747) suggesting this road dates back to at least the

early 18th century (Figure 4). A lack of associated finds evidence makes further dating difficult though finds from the 16th century were found in the build-up layers below it (0243).



Figure 12. Photograph of chalk 0220 (part of roadway).

Post-medieval boundary walls

During the evaluation phase of the project four walls were identified in Trenches 1 (0110), 2 (0100 and 0104) and 4 (0269) Figures 2 and 3). Only wall 0110 was further investigated during the excavation phase in a trench extending to the south of Trench 1 Figure 3 and 13).

Wall 0100 was excavated at the southern end of Trench 2 and ran in an approximately east to west direction across the trench (Figures 2 and 14). The wall was constructed using flint bonded with a yellow mortar with a total length of 2.2m exposed and it measured 0.4m wide. The wall is cut into layer 0101, a mid to dark orangeish brown clayey silt, though no finds were recovered from this later making dating difficult.

Wall 0104 was excavated at the northern end of Trench 2 and ran in an approximately north-east to south-west direction (Figures 2, 3 and 14). It was constructed using mainly flint with some occasional brick bonded with a yellow mortar. A length of 1.9m was exposed within the trench and it measured 0.5m wide. A sherd of early post-medieval pottery was recovered from a nearby dark greyish green clay, 0105, and this layer may extend below the wall but due to the limited excavation and high water table in this area their relationship wasn't clear.

Wall 0110 ran in a north to south direction near the western end of Trench 1 (Figures 2, 3, 13 and 14). Further excavation of the wall was undertaken in a trench which ran south of Trench 1 designed to expose the wall and its relationship to the surrounding archaeological deposits and the walls identified in Trench 2. The total length exposed was 15.6m extending south from the north section of Trench 1 and curved east at its southern limit before terminating. The wall was

flint, with occasional broken bricks, bonded with a yellow mortar, measuring 0.5m wide. A possible brick lined drain through the wall was identified in Trench 1 (Figure 14). The drain did not appear to have been inserted and was probably part of the original build. A second drain was identified further to the south where bricks, 0223, were laid against the eastern face of wall 0110 and the wall appeared cut away on its western face (Figure 14). Both would have allowed draining of the land to the east of the wall into the River Lark to the west. In Trench 1 the wall was sealed by layer 0111, which contained 18th century pottery, and by 0221 to the south. These layers were probably laid to level the area of the farmyard as there was a slight natural slope down to the river to the west. Wall 0110, although of a similar build and size, did not appear related to wall 0104 at the northern end of Trench 4 and was not related to wall 0100.

Wall 0269 was excavated near the southern limit of Trench 4 and ran approximately north to south (Figures 2 and 3). In order to expose both faces of this wall a small extension was made to the trench. It was constructed with flint and occasional brick bonded by a yellow mortar surviving to a depth of approximately 0.5m. A later brick wall was then built on the flint work using it as a foundation. The flint and mortar wall appeared identical to wall 0110 and was on the same alignment. It was likely that walls 0110 and 0269 are the same wall and while 0110 went out of use and structures were laid over it, including the roadway made up of chalk 0220 and gravel layers 0219 and 0227, wall 0269 was rebuilt with brick.



Figure 13. Photograph of wall 0110 looking south.

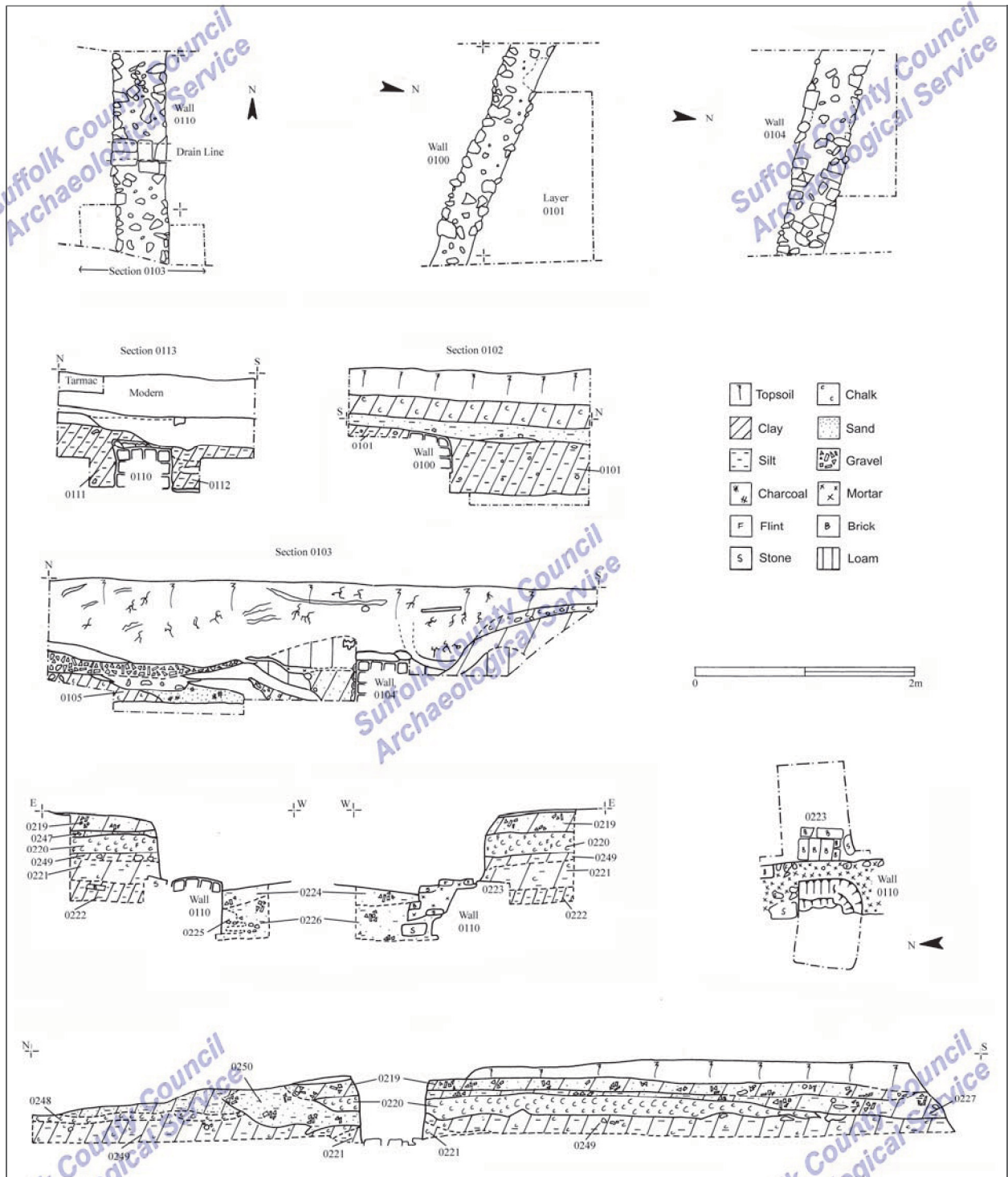


Figure 14. Plans and sections of walls 0100, 0104 and 0110.

Medieval ditches

Although excavation was limited below the level of the main structures (0134, 0181, 0270 and 0272) several segments were excavated into the lower deposits (Segments 0138, 0190 and 0216) (Figure 3). The excavated segments were to explore any possible medieval deposits and assess the preservation and potential of these deposits. Earlier features were also identified in Trenches 1 and 4.

Ditch 0141 was identified in the southern end of Trench 4 where it was cut by wall 0269 and also identified in segment 0138, a small extension in the north-west corner of the excavation area (Figure 3). The ditch ran in an approximately north to south direction and was steep-sided. Only the eastern edge was identified with its western edge beyond the site edge (Figure 15). The base was not identified as excavation became impossible due to the high level of the ground water. It was filled by a dark grey/brown silty clay, 0142, from which sherds of 15th century pottery were recovered. The ditch cut another ditch to the east, 0151, and was cut by a posthole, 0139. Ditch 0141 followed a similar alignment to wall 0269 and may have formed an earlier western boundary to the site.

Posthole 0139 was circular in plan and was shallow with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It cut ditch 0141 and was filled by a dark grey/brown silty clay, 0140, which was similar to the underlying ditch fill, 0142. No finds were recovered from the fill and no other postholes were identified in the vicinity though only limited excavation took place in this area of the development site.

A second ditch, 0151, was excavated in segment 0138 and was cut by ditch 0141. Ditch 0151 was steep-sided and measured 2m wide with a total length of 2.2m exposed in segment 0138 (Figures 3 and 15). It ran approximately north-west to south-east. The base of the ditch was not identified due to the high water table. It was filled by a dark brown/grey silty clay, 0152, with a 25 sherds of medieval (13th-14th century) pottery recovered from it.

Ditch 0151 appeared to continue through segment 0216, recorded as ditch 0211, and segment 0190, recorded as ditch 0194 (Figures 3 and 15). Ditch 0267, identified in section 0116 of Trench 1, was also likely to be a continuation of this same ditch (Figure 16). In segment 0216 it was filled by a brown/orange silty clay, 0212, and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery (Figure 15). In segment 0190 the ditch ran into a large steep-sided pit, 0191, which due to its depth was not fully excavated (Figure 15). The relationship between the ditch and pit was unknown as the fills were indistinguishable during excavation. The fill was a mid greyish red/brown sandy clay, 0193, and contained several sherds of medieval pottery. In segment 0190 the ditch cut a mid to dark grey clay, 0204, from which several sherds of medieval pottery were recovered.

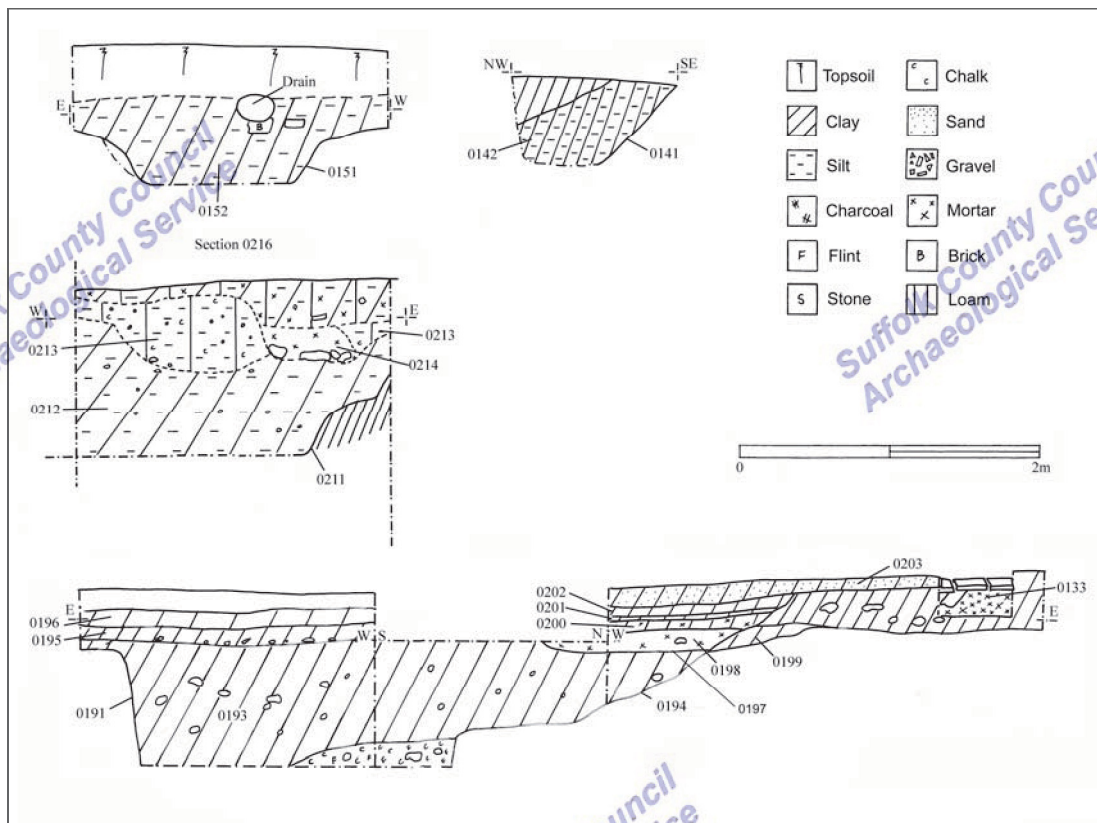


Figure 15. Sections of medieval ditches.

Isolated features

Several features were identified across the site with no physical or stratigraphic relationships to the surrounding main archaeological deposits and structures. However, the occasional sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from some of the features.

Hearth 0118 was identified in the middle of the area excavated to the north of Trench 1 (Figure 5). The feature was made up of two clay layers, 0178 and 0179, in an oval pit with shallow sides and a concave base (Figure 17). Layer 0178 was a dark pink clay where burnt and a light grey elsewhere and was the upper layer of the hearth. Layer 0179 was a dark red burnt clayey silt and was the lower of the two hearth fills. The heavier burning of the lower layer, 0179, suggests this may have been the original hearth with a later repair, layer 0178, which had only been used for a short period or at a less intense heat.

Located in the same area as the hearth, 0118, were three postholes, 0125, 0127 and 0129, and a small pit, 0147 (Figure 5 and 17). Posthole 0125 was circular in plan, 0.3m in diameter, and steep-sided with a flat base, 0.3m deep. It was filled by a mid to light grey silty clay, 0126, with no finds. Posthole 0127 was circular in plan, 0.35m in diameter, and steep-sided with a flat base, 0.48m deep. It was filled by a mid to light greyish brown silty clay, 0128, and four sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from it. Posthole 0129 was oval in plan, 0.3m by 0.18m, and fairly steep-sided with a flat base, 0.1m deep. It was filled by a light brownish grey silty clay, 0130, with no finds.

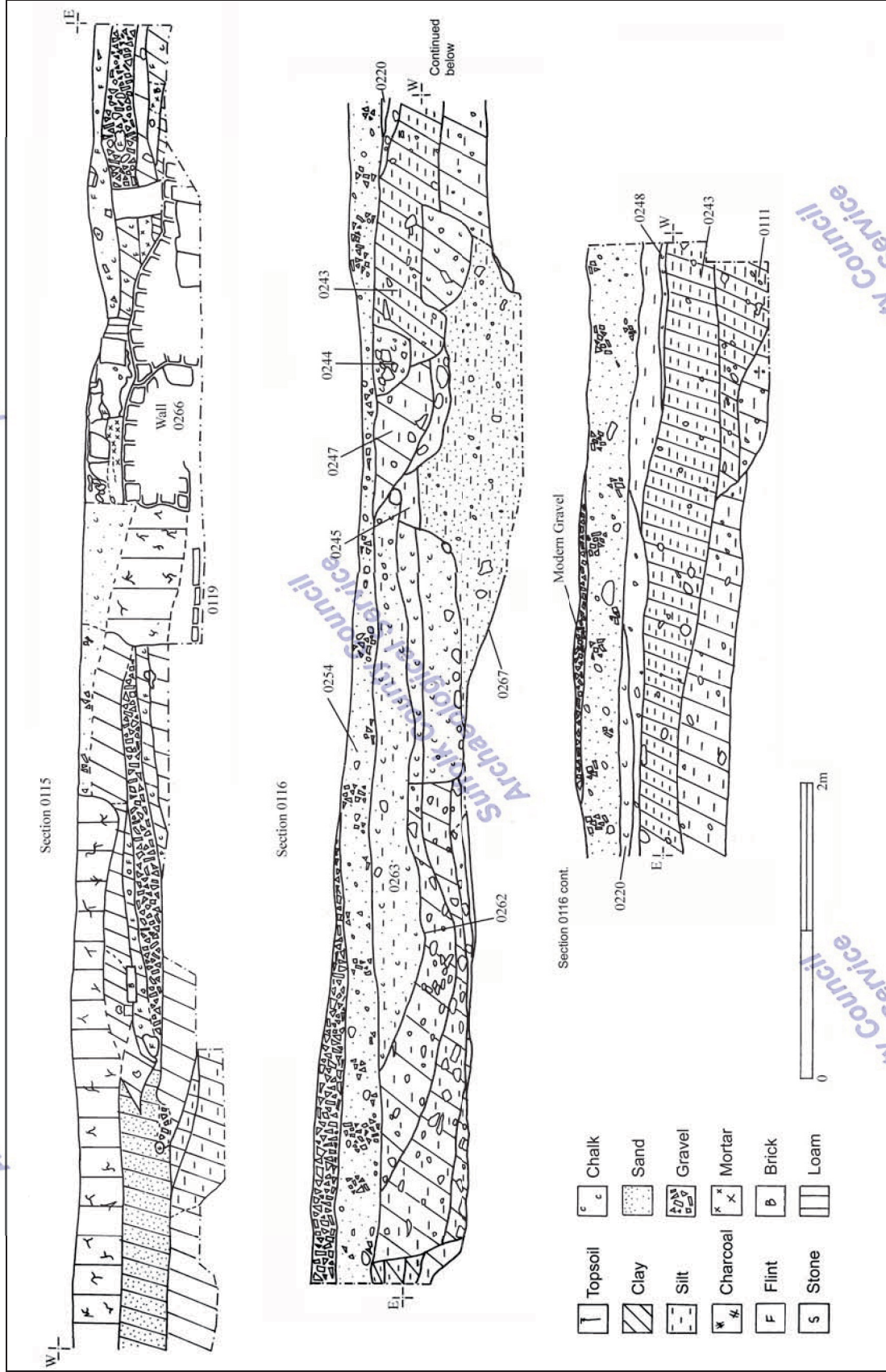


Figure 16. Sections of Trench 1.

Pit 0147 was circular in plan, 0.55m in diameter, with fairly gentle sloping sides and a flat base, 0.1m deep. It was filled by a mid grey clay, 0148, which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery.

Pit 0160 was sub-rectangular in plan though only the north and east sides were visible as it was cut by walls of structure 0272 (Figure 5). It had fairly gently sloping sides and a flat base, 0.2m deep (Figure 17). The upper fill was a mid to dark yellow clay, 0117, below this was a charcoal rich black silt, 0158, from which a single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered. The lowest fill was a light brownish yellow clay, 0159.

Posthole 0143 was sub-circular in plan, 0.75m by 0.6m, with shallow sloping sides becoming near vertical towards the centre and a concave base, 0.38m deep (Figures 5 and 17). Its upper fill was a mid to dark brown clay, 0144, with a thin, 0.05m, layer of charcoal on the surface. The main fill was a mid grey brown silty clay, 0167, and the lowest fill was a light yellow mortar, 0166. This fill was similar to layer 0168, which appeared to be cut by the posthole in the section. Fill 0166 may have been collapse from layer 0168 while the posthole was still open after initial excavation. The posthole was cut by wall 0208, which formed part of the late post-medieval structure 0272. Also it cut ditch 0161 which formed part of structure 0163.

Posthole 0164 was circular in plan, 0.2m in diameter, and was steep-sided with a flat base, 0.1m deep (Figures 5 and 17). It was filled by a mid to dark brown silty clay, 0165, from which no finds were recovered. The posthole cut ditch 0161 which formed part of structure 0163.

Posthole 0184 was square in plan, 0.44m wide, with a deeper circular cut in the centre, 0.37m deep. The sides of both the upper square and lower circular cuts were near vertical with a flat base to the square cut and a concave base to the circular cut. It was filled by a light orangeish brown clayey silt, 0185, with no finds.

Posthole 0233 was excavated to the east of structure 0181 and was heavily disturbed by pit 0262, which was part of the possible repair work to structure 0181 (Figures 9 and 17). The posthole appeared circular in plan, 0.6m in diameter, with fairly steep sides and a V-shaped base, 0.55m deep. It was sealed by chalk layer 0253 to the north. Its upper fill was a light yellowish brown clay, 0234, some of which was lightly burnt. Its lower fill was a light brown clay, 0235. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Pit 0120 was identified in Trench 5 though only 50 percent was visible as it extended beyond the limit of the trench to the east (Figures 9 and 17). It appeared circular in plan, 0.72m in length, and was steep-sided with a concave base, 0.25m deep. It was filled by a light brownish yellow clay, 0121, with no finds.

Pit 0169 was oval in plan, 1.45m in length, and had gently sloping sides and a flat base, 0.08m deep. It was filled mainly by stones, measuring 0.05m to 0.15m in size, and a light brownish grey silty clay, 0170, with no finds (Figures 5 and 17).

Pit 0209 was excavated to the south of Structure 0271 and to the west of Structure 0181. It was roughly circular in plan, 1.2m in diameter, and had sides sloping at 30-50 degrees with a flat base, 0.3m deep (Figures 9 and 17).

Pit 0294 was an irregular shaped pit located at the northern limit of the excavation. The pit was in an area of the site that was not at a high risk from development and appeared to be very late in date and therefore remained unexcavated (Figure 5).

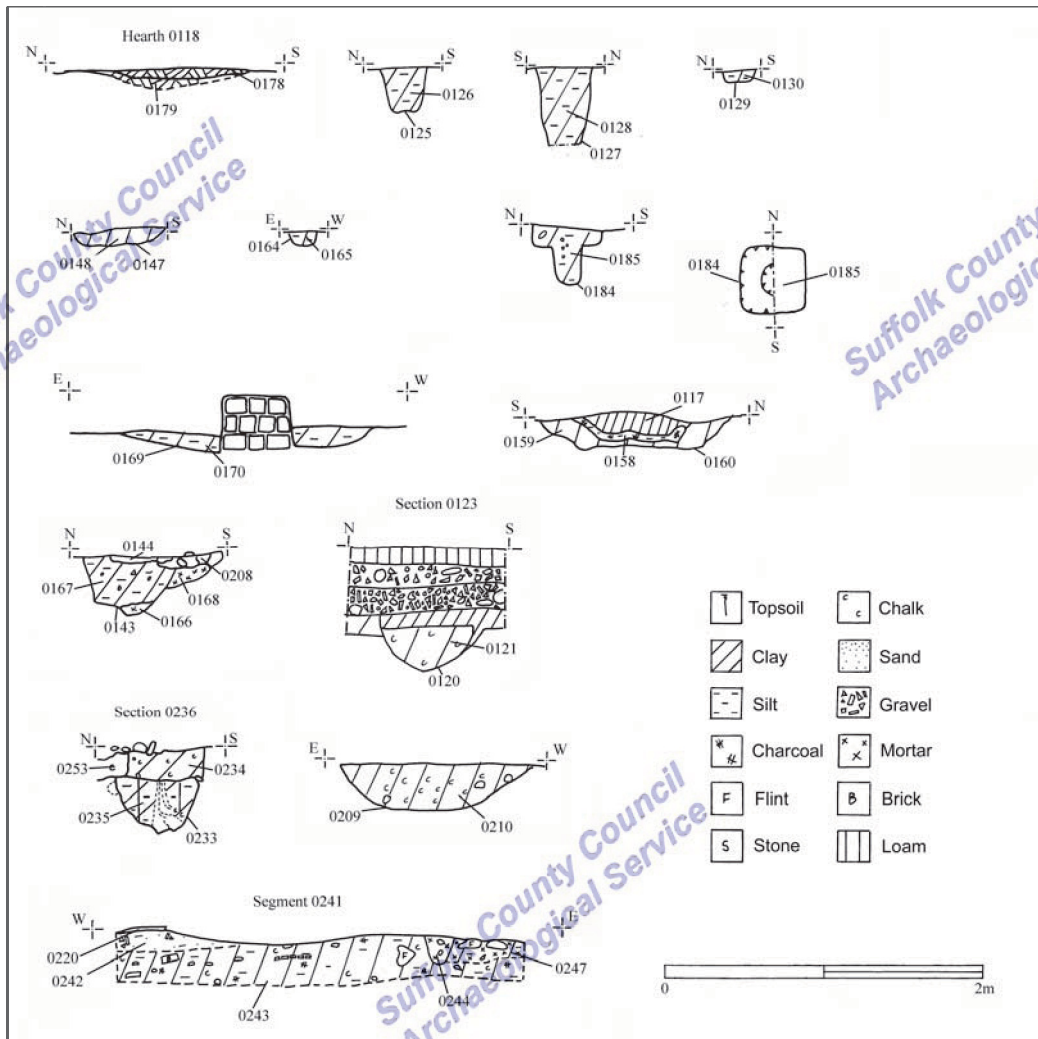


Figure 17. Feature sections.

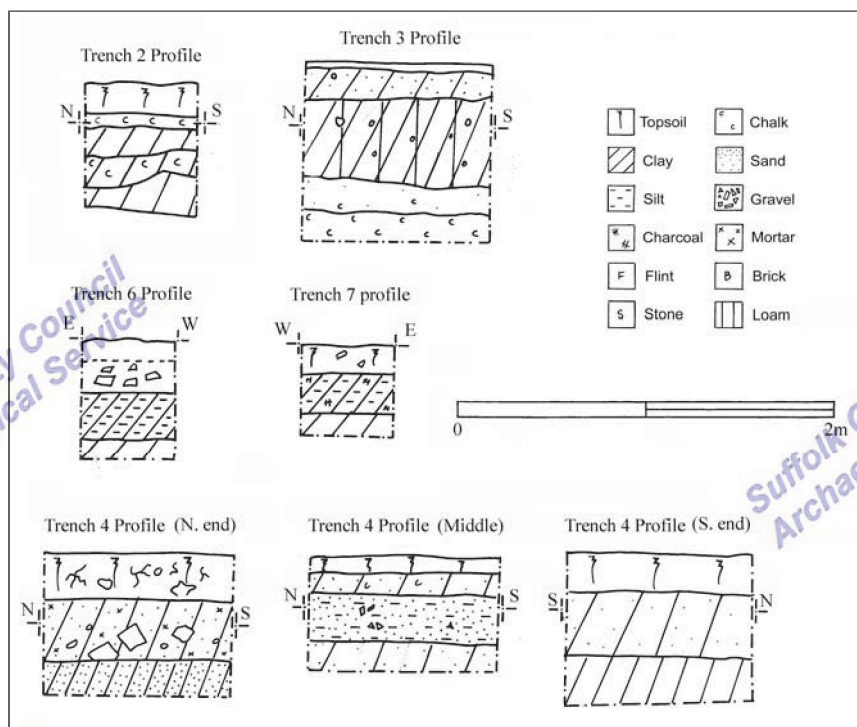


Figure 18. Trench profiles.

Finds and environmental evidence

By Richenda Goffin with contributions by Sue Anderson and Julie Curl.

Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 4.

Find type	No.	Wt/kg
Pottery	155	2.208
CBM	93	6.721
Stone	8	1.904
Mortar/plaster	3	0.103
Glass	2	0.03
Clay pipe	1	0.003
Iron nails	12	0.146
Lava quern	1	0.456
Burnt flint/stone	4	0.082
Animal bone	129	2.039
Shell	26	1.01

Table 1. Finds quantities.

Pottery

Post-Roman pottery

A total of 155 fragments of pottery weighing 2.208kg was recovered. The material is medieval and late medieval in date with a small amount of post-medieval wares. The pottery has been catalogued by context and is presented in Appendix 5.

Medieval wares

One hundred and sixteen fragments of medieval pottery were identified from the excavation, weighing 1.101kg. This material makes up 49.8% by weight, and 75% by sherd count of the total assemblage. A considerable quantity of the medieval pottery was recovered from ditchfills (48 sherds at 0.406kg) and 7 fragments from pitfills (0.132kg). Other sherds were found in layers and spreads, or in features with later, early post-medieval wares.

The largest proportion of the medieval pottery is made up of Bury coarsewares and miscellaneous sandy wares, mainly coarse, of a similar date. The Bury wares include several jars which have plain flat-topped thickened rims with finger-tipped indentations along the shoulder of the vessel. In addition to Bury coarsewares, the finer Bury Sandy Fine ware variant, which has a red core and contains fine mica was also present. A small quantity of other medieval coarsewares were also identified. Glazed wares were present in the form of two Grimston jugs. One of these is a fragment of a facejug dating to the 13th to 14th century. The base of an early Colchester ware jug present in pitfill 0158 is of a similar date range.

Late medieval/early post-medieval wares

Late medieval wares were recovered from a number of features, sometimes with Glazed red earthenwares of sixteenth century date or later. Sherds of fifteenth century date were found in ditchfill 0142. These consist of a fragment of Rhenish stoneware of Langerwehe type and a sherd of Late medieval and transitional ware with iron oxide striped decoration. Further ceramics of a similar date present in spread 0215 comprise a fragment of Dutch type red earthenware, two Late

Colchester wares and a sherd of East Anglian redware. Late medieval and transitional wares were also present in pitfill 0229.

The remains of a glazed whiteware pedestal base from a cup or goblet was recovered from a cobbled surface, which may have been a yard 0231. The vessel is made out of a fine off-white fabric containing few visible inclusions. The base has regular thumbing impressions around it, and is covered with a yellow green glaze. Although such forms are made in Colchester-type ware in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries (Cotter 150), and are known in Late Hedingham ware (S Anderson, pers comm), the fabric does not seem to be a local one. A possibility is that it is a German whiteware (Hurst et al, 1986, 236). Similar fragments were recovered from 0230.

Fragments of a similar date were found in spread 0243. A large Late Colchester type ware panchion was identified, with an external downturned flange and a covering of lead glaze inside. The vessel is similar in form to an illustrated example in Cotter (Fig 97 168). Such bowls appear to be more common in the first half of the sixteenth century and are sometimes associated with Frechen stoneware and other post-medieval redwares (Cotter 148). In this excavation it is associated with a large fragment of a Cologne Frechen drinking vessel of sixteenth century date, and other redwares.

Post-medieval ware

A small quantity of later post-medieval wares were recovered from 0111, a clay silty layer in Trench 1. Three sherds dating to the early 18th century were identified. In addition to a fragment of an English stoneware salt-glazed mug, a Chinese porcelain blue and white decorated teacup was present, and a fragment of a tin-glazed earthenware bowl with a blue and white design of birds and flowers.

Conclusions

The ceramic assemblage from Eastgate Barns is mainly medieval and late medieval in date. The medieval component is dominated by Bury coarseware fabrics, with the addition of glazed wares from the Grimston ware industry in West Norfolk and also redwares from Essex. Several features contained late medieval and early post-medieval pottery, where a mixture of local and regional redwares were present together with small quantities of Rhenish stoneware, and possible fragments of German whiteware. These groups date to the late 15th to first half of the 16th century and may have been deposited following the Dissolution and subsequent leasing of the property to private individuals.

The remainder of the post-medieval ware consists of a small quantity of eighteenth century pottery comprising two high quality finewares and a fragment of an English stoneware mug.

Ceramic Building Material and Mortar

Sue Anderson

A total of 93 fragments (6721g) of ceramic building material was collected from twelve contexts. Table 2 shows the quantities (count) by form and fabric group. A full catalogue by context is included as Appendix 6.

The majority of pieces consisted of plain roof tile (RT) in estuarine clay fabrics, most of which had been glazed with a green or brown lead glaze on the lower quarter. These tiles are generally associated with higher status buildings of 13th-14th century date in the town. Two near-complete examples were present, collected as samples from wall 0153. They measured 254-

260mm in length, 184-185mm in width and 15mm thick; both had a single central circular peg hole and were green-glazed. A lower fragment from layer 0155 was 178mm wide and 16mm thick. Other fragments varied in thickness from 15 to 20mm.

Fabric	Code	Wall		Roof	
		LB	RT	RID	HIP
Estuarine clays, coarse sandy	est		62		
Coarse sandy, few other inclusions	cs		1		1
Medium sandy, few other inclusions	ms		12	1	
Medium sandy with flint	msf	1			
Medium sandy with ferrous pieces	msfe		11		
Fine sandy micaceous	fsm	1			
<i>Total</i>		2	86	1	1

Table 2. CBM quantities (count) by fabric and form.

Red medium sandy tiles with ferrous inclusions are generally fully oxidised and probably of post-medieval date, whilst the medium sandy fabric with few other inclusions tends to have a reduced core and is likely to be late medieval or earlier. Coarser sandy tiles tend to be medieval in Bury. None of the red-firing fabrics were as common in this assemblage as they are in other finds groups from the town. One fragment of a possible ridge tile (RID) was present, and there was a piece of coarse sandy hip tile with a square nail hole.

Three late bricks (LB) were collected. A fragment from fill 0107 was 48mm thick and had a vitrified header or stretcher. A second was a half-brick from layer 0243 with a worn surface, and measuring at least 45mm thick. Both were probably of late medieval date. The third brick from 0119 was made from a white sandy fabric with grog dating to the 18th century. It is likely to have been used in a floor surface rather than a wall.

Mortar

Three fragments (103g) of coarse pozzolanic mortar were recovered from layer 0243. This type of mortar was used in brick-built cellars on late medieval date, but also appears in high status masonry buildings of earlier date and was the typical mortar used in the Roman period. On this site the most likely use would be for cellar or brick wall construction.

A fragment (173g) of buff-coloured lime mortar containing common large chalk fragments was collected from layer 0244. It had two flat surfaces and measured 30mm thick. Red brick dust was present on both flat surfaces and it is likely to be of late or post-medieval date.

Clay pipe

A single fragment of a clay pipe stem was present in clay silty layer 0111.

Post-medieval bottle glass

Two fragments of green bottle glass were recovered from layers 0112 and 0244. Although they are relatively thin-walled, both are from post-medieval wine bottles. The glass is too fragmentary to date further.

Stone

A total of 16 fragments of worked stone were recorded from the excavation, weighing 18.018kg. Three flat fragments of cream limestone were present in 0132. One of them has a hole 12mm in diameter, and is likely to be used for roofing. All the pieces have evidence of mortar on one surface. Two similar fragments of fine limestone were identified in 0142, and one has indications of mortar on one of the surfaces. A third, more rounded fragment from the same context is made from coarser shelly limestone, but has no sign of being actually worked. Two similar fragments were recovered from 0145 and 0243.

Three abraded fragments of worked building stone were present in the rubble fill 0155. They are made from clunch, a stone particularly suitable for internal mouldings such as doorways and other internal architectural features, since it is soft and easy to shape but disintegrates upon prolonged exposure to the elements. Two fragments are dressed on two faces, whilst the third is more fragmentary. A similar unstratified block has one worked face. Although not much remains of these fragments, they are likely to have come from an internal feature such as the inside of a door or window, possibly of an ecclesiastical building (R.D. Carr, pers comm).

A small number of other fragments of burnt and unworked stone are recorded in the catalogue of bulk material (Appendix 4).

Worked flint

A fragment of worked flint was recorded in layer 0204. It is not possible to date such a fragment, as it may not be ancient but could be part of the facing of a structure of medieval or later date.

Quernstone

A single fragment of Rhenish lava grinding stone was identified in 0132. The stone has one main undressed face, with a worn grinding surface with little evidence of the original furrow patterning. Little of the outer edge of the stone has survived, but the diameter is likely to have been in the region of 320mm. There is no evidence of re-use. Such fragments are frequently found in post-medieval deposits in Bury, for example at the Angel Hotel and Baxter Street (Duffy 2006 and Tester 2001). It is likely that it may have been associated with the grinding of malt for the brewing industry.

Nails

Twelve iron nails were recovered from the excavation in total.

Small Finds

A total of 17 small find numbers were catalogued in Appendix 7. The finds date almost entirely to the post-medieval period. Most of the finds are lead, copper alloy and iron, although a stone artefact was also present.

Coins, jettons and tokens

Two lead alloy tokens were recovered, one of which was unstratified (SF1001). The reverse of this token has been stamped like the reverse side of a medieval long-cross penny, but the obverse face is so worn that further details cannot be identified. It probably dates to the late medieval

period (Faye Minter, pers.comm). The second is a Boy Bishop token dating to the early post-medieval period, which was found in layer 0203. These tokens are peculiar to East Anglia, with many being recovered from Bury St Edmunds (Rigold 1978).

A quartered fragment from a copper alloy Nuremburg token (SF1008) was found in 0243, a dumping layer likely to have been deposited in order to level up the ground surface before the construction of the possible chalk road surface 0220. An encrusted coin or jetton (SF1006) was found in a clay layer located east of the wall 0110. Radiography of the artefact shows that it has been perforated with two small holes, and is likely to be re-used as a button. There is an illegible inscription with a crown.

Dress accessories

A single complete post-medieval pin with a 'blob' head (Margeson Type 5), probably a small sewing pin, was recovered from 0206, the silty fill of slot deposit 0174.

Household objects

A fragment of the foot of a copper alloy cast vessel, perhaps a tripod cauldron or skillet was present in clay floor layer 0132. The end of the foot is set at a slight angle to enable the vessel to stand on a flat surface. Examples of similar fragments from excavations dating to the fifteenth century have been found in London (Egan 1998, 164-5). Other associated finds include a Boy Bishop token and a fragment of Late medieval and transitional ware dating to the 15th-16th century.

Miscellaneous tools

A fragment of a sharpening stone (SF1014), possibly made of carborundum was found in 0138. This number was given to the unstratified finds recovered from the northern area of the site, which was machine excavated.

The remainder of the small finds comprise a small number of unidentified iron fragments, and three pieces of lead sheet fragments, possibly waste. A fragment of a copper alloy fitting or mount with impressed wheatear type decoration found in 0219, a deposit under the topsoil is late post-medieval in date.

Biological evidence

Animal bone

Julie Curl

A total of 2.039kg of faunal remains, consisting of one hundred and twenty-one pieces, was recovered from the excavation. Although a small assemblage, several species were identified including a range of domestic mammals and birds, cat and fish. The species and butchering identified suggest that this assemblage is predominately from butchering and food waste.

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. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a summary of the information is included in Appendix 8.

Results and discussion

Cattle bones were the most commonly identified species; these included a calcaneus in 0142 with knife cut marks indicative of skinning. Adult and juvenile bones were present, suggesting a range of uses for these animals, with some culled at a few months old. Butchering was evident throughout in the form of cuts from skinning on some foot bones; some cuts were noted at the ends of bones such as the humerus, these would have been from dismemberment of the carcass and removal of meat.

Sheep/goat were the second most common species in this assemblage. Remains from 0142 included a mandible with very well worn and irregularly worn teeth; the third molar showed extensive wear which would suggest an animal of at least 6 to 8 years at death. Most remains were from adult animals, although a juvenile tibia was recovered from 0145.

Pig bones were identified almost as frequently as sheep/goat, with both adults and juveniles present. Much of the porcine bone may have been domestic pigs, however, the very large tibia recovered from 0230 does suggest a large, male wild boar. The porcine tibia from 0230 had numerous knife cuts all over the bone, which would have occurred when meat was removed; this bone also showed canid gnawing.

The bird remains consisted of butchered chicken bones in the ditch fill 0142 and in the pit fill 0193; the pit fill 0193 also produced a cut/chopped goose carpometacarpus. A single adult cat femur was found in layer 0225 and an adult Pike vertebra was retrieved from the post-medieval ditch fill 0142. Pike would have been readily available in local rivers.

Several chopped and cut sections of rib were noted in 0107, some of which were also split lengthways; it is probable that these were sections of ribs to put into soups or stews, where splitting of the bones helps to release marrow.

Generally the bones are in good condition, although fragmented from butchering. Canid gnawing was noticed on one sheep/goat metacarpal in 0243 and on a butchered boar tibia from 0230. This could have been from scavenging or waste bones given to domestic dogs.

Conclusions

The bulk of this assemblage is derived from the processing, butchering and consumption of cattle, sheep/goat and pig. Diet was clearly supplemented by the domestic birds, which had probably been kept on site to supply eggs and feathers before being culled for meat. The presence of pike indicates some locally caught fish in the diet, it is probable that this fish has always been present and easily available in rivers within Bury St Edmunds and was found in the assemblage from the Angel Hotel (BSE231, Curl, 2005). The keeping of domestic animals for pest control, hunting or as pets is indicated by the cat bone, and the canid gnawing observed.

Shell

26 fragments of shell were recovered from 11 contexts. All were oyster shell apart from one fragment in 0229.

Discussion of the finds evidence

The limited nature of the archaeological investigation following on from the strategy of preservation *in situ* of parts of the site resulted in a reduced potential for finds recovery. Even so, medieval pottery likely to be associated with the use of the site as a grange of the nearby Abbey was identified, albeit mainly from ditches and spreads and distributed in a few scant pitfills.

The high status character of the site during the medieval period is suggested by the presence of some of the building material, such as the glazed rooftiles, which were probably used on nearby buildings. In addition the redeposited fragments of moulded clunch are indicative of a building of some substance in the vicinity, which may be religious rather than secular.

A number of features also contain pottery dating to the late medieval period, before the Dissolution, and some of the groups containing pottery of 15th-16th century date are also likely to be pre-dissolution. A number of sixteenth century redwares were identified and small quantities of Rhenish stonewares belonging to this period, together with an unusual fragment which may be a German whiteware.

Few small finds were recovered from the site. Those which are dateable are mainly late medieval and early post-medieval and are mostly domestic in nature.

In spite of the continuation of the site as a manorial estate following the Dissolution, there is little evidence of this in the ceramic record. A small number of high quality sherds dating to the 18th century, comprising decorated Chinese porcelain and tin-glazed earthenware may be associated with the post-medieval farmhouse.

General Discussion

The evaluation and excavation at the site of Eastgate Barns produced evidence of extensive structural remains and preserved deposits. Although heavy truncation had occurred across the development area, especially to the north, a sequence of structures and other features dating from the medieval period onwards were identified. Together with the evidence recovered from the archaeological work to the east (BSE 130 – Gill 1999) and to the south (BSE 229 Area B – Gill 2004) a fuller idea of the development of this site can be constructed.

The earliest phase of the site was identified by several features excavated across the development area. The most notable of these were the ditches forming the western boundary of the site. These ditches were in two phases with the earliest, ditch 0151, being replaced by ditch 0141. Both of these were on slightly different alignments with the later phase slightly further to the west. These ditches would have formed the western boundary of the estate courtyard and buildings with the original course of the River Lark immediately to the west. It is likely that these ditches not only formed the boundary to the occupation area but would have also been in use as drainage ditches for the surrounding fields and occupation area. Similar deep drainage channels have been excavated on the western bank of the River Lark on the site off Cotton Lane (BSE 204 - Duffy 2005). This boundary continued in use throughout the post-medieval period with the construction of wall 0110/0269. Although part of this wall went out of use with the construction of the chalk bedded roadway, 0220, the northern section was rebuilt with brick and continued in use, 0269.

The other features dating to the medieval period are the series of pits and postholes identified in northern half of the excavation area. Pits 0147 and 0160 contained sherds of medieval pottery as did posthole 0127. Although these were the only securely dateable features the other postholes and hearth 0118 are also probably of a similar date due to their location on the site. Unfortunately they appeared to form no identifiable structure but this may have been due to heavy disturbance by later features.

Two undated postholes, 0143 and 0164, were identified as cutting ditch 0161, which formed part of structure 0163. It is likely that both the postholes and structure 0163 were medieval in date and formed two phases of structure within the medieval grange farmyard. A second trench-built structure, 0271, is also likely to be medieval in date as it was partly sealed by a layer of burning, 0240, which contained late medieval pottery. This structure was again likely to be a timber structure forming part of the medieval grange farmyard. A third possibly medieval structure was identified as robbed out wall footings in the trenches excavated as part of the project to the north-east, BSE 130 (Gill 1999).

Development continued on the western edge of the grange site along its western boundary. Structure 0163 was replaced by oven 0134, which was in part constructed reusing medieval glazed roof tiles. The tiles are likely to have come from a high status building and this may have been the grange house itself, suggesting it was at least no longer in full use. The construction of the oven indicates that this area of the site was still in use as a working area although the use of the oven is unknown.

The two subsequent structures, 0270 and 0272, suggest a change in use from working areas to more substantial domestic buildings. These two structures appeared to be post-medieval in date and indicate the abandonment of the former grange house and a reorganisation within the farmyard. The initial construction date for the structures remains unknown but the later, 0272, was still in use during the late 20th century. Changes in the size and shape of the buildings were identified during the archaeological excavation as well as on the historic maps (Figure 4).

To the south of these buildings was the roadway laid on a chalk bed, 0220, with a gravel surface. The link to Eastgate Street as Barn Lane has already been mentioned in this report with the end of the roadway's use with the construction of the railway in the mid 19th century. This inevitably switched the main site entrance away from the south to the east beyond the limits of the development area.

The archaeological work on this and nearby sites has also provided some evidence of the local landscape and how this has changed. Throughout the medieval period the site was the focal point for the rural community outside of the town as both an estate centre and as the court of the *cellarer* with jurisdiction over the rural population. The estate extended east to Hollow Lane, north towards Babwell Priory and west beyond the River Lark towards Cotton Lane. The site did not appear to extend much further to the south with boundary ditches in this area associated more with the properties fronting Eastgate Street (BSE 229 Area B – Gill 2004). This estate remained largely intact until the industrial development of the mid 19th century, especially the railway (Appendix 2).

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Conclusions

The evaluation and excavation on the site identified extensive disturbance and truncation by modern activity especially in the northern area of the site, Trenches 6, 7 and the northern end of Trench 4. However, within areas of the development site a sequence of well preserved archaeological deposits were identified. Excavation was undertaken on these deposits to assess their potential and to understand their nature. Due to the limited impact the development was going to have on these deposits a decision was made to preserve *in situ* rather than to excavate.

The archaeological work on this site, and those within its vicinity, has identified a long sequence of structures originating in the medieval period. These structures show a changing pattern and use of the farmyard area of the site especially with the new position of the domestic structures along the western boundary of the site. The grange house was not identified during this phase of archaeological work but the robbed out footing trenches to the east may provide a better clue as to its location (Gill 1999). However, the recovered evidence was generally consistent with a high status monastic grange complex.

All the archaeological work already undertaken on this site has shown its high potential for any future work. In fact the limited excavations to date have restricted our understanding of this site. However, the levels of preservation beneath the industrial units to the east are difficult to ascertain and it is in this area that there is the greatest potential for medieval domestic structures. Only after more detailed and comprehensive excavation across the entire area of medieval and later occupation would it be possible to completely understand this site.

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Appendix 1 Brief and Specification

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

EASTGATE BARN, EASTERN WAY, BURY ST EDMUNDS

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.6.

1. Background

- 1.1 An application [SE/04/3016/P] has been made for detailed consent for an industrial building within the area of an outline consent (SE/01/2813/P). This planning consent contains a condition requiring the implementation of a programme of archaeological work before development begins (Planning Policy Guidance 16, paragraph 30 condition). An archaeological evaluation of the consent area is required as the first part of that programme of archaeological work; decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work will be based upon the evaluation.
- 1.2 The development area lies within the known site of Eastgate Barns, the medieval grange associated with the Abbey of St Edmund (County Sites and Monuments Record No BSE 130). The farmhouse which occupied part of the site is known to have included medieval and early post medieval materials and there is potential for medieval buildings, surfaces, occupation deposits and enclosure ditches or walls.
- 1.3 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 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*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.
- 1.5 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.

Appendix 1

1.6 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.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ* [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish whether waterlogged organic deposits are likely to be present in the proposal area.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) 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.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

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2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Field Evaluation

3.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 5% by area of the entire site and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.2m wide must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins.

3.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

3.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.

3.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

3.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from P Murphy, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.

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- 3.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 3.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector.
- 3.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 3.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.
- 3.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 3.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 3.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 4.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 4.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 4.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

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5. Report Requirements

- 5.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 5.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 5.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established
- 5.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 5.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 5.7 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.
- 5.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 5.11 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.

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- 6.12 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

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 12 October 2004

Reference: /BSE-EastgateBarns10

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 Documentary search

Eastgate Barns, Bury St Edmunds

by A. Breen

Introduction

This report has been commissioned by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit to examine the readily available cartographic and documentary sources for the history of this site. The research was carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds.

This report is divided into three sections based on the quality of the surviving material. The most useful material for this report has been a range of printed and manuscript maps covering the period 1736 to the present. These offer considerable details of changes in the range of buildings within the site. The manuscript sources for the history of the site from 1538 to the present are poor and those that have survived are described in detail in this report. The third section deals with printed and manuscript sources for the medieval history of the site.

A town rental for 1295 has been translated and published. Under 'Eastfield' there is a list of lands owned by the cellarer, an official of the former abbey of Bury St Edmunds. The list includes the following entry 'The Cellarer holds 21 acres of land which is called Bernecrofte; it is not titheable except for half an acre of land which lies alongside the Almoner's Grange'. This is the earliest surviving reference to the site now known as Eastgate Barns.

Maps

The site is shown on the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey maps sheet number XLIV.7 to the east of the former Great Eastern Railway's Sudbury, Melford & Bury line. The line was constructed in 1865. The entrance to the site was from the south by a roadway that led from Eastgate Street. Immediately behind the houses that fronted the street a footpath branched off from the roadway to the northeast and crossed the fields to meet with the eastern boundary of the old gravel pits to the east of the farm. The fields continue to the east to join Hollow Road. The farm is named as Grange Farm and then in italics '*on site of Holderness Barn*'. There are two ponds, one to the east of the farm buildings and south of old gravel pits. The other is to the south of the house. The first edition of the map surveyed in 1883 – 84 uses pink for the main buildings and grey for the secondary structures. The main dwelling is immediately north of the pond and to the rear of the house there are a series of enclosed gardens, these include another small pond and an orchard at the northwest corner of the site. The main range of agricultural buildings is immediately to the east of the house, though these seem to be connected to the gravel pit site. To the south of these buildings and immediately east of the ponds there is a second dwelling or office. A roadway running east west marks the northern boundary of the site. At the western end, there is a bridge under the railway line affording access to the meadowland to the west of the River Lark on the western side of the railway line. At the northeast corner of the old gravel pits, this roadway turns to the north. On the second edition dated 1904, the evidence of the old gravel pits have been removed and that part of the site had become a small field measured at 1.150 acres. The two large fields are subdivided and no longer continue to Hollow Road. This new field boundary marks in part the present eastern boundary of the site. The field is measured at 6.090 acres and the farmhouse and associated

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buildings and gardens at 3.783 acres. On this map the railway is marked as the G.E.R. The 1926 edition does not show any additional features other than the railway was then the L.N.E.R. This line closed in 1965.

In 1867 the field to the east of this site was used as the site of the 'Royal Agricultural Show' as shown on a plan of the borough by John Croft (ref. 373/10). The temporary entrance was on this site to the south of the farm buildings.

In 1857, this estate was sold by auction and a coloured sale plan produced (ref. 373/15). The plan shows the Ipswich & Bury Railway Line opened in 1846 but not the Melford and Sudbury Line. The map has come to the Suffolk Record Office from the former borough Library and only the plan has been kept and not the sale particulars. The map probably uses green to show those parts of the farm used as pasture and yellow for the arable land. The pond in the field marked '2' on the plan, that is in the same area as the gravel pits shown on the Ordnance Survey maps suggests that gravel extraction had already begun on this site. On this map there is a roadway to the east that led to Hollow Lane.

Richard Payne's 'Map of the Parishes of Saint Mary and Saint James Bury Saint Edmund's' is dated 1833 (586/2). Again the main entrance is to the east by the roadway adjoining Hollow Lane. On this map there are a number of additional buildings shown on the site. The main difference is to the south of the farmhouse and barns and at the southeast corner of the large pond a building is shown close to the site of the later entrance to the Royal Agricultural Showground. By the time of the later maps the building had been demolished. On the northern side of the yard there appears to be a large barn. Similar details are shown on his 1834 map of borough.

J. G. Lenny's 1823 plan of the borough shows a slightly different arrangement of the farm buildings (586/1).

On Thomas Warren's 1791 'Survey of the Borough' (ref M555/938), the site is named as 'East Gate Barns' and divided between the fields called 'The Pightle' measured at 20 acres 2 roods 30 perches and the yards measured at 4 acres 1 rood and 17 perches. In the gardens to the north of the buildings there is a building running north south between the two areas of garden. On his earlier 'Survey of the Borough of St Edmunds Bury' dated 1776, the site is shown as 'E:Gate Barns'. Only the buildings and gardens to the north are shown on this map. Alexander Downing's 1740 plan of Bury St Edmunds (ref. 628) three ranges of buildings together with the gardens are shown though not in detail.

There are a series of eighteenth century surveys of this estate. In 1736 two plans were prepared both on 'a scale of perches each 16 ½ feet'. The pasturelands are shown in green and the arable in yellow. The fields to the east and south of the site were all pasture and simply called 'The Pightle' number 17 and measured at 21 acres 1 rood and 13 perches and the house and yards, number 19 are measured as 3 acres 29 perches. The larger of the two maps shows the buildings in considerable detail. The main house is in the same position as on the Ordnance Survey maps, but behind the building there is another range running north south. At the northeast corner of these domestic buildings there is a large barn with a central entrance. This building had been demolished by the time of the Ordnance Survey maps. Further agricultural

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buildings to the east are in the same position of those shown on the Ordnance Survey maps and suggest a large barn with three entrances. The second undated plan, endorsed 'Thos Cocksedge Esqr' and 'Grosvenors' shows the areas that were titheable 136 acres 1 rood and 5 perches and 'Tyth Free' 219 acres 3 roods and 11 perches. On these plans the roadway that formed the main entrance to the site is named as 'Spurr Way'(ref. HC 539/C1/9).

There are no earlier plans or maps of this site.

The Manor of Eastgate Barns

In 1857 'The Grange or Eastgate Barns Farm' was sold under the terms of the will of Rev George John Haggitt to Right Honorable John Thomas, Lord Manners. Lord Manners' main residence was at Fornham St Genevieve, near Bury St Edmunds. There were three separate elements to this sale. The first was the site of Eastgate Farm and its surrounding lands. The second was the title to the lordship of the manor of Holderness alias Eastgate Barns with the income from the manorial courts and jurisdiction over the rights to the commons and wastes of the manor. The third element was the copyhold lands held of the manor that had to be surrendered to the manorial court before any new owner could entry the property.

The surviving deeds are amongst the records of H. R. Land of Bury St Edmunds, 'removers and storers' (ref. HC 539/C1). These are the business records for the firm founded in 1905 and later taken over by Pickfords in 1979 and closed in 1982. The original proprietor began to acquire properties around the time of the First World War but there is no evidence in the collection that he had ever acquired or owned this site. The last document in the collection details the 1857 sale of the site and manor to Lord Manners. Revd Haggitt had bought the property in 1842.

On 13th March 1838, Thomas Martin Cocksedge leased the farm, consisting of 515 acres, to Charles Harrison for twelve years at an annual rent of £565. The lease gives details of the respective rights of both the owner and his tenant. Amongst the tenant's rights, there is the following clause that Harrison should '*find and provide sufficient good wheat or rye straw for thatching and repairing the hereby demised buildings during the term of twelve years*'. There are other clauses that detail the costs of minor repairs. The main building was insured with the Suffolk Fire Office. Amongst the conditions relating to the land, pasture could not be broken up and changed into arable use without the expressed permission of the owner. All rights to the trees about the estate were reserved to the owner. At the end of the document there is a schedule of the lands but the buildings are not described in detail. In April 1842 the property was sold to Revd G. J. Haggitt. In a letter dated 27th October 1845, the new owner Revd. G. J. Haggitt requested Charles Harrison to resign his lease on payment of compensation.

Amongst the documents there is an abstract of title to this property. It consists of 85 pages of notes extracted from earlier deeds relating to the property. These begin with details from a deed dated 2nd April 1695. The property then owned by William Harvey of Chigwell in Essex is described as '*All that Manor or Farm of Holdernesse otherwise Eastgate Barnes in the County of Suffolk with the rights members & appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or appertaining late parcel of the*

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lands & possessions of the late dissolved Monastery of Bur St Edmunds in the County of Suffolk. And all that Grange called by the name of Holdernes alias Eastgate Barnes Parcel of the said Manor. And all that scite of the said Manor or Grange of Holdernes alias Eastgate Barnes situate & being in the Town Parish & Fields of Bury St Edmunds & elsewhere’.

In July 1709, William and Dorothy Harvey sold the property to Sir Nicholas Le Strange of Hunstanton in Norfolk who in turn sold it to Stephen Skinner of Wanstead, Essex in May the following year. In September 1727, he passed the property to his son also Stephen Skynner of Low Leighton, Essex. The property was then in the occupation of Martin Cocksedge as undertenant. In 1773, the site is described as ‘*a manor house called Holderness or Eastgate Barnes two barns or cartlodge, stables, cornchamber and other outhouses and four hundred and thirteen acres land*’. In 1763, the site is described as ‘*two messuages one granary one cornchamber four gardens ...*’. Martin Cocksedge bought the property in October 1780. Thomas Cocksedge was a brother of Martin Cocksedge and he acquired the property in 1802.

The rest of the collection relates to houses and lands that were part of the copyhold estate of the manor and are not relevant to this report. A photocopy of a survey of the copyhold property dated to c. 1630 is available at Bury but again the details are not relevant to this report (ref. 633/2)

The only other document, relevant to this report, is a manuscript copy of letters patent issued on 20 March 1562. The document like the original letters patent is written in Latin (ref. C7/2/1). The ‘site of the manor of Holdernes alias the said Eastgate Barnes with the demesne land to the same belonging together with the grange there’ was demised, that is leased, from the abbey of Bury St Edmunds to John Cutteras on 20 September 1538 for a term of thirty years. On 20 August 1558, the property passed to Thomas Gardyner who in turn leased the site to Thomas Boldero and Richard Thorpe in 1562. At the National Archives in Kew, there is an assignment of the lease of this manor and that of Mildenhall from Sir Edward Waldegrave, knight of Borley, Essex to Joan the late wife of Christopher Peyton of Bury St Edmunds. The online index does not offer a date for this document (ref. E210/10264). No doubt details of other transfers of the property were enrolled at the courts in London. These formal documents do not offer useful details of the site.

Medieval Sources

Lobel has described the importance of the cellarer to the administration of the former abbey in detail in her work. She had the opportunity to study in depth all the surviving medieval material. In 1295 the cellarer held 260 acres of land and ‘well over 50 acres of meadow lying with the banleuca besides wood, heath and pastureland’. The banleuca is the area of the borough. ‘Later extents of the grange’s demesne land reveal a larger acreage it is estimated at 383 ½ acres in the early fourteenth century account to be found in the cellarer’s register’. By 1342 the lands were estimated to have consisted of 412 acres.

Rodney M Thomson has described the surviving records of the abbey. Though there are references to the cellarer’s lands in some of the customaries, there are only six surviving cellarer’s registers. The only one in the possession of the Suffolk Record

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Office is incomplete. Of the other five two are held at Cambridge University Library, another at the National Archive, another at the British Library and the remaining register is in a private collection. These documents are the main sources for the history of the medieval site but are unlikely to add significant new information for this report.

Conclusion

The best surviving evidence for the medieval occupation of this site is the manuscript maps of 1736. The large barns to the north and east of the farmhouse are likely to have been, at least in part, medieval structures. The area of land around 21 acres matches the acreage found in the rental of 1295. This suggests a strong continuity in the history of the site and its lands use. The surrounding areas are likely to have remained pasture from an early date.

Anthony M Breen

May 2004

References

Maps

1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map, sheet number XLIV.7 1926
1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map, sheet number XLIV.7 1904
1:2500 Ordnance Survey Map, sheet number XLIV.7 1883 - 84

373/10 John Croft 'Map of Bury St Edmunds' 1867
586/1 J. G. Lenny 'Plan of Bury St Edmunds' 1823
373/15 Sale Particulars Estate Gate Barns c. 1846 – 1865
M555/938 Thomas Warren's 'Survey of Bury St Edmunds' 1791
HC 539/C1/9 'A Survey of an Estate called Holderness alias East Gate Barns lying in the several Parishes of St James's in Bury St Edmunds, Fornham St Martin & Great Barton in the County of Suffolk being the Estate of Stephen Skynner esqr' 1736

Manuscript Sources

HC 539/C1/9 Evidences of title to property purchased by Rev George John Haggitt of Bury St Edmunds, from Martin Cocksedge of Bury St Edmunds 6 April 1842.
Includes abstract of title from 1707 and plans.

HC 539/C1/10 Correspondence and draft deeds relating to the sale of The Grange or Eastgate Barns Farm by the devisees under the will of Rev George John Haggitt to Rt Hon John Thomas, Lord Manners 1857

C7/2/1 Copy of Letters Patent re Manor of Holderness alias East Gate Barns

Appendix 2

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Appendix 3 Context list

Context	Feature Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0100		5	2	Wall	Wall running approximately NW-SE across TR2. Located at south end of TR2. Flint and mortar construction. No associated finds. Interpretation - Post-Medieval wall. Width 0.42m; Length 2.1m visible; Depth 0.4m. Trowel and shovel excavated	0101			
0101		5	2	Layer	Mid to dark orange/brown clayey silt. Very occasional chalk fragments and occasional flint. Wall 0100 cuts 0101. No finds. Machined.		0100		
0102		5	2	Section	Section through layer 0101 and wall 0100.				
0103		6	7	Section	Section at northern end of TR2 includes wall 0104.				
0104		6	7	Wall	Wall running across TR2 near northern end.				
0105			7	Layer	Layer in section 0103. Dark grey-green clay with occasional chalk flecks. Pot sherd from this layer. Not fully excavated. Machined. Extends below water level in TR2.				
0106		TST		Feature Cut	Cut of possible pit at south end of TR4. Semi circular in plan though extends beyond trench edge. Fairly shallow sloping sides (30-40 degrees). Not bottomed. Same as 0141				0107
0107				Feature Fill	Fill of pit 0106. Dark grey silty clay with occasional chalk and flint. Not fully excavated. Shovel excavated.				0106
0108		TST		Feature Cut	Large pit/pond at western end TR1. Steep-sided. Not bottomed. Excavated entirely by machine. Possible pond or river edge.				0109
0109				Feature Fill	Mid to dark grey silt with frequent flint. Machine excavated.				0108
0110		7 9	8 43 44	Wall	Wall running approximately N-S across western end of TR1. Flint and mortar construction with occasional bricks. Possible remains of brick lined drain through wall - identifiable by lack of mortar over bricks. Bricks measure 231mm x 112mm x 38mm. No visible foundation trench in plan or section. Further exposed by machine to south of TR1. Continues straight then curves to east (see TST plan). Width 0.5m (E-W); Length 1.9m (N-S) as visible in TR1; Depth 0.3 on west facing elevation. Trowel and shovel excavated.	0111 0112			
0111			8	Feature Fill	Dark brown/grey clayey silt layer located to east of wall 0110 in TR1. Possibly fill of cut visible to east (see TST plan) Contains some brick fragments (none kept). Possibly filled up against wall 0110. Visible in section 0113. Comes down onto similar soil with large quantities of flint and gravel - very compact. Trowel excavated. Build-up behind wall 0110		0110		0284

Context	Feature Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0112			8	Layer	Dark brown clayey silt to west of wall 0110 in TR1. Occasional flint and brick also chalk lens. Very similar to 0111. Comes down onto same dark brown/grey clayey silt with very frequent flint and gravel. Visible in section 0113. Trowel excavated. Layer cut by wall 0110		0110		
0113		7	8	Section	Section through layers 0111 and 0112 and over wall 0110.				
0114				Section	N-S section at east end of TR1. Not drawn photo only.				
0115			14	Section	South facing section at east end of TR1.				
0116			31	Section	North facing section at east end of TR1.				
0117	0160	1	22	Pit Fill	Remains of possible clay surface/floor. Possibly same as 0159. Some disturbance. Upon excavation 0117 was identified as upper fill of pit 0160. Mid to dark yellow clay			0158	
0118		1	35	Hearth	Ovoid. Burnt clay (red). Surrounded by scorched natural silty clay. Width 0.7m and length 1.2m. No finds. Made up of 0178 and 0179.			Nat	
0119			14	Bricks	Bricks visible in bottom of section 0116 in TR1. Sample taken.				
0120	0120	4	9	Pit Cut	Round pit visible along eastern edge of TR5. Only half visible. Eastern side under trench edge. Steep sloping sides. Curving base. Visible width 0.4m; length 0.72m (N-S); depth 0.25m. Trowel and shovel excavated. Some machined.				0121
0121	0120		9	Pit Fill	Fill of pit 0120. Light brown/yellow clay with chalk inclusions. No finds. Trowel and shovel excavated. Depth 0.25m.			0120	
0122					Not Used				
0123		4	9	Section	Baulk section of TR5 along eastern edge. Shows pit 0120.				
0124				Segment	Segment 5m x 2m to north of TR1. Machine dug and later extended by machine. Number given for photo. TST planned.				
0125	0125	1	15	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. Sides slope 90 degrees regular and straight. Base flat. 0.3m diameter and 0.3m deep.				0126
0126	0125	1	15	Posthole Fill	Mid-light grey plastic silty clay. 2% chalk flecks. No finds. 50% excavated using trowel.			0125	
0127	0127	1	16	Posthole Cut	Circular in plan. Sides slope 90 degrees straight and regular. Base flat. Diameter 0.35m and depth 0.48m.				0128

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0128	0127		1	16	Posthole Fill	Light-mid grey brown silty clay. Plastic. 1% chalk flecks. Diameter 0.35m and depth 0.48m. 50% excavated using trowel.			0127	
0129	0129		1	17	Posthole Cut	Ovoid in plan. Sides slope 75 degrees straight and regular. Base flat. Width 0.18m; length 0.3m; depth 0.1m.				0130
0130	0129		1	17	Posthole Fill	Light brown grey plastic silty clay. 1% chalk flecks. Width 0.18m; length 0.3m; depth 0.1m. 50% excavated. No finds.			0129	
0131			2		Surface	Remains of possible clay floor. Exposed by machine. Overlies 0161. Possibly associated with structure 0134.			0162	
0132			2.3	11.12.27	Surface	Light brown clay floor with white chalk and light grey mortar inclusions. 0.1 to 0.12m deep from machined level. Adjacent to and respecting walls 0135 and 0133. Interpretation - internal floor surface.			0135 0133 0183 0177	
0133			2.3	33.39	Wall	Wall running E-W across site. Single course of brick facing along part of length (see plan). Sample of brick taken. Core of wall is flint and yellow mortar construct. Continues as 0187 and possibly same as 0135. Clay floor 0132 respects this wall. Clay filled gully runs along edge of wall. Possible construction trench filled with clay floor 0132.				0132
0134		0134	2.3		Structure	Component group number for structure made up of flint and tile walls and burnt surface. Interpretation - possible kiln/oven. Made up of 0155, 0156, 0157, 0154, 0153 and 0183.				
0135			2.3	12	Wall	Flint and orange mortar wall running approximately N-S. One course of flint remaining. Bedded on to dark orange mortar. Flints between 0.1 and 0.15m long. Possibly connects to 0133. Surface 0132 runs up to and respects east edge of wall.				0132
0136	0136		1		Wall Trench	In plan angular C-shape. Sides slope 80 degrees staraight. Base flat. Width 0.7m; length 3m; depth 0.2m.				0137
0137	0136		1		Wall	95% flint nodules with mid brown silty clay. Width 0.7m; length 3m; depth 0.2m. Trowel excavated. No finds. Interpretation - foundation for a fire place.			0136	
0138			TST		Segment	Segment of north area of machine excavated site. Unstratified finds from this area recorded using 0138. Two ditches, 0141 and 0151, and one posthole, 0139, visible. Machined.				
0139	0139			20	Posthole Cut	Very shallow posthole. Circular in plan. Flat base. Gently sloping sides. Located within segment 0138.		0141		0140
0140	0139				Posthole Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. 1% chalk. Fill of posthole 0139. No finds. 50% excavated using trowel.			0139	

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0141	0141	TST	20		Ditch Cut	Steeply sloped ditch. Only uncovered one edge as other edge carries on under spoil heap to west. Not reached base due to water. In segment 0138. Extends beyond trench to north and south. Full extent of ditch unknown.	0151	0139		0142
0142	0141		20		Ditch Fill	Dark grey/brown silty clay. 1% chalk, 1% flint. Fill of ditch 0141. Not fully excavated. Excavated using trowel, shovel and fork.		0139	0141	
0143	0143	2.3	10.30		Posthole Cut	Sub-circular in plan. Cut on south side by post medieval wall 0208. Shallow sloping sides becoming near vertical towards centre. Curved base. Width 0.6m; length 0.75m, depth 0.38m.	0162			
0144	0143		10.30		Posthole Fill	Upper fill of posthole 0143. Mid to dark brown clay with moderate chalk. Upper layer of charcoal and black sand (0.05m deep; 0.35m wide; 0.45m long). 50% excavated using trowel.		0208 0168	0167	
0145			12		Layer	Mid grey clay layer below 0132 and 0135 in segment 0146. Trowel and shovel excavated.				0132 0135
0146		2	12		Segment	0.7m x 0.5m segment dug through clay floor 0132 and against east face of wall 0135. North facing and east facing sections drawn.				
0147	0147	1	18		Pit Cut	Circular in plan. Sides 30 degrees regular. Base flat. 0.55m diameter and 0.1m deep. Interpretation - possible post pad.				0148
0148	0147	1	18		Pit Fill	Mid grey clay, 5% chalk flecks. 0.55m diameter and 0.1m depth. 50% excavated using trowel. Interpretation - possible post pad.			0147	
0149	0149	1	19		Ditch Cut	Linear. N-S. sides slope 45 degrees straight. Base flat. Width 0.5m; length 8.4m (0.5m excavated); depth 0.15m.				0150
0150	0149	1	19		Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Plastic. 1% chalk flecks, 1% pea grit. Width 0.5m; length 8.4m (0.5m excavated); depth 0.15m. Trowel excavated.			0149	
0151	0151	TST	13		Ditch Cut	Steeply sloped ditch running N-S beyond trench. Base not found due to water level. Full extent of ditch unknown. Possible boundary ditch. In segment 0138 and cut by ditch 0141. Under modern field drain. Width 1.7m (E-W). Interpretation - possible boundary ditch.		0141		0152
0152	0151	TST	13		Ditch Fill	Dark brown grey silty clay. 1% chalk, 1% flint. Fill of 0151. Width 1.7m (E-W).		0141	0151	
0153		0134	2.3		Wall	Flint and mortar wall with re-used? tile facing on south side. Part of structure 0134. Running approximately E-W. Tile sampled.			0183	0156
0154		0134	3		Wall	Flint and mortar wall with tile facing on north side opposite 0153. Badly disturbed by post med/modern wall. Part of structure 0134. Approximately E-W alignment.			0183	0156

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0155		0134	2	32	Layer	Rubble layer between walls 0153 and 0154 and on top of surfaces 0156 and 0157.			0156 0157	
0156		0134	3	32	Surface	Hard burnt, very red, clay surface between walls 0153 and 0154. Part of structure 0134. Possible flue?			0157 0154 0153	0155
0157		0134	3		Surface	Greyish clay surface to west and east of 0156. Between walls 0153 and 0154. Probably 0156 was the same as this before it got hot.				0183
0158	0160			22	Pit Fill	Friable black silt. 60% charcoal. Width 0.4m as excavated; length 0.7m; depth 0.06m.			0159	0117
0159	0160			22	Pit Fill	Pale brown yellow compact-plastic clay. 2% chalk flecks. 1.2m wide; 0.4m long; 0.2m deep. No finds.			0160	0158
0160	0160		1	22	Pit Cut	Squarish in plan. Only north and south sides visible. Sides slope 30-40 degrees. Base flat. Length and width 1.2m and depth 0.2m. Interpretation - possible post pad.				0159
0161	0161	0163	3	23	Ditch Cut	Linear. N-S. Sides slope 50 degrees straight. Base flat. Width 0.45m; length 0.7m as excavated; depth 0.15m.				0162
0162	0161	0163		23	Ditch Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Plastic. Width 0.45m; length 0.7m as excavated; depth 0.15m. No finds.			0161	
0163		0163			Group	N-S ditch. Group number for 0149; 0161; 0174. Under clay floor 0131 and 0132. Also probably includes 0182 and 0172.				
0164	0164		3	21	Posthole Cut	Possible posthole. Circular in plan. Sides slope 80 degrees straight. Base flat. Diameter 0.2m; depth 0.1m.				0165
0165	0164			21	Posthole Fill	Mid-dark brown silty clay. Plastic. Diameter 0.2m; depth 0.1m. No finds.			0164	
0166	0143			10	Posthole Fill	Pale yellow mortar with 2% chalk, 5% flint. Possible 0168 is same but collapsed into base of feature.			0143	0167
0167	0143			10	Posthole Fill	Mid grey brown silty clay. Friable-plastic. 2% flint. Width 0.6m; length 0.24m as excavated; depth 0.28m. 50% removed. No finds.			0166	0168 0144
0168				10	Layer	Mortar layer. Base of wall? Pale yellow mortar with 2% chalk. Possible same as 0166. Width 0.25m; length 0.34m; depth 0.12m.			0143	
0169	0169		TST	34	Pit Cut	Roughly oval patch of stones within shallow feature. Cut by modern wall. Located on east side of site. Width 1.45; depth 0.08m.				0170

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0170	0169		TST	34	Pit Fill	Fill from pit 0169. Light brown grey silty clay. Lots of stones approximately 0.05m to 0.15m in diameter. Fairly hard compaction due to clay. 50% excavated using all tools. Root disturbance. Cut by modern wall.			0169	
0171			3	11	Segment	Including cuts 0172 and 0174, layers 0176 and 0177, surface 0132. North facing section.				
0172	0172	0163	3	11	Slot Cut	Linear in plan, only half width excavated in this intervention. Therefore only west side visible. Slope straight and regular at 45 degrees. Base flat. Width 0.3m as excavated; length 0.6m as excavated; depth 0.25m.				0173
0173	0172			11	Slot Fill	Mid yellowish brown sandy clay. Plastic. 1% flint - angular 0.03-0.05m in diameter. Width 0.3m as excavated; length 0.6m as excavated; depth 0.25m. No finds		0174	0172	
0174	0174		3	11.41	Slot Cut	Linear in plan. Sides slope vertical. Base flat. Width 0.4m; length 2.2m as excavated; depth 0.2m.	0173			0175
0175	0174			11	Slot Fill	Mid grey brown sandy clay. Plastic, 2% gravel and flint - 0.01-0.03m in diameter. Width 0.4m; length 2.2m as excavated; depth 0.2m. No finds.		0174	0176	0176
0176				11	Layer	Layer of burning. The upper part is black and charcoal. The lower half is the scorched top of the deposit below. Burning event - in situ. Width 1.3m; length 0.4m as excavated; depth 0.04m. No finds.		0175	0177	
0177				11	Layer	Mixed layer of clay, mortar and burnt material. Width 1.7m; length 0.4m as excavated; depth 0.04m. No finds.		0176	0132	
0178	0118			35	Layer	Upper layer in hearth 0118. Light grey clay with several chalk flecks. Where burnt - dark pink clay with chalk flecks. Length 1.08m; depth 0.12m. No finds.			0179	
0179	0118			35	Layer	Lower layer in hearth 0118. Dark red (burnt) clayey silt (natural?). Width 1.08m; depth 0.12m. No finds.				0178
0180				27.33	Segment	Two 0.9m x 0.7m squares dug to form segment through gully 0182 and expose west face and south end of flint and mortar wall 0183. North, south and west facing sections drawn.				
0181		0181	4		Structure	Component number of building and surrounding features. Situated to the far south of site. Cement floor and flint and mortar walls.				
0182	0182	0163	3	27	Gully Cut	Cut of N-S gully half visible in north facing section of segment 0180. Visible width 0.26m; depth below wall 0184 is 0.32m; visible length approximately 0.95m.				0186
0183		0134	3	27.33	Wall	N-S running flint and mortar wall. Part of structure 0134. Northern end joints up with tile wall 0154. Comes to an end at south facing section of segment 0180. Surviving height approximately 0.1m.			0183	0132

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0184	0184		8	38	Posthole Cut	Cut of posthole. Round hole in square hole. Fill same throughout. No finds. Feels modern. Length 0.44m (N-S); depth 0.37m. Cuts into natural.				0185
0185	0184		8	38	Posthole Fill	Light orangey brown clayey silt. No finds. Length 0.44m (N-S); depth 0.37m.		0184		
0186	0182		27		Gully Fill	Fill of gully 0182. Mid brown slightly silty clay. No finds. Depth 0.32m. Trowel and shovel excavated.		0182	0183	
0187		3			Wall	SE corner of building. Mortar and flint construction.				
0188	0188				Surface	Group number for photo of excavated surfaces of mixed composition to the east of structure 0181.				
0189	0189				Surface	Group number for photo of excavated surfaces of mixed composition to the west of structure 0181.				
0190		3	39		Section	Section through pit 0191 and ditch 0194.				
0191	0191		3	39	Pit Cut	Circular in plan with possible extension or other pit to north but no visible difference in fills.		0199	0192	
0192	0191		39		Pit Fill	Chalk with 20% flint. Where this fill is visible it runs around north and west side of cut only in lower 0.2m of visible cut. Width 0.6m and depth 0.2m as excavated.		0191	0193	
0193	0191		39		Pit Fill	Mid greyish red brown sandy clay. 5% flint (0.03-0.08m in size) Width 1.6m and depth 0.8m as excavated.	0194	0192		
0194	0194		39		Ditch Cut	E-W linear. Only north side visible. Sides slope 45 degrees straight. Base flat. Width 0.4m as excavated; length 2m; depth 0.1m. Fill indistinguishable from fill 0193 of pit 0191.	0193			0195
0195	0194		39		Ditch Fill	Mid grey plastic silty clay. 5% flint laying along base of feature. Width 0.4m as excavated; length 2m; depth 0.1m.		0194	0196	
0196		39			Layer	Light yellow brown plastic clay. 2% chalk flecks. Length 2m as excavated; depth 0.08m.		0195		
0197	0197		39		Slot Cut	Linear E-W turns north 0.4m west of this intervention. Only south side visible. Slope 70 degrees straight. Base flat. Width 0.4m as excavated; length 1.4m as excavated; depth 0.1m. Interpretation - robbed out wall.	0204		0198	
0198	0197		39		Slot Fill	Mortar and rubble - flint and brick fragments. Width 0.4m as excavated; length 1.4m as excavated; depth 0.1m		0197	0200	
0199		39			Layer	Mid green grey plastic clay. Width 0.7m; depth 0.15m.	0191		0204	

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0200			39	Layer	Mid grey clay and 10% mortar. 5% flint. Length 1m; depth 0.8m. No finds.	0198	0201			
0201			39	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay. 20% pea grit. Length 1m; depth 0.04m.	0200	0202			
0202			39	Layer	Mid yellow clay. 2% flint. 2% chalk flecks. Length 1.2m; depth 0.08m.	0201	0203			
0203			39	Layer	Mid brown sandy clay. 5% pea grit. 1% brick fragments. Length 2m; depth 0.1m.	0133	0202			
0204			39	Layer	Mid-dark grey clay. 5% flint. 2% pea grit. Length 1.8m; depth 0.3m.	0197	0199			
0205			41	Section	Section through slot 0174.					
0206	0174		41	Slot Fill	Fill of slot 0174 in section 0205. Light brown clayey silt with few chalk flecks.	0207	0174	0187		
0207			41	Trench Fill	Fill of footing trench in section 0205. Light orangey brown clayey silt with few chalk flecks.	0206	0187			
0208		0272	41	Wall	Wall - post medieval probably of last standing building.	0207				
0209	0209		40	Pit Cut	Roughly circular in plan. Sides slope 30-50 degrees regular and straight. Base flat. Diameter 1.2m; depth 0.3m.		0210			
0210	0209		40	Pit Fill	Mid yellow plastic clay. 30% chalk flecks (0.03m). Diameter 1.2m; depth 0.3m. 50% excavated using trowel. No finds.	0209				
0211	0211		3	Ditch Cut	N-S running ditch excavated within section 0216. The sides of the ditch were only located on the east where the extent was made up of grey clay. This side had a double slope, both convex, with a gentle upper ledge which steepens sharply into the upper 0.1m. Base was found but probably not its full extent - it was generally flat. The width of the ditch was not detectable within limit of E-W trench and may exceed the length of this trench. Length 0.6m excavated; width unknown; depth 1.2m below top of wall 0135. Excavated using trowel, shovel and fork.		0212			
0212	0211		24	Ditch Fill	Brown-orange silty clay. Occasional pebbles up to 0.05m. Very occasional chalk flecks. Some small fragments of grey clay. Moderately compact. One piece of pottery found in upper portion of this fill. Length 0.6m excavated; width extends beyond trench; depth 0.65-0.9m. Excavated using trowel, shovel and fork.	0211	0213			
0213			24	Layer	Pale brown silty loam with numerous chalk fragments and some small stones. Moderate compaction. Located directly above ditch fill 0212 and contains area consisting of debris from robbed wall and associated upper deposit - 0214 and 0215. Width 1.8m (E-W); depth 0.5m maximum seen in section. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Disturbed and mixed.	0212	0214			

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0214			3	24	Spread	Debris from robbed N-S wall consisting of white lime mortar, brown red bricks and flint. Moderately compact. Seen on surface and section 0216. Width 0.5-0.6m; depth 0.3m. Trowel and shovel excavated.			0213	0215
0215				24	Spread	grey-pale brown upper deposit seen in section 0216 and over surface of this area. Consisting of a loose spread of wall robbing debris within mixed silty loam and clay. Frequent lumps of mortar, red brick and some charcoal. Extent unknown. Depth 0.3m. Excavated using trowel and shovel. Disturbed and mixed.			0214	
0216			3	24	Segment	E-W section (in trench measuring 2.2m x 0.6m). Located directly west of wall 0135.				
0217				42	Section	N-S section adjacent to wall 0110.				
0218			9	42 43 44	Segment	Segment through wall 0110.				
0219				42 43 44	Layer	Upper layer in section 0217 under topsoil. Light brownish orange gravelly, stoney clayey sand. Stone mostly 0.15-0.3m.			0227	
0220			4	42 43 44 45	Layer	Third layer down in section 0217. White chalk with odd broken flint. Interpretation - road surface.				
0221				43 44 42	Layer	Fifth layer down in section 0217. Light greyish brown silty clay with a greenish hue and a few chalk flecks.			0249 0250	0227
0222			9	43 44	Layer	Sixth layer down in section 0217. Dark grey clayey silt.			0110	0223
0223			9	44 42	Structure	Bricks adjacent to wall 0110 in segment 0218 and section 0217.			0222	0221
0224				43 44	Layer	Upper layer in segment 0218 west of wall 0110. Light orangey brown gravelly silty sand. Probably same as 0250.			0225 0226	0249
0225				43	Layer	Second layer down in segment 0218 west of wall 0110. Light grey clayey silt with chalk lumps 0.02-0.06m.			0226	0224
0226				43 44	Layer	Third layer down in segment 0218 west of wall 0110. Light grey brown gravelly silty sand.			0110	0224 0225
0227				43 44	Layer	Second layer down in section 0217. Light greyish brown gravelly stoney clayey silty sand.			0220	0219
0228			4	28	Pit Cut	Cut partially exposed under layer 0240. Length 0.9m; depth 0.35m.				0229
0229				28	Pit Fill	Mid brown silty clay. Frequent rounded and angular small and moderate stones. Fragments of white and reddened chalk, oyster shell and charcoal.			0228	0240

Context Feature Group Plan no Section no Identifier Description Cuts Cutb Over Under

Context Feature Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0230	0230	3	25	Layer			0231	
				Rough layed tile surface above 0231. Surface is made up of broken red peg tiles, flint and large amounts of mortar lumps. Occasional lumps of chalk are also incorporated. Small slabs of stone are also present in the NW of area. Some slight indications of levelling and laying of tile and stone in an ordered fashion on the surface exist. However, the bulk of the ayer is fairly randomly made up. Low compaction due to high proportion of hard materials. Length and width 2m+, average depth 0.1m. Trowel, shovel and fork excavated. Detected. Disturbed.				
0231	0231	3	25	Surface				0230
				Bedded cobble surface below 0230. Possible yard type surface consisting of flint cobbles, mortar lumps and some chalk lumps. The make up is largely of flint cobbles ranging in size from 0.05m to 0.2m. These components are bedded into underlying natural grey clay and orange silty clay. The surface is carefully layed and levelled with very dense use of varying material.				
0232		3	25	Section				
				Section 0232 shows floor surfaces 0230 and 0231.				
0233	0233	4	26	Posthole Cut		0262		0235
				Posthole next to chalk floor in SE area. Shallow bowl shaped posthole ending in a sharply defined angular V-shaped base. The base resembles the shape which may result from driving a sharpened stake or small post into the natural lower ground. The upper sides of the cut are slightly undulating but generally create a bowl shaped cut. Diameter 0.6m; depth 0.55m.				
0234	0233	26		Posthole Fill			0235	
				Upper fill of posthole 0233. Pale yellowish brown clay with numerous chalk lumps and flecks. Compact. Few stones. Small pockets of burnt clay incorporated in upper 0.1m (probably filtered down from surface deposit adjacent to posthole). Diameter 0.6m; depth 0.2m. Trowel excavated. Minor root disturbance.				
0235	0233	26		Posthole Fill			0233	0234
				Lower fill of posthole 0233. Pale brown clay mixed with silt and loam making it less dense and darker than upper fill 0234. Occasional small fragments of chalk. Few stone (none bigger than 5mm). Diameter 0.6m; depth 0.33. Trowel excavated. Root disturbance. Mixed.				
0236		26		Section				
				Section for posthole 0233.				
0237		4	28	Section				
				W-E section through 0238/0239 and pit 0228/0229.				
0238	0238	4	28	Slot Cut				0239
				Small rectangular. Square section. Flat base. N-S in section cut turns W-E north of section.				
0239	0238	28		Slot Fill				0245 0246 0240
				Mid brown chalky silty sandy clay. Occasional white and reddened chalk nodules.				

Context	Feature Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0240		4	28 29	Layer	Light brown chalky clay reddened but with small areas which are not.			0229 0239 0261 0246	
0241		4	45	Segment	Segment excavated to west of building 0181 through layers 0220 - chalk surface; 0242 - orange gravel sand layer; 0243 - dark brown clayey silt layer; 0244 - mortar and brick rubble layer; 0247 - flint surface?				
0242			45	Layer	Orange gravel and sand layer excavated in segment 0241. Possibly final layer for construction of 0220. No finds.		0243	0243	0220
0243			45	Layer	Dark brown clayey silt layer with moderate flint. Excavated in segment 0241. Appears to be dumped layer possibly used for levelling the site for construction of chalk surface 0220.				0242 0247
0244			45	Layer	Layer of white mortar and brick/tile rubble. Possibly remains of robbed out wall. No clear cut discernable.			0247	
0245		4	28	Layer	Dark grey layered silty clay. Charcoal rich at base.		0238 0239	0238 0239	0246
0246		4	28 29	Layer	Light brown and white chalk.		0245 0238 0261 0259	0245 0238 0261 0259	0240 0261
0247			45	Surface	Remains of a possible stone surface to north of building 0181. Medium to large flints. Some mortar and dark brown silt. Also possibly demolition debris. Excavated in segment 0241. No finds.		0243	0243	0244
0248			42	Surface	Broken chalk, surface, running up to wall 0110 and underlying chalk surface 0220. White broken chalk fragments from 3mm-30mm in light grey clayey silt. Approximately 60% chalk. 0248 is under 0220 but not in section 0217.		0249	0249	0251
0249			42 43 44	Layer	Fourth layer down in section 0217. Mid grey brown clayey silt with few chalk flecks.		0221	0221	0248
0250			42 44	Layer	Layer? in section 0217. Light orangy brown gravelly silty sand. Probably same as 0224.		0249 0251	0249 0251	0220
0251			42	Layer	Upper layer of section 0217 at north end. Mid grey brown sandy clayey silt.		0248	0248	0250

Context	Feature Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
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0252		4		Surface	Burnt surface. Extensive area of burnt silty clay east of structure 0181. This burnt area incorporates a number of very darkened depressions where it has additional thin layers of charcoal covering the reddened silty clay. It seems likely that the charcoal blackened layer may have been far more general but was eroded over most of the surface. The colour of the reddened surface varies between a dark 'brick red' to very dark vermilion shades. (section 0237 showed that the darkest shade occurred below the palest in this particular segment). Some areas are nearer to pink with the inclusion of chalk. The northern end disappears under the remains of a chalk floor 0253, to the west under a layer of brown silt. The eastern limit is marked by a stoney cobbled surface forming a narrow strip N-S, the southern extent is less certain. Light compaction. Frequent small chalk lumps (up to 0.02m). No large stones - frequent small pebbles (up to 0.02m). Possibly the reddened area and charcoal patches represent effects caused by the destruction of a timber structure as a result of fire. Chalk surface 0253 may be the subsequent floor layed when rebuilding occurred. Width 1.5m+ (E-W); length 2.5m+ (N-S); depth c.0.05m max (average 0.02m). Disturbed and mixed.			0253	0255
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0253		4		Surface	Chalk surface (probable floor) in area east of structure 0181. This is a small area of compacted chalk which may have extended much further west to include the area at the entrance to structure 0181. It stops abruptly to the north in a straight line (before the section edge). To the south it becomes thin and merges into 0252 which it overlies. To the east it disappears under cobbled surface 0255. The thickness of chalk is seen to the west where it slumps into an area removed which runs N-S at this point it is 0.1m thick. The surface undulates slightly and slopes to the east. Frequent large rounded flints in make up (0.03m to 0.15m). Interpretation - chalk floor surface. Width 1.8m+ (E-W); length 1.3m+ (N-S); depth 0.1m.	0255	0252	0254	
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0254		4		Surface	Undulating clay surface. East of structure 0181 and 0253. This very distinctive surface lies in a N-S strip between two cobbled areas (0255 and 0256). Brown clay with deep pockets which were filled with orange silt. The pockets or depressions vary from 0.05m to 0.15m across and average around 0.06m deep, all of which are rounded in plan and frequently undercut within the depth. The pockets strongly resemble the appearance of packed ground which has seen extensive occupation from livestock e.g. field gateways. Interpretation - yard surface or levelling layer. Width 1.2m (E-W); length 1.8m (N-S); depth 0.1m.	0255	0253		
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0255		4		Surface	Cobbled surface east of structure 0181 between 0254 and 0253. A variable but consolidated rough 'cobbled' area made up mainly of flints between 0.04m and 0.15m, but also including large lumps of mortar and crushed mortar between the stones along with grey-brown silt. Some indications of the linear laying of stones exists running in a N-S direction. Width 1m (E-W); length 3m+ (N-S); depth 0.1m.			0254	0253
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Context	Feature Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0256		4		Surface	Cobbled surface east of structure 0181 and 0254. Roughly laid cobble and stone surface, similar to 0255 (to the west) but with far less mortar within make up. The stones are also generally smaller especially to the north. Includes broken red bricks and tile, occasional chalk lumps and some bone. Brown silt surrounds the coarse material in most of the area but reddish orange silt similar to that from 0254 merges in from the west. The southern part of the surface ends with an area with a high proportion of mortar not seen within the bulk of the surface further north. Interpretation - rough yard surface. Width 2m (E-W); length 3.5m (N-S); depth c. 0.08m. Disturbed and mixed.				
0257		4	29	Section	Section through posthole 0258 and postpipe 0260. Also excavated through layers 0240 and 0246. North facing section drawn and photographed.				
0258	0258	4	29	Posthole Cut	Cut of posthole excavated within section 0257. Steep sided with flat base. Under layers 0240 and 0246. Probably for post located at end (or corner) of trench 0238.				0240 0246 0261 0260
0259	0258		29	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole 0258 within section 0257. Mid orange/brown clayey silt with occasional small flint. No finds. Trowel excavated.		0260		0261 0246
0260	0258		29	Postpipe	Postpipe within posthole 0258 in sect 0257. Dark brown clayey silt with frequent chalk fragments and light brown clay. Fill indicates location of possible postpipe. No finds. Trowel excavated.		0258		0240 0246 0261 0259
0261			29	Layer	Mid brown clayey silt and occasional flint underlying layer 0240 but over chalk 0246 and posthole 0258. Excavated in section 0257. No finds. Trowel excavated.		0246 0258		0240
0262	0262	4	31	Trench Cut	Cut of irregular shaped trench along NE edge of structure 0181. This is possibly associated with repair of the structure. Possibly excavated when buttress 0264 was built.				0263
0263	0262	4	31	Trench Fill	Dark grey clay fill of 0262. Cut by 0233.		0233	0262	
0264	0181	4		Wall	Possible reinforcing buttress for 0181. Trench 0262 was possibly excavated to allow construction. Structure 0181 possibly subsiding in to underlying features.				
0265		4	31	Layer	Chalky surface. Mid brown silt and chalk.				
0266			14	Wall	Foundation/footing for Post Med wall 0208. Made up of brick and limestone.				
0267			31	Ditch Cut	Cut of possible ditch visible in north facing section of Trench 1. Possibly same as 0191, 0211 and 0151.				

Context	Feature	Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0268					Pond	Possible large pond across most of Trench 2.				
0269					Wall	Wall located in Trench 4. Possible continuation of wall 0110. Flint and white mortar with brick faced east side.				
0270					Structure	Flint and mortar building - walls 0133, 0135, 0187.				
0271					Structure	Trench and posthole possible structure to east of structure 0181 - trench cut 0238 posthole 0258.				
0272					Structure	Brick built farmhouse. Overall structure number.				
0273	0273		31		Feature Cut	Cut of possible pit or ditch visible in Section 0116. Fairly steep-sided with a flatish base. Not exposed in plan only in section. Below layer 0243.				0243
0274	0273		31		Feature Fill	Fill of possible feature 0273 visible in Section 0116. Mid yellow chalk and clay. Only visible in section. Not exposed in plan.				
0275	0275		31		Feature Cut	Cut of possible pit identified in Section 0116. Steep-sided and near vertical on eastern side with a slightly uneven base. Only visible in section and not exposed in plan. Cut by 0262.	0267 0279 0280 0245	0262		
0276	0275		31		Feature Fill	Upper fill of feature 0275. Chalk over a very thin layer of mid brown silt. Visible only in Section 0116.				
0277	0275		31		Feature Fill	Lower fill in feature 0275. Mid yellow chalk and sand. Visible only in Section 0116.				
0278	0278		31		Feature Cut	Steep-sided possible feature visible in Section 0116. Only visible in section not exposed in plan. Flatish base. Heavily cut by other features in Section 0116 - 0275 and 0262.		0275 0262		
0279	0278		31		Feature Fill	Mid orange/brown clayey silt. Upper fill of feature 0278 visible in Section 0116.				
0280	0278		31		Feature Fill	Middle fill of feature 0278 visible in Section 0116. Mid grey clayey silt.				
0281	0278		31		Feature Fill	Lower fill of feature 0278 visible in Section 0116. Mid grey silty clay.				
0282	0267		31		Ditch Fill	Dark grey sandy silt. Fill of ditch 0267 in Section 0116.				
0283	0283		31		Feature Cut	Cut of feature visible in Section 0116. Not fully excavated in plan or section.	0285			0243
0284	0283		31		Feature Fill	Lower fill of feature 0283 visible in Section 0116 at eastern end of feature. Full extent unknown. Mid brown/orange clayey silt.				0111

Context	Feature Group	Plan no	Section no	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutb	Over	Under
0285			31	Layer	Layer visible in Section 0116. Mid brown clayey silt. Lowest fill in TR1.		0267		
							0273		
							0283		
0286	0272	2	14	Wall	Main south wall of final phase farmhouse. E-W running wall. Mixed build (see pics).				
0287	0134	2.3	32	Pit Cut	Cut of pit at east end of structure 0134. Vertical sided with a flat base. Evidence of some burning on base. Filled by 0155.				
0288		1		Robbed Wall Trench	Possible robbed out wall trench. Cuts possible trench structure 0163 (cut 0149). Runs NE-SW and turns NW at eastern end. Part of post-medieval farmhouse but not final phase.	0149	0289		
0289	0272	1		Wall	Narrow base/footing of brick wall. Runs NW-SE. Possibly part of final phase of farmhouse. Internal dividing wall?	0288			0160
0290	0272	1		Wall	Narrow brick wall. Runs NW-SE turning NE-SW at south end. Possibly part of final phase of farmhouse. Possible internal dividing wall?				
0291	0272	1		Wall	Narrow brick wall. Runs NW-SE. Possibly part of final phase of farmhouse. Possible internal dividing wall?				
0292	0272	1		Drain	Cut of drain trench running NW-SE. Possible external drain channel outside of final phase farmhouse. Cuts fireplace 0136.	0136			0294
0293		1		Surface	Red bricks surface identified in small patch to west of fireplace 0136. Pre final phase of farmhouse.				
0294		1		Pit Cut	Cut of irregular pit near north limit of excavation area. Unexcavated.				0292
0295		1		Wall	NW-SE running wall. Brick built. Part of post-medieval farmhouse. Not final phase.				

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Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	Pottery		Clay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt	Glass		Iron No	Iron Wt	Animal bone		Oyster No	Oyster Wt	Misc	Spotdate
			No	Wt			No	Wt			No	Wt				
0240	18	0.144														14th-15th C
0243	21	0.662	12	1.159	3	0.110		4	0.188	14	0.492	83	0.626		stone; 1 frag. 0.102kg	16th C
0244			1	0.102	1	0.180									burnt flint; 1 frag. 0.028kg	P-med
0254	5	0.115								5	0.034	1	0.004			15th-16th C
un strat			2	0.464											stone; 1 frag. 0.227kg, 1 @ 2.540kg	

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Appendix 5 Pottery catalogue

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight	Overall dat	Comments
105	PM	LMT	BODY	IRON	1	1				43 15th-16th C	Fe oxide arcading, LMT variant
111	PM	TGE	BODY	POLY	1	1				20	18th C floral decoration
111	PM	CHPO	CUP	BW	1	1				39	High footring, dec ext, comp profile
111	PM	ENGS	MUG		1	1				14	Early-mid 18th C? Prob LONS
128	M	MCW	CP/JAR	IMP	4	1	S			84	Finger-tipped imps on shoulder, 4 joining, prob Bury fabric
132	PM	LMT	BODY		1					8	15th-16th C
138	M	MCW	CP/JAR		1		A			34	Thickened, dev, fine fabric, rim type F2
142	M	LANG	BODY		1	1				5	
142	PM	LMT	BODY	IRON	1	1	A			4	
142	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1	A			4	15th C?
148	M	BSW	BODY		1	1	S			21	L12th-14th C
152	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1	S			5	Sagging base sherd
152	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1	S			8	
152	M	BCSW	CP/JAR		22	1	S	POSS		236	
152	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	AASR			7	L12th-14th C Heavily rilled int, soft w sparse zetaalk. Oxidised margins, gey core

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight	Overall dat	Comments
158	M	ECOLC?	JUG		1	1	R		56	13th-14th C	Oxid margins, dk grey fine core w sparse calc, poss slip, cotter 107-8
193	M	BMCW	JAR		3	1			48		3 joining, squared rim
193	M	BMCW	BODY		2	1	S		24		
193	M	MCW?	BODY		1	1	A		4	L12th-14th C	Misc greyware
195	M	BMCW	BODY	IMP	3	1			40		3 joining, 'dimple' finger tip imp
195	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			9		Could be BMCWG
195	M	HCW?	BODY		7	0			40		Fine sandy fab w fe oxide, red inner margin, sparse mica
195	M	BMCW	BODY		11	0			55		
195	M	MCW	BODY		1	1			6	L12th-14th C	
204	M	MCW	BODY		2	2			12	L12th-14th C	1 containing coarse inclusions
204	M	BSW	BODY		21	0	S		132		Includes base sherds
204	M	BSW	CP/JAR		2	1			22		F3 type rim, poss sim to Great Horksley
204	M	BSW	BODY		4	1	A		31		Includes sagging base
212	M	BMCW	BODY		1	1	SA		3	L12th-14th C	
215	M/PM	DUTR	BODY		1	1			5		
215	M/PM	LMTE?	BODY		1	1			14		Thick walled w splash of glaze
215	M/PM	COLL?	BODY		2	2			39		Orange sandy hard colchester fabric?
229	PM	LMT	BODY		3	0			31		Variant

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight	Overall dat	Comments
229	PM	LMT	BODY		1	1			4	15th-16th C	
230	PM	GRE	BODY		1	1			22		Thick-walled sandy
230	M	UPG	BODY		2	1			8	16th C???	fine pale grey fabric, watery yellow/green glaze
231	M/PM	GERW??	BASE		1	1	A		164	?16th C	Friiled pedestal base, pale grey fab with thumbing, fine fabric, flat base
240	M	MCW	BODY		14	0	A		102		Sagging base, sandy, grey core w oxid margins
240	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	A		10		Reduced core, buff margins
240	M	GRIM	JUG?		1	1			10		Grim-type, small strap handle
240	M	GRIM	JUG	FACE	1	1			10	14th-15th C	Incised arm from face jug
240	M	BSW	BODY		1	1	S		7		Check
243	M	GRIM	BODY		1	1			46		Large sherd
243	PM	KOLN/FR	DIJUG		1	1			20		
243	PM	COLL	PANCH		9	1			395	16th C	Cole type bowl, closest to Cotter Fig 97 No 168, 1st half of 16th C
243	PM	LMT	BODY		3	3			25		
243	PM	GRE	BODY		3	0			79		
243	PM	LMTE?	BODY		2	1	A		39		Unglazed, micaceous, grey core
243	PM	LMTE?	BODY		1	1	A		25		Splashes of glaze, micaceous redware
243	PM	COLL?	BODY		1	1			27		Hard flat redware, almost looks like CBM
254	M	MCW	BODY		2	1	S		25		Poss Heddingham

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Dec	Quantity	ENV	Condition	Illus	Weight	Overall dat	Comments
254	M	MCW	BODY		1	1	S		2		Fine, v miceaceous
254	PM	LMT	BASE		2	1	AA		85	L15th-E16th C	Flattish, thumbbed base, 2 joining, Cotter p 150-151

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Appendix 6 Ceramic Building Material catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept?
0107	msfe	RT	1	21								PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0107	msf	LB	1	39		48					vitriified side	LMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0109	msfe	RT	1	81							core reduced	LMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0109	est	RT	1	28				+				13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0119	wsg	LB	1	195	248	124	39				Complete 18th C, used in floor surface	P Med	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0132	cs	HIP	1	168							reduced core	LMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0132	est	RT	3	190								13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0132	ms	RT	2	50								LMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0133	msfe	FT?	1	274	226	151					Indications of mortar on 3 sides	P Med	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0133	msfe	FT?	1	327	251	155	45				Indications of mortar on 5 sides	P Med	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0142	msfe	RT	1	120								PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0145	ms	RT	2	150							coarse white		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0145	cs	RT	1	64									<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0145	ms	RID?	1	23							curving frag, reduced core		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0145	est	RT	5	138					1 X R			13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0153	est	RT	27	1011	254	184	15		1 X R(1)		1 tile. Lower 1/4 GG yellow fabric	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt	Length	Width	Height	Abr	Peg shape	Mortar	Notes	Date	Kept?
0153	est	RT	12	888	260	185	15		1 X R(1)		1 tile. Lower 1/4 GG, yellow and pink fabric	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0155	est	RT	1	310		20					v. coarse, lower 1/4 BG	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0155	est	RT	2	212		16					1 tile. V. coarse, thick GG lower frag	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0155	est	RT	2	131		15					1 tile? GG lower frags	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0155	est	RT	4	384							4 tiles. GG lower frags	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0155	est	RT	2	451		178	16				1 tile. Lower 1/4 GG	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0195	ms	RT	1	8								LMed/PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0222	msfe	RT	4	208						medium white	1 tile?	PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0230	est	RT	2	28							sandy type	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0243	est	RT	1	4							coarse sandy	13-15	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0243	ms	RT	7	263					1 X R		1 reduced core, rest oxidised	LMed/PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0243	msfe	RT	3	118						fine white	1 appears worn on surface	PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0243	fsm	LB	1	745		45+				fine white on underside	large cobble incl., worn surface	LMed?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
0244	msfe	RT	1	92								PMed	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Appendix 7 Small finds catalogue

SF No	Period	Context	Material	Category	Find Type	Number	Weight (g)	Description	Date	XRay
1001	PMED	0001	Pb	CTJ	Token	1	1	Token, copy of penny on 1 face but other side illegible, 14th C at earliest (Faye Minter pers. comm), diameter 18mm, reverse better preserved than obverse		
1002		0243	Pb	UN		1	10	Fragment of lead waste.		
1003	PMED	0243	Ae	DA	Purse Bar?	1	2	Possible a fragment of a purse bar.		
1004	PMED	0219	Ae	MF	Fixing	1	2	Copper Alloy sheet, pressed into the shape of a ear of wheat, now bent. Decorative fitting.		
1005		0248	Pb	WM	Weight?	1	8	Roughly circular piece of lead, raising to a point in the centre.		
1006		0111	Ae	CTJ	Coin?	1	3	Copper alloy coin, jeton or token, with 2 perforations, poss re-used as button? Shows crown and lettering around one side, need additional x-ray of other side	P-Med	SX:1082
1007		0112	Pb	UN	Lead waste	1	15	Frag of lead sheet, cut or broken and folded over halfway along its length. No obvious function.		
1008	PMED	0243	Ae	CTJ	Token	1	1	Quartered Nuremberg token, orb	P-med	
1009	PMED	0203	Pb	CTJ	Token	1	1	Boy Bishop token, penny size, diameter 15mm	15th-16th C	
1010		0001	Pb	UN		1	31	Fragment of lead sheet, 60mm long by 27mm wide.		
1011		0001	Ae	HO		1	30	Fragment of a copper alloy vessel wall. 50mm by 35mm.		
1012	LMED/PMED	0132	Ae	HO	Vessel	1	121	Foot of a cast copper alloy vessel or cauldron. 70mm by 36mm.	P-med	SX:1082

SF No	Period	Context	Material	Category	Find Type	Number	Weight (g)	Description	Date	XRray
1013		0132	Fe	UN		1	42	Wedge shaped lump of corroded iron. 50mm long, 23mm wide tapering to 14mm wide, 19mm thick tapering to 4 mm thick.		SX:1082
1014	PMED?	0138	Stone	AF	Hone	1	86	Sharpening stone, prob v post-med, ovoid in section, ?sharpening marks, 102mm long by 30mm wide and 18mm.	P-med	
1015		0243	Fe	UN		1	175	Two corroded lumps of iron. 1 staple shaped, other one more deteriorated. 60mm by 50mm.		SX:1082
1016		0107	Fe	UN		1	280	Five lumps of corroded iron.		SX:1082
1017	PMED	0206	Ae	DA	Pin	1	1	Complete fine small pin, probably for sewing L. 26mm	P-med	

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Appendix 8 Animal bone catalogue

Context	Date	Feature Type	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	Ages	Butchering	Comments
107	Lmed	feature	19	0.18	Mammal	19	cut/chopped	most ch/cut rib frags - probably cattle
109	Lmed	pit	1	0.07	Pig	1 adult	chopped	humerus
111		feature	1	0.03	Mammal	1		
112		layer	1	0.05	Cattle	1 juv	chopped	pelvis
132	Lmed	surface			Mammal	3		
132	Lmed	surface	4	0.05	Pig	1 juv	chopped	radius
142	Pmed	ditch			Bird - Chicken	1 adult	chopped	ulna
142	Pmed	ditch	50	0.45	Cattle	2 adult	cut/chopped	cut calcaneus, chopped talus
142	Pmed	ditch			Fish	1 adult		PIKE vertebrae
142	Pmed	ditch			Mammal	37	butchered	inc many chopped/cut rib pieces
142	Pmed	ditch			Pig	4 juv	cut/chopped	femur, tibia, phalange, tooth
142	Pmed	ditch			Sheep/Goat	5 adult	cut/chopped	jaw, molars and tibia
145		layer	1	0.01	Sheep/Goat	1 juv	chopped	tibia
152		ditch	5	0.05	Mammal	5	butchered	
193		pit	3	0.03	Cattle	1 adult	chopped	metapodial
193		pit			Bird - Goose	1 adult	cut/chopped	carpometacarpus
193		pit			Bird - Chicken	1 adult	cut/chopped	tibiotarsus
195	Lmed	ditch	6	0.08	Cattle	5 juv	chopped	vertebrae fragments

Context	Date	Feature Type	Bone Qty	Bone Wt	Species	Ages	Butchering	Comments
195	Lmed	ditch			Sheep/Goat	1 adult	cut/chopped	scapula
222	Pmed	layer	2	0.07	Cattle	1 adult		jaw fragments
224		layer			Mammal	2		
224		layer	4	0.03	Sheep/Goat	2 adult	cut/chopped	metacarpals
225		layer	1	0.01	Feline	1 adult		femur
230	13-15	surface			Sheep/Goat	adult	cut/chopped	tibia, humerus,
230	13-15	surface			Pig	2 adult	cut/chopped	v. large tibia wild boar, lots of cuts, gnawed
230	13-15	surface	12	0.43	Cattle	3 adult	cut/chopped	scap., jaw, worn 3rd molar, cut calcaneus
230	13-15	surface			Mammal		butchered	
243	13-15	layer	14	0.49	Cattle	6 range	cut/chopped	humerus, tibia, phalange, vertebrae, femur
243	13-15	layer			Mammal	3	butchered	
243	13-15	layer	5	0.03	Sheep/Goat	3 adult	cut/chopped	2 metacarpals (1 gnawed), radius
254		surface			Mammal	5		