

# ARCHAEOLOGICAL REPORT

---

## **Land Adjacent to 107 Northgate Street, Bury St. Edmunds BSE 236**

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, MONITORING  
AND EXCAVATION, 2005/2006  
(Planning app. no. SE/04/2362/P)

John Duffy  
Field Team  
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© August 2007

Lucy Robinson, County Director of Environment and Transport  
Endeavour House, Russel Road, Ipswich, IP1 2BX

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

Suffolk County Council  
Archaeological Service

# Contents

List of Figures  
List of Tables  
List of Contributors  
Acknowledgements  
Summary  
SMR information

Introduction  
Methodology  
Results  
Finds evidence  
Conclusion

References

Appendix 1: Brief and specification  
Appendix 2: Context list  
Appendix 3: Finds lists

## List of Figures

1. Site location
2. Areas of archaeological investigation
3. Evaluation trench plan
4. Evaluation trench sections
5. Plot 2 plan
6. Plot 1 plan
7. Excavation plan
8. Excavation sections

## List of Tables

1. Finds quantities

## List of Contributors

All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Duffy Assistant Project Officer  
Richenda Goffin Finds Manager

## Acknowledgements

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

The archaeological work was conducted by John Duffy, Jonathan Van Jennians and James Haygreen (all Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team).

The project was managed by Andrew Tester who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Anna West and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. Figures 4, 7 and 8 were prepared by Gemma Adams.

## Summary

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken ahead of development on land adjacent to 107 Northgate Street, Bury St Edmunds and was funded by the developer, Mothersole Builders. The site was located along Northgate Street which was one of the major Saxon and medieval road lines into the town. The archaeological work provided evidence of structures in both timber, along the street frontage, and later flint and brick, at right angles to the road. Activity at the rear of the property included rubbish pits, a well and a ditch. Recovered finds dated from the medieval period onwards.

## SMR information

Planning application no:	SE/04/2362/P
Date of fieldwork:	10/02/05, 16/03/05 to 21/03/05
Grid Reference:	TL 8553 6473
Funding body:	Mothersole Builders
Oasis reference	suffolkc1-7430



## Introduction

A programme of archaeological work was undertaken ahead of development on land adjacent to 107 Northgate Street, Bury St Edmunds (Figure 1). The archaeological work included evaluation, monitoring and excavation. The work was conducted following the brief and specification prepared by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team) (Appendix 1).

The site was located within the limits of the medieval town and is in the Area of Archaeological Interest as defined in the Draft Local Plan. The development site lay along Northgate Street which was one of the major Saxon and medieval road lines and was situated approximately 300m to the south of the northern medieval town gate. Warren's Map, dated 1746, shows the site to have structures along the street frontage with an open rear yard. By the time of the 1st Edition OS Map, dated 1881, the street frontage structures had disappeared but structures existed along the northern boundary of the site on the same line as the current garages. The archaeological potential of this area was high as it included the street frontage, where medieval buildings may have survived, as well as the activity areas to the rear of the property.

The programme of archaeological work was conducted in several stages in consultation with the Archaeological Officer, R. Carr, and the developer, G. Mothersole (Figure 2). Initially an evaluation trench was excavated to the rear of the property where the first stage of development was to be undertaken. This was followed by the monitoring of the footing trench excavation for the first two buildings of the development, Plots 1 and 2. The second phase of development was a third building, Plot 3, along the street frontage of the property and was preceded by an archaeological excavation. Overall the programme of works was designed to minimise disruption to the developer while allowing adequate excavation and recording of surviving archaeological deposits.



©Crown Copyright. All Rights Reserved. Suffolk County Council Licence No. 100023395 2007

Figure 1. Site location

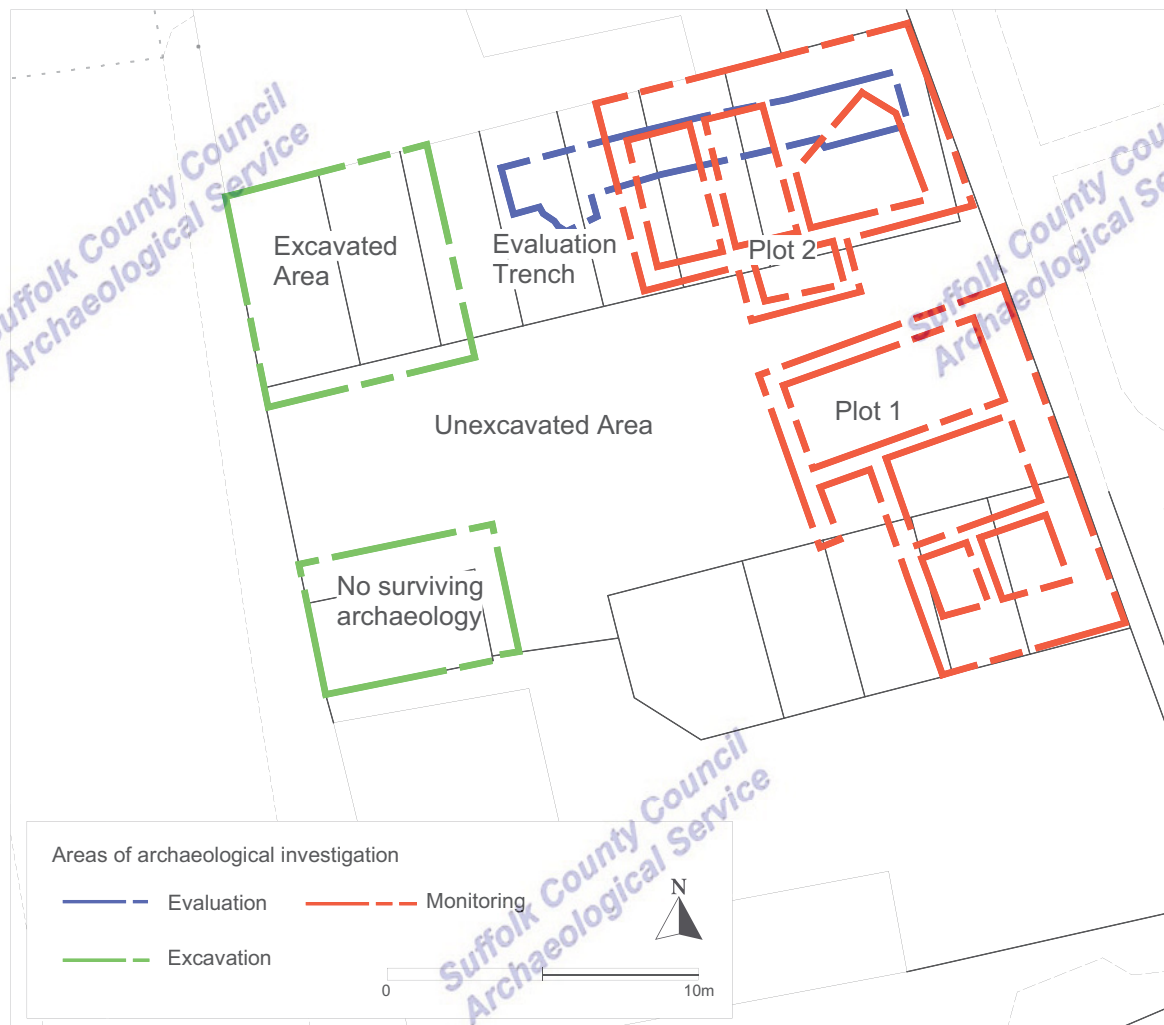


Figure 2. Areas of archaeological investigation

## Methodology

The evaluation trench and excavation area were excavated using a 360 degree machine fitted with a 1.5m wide toothless bucket. The machine was used to remove the overburden to the top of the preserved archaeological deposits and was under the constant supervision of an experienced archaeologist. All identified archaeological features were then excavated by hand and fully recorded.

The footing, or ground beam, trenches were excavated using a 360 degree machine fitted with a 0.6m wide toothed bucket. The trenches were dug to varied depths, between 0.6m to 1m deep below modern ground level, depending on the design specifications and soil conditions. The excavation of the trenches was constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist. All identified archaeological features were fully recorded and hand excavation was undertaken where appropriate.

Recording during all stages of the archaeological work consisted of written, drawn and photographic records of all archaeological deposits. Each identified deposit was given a unique context number and given a full written description (Appendix 2) as well as drawn, in plan and section, and photographed.

The site archive is kept at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store, Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmunds, under code BSE 236.

## Results

### Evaluation trench and Plot 2 monitoring

The evaluation trench ran approximately south-west to north-east and was excavated to the rear of the development site parallel to and 1.5m to the south of the northern property boundary (Figure 2). The trench was excavated to a total length of 13m and ran from the rear property boundary. The trench ran across the footprint for one of the three proposed buildings, recorded as Plot 2 during the archaeological monitoring (Figure 2). The results from the evaluation trench and the monitoring of Plot 2 are presented together.

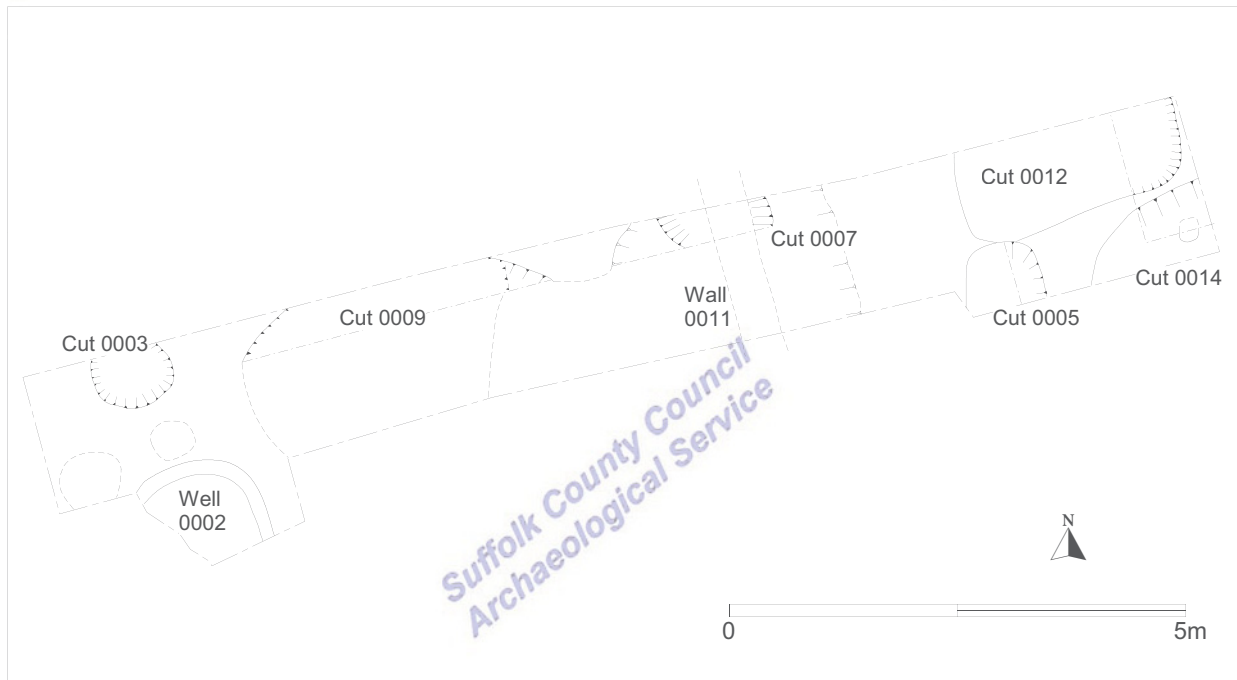


Figure 3. Evaluation trench plan

Located at the western end of the evaluation trench a circular brick built well, 0002, was identified (Figure 3). The trench was extended slightly to allow more of the plan of the well to be exposed. It was filled with a loose brick rubble, chalk, and a dark brown silty sand with a brick capping constructed with later brick than the well itself. Two sherds of an 18th century creamware bowl and a fragment of post-medieval window glass were recovered from the upper part of the fill probably deposited just before the well was capped. The well remained largely unexcavated as it was not located in the area to be disturbed by the development.

Immediately to the north of well 0002 was a circular steep-sided pit/posthole, 0.88m in diameter and 0.22m deep, with a flat base, 0003 (Figures 3 and 4). The feature was filled by a mid grey silty sand, 0004, from which the recovered pottery was medieval in date. This posthole may have been associated with the postholes identified during the excavation phase of the project. However, it is impossible to tell as it was located four metres to the east of the nearest posthole in the excavation and the area in between remained unexcavated.

To the east of these features a large 2.4m wide pit, 0009, was identified extending beyond the north and south limits of the trench (Figures 3 and 4). Its shape in plan was unclear and it was not identified in the monitoring of Plot 2 due to heavy modern disturbance to the north. Limited excavation of the feature took place, to a depth of 0.46m. The base was not identified but it was



seen to be steep-sided. The fill was a dark grey/brown silty sand, 0010, and recovered pottery and ceramic building material date from the 16th century.

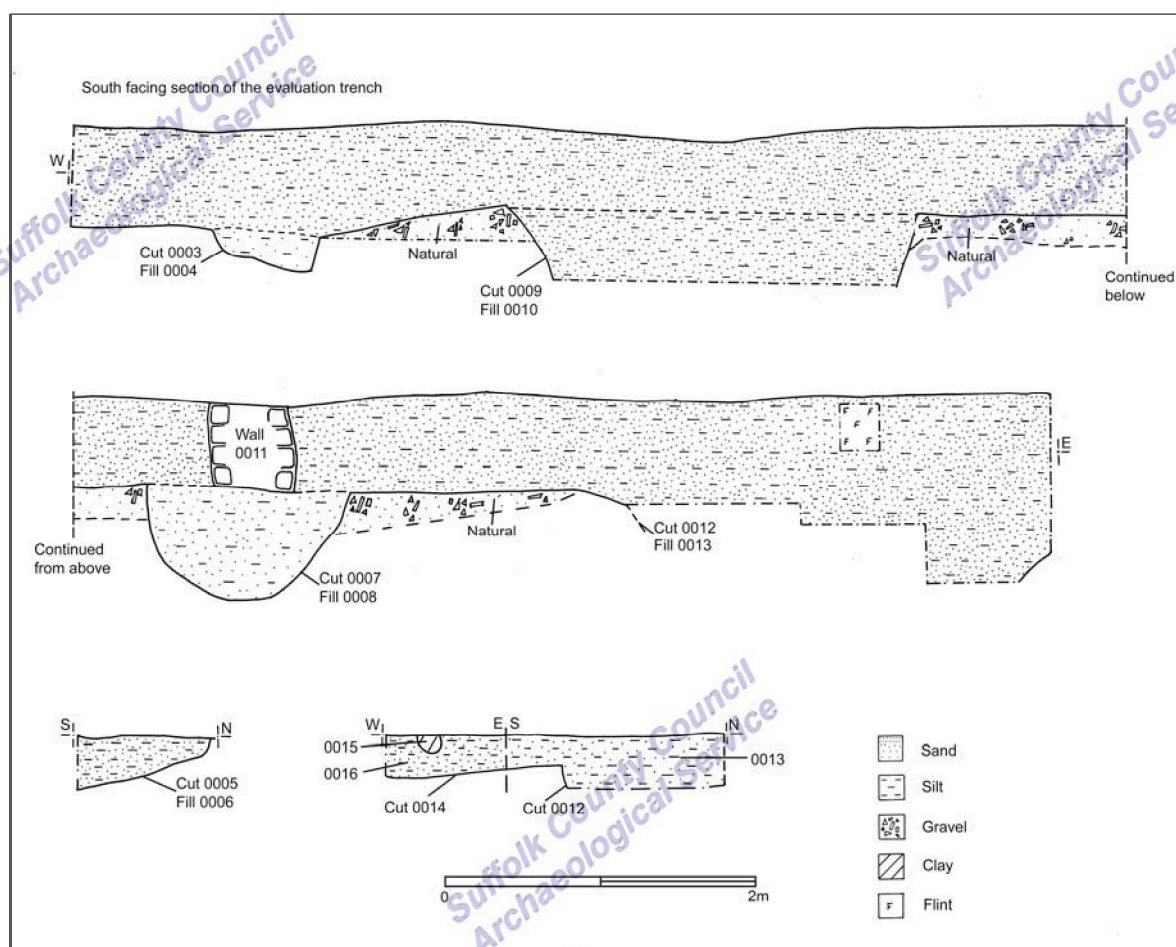


Figure 4. Evaluation trench sections

Pit 0007 was located to the east of feature 0009 and appeared circular in plan but extended beyond the trench limit to the north (Figures 3 and 4). It was steep-sided with a flattish base and was within a slight depression in the natural subsoil, which was also identified in footing trenches. The pit was filled by a mid/dark grey brown silty sand, 0008, which contained a fragment of animal bone and a piece of fired clay.

Located in the north-east corner of the evaluation trench was feature 0012 (Figures 3 and 4). It was identified as a large oval pit extending beyond the trench edge to the north. It was steep-sided and not fully excavated and no base was visible. It was filled by a dark grey silty sand, 0013, which contained a single sherd of medieval pottery. Although not clear during the archaeological work two possible shallow ditches 0031 and 0032 ran from the north-east corner of the Plot 2 trenches and appeared to be cut by or terminate at pit 0012 (Figure 5).

To the south of pit 0012 a smaller pit, 0005, was identified in both the evaluation trench and the monitoring of Plot 2 (Figures 3, 4 and 5). It was oval in plan, extending beyond the trench edge to the south, and steep-sided with an unclear base. The fill was a dark grey/brown silty sand, 0006, with finds of a very mixed date. These included three sherds of Thetford ware, along with early medieval wares and medieval coarseware. Two clay pipe stems were also recovered from the fill making the dating of this feature very difficult.

Feature 0014 was originally identified as a large oval pit, however, after the excavation of the footings trenches it was apparent that it was a ditch terminus (Figures 3, 4 and 5). It had gently sloping sides with a flat base, though its relationship to pit 0012 was unclear in plan and section. The main fill was a dark grey silty sand, 0016, which survived to a depth of 0.22m. An oval patch of yellow clay formed the upper fill of ditch 0014 and measured 0.23m long and 0.1m wide with a depth of 0.1m. Both fills 0015 and 0016 produced pottery of an early medieval date.

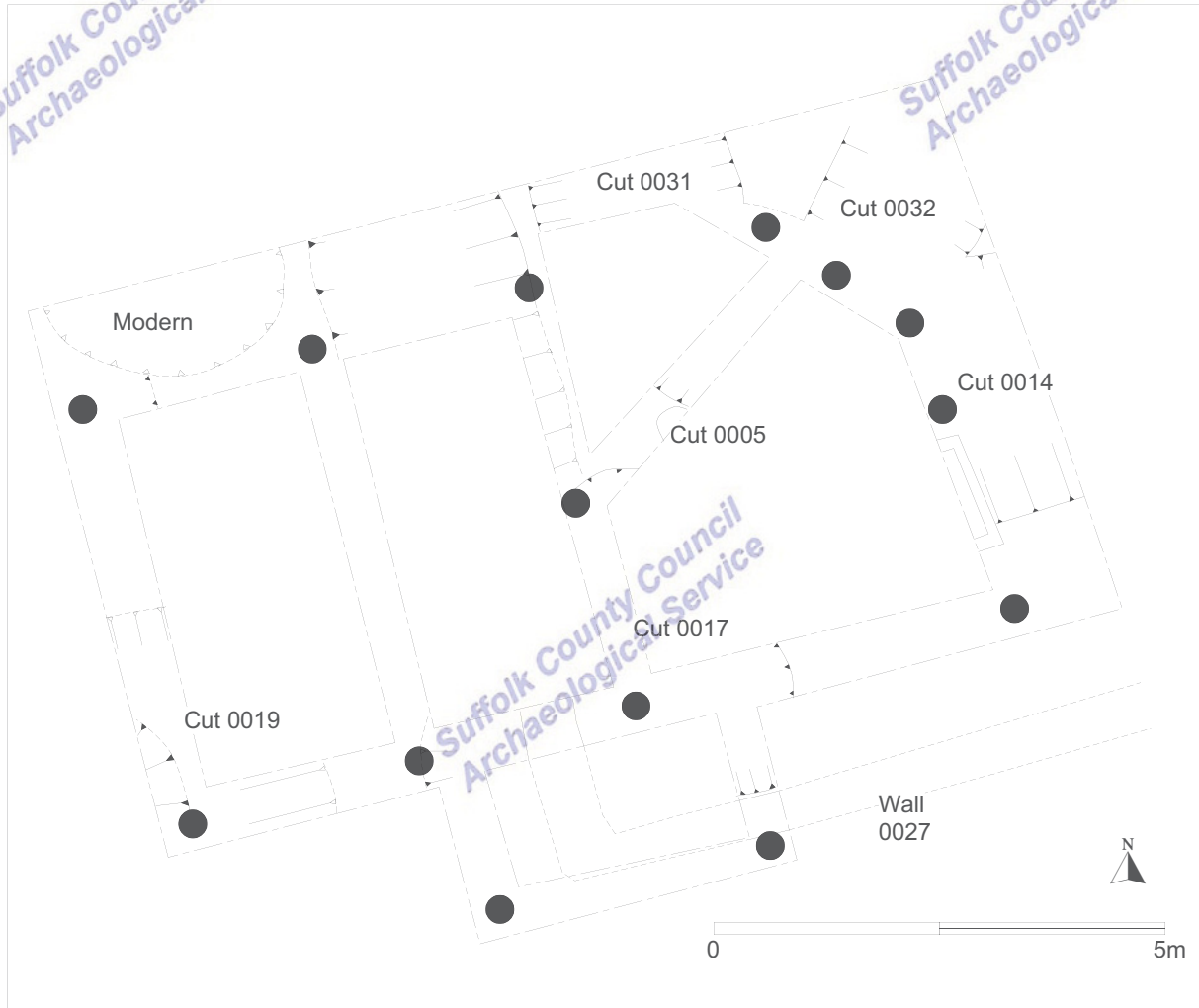


Figure 5. Plot 2 plan

Pit 0017 was a large, approximately 4m long, oval pit identified in the Plot 2 footing trenches (Figure 5). It was steep-sided but not fully excavated and no base was visible. It was filled by a very dark brown/grey sandy silt with occasional chalk and brick fragments, 0018. A single sherd of probable 18th century Staffordshire combed slipware was recovered from the fill.

A large, probably circular, pit was identified in the south-west corner of the Plot 2 footing trenches, 0019 (Figure 5). The actual edges were unclear due to the limited nature of the excavation and no base was identified. The fill was a very dark brown/black silty sand with chalk and flint inclusions, 0020. Animal bone, oyster shell and a single sherd of medieval pottery were recovered from the fill.

Identified in the evaluation trench was wall 0011, lying over pit 0007, and running approximately north-west south-east (Figures 3 and 4). It was constructed using flint and occasional bricks bonded with a white mortar and measured 0.55m wide with a depth of 0.5m deep extending the width of the evaluation trench. This appears to be the footings for a brick

wall the remains of which were still sitting on top. A continuation of this wall was identified during the excavation of the Plot 2 footing trenches, 0027 (Figure 5). Wall 0027 is of an identical construction to 0011 and formed a corner turning north-east towards the rear of the property. The walls appeared to have continued in use with more modern building and repair work using the flint walls as a footing. Several garages were on this site prior to development.

### Plot 1 monitoring

Plot 1 was located in the south-east corner of the development site and totalled over 50m of trenching. The features identified are shown in Figure 6.

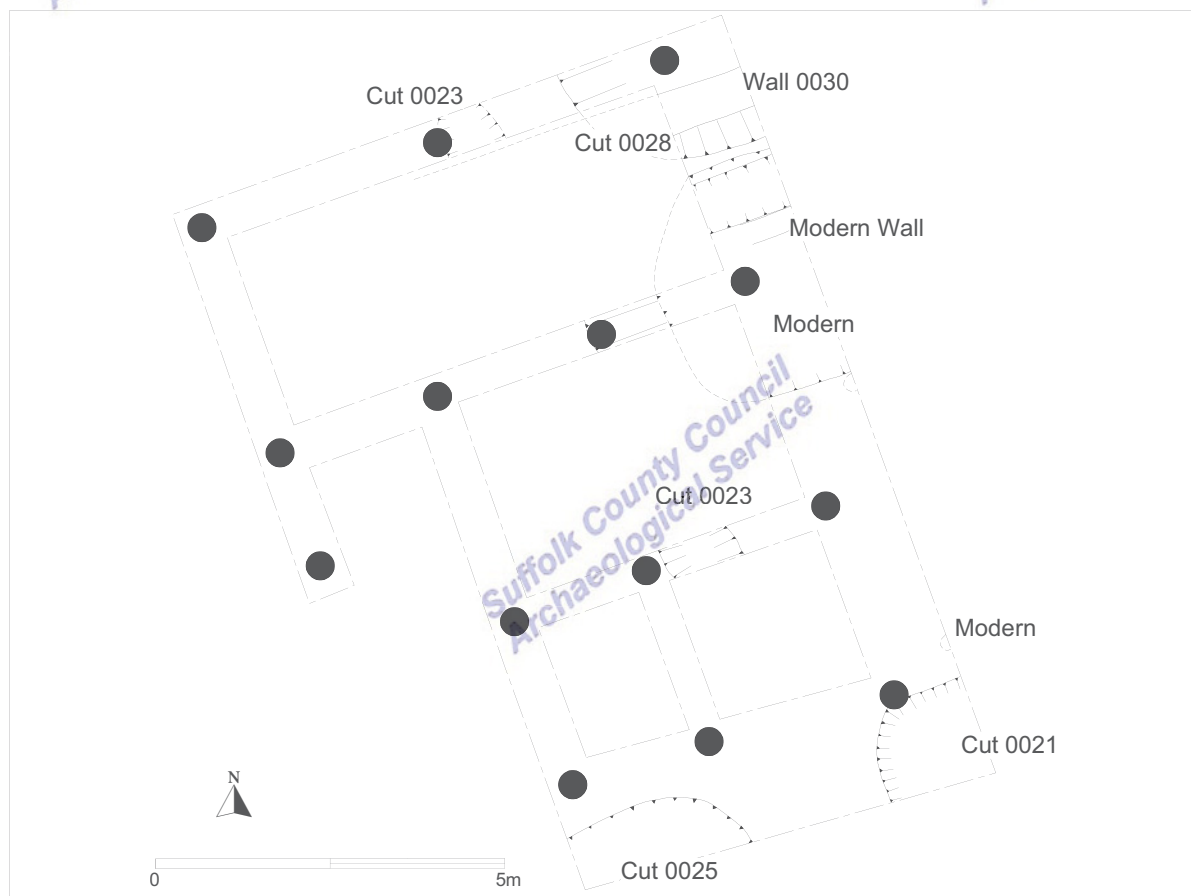


Figure 6. Plot 1 plan

Located in the south-east corner of Plot 1 was a steep-sided pit, 0021 (Figure 6). It was excavated to a depth of 0.7m below a 0.3m topsoil but full excavation was not conducted and the base was not identified. The fill was a dark brown silty sand, 0022, with occasional flint and no finds were recovered.

Feature 0023 was identified in the middle of Plot 1 and was linear in plan with a possible continuation uncovered at the northern end of the plot (Figure 6). It ran in a north to south direction with a U-shaped section. It was filled with a mixed mid brown and orange sandy clay, 0024, with chalk inclusions. The lowest 0.1m of the fill was a black and red (burnt) clay. No finds were recovered from the feature.

A large circular vertical-sided pit, 0025, was identified in the south-west corner of the plot and extended beyond the southern limit of the site (Figure 6). It was filled with a crushed chalk,

0026, which was partly excavated to a depth of 0.7m. The fill appeared to be a single phase of deliberate backfilling of the feature and no finds were recovered.

In the north-east corner of the footing trenches was a large circular pit, 0028, which extended beyond the trenches to the north and east (Figure 6). It was filled by a dark brown silty sand, 0029, which contained two joining fragments of 17th to 18th century possible wall tile.

Wall 0030 was exposed in the north-east corner of Plot 1 and ran in a north-east to south-west direction across the trench (Figure 6). It was constructed using flint bonded with a yellow mortar with modern repair work with brick and concrete visible at its eastern end. This suggests later reuse and maintenance of an earlier flint wall similar to those identified in the evaluation trench and Plot 2 monitoring, 0011 and 0027.

## Excavation Area

An area was excavated along the western boundary of the site fronting on to Northgate Street. The southern part of the excavation area was heavily disturbed with no archaeological remains surviving. Services, including sewage, ran east to west across the site and this area remained unexcavated (Figure 2). Unstratified finds from this area were recorded using context number 0100.

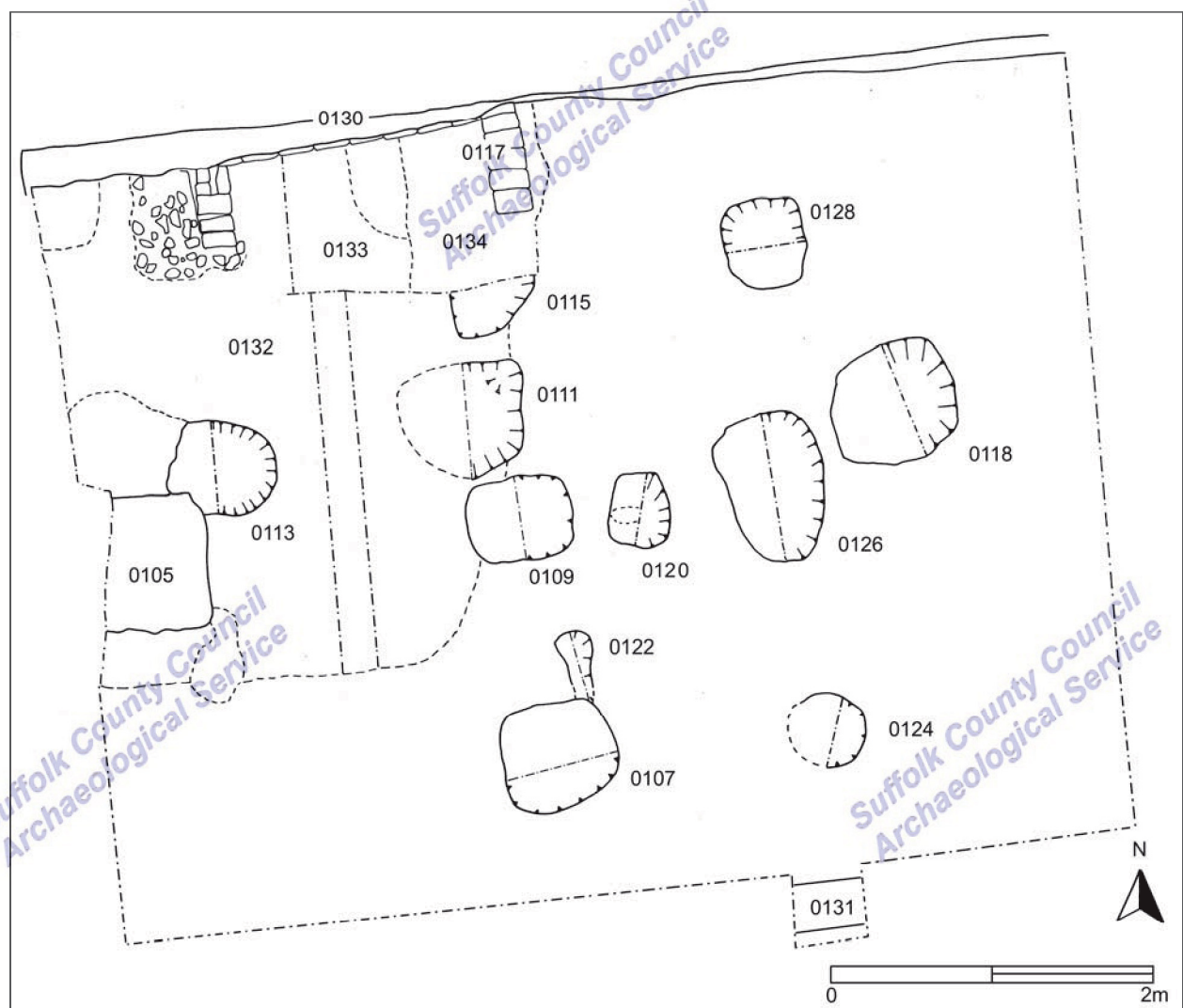


Figure 7. Excavation plan



Two walls were exposed during the excavation and both ran east to west at right angles to the road. Wall 0130 ran along the northern edge of the site and wall 0131 along the southern edge (Figure 7). The north wall, 0130, was constructed with mixed flint and brick bonded with a mid grey mortar. The south wall, 0131, was a similar construction but also included frequent fragments of stone recovered from the former Abbey in the town. The walls showed signs of repair and rebuilding and were used as the footings for the garages, which still stood on the site immediately prior to excavation. However, these wall remains are likely to be the footings from earlier structures, which were later reused for the garages. These are similar to the walls identified elsewhere on the site, 0011, 0027 and 0030.

A brick structure, 0117, was identified built against the southern face of wall 0130 (Figure 7). It was constructed using bricks, probably of a Tudor date, and appeared to be the remains of a fireplace measuring over 2m across. The brick footings for the fireplace were cut into a mid brown clayey sand, 0134, which sealed posthole 0115 (Figures 7 and 8). The top 0.08m of layer 0134 was a lightly burnt reddish brown and yellow clay 0133, and indicates the heated area within the fireplace though the burning is not heavy enough to suggest the fire was directly on this layer.

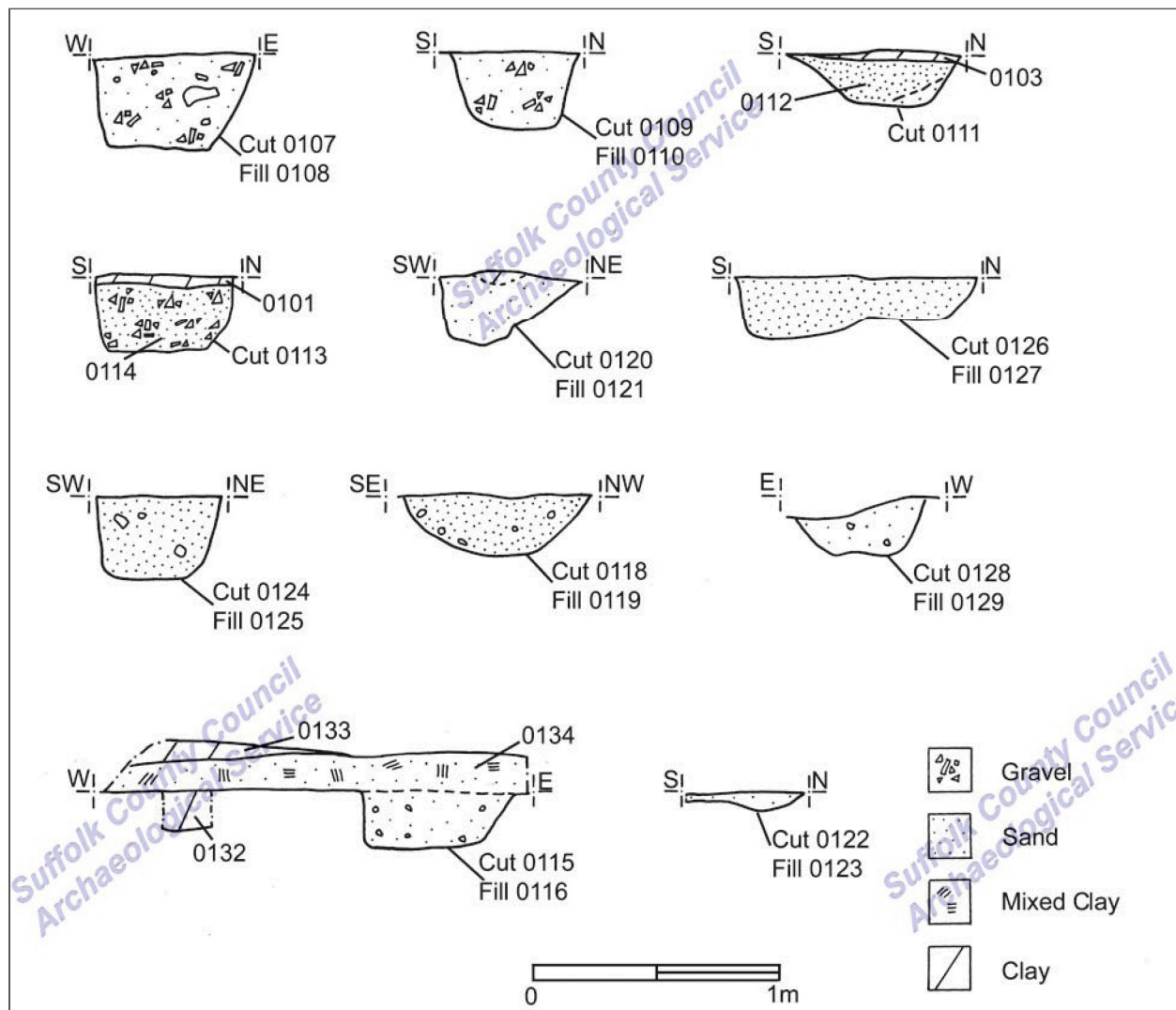


Figure 8. Excavation sections



Posthole 0107 was steep-sided with a flat base and subrectangular in plan surviving to a depth of 0.38m (Figures 7 and 8). It was filled by a mixed mid brown and orange sand and gravel, 0108, with fragments of ceramic building material and a fragment of iron. Posthole 0107 was seen to cut a small linear feature, 0122 (Figures 7 and 8). It was irregular in plan and ran in an approximately north to south direction. In section it was shallow with gentle sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a mid brown sand, 0123, which contained a very small fragment of medieval pottery.

Posthole 0109 was subrectangular in plan with steep sides and a flat base surviving to a depth of 0.31m (Figures 7 and 8). It was filled by a mid to dark brown sand with moderate gravel inclusions, 0110. Finds included a fragment of Tudor brick and a fragment of light cream lime mortar.

Feature 0104 was initially thought to be the base of a heavily truncated posthole or a postpad. It was filled by mid orange clay, 0103, with an upper layer of burnt yellow clay, 0102 (Figures 7 and 8). However, further excavation of the feature and posthole 0111 below it suggests the clay layers were slumping into the top of the posthole below and were originally part of a larger clay layer across the site. Clay from this layer also survived slumped into the top of posthole 0113 and possibly posthole 0120 as well.

Posthole 0111 was subrectangular in plan with fairly steep sides at its northern limit becoming gentler to the south and a flat base (Figures 7 and 8). The main fill was a dark brown/black sand that contained a single small fragment of ceramic building material, slag and iron nails, 0112, with clay layers slumping into the top, 0102 and 0103.

Posthole 0113 was oval in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base surviving to a depth of 0.32m (Figures 7 and 8). Its main fill was a black sand and gravel that contained a small quantity of ceramic building material, 0114, which was under a thin, 0.04m deep, mid orange clay layer, 0101. The clay was similar to that identified in the top of posthole 0111 and also appeared to be the slumping of a later clay layer. Posthole 0113 was cut by a modern pit, 0105, which was filled with modern pink plaster, 0106 (Figure 7).

Posthole 0115 was only partly visible and extended under layer 0134 on the northern edge of the excavation area (Figures 7 and 8). It appeared subrectangular or oval in plan and was steep-sided with a flat base surviving to a depth of 0.24m. It was filled by a mid brown sand, 0116, and finds included 16th century red earthenware pottery sherds, and a fragment of ceramic building material and a very small fragment of iron.

Posthole 0118 was the easternmost feature identified during the excavation. It was subrectangular in plan with 45 degree sloping sides and a concave base surviving to a depth of 0.24m (Figures 7 and 8). It was filled by a dark brown sand, 0119, from which two sherds of medieval coarseware and a sherd post-medieval pottery were recovered along with a fragment of animal bone.

Posthole 0120 was roughly oval in plan with near vertical sides on its southwest edge becoming shallower to the north (Figures 7 and 8). It survived to a depth of 0.28m and was filled by a mid brown sand, 0121, with a small patch of yellow clay slumped into its surface. A large fragment of a medieval jug or cistern was recovered from the fill.

Posthole 0124 was circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flat base surviving to a depth of 0.32m (Figures 7 and 8). It was filled by a mid brown sand, 0125, which contained a single sherd

of medieval pottery, several fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material and oyster shell.

Feature 0126 was located immediately to the north of posthole 0124 and to the west of posthole 0118 (Figure 7). In plan it was oval with steep sides and an uneven base which was deeper towards the south. It survived to a depth of 0.25m at its deepest point (Figure 8). It was filled by a dark brown sand, 0127, from which several sherds of medieval pottery, fragments of ceramic building material and animal bone were recovered. It was unclear during the excavation whether this feature was a pit, posthole or possibly two intercutting postholes.

Posthole 0128 was subrectangular in plan and steep-sided with a flat base surviving to a depth of 0.23m (Figures 7 and 8). It was filled by a mid brown sand, 0129, from which no finds were recovered.

Layer 0132 was a mid brown clay located in the northwest corner of the excavation and was the earliest identified feature on site (Figure 7). It gradually got deeper to the north with a maximum depth of 0.15m near where it extended below layer 0134. It was cut by postholes 0109, 0111, 0113, and 0115. Three sherds of 16th century redware were recovered from this layer and appears to be of a similar date to the postholes that cut it.

## Finds and environmental evidence

### Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected during the excavation. A full quantification by context is included as Appendix 3.

Find type	No.	Wt/g
Pottery	90	1598
CBM	36	502
Fired clay	1	16
Stone	2	1292
Mortar	1	7
Glass	1	14
Clay pipe	5	28
Slag	20	435
Iron	24	523
Animal bone	74	76
Shell	34	25

Table 1. Finds quantities.

### Pottery

A total of 90 fragments of pottery were recovered from the excavation, weighing 1.598kg. The assemblage dates mainly to the medieval and post-medieval periods, but a small number of residual Late Saxon wares were also identified.

#### *Late Saxon*

Three fragments of Thetford ware were present in the single fill 0006 of a pit in Trench 1. The pottery included a fragment of a storage vessel with an applied thumbled strip and the rim of a cooking vessel or jar. The sherds were found with early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th centuries, but also a fragment of medieval coarseware and a transitional ware dating to the 14th-16th century. As two clay pipe stems were also found in the pitfill it is clear that the finds are mixed in their dating and that there has been some redeposition of material.

## *Medieval*

A total of 38 fragments of pottery are medieval, (0.336g, 21.0% by weight of the total assemblage). A number of early medieval wares were identified, including a fragment of Early medieval ware from pitfill 0016, and four fragments of Yarmouth-type ware, dating to the 11th-12th century. The forms represented are the everted rim of a cooking vessel or jar, and the sooted fragment of a sagging base. The remainder of the medieval pottery consists mainly of Bury Coarsewares with variants such as Bury Coarse Ware Gritty and Bury Sandy Fine Ware, dating to the Late 12th-14th centuries. Nearly all these are body sherds, the exception being a fragment of a possible storage vessel in pitfill 0015. In addition, a small number of medieval coarsewares were unassigned to a particular centre of production. Only two glazed sherd of medieval date were identified. A small fragment of mainly reduced earthenware with a watery pale green glaze was present in pitfill 0004. The sherd is similar to 'Yarmouth-type Glazed ware', a sandy ware which often has a poor yellowish or colourless glaze which has been found in small quantities on sites in Norwich and Great Yarmouth, which is considered to date to the 13th-15th century (Anderson, 2005). The production centre for this pottery type remains so far undiscovered, and it is possible that these wares were imported rather than being made somewhere in the East Anglian region. A large fragment of the thumbled base of a jug or cistern was present in posthole fill 0021. The vessel has a reduced core and a splashed olive lead glaze, and is similar to Grimston ware.

## *Post-medieval*

The remainder of the ceramics date to the post-medieval period, spanning the period from the 16th through to the 19th century (49 sherds @ 1.210kg, 75.7% by weight).

Three groups of ceramics dating to the 15th-16th century were identified. One of these came from feature fill 0010. In addition to a small number of residual medieval wares, the remains of two Raeren/Aachen vessels were identified from this feature, together with transitional redwares which include a small sooted, unglazed bowl and a fragment of a slipped redware. A single medieval sherd was recovered from a posthole fill 0110, together with a fragment of a Late Colchester type jug and one of LMT, with two fragments of Glazed red earthenware, suggesting a sixteenth century date for the deposition of the sherds. Three fragments of pottery from posthole fill 0116 are also of a similar date. They consist of a medieval coarseware, a sherd of Glazed red earthenware and a fragment of post-medieval red earthenware. The base of a bung-hole cistern was present in layer 0132 in the north-west corner of the site, together with other redwares dating to the 16th century.

Some of the unstratified pottery recovered from 0100 is of a similar date. In addition to a large fragment of a Raeren drinking jug, the remains of an unusual redware was found, which was also identified in the stratified deposit of 0116. The sherd has a cutaway circular edge indicating the specialist function of the vessel, which is likely to have been as a bird or 'nesting' pot (Stephenson, 1991). Such red earthenware vessels were particularly used in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods to entrap birds and young squabs, for the purpose of putting them into the pot. These ceramic containers or bird pots were suspended from the suitable locations such as the eaves of houses and periodically checked for potential inhabitants, who were then extracted through the wider aperture created by the cutaway. Although present in the archaeological record, birdpots are rarely positively identified, as the diagnostic elements of these vessels often do not survive. Birdpots usually have a narrow neck with a rounded body and a cut-out at the base, with some sort of nib or handle with a notch for the insertion of a stick to provide a perch for the birds (MPRG 1998, 10.4).

Small numbers of wares dating to the 17th-18th century were recovered. Three fragments of pottery found in the fill 0002 of the well include two fragments of a creamware bowl dated c1730-1760. A sherd of Staffordshire combed slipware from pitfill 0018 is likely to be of a similar date. Two very flat fragments of tin-glazed earthenware with blue and white decoration from pitfill 0029 may be from wall tiles rather than pottery vessels.

The latest ceramics were found as unstratified finds under 0100. Two Ironstone china tablewares were present, a tureen decorated with blue and white transfer printed decoration and a plate. Other similarly dated pottery found in this feature were the base of a Yellow Ware vessel and a Refined white earthenware deep dish or tureen. A Glazed red earthenware bowl with external flange (Jennings 1981, 162, No 1140) was also identified.

### *Conclusions*

Only a small quantity of residual Late Saxon wares was recovered, and five fragments of early medieval wares dating to the 11th-12th century are also likely to be residual. Larger amounts of medieval wares were excavated, mainly from pits which had been dug behind the street frontage. The coarsewares consist mostly of locally-made fabrics, which have been found on many other sites of this date within the town. Only a small number of medieval glazed wares were present, and no identifiable imported vessels of this date.

The ceramics dating to the post-medieval period consist of redwares, many of which are locally made, and a number of 16th century Rhenish drinking vessels, which were mostly recovered from the pitfill 0010. The pottery from the two postholes 0110, 0116 is of a similar date, with a few medieval sherds and other fragments dating to the 15th and 16th centuries. A clay tobacco pipe stem was present in 0110 suggesting the fill could be even later.

Although some fabrics dating to a general date range of 16th-18th century were present, groups of definite 17th century date were not identified. The small number of sherds recovered from the well fill 0002 suggests an 18th century date for its use, or more accurately, its dis-use.

### **Ceramic building material**

A total of 36 fragments of ceramic building material were recovered, weighing 5.020kg. These have been fully quantified and recorded. The bricks have been catalogued according to the typology established from Norwich (Drury 1993).

The assemblage is mainly post-medieval in date, and consists largely of roof tiles with a small number of brick fragments. Although several oxidised post-medieval roof tiles were present in feature 0010, there were two fragments of a roof tile made from a fabric containing chalk and shell inclusions with a reduced core, which are earlier in date (13th-15th C). Another fragment of an earlier brick of late medieval date was present in 0114. The remains of a brick of probable Tudor date were present in 0110, and an almost complete brick in 0117 is also from this period. Two fragments of white firing brick or 'paviours' dating to the 18th-19th century were identified in 0125.

### **Clay tobacco pipe**

A total of 5 fragments of clay pipe were recovered from the excavation. All were pieces of stems, apart from the lower part of a bowl, an unstratified find in 0001, which dates to the 17th-Early 18th century.



## **Metalwork**

A total of 25 fragments of iron were recovered from the excavation. The vast majority of these are nails, but a number of other objects were also identified, including the base of a cylindrical container of post-medieval/modern date which was found in wellfill 0002.

## **Miscellaneous**

### *Fired clay*

A small fragment of pale orange-fired clay was present in pitfill 0008. The fabric contains chalk impressions. There is no evidence of structural features such as wooden impressions from wattling.

### *Mortar*

A single fragment of mortar made from a light cream limey matrix was present in the posthole 0109.

### *Stone*

A large rectangular fragment of oolitic limestone was present in posthole 0114. It has clear tooling marks on two surfaces. A worked fragment of coarse-grained sandstone was also found in the same context. The stone has a deep groove or depression running down the centre of one of the faces.

### *Glass*

A single fragment of post-medieval window glass was present in wellfill 0002.

### *Slag*

Twenty fragments of slag and ?ferrous pieces were collected from posthole 0112. The fragments are vesicular, and some of them appear to be slightly magnetic. They were recovered from the same feature as a number of iron objects, most of which are nails.

## **Animal bone**

Small quantities of mostly fragmentary animal bone were identified in eight contexts. The mandible of a sheep was present in posthole fill 0010, together with the clavicle and scapula of a bird. Butchery marks were present on one of the unstratified fragments in 0100.

## **Discussion**

There is little evidence of Late Saxon finds from the excavation, although the early medieval period is slightly better represented. Larger quantities of medieval ceramics were recovered from pits and postholes, perhaps originally relating to properties along the street frontage. In addition a small number of fragments of medieval and late medieval roof tile and brick were also present. Much of the finds assemblage is post-medieval in date, including a range of artefacts found in the fill of the well 0002, some of which are 18th century, with others likely to be even later. The most significant fragment in terms of the ceramic assemblage are the possible birdpot sherds.

## Discussion

Although the archaeological work covered all of the areas to be developed the evaluation trench and the monitoring work was by its nature limited. When combined with the heavy disturbance to the front of the property it meant only a limited amount of the preserved archaeology was identified and excavated fully.

Across the street frontage of the property the excavation uncovered a sequence of possible structures. A series of postholes across the area may indicate the presence of at least one, if not more, street fronting buildings. Finds recovered from the posthole fills suggest a medieval date with pottery dating from the 13th to 16th century. The Warren Map, dated 1746, also indicates a street fronting property in the 18th century, which was likely to be brick rather than timber built, had disappeared by the late 19th century. The brick-built fireplace also indicates that this building was, at least during one phase, a domestic dwelling but it was unclear whether the fireplace was an original Tudor build or constructed of reused Tudor bricks.

Post-medieval brick footings were identified during all phases of archaeological work and appear to relate to the east to west running buildings shown on the late 19th century editions of the OS map. However, the footings at the western limit of the site probably have an earlier origin and relate to a later version of the posthole buildings along the street frontage and were the footings for the building housing the brick fireplace. These brick footings were then reused as footings for the garages that remained in the site up to the start of the development.

The monitoring and evaluation work produced evidence of activity to the rear of the property. This included a well, which appeared to be backfilled in the late 18th century. Other features included the occasional possible posthole and several large post-medieval and undated refuse pits. A probable medieval ditch was also identified at the eastern limit of the site but limited excavation meant interpretation was difficult.

## References

- Anderson, S., 2005, 'The pottery' in Shelley, A., *Dragon Hall, King Street, Norwich: Excavation and survey of a late medieval merchant's trading complex*, EAA 112.
- Drury, P., 1993, 'Ceramic building materials', in Margeson, S., *Norwich Households*, EAA 58, Norwich Survey
- Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich*, EAA No 13
- M.P.R.G., 1988, *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1
- Stephenson, R., Post-medieval ceramic bird pots from excavations in Great London, *London Archaeologist*, 6, 12.

# Appendix 1 Brief and specification

## SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

### *Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation*

#### LAND ADJACENT 107 NORTHGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS

*The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities, see paragraph 1.7.*

#### **1. Background**

- 1.1 Planning consent has been granted for the erection of four dwellings, following the demolition of the existing garages (SE/04/2362/P).
- 1.2 The planning consent contains a condition (No 3) 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.
- 1.3 The development area lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined in the Draft Local Plan, it is within the medieval urban area with frontage onto one of the major Saxon and medieval road lines. The development is likely to cause significant ground disturbance with the potential to damage archaeological levels including building and occupation deposits.
- 1.4 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.
- 1.5 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.
- 1.6 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

- 1.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination.

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



# Appendix 1

## 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. East-West trenching cutting across the site up to the frontage is probably the most suitable.
- 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.
- 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 user.

## Appendix 1

- 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.

### 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.

## Appendix 1

- 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.

# Appendix 1

- 5.12 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: 16 November 2004

Reference: /BSE-NorthgateSt11

**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 Context list

Context	Feature	Location	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0001		TR 1	Find	Unstratified finds from Trench 1.				
0002	0002	TR 1	Well	Brick built well. Circular in plan. Capped by later style bricks. Appears very late post-medieval. Filled by loose rubble made up of dark brown silty sand, chalk and bricks				
0003	0003	TR 1	Pit Cut	Cut of circular pit. Steep sided with a flat base. 0.22m deep. 0.88m wide.				
0004	0003	TR 1	Pit Fill	Mid grey silty sand.				
0005	0005	TR 1	Pit Cut	Cut of oval pit. Steep sided with unclear base.				
0006	0005	TR 1	Pit Fill	Dark grey/brown silty sand.				
0007	0007	TR 1	Pit Cut	Cut of circular pit. Steep sided with a flat base. 1.3m wide. 0.7m deep.				
0008	0007	TR 1	Pit Fill	Mid/dark grey/brown silty sand.				
0009	0009	TR 1	Feature Cut	Cut is unclear in plan. Steep sided and not bottomed. Excavated to a depth of 0.46m. 2.4m wide.				
0010	0009	TR 1	Feature Fill	Dark grey/brown silty sand.				
0011	0011	TR 1	Wall	White mortar and flint wall with occasional brick. Sits under a brick wall. Also visible in porch area at south limit of Plot 2. Joins with 0027. 0.55m wide.				
0012	0012	TR 1	Pit Cut	Large oval pit visible at eastern limit of Trench 1. Steep sided. Not bottomed.				
0013	0012	TR 1	Pit Fill	Dark grey silty sand. Not fully excavated.				
0014	0014	TR 1	Pit Cut	Cut of pit only just visible in SE corner of Trench 1. Gently sloping sides. Extent unknown.				



Context	Feature	Location	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0015	0014	TR 1	Pit Fill	Upper fill of pit 0014. Yellow clay patch. Oval in plan. 0.23m long. 0.1m wide and 0.1m deep.				
0016	0014	TR 1	Pit Fill	Dark grey silty sand. 0.22m deep.				
0017	0017	Plot 2	Pit Cut	Large pit visible in several sections of trench in the southern half of Plot 2. Appears steep sided but not fully excavated and no base visible. Oval in plan. Cut by walls 0011 and 0027. At least 4m across though difficult to establish full extent within limited trenching.				
0018	0017	Plot 2	Pit Fill	Very dark brown/grey sandy silt with occasional brick and chalk fragments.				
0019	0019	Plot 2	Pit Cut	Possible pit identified in SW corner of Plot 2 trenches. Only edge of pit visible. Unclear if actual edge is defined by limits of fill 0020 or is much larger.				
0020	0019	Plot 2	Pit Fill	Very dark brown/black silty sand with chalk and flint. Possibly only upper fill of much larger pit.				
0021	0021	Plot 1	Pit Cut	Cut of steep sided pit. Not fully excavated and base not found. Excavated to a depth of 0.7m (under a topsoil of 0.3m). Excavated in SE corner of Plot 1.				
0022	0021	Plot 1	Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint.				
0023	0023	Plot 1	Feature Cut	Cut of possible ditch or pit. U-shaped section with a flatish base. Runs in a N-S direction across the trench. Possibly seen continuing/butt ending at northern limit of Plot 1.				
0024	0023	Plot 1	Feature Fill	Mixed mid brown and orange sandy clay with chalk. Lower 0.1m is a black and red (burnt) clay.				
0025	0025	Plot 1	Pit Cut	Large circular pit in SW corner of Plot 1. Vertical sided. Base not found.				
0026	0025	Plot 1	Pit Fill	Crushed chalk fill of 0025. 0.7m excavated and bottom of fill not identified.				
0027	0027	Plot 2	Wall	Wall running E-W across porch area of Plot 2. Mortar bonded wall of flint and brick. Runs at right angles and joins wall 0011. Cuts pit 0017. 0.5m wide.				

Context	Feature	Location	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0028	0028	Plot 1	Pit Cut	Pit cut located in NE corner of Plot 1. Circular in plan. Full extent unknown as not fully excavated. Cut by wall 0030.				
0029	0028	Plot 1	Pit Fill	Dark brown silty sand with brick, flint and charcoal.				
0030	0030	Plot 1	Wall	Flint and yellow mortar wall visible in the north facing section of the northernmost trench in Plot 1. Also visible to east where the wall appears to have been repaired using flint, brick and concrete. 0.5m wide.				
0031	0031	Plot 2	Feature	Western of two possible shallow ditches located in NE corner of Plot 2 monitored footings. Runs approximately north to south.		0014 ?		
0032	0032	Plot 2	Feature	Eastern of two possible shallow ditches located in NE corner of Plot 2 monitored footings. Runs approximately north-east to south-west.		0014 ?		
0100	0100	Exc	Finds	Unstratified finds recovered within the excavation area.				
0101	0113	Exc	Layer	Mid orange clay. Thin layer 0.04m thick. Appears to be upper layer of posthole [0113] but unclear.			0114	
0102	0104 0111	Exc	Layer	Burnt yellow clay layer. Possible upper fill of posthole [0111] but maybe slumped into top of [0111] and actually part of possible feature [0104] above.			0112	0103
0103	0104 0111	Exc	Layer	Mid orange clay. Similar to 0101. Forms part of upper fill of [0111] with (0102) or part of possible post pad [0104] along with (0102).			0102	
0104	0104 0111	Exc	Feature	Possible post-pad formed by two clay layers (0102) and (0103). Unclear if actual feature or clay slump into top of posthole [0111].				
0105	0105	Exc	Pit Cut	Cut of subrectangular pit. Unexcavated. Modern.				
0106	0105	Exc	Pit Fill	Pinkish plaster fill. Modern dumped material. Fill of [0105].				
0107	0107	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of subrectangular posthole adjacent to and possibly cutting feature [0122]. Steep sided with flat base. Length 0.7m (E-W); width 0.64m (N-S); depth 0.38m				
0108	0107	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole [0107]. Mixed mid brown and orange sand and gravel.				

Context	Feature	Location	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0109	0109	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of subrectangular posthole. Cuts clay layer (0132). Located to north of posthole [0107]. Steep-sided with flat base. Length 0.64m (E-W); width 0.53m (N-S); depth 0.31m.	0132			
0110	0109	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole [0109]. Mid to dark brown sand with moderate gravel.				
0111	0111	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of subrectangular posthole/pit. North edge fairly steep becoming gentler to south c. 45 degrees. Flat base. Cuts (0132). Length 0.78m (E-W); width 0.72m (N-S); depth 0.24m.	0132			
0112	0111	Exc	Posthole Fill	Main fill of pit/posthole [0111]. Dark brown/black sand.				0102
0113	0113	Exc	Pit / Posthole Cut	Cut of roughly oval pit/posthole. Near vertical sides with a flat base. Cuts (0132). Length 0.66m (E-W); 0.58m (N-S); depth 0.32m.	0132			
0114	0113	Exc	Pit / Posthole Fill	Main fill of pit/posthole [0113]. Black sand and gravel. Depth 0.27m.				0101
0115	0115	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of posthole partly visible below structure 0117 - a brick lined fireplace. Probably subrectangular or oval in plan. Steep-sided with flat base. Width 0.54m (E-W); depth 0.24m.				
0116	0115	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole [0115]. Mid brown sand.				0134
0117	0117	Exc	Structure	Brick lined fireplace built against wall 0130. Within brick area is a burnt layer (0133). Length 2.1m (E-W); width 0.7m (N-S).				
0118	0118	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of subcircular posthole. 45 degree sides and concave base. Length 0.8m (E-W); width 0.78m (N-S); depth 0.24m.				
0119	0118	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole [0118]. Dark brown sand.				
0120	0120	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of roughly oval posthole. Near vertical sided on southwest edge becoming shallower to the north (c. 45 degrees). Length 0.47m (N-S); width 0.36m (E-W); depth 0.28m.				
0121	0120	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole [0120]. Mid brown sand with a yellow clay slumped into surface.				
0122	0122	Exc	Linear Feature Cut	Irregular linear feature cut running north-south. Cut by posthole [0107]. Shallow with gentle sides and irregular base.		0107		
0123	0122	Exc	Linear Feature Fill	Fill of linear feature [0122]. Mid brown sand.		0107		



Context	Feature	Location	Identifier	Description	Cuts	Cutby	Over	Under
0124	0124	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of circular posthole. Near vertical sides and flat base. Diameter 0.46m; depth 0.32m.				
0125	0124	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole [0124]. Mid brown sand.				
0126	0126	Exc	Posthole Cut	Large oval pit or posthole cut. Steep-sided with uneven base which is deeper to the south. Possibly made up of two intercutting postholes but unclear. Length 0.92m (N-S); width 0.6m (E-W); depth 0.25m.				
0127	0126	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of pit/posthole [0126]. Dark brown sand.				
0128	0128	Exc	Posthole Cut	Cut of subrectangular posthole. Steep sided with flat base. Length 0.58m (N-S); width 0.5m (E-W); depth 0.23m.				
0129	0128	Exc	Posthole Fill	Fill of posthole [0128]. Mid brown sand.				
0130	0130	Exc	Structure	East to west running wall along north boundary of site. Formed footing for garage wall. Possibly from earlier structure. Mixed flint and brick with a mid grey mortar.				
0131	0131	Exc	Structure	East to west running wall along south boundary of excavation. Formed footing for garage wall. Possibly from earlier structure. Mixed flint and brick with a mid grey mortar with very frequent Abbey stone.				
0132	0132	Exc	Layer	Mid brown clay layer in north west corner of excavation site. Max depth 0.15m. Cut by [0113]; [0115]; [0111]; [0109]; [0105]. Under 0117.		0105 0109 0111 0113 0115		0117
0133	0133	Exc	Layer	Lightly burnt reddish brown and yellow clay. Burning within area of structure 0117 - brick fireplace. Depth 0.08m.			0134	
0134	0134	Exc	Layer	Mid brown clayey sand layer. Layer on to which structure 0117 is built. Layer 0133 appears to be burnt upper part of this layer. Seals posthole [0115]. Depth 0.15m.			0116	0133
0135	0110			Iron small find to be x-rayed				
0136	0112			Iron small find number, to be x-rayed				
0137	0114			Iron small find number, to be x-rayed				

## Appendix 3 Finds list

Context	Pottery No	Pottery Wt	CBM No	CBM Wt	Animal bone No	Animal bone Wt	Oyster No	Oyster Wt	Iron No	Iron Wt	Clay pipe No	Clay pipe Wt	Miscellaneous	Spotdate
0001	1	0.061			1	0.009			5	0.083	1	0.008		Unstratified
0002	3	0.084											Glass 1 window glass frag @ 0.014kg	18th century
0004	7	0.040			2	0.028								L12th-14th C
0006	9	0.014									2	0.010		12th-15th C
0008					1	0.016							Fired clay 1 @ 0.016kg	
0010	15	0.157	9	0.614	49	0.390	28	0.200	1	0.035				16th century
0013	1	0.007												L12th-14th C
0015	2	0.015												L12th-14th C
0016	8	0.081												L12th-14th C
0018	1	0.019												17th-18th C
0020	1	0.014			5	0.168	4	0.033						13th-14th C?
0029	2	0.005												17th-18th C
0100	14	0.583			14	0.135					1	0.003		19th C
0108	1	0.006	6	0.313					1	0.010				16th-18th C

[illegible]