

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION and MONITORING
REPORT**

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/052

71-72 Churchgate Street, Bury St
Edmunds, BSE 339

A. Tester

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HER Information

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Curatorial Officer: Jess Tipper
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Summary

The evaluation and monitoring at 71-72 Churchgate Street produced evidence of medieval occupation with a limited number of pits and a large oven, possibly a malting kiln. Examination of the remains of an east-west flint and brick wall that was demolished as part of the development indicated that it was built after the mid-late 17th century and was not a longstanding property boundary stretching back from Guildhall Street. It was also established that there were no medieval soil levels surviving but that there was a large accumulation of soil after the 17th century.

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1. Introduction

Archaeological trial trenching was carried out on land behind 71-72 Churchgate Street (behind 18-19 Guildhall Street) Bury St Edmunds, at grid reference TL8529 6398, as part of a planning condition on application SE/08/0854. The archaeological requirement was set out in a Brief and Specification by Jess Tipper of the Conservation Team at Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (Appendix 3). The Brief was to establish the impact on archaeological remains of the building of a new house within the site. The work was commissioned by Mothersole Builders.

As apart of the monitoring it was requirement to record and monitor the demolition of a boundary wall that crossed the property.

2. Geology and topography

The site is located on rising ground above the floodplain of the River Lark at 46m OD. The site drops away slightly towards both Churchgate Street and Guildhall Street. Natural subsoil on the site is red/brown silt with decayed chalk over solid chalk.

3. Archaeological and historical background

A documentary study has been carried out by Anthony Breen and is included in full as Appendix 2. The earliest map of the site is that of Thomas Warren, which dates from the 1747. A summary history of the town would suggest the origins of both Churchgate Street and Guildhall Street lie with the setting out of the town grid that occurred under Abbot Baldwin, the first of the Norman abbots, during the 11th century. Churchgate Street aligns with the entrance to the now derelict abbey church and may have been part of a processional way leading through the gates of the abbey to the tomb of St Edmund close to the high altar. Evidence that this street was settled was uncovered when Nos.51 and 52 were built (Gill 1998) and the remains of a Norman timber-lined cellar were uncovered. No archaeological work has been carried out closer than this on Churchgate Street and it is therefore uncertain how representative the cellar building is of properties closer to the top, at the western end of the street. Guildhall Street was

named after the municipal building that dates from the mid 13th century and lies to the north of the junction with Churchgate Street c. 60m from the site. Guildhall Street would have provided access to the town defences that were built by Abbot Samson in the 12th century, which was recorded by the monk Jocelyn de Brakelond, and consisted of a ditch, which has been traced along St Andrews Street (Tester 2000) with a wall on top of a bank. While the town defences have been observed in several places because of development along St Andrews Street, few holes have been observed on Guildhall Street. A significant number of these properties, including elements of 18-19 Guildhall Street, are jetty type buildings which date from the late 15th to 16th centuries. Very few developments have taken place within this historic core of the town and have been archaeologically recorded.

The evaluation has offered the opportunity to investigate the land behind the Guildhall street frontage and the history of settlement in this area of the town

4. Methodology

An east west trench 1.8m wide and 12.5m long was excavated with a northward extension measuring 4.5m, using a tracked excavator with a flat bucket. The depth of spoil that was removed increased from c. 0.6m to c. 0.9m from west to east across the site. The site was planned and sections drawn at a scale of 1:20, and the trenches were located using a GPS and Total Station Theodolite. Excavation was concentrated on features that had stratigraphic significance or were thought to be of some antiquity and sufficient was excavated to characterise the archaeology and inform any archaeological mitigation strategy. A single sequence continuous numbering system was used for site recording. Both high resolution and digital and monochrome photographs were taken of the site and are included in the site archive. All finds from stratified deposits were retained and are held in Archive in Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds.

The wall was recorded photographically and the position of the photographs recorded electronically using a Total Station Theodolite. Both the electronic data and the photographs will be held with the evaluation material in archive.

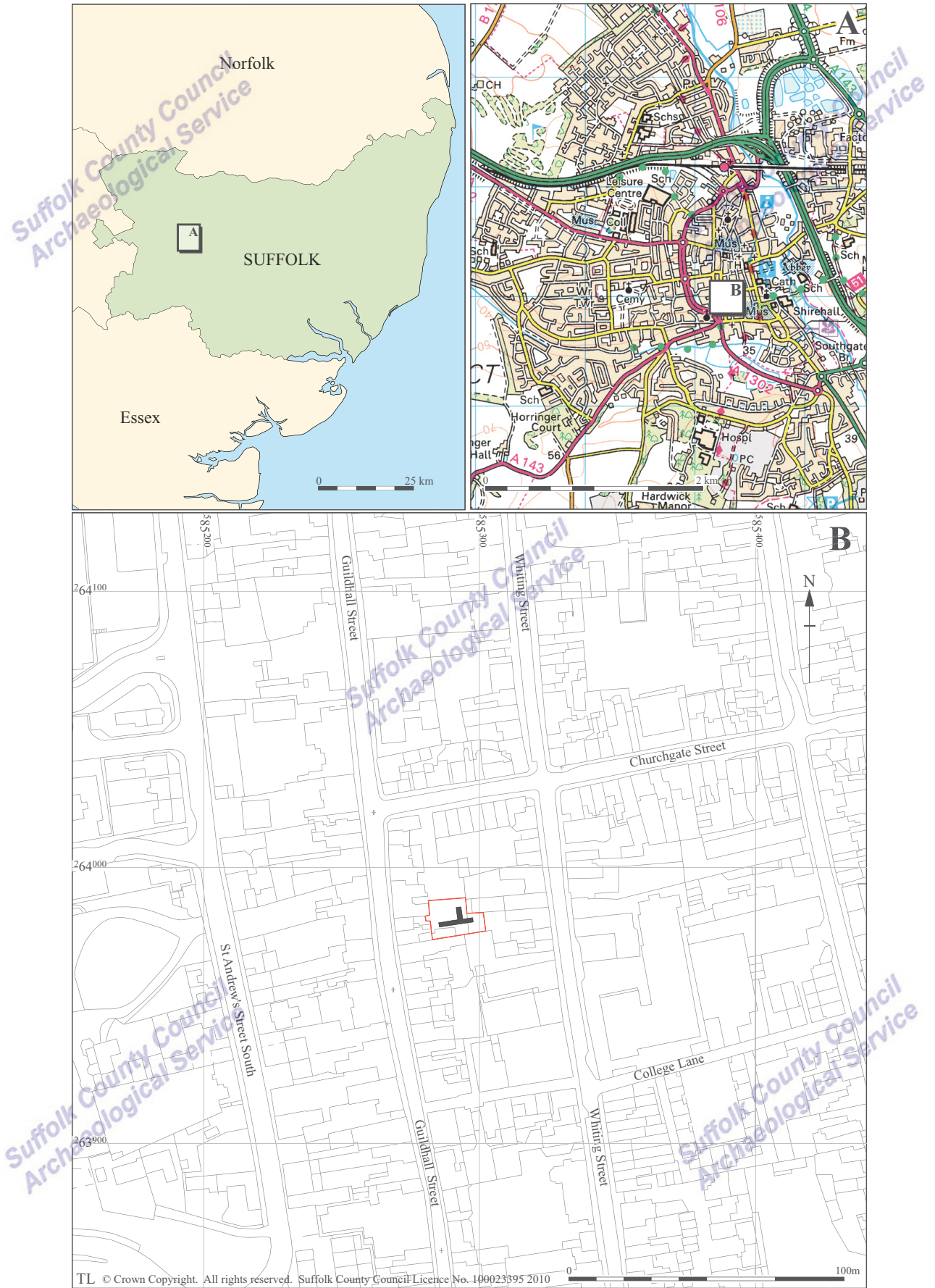


Figure 1. Location of the development area (red) and the evaluation trenches (black)

5. Results

Figs.1 and 2

5.1 Introduction

The upper fill of the trenches consisted of a dark silty soil, very similar to topsoil, which covered a depth of c.0.6m to 0.9m across the site. At the base of this a red-brown silt appeared that was identified as the top of a natural soil that was lying above chalk punctuated by a series of pits. The upper soil was cut by several of these pits that continued into the natural. Excavation was carried out on features that could not be identified as c.19th century or later.

5.2 Phase I. Medieval 12th – 14th century

At the western end of the main trench were two intercutting pits, 0004 and 0007 which was cut by it. From the outline shape on the surface of these features it is suggested that there may have been a third pit to the south with a similar fill, but this was uncertain. Pits 0007 and 0004 were both sub-rectangular in shape, with 0004 at c.0.9m deep from the stripped surface whilst 0007 was not bottomed. The fill of 0004 suggests it may have been backfilled in one episode with local material, particularly unweathered chalk. More layers were distinguishable in pit 0007. They contained a large amount of pottery in a limited range that included glazed Grimstone ware, but also much tile and oyster shell. Both are likely to have been cess pits.

Shallow surface scoops 0026 and 0027 contained pottery of a similar date.

Approximately 7m to the east of these features was an oven or kiln 0022 that extended beyond the trench. It was only partially excavated and this revealed a shallow pit with a trench running north-south, both of which were lined with yellow clay. A small section was dug into the channel that revealed layers of reused clay with charcoal flecks. Pottery and tile recovered from the fill of this feature were dated 12th – 14th century. As the character of this structure was established no further excavation took place in order to preserve the feature.

In the northern extension to Trench 1 a shallow pit recorded against the section contained a single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery. While this pottery is insufficient

to date the feature with confidence it produced no other finds and was sealed by pit 0002 (see below), which tends to suggest it was not post-medieval.

5.3 Phase II. Post-medieval: Mid to late 17th century

This phase is restricted to a single pit 0002, which was at least 1.2m wide and 0.6m deep, measured from the natural subsoil. It was filled with mid brown silty clay with some flint and contained a varied collection of rubbish, including pottery and large amounts of animal bone. It cut into pit 0041, (based on the outline in plan) which contained bright red tile fragments and appeared to be similar in fill, although it was not excavated. Both pits were sealed by wall 0001, which was made of flint with a pale brown lime mortar. An applied mortar surface that was examined on the north face of the wall is evidence that there was no footing and that the wall was built up from the truncated top of the pit when the ground level was lower (Fig. 2 and plate 2). The wall stood 0.6m high to the top of the trench where it had been reinforced, repaired and enhanced prior to its recent recording and demolition as part of a monitoring.

5.4 Phase III: Later Post-medieval: Late 18th -19th century

A number of pits were identified across the site that were obviously of more recent date. These include 0031, 0033 and 0034 that had similar fills (0031 and 0033 were cut from the surface). The fill of pit 0037 was visible against the face of wall 0001 and was therefore later in date. Pit 0039 cut both pit 0002 and 0041. A few finds were recovered from the corner of a large rectangular pit 0020 that are broadly dated to the 16th-18th century. However, this was not a systematic collection and the north edge of the feature was partly visible in the section of the trench (not drawn); it is therefore likely to be 18th century or probably later.

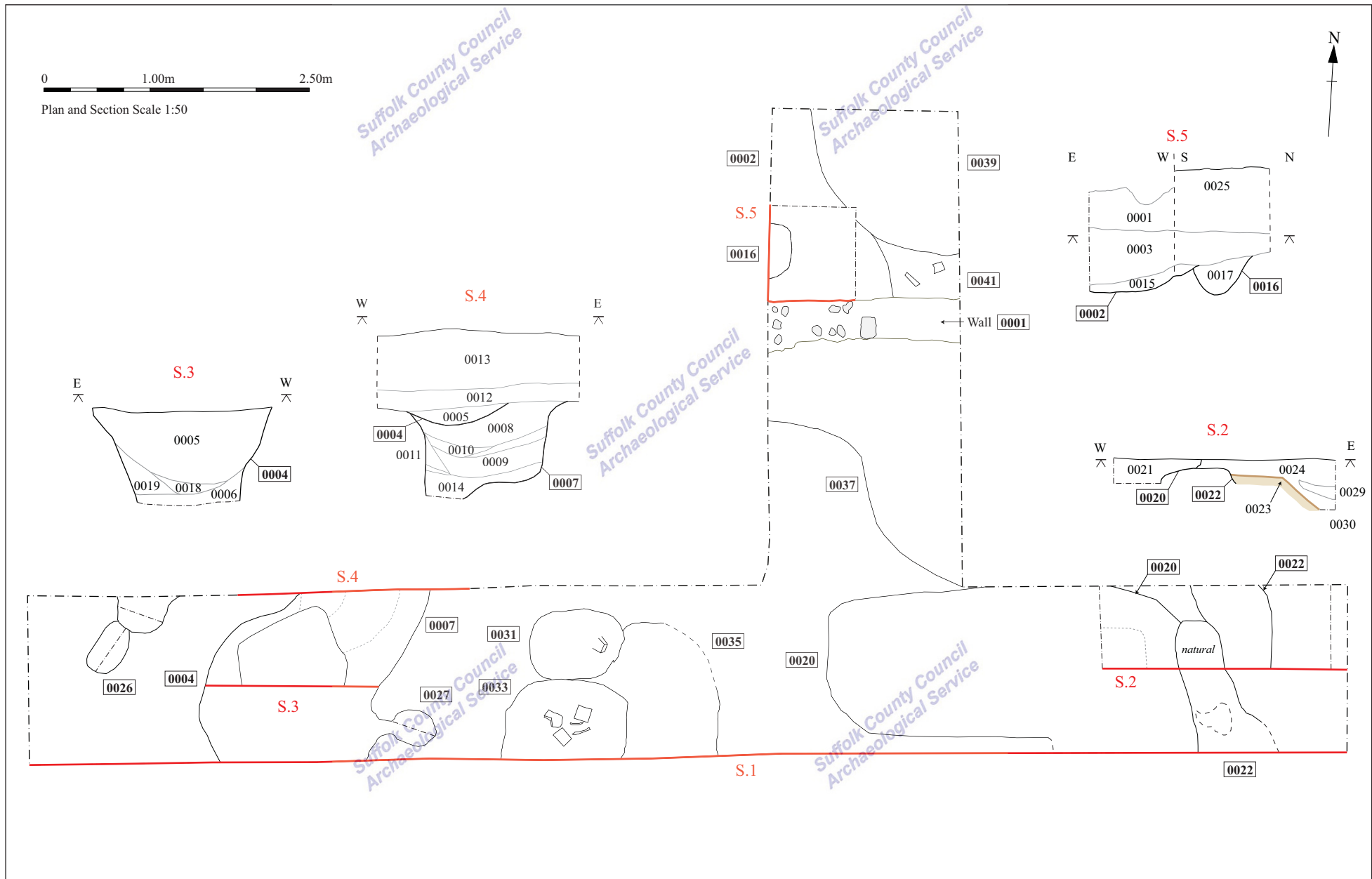


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections 2-5

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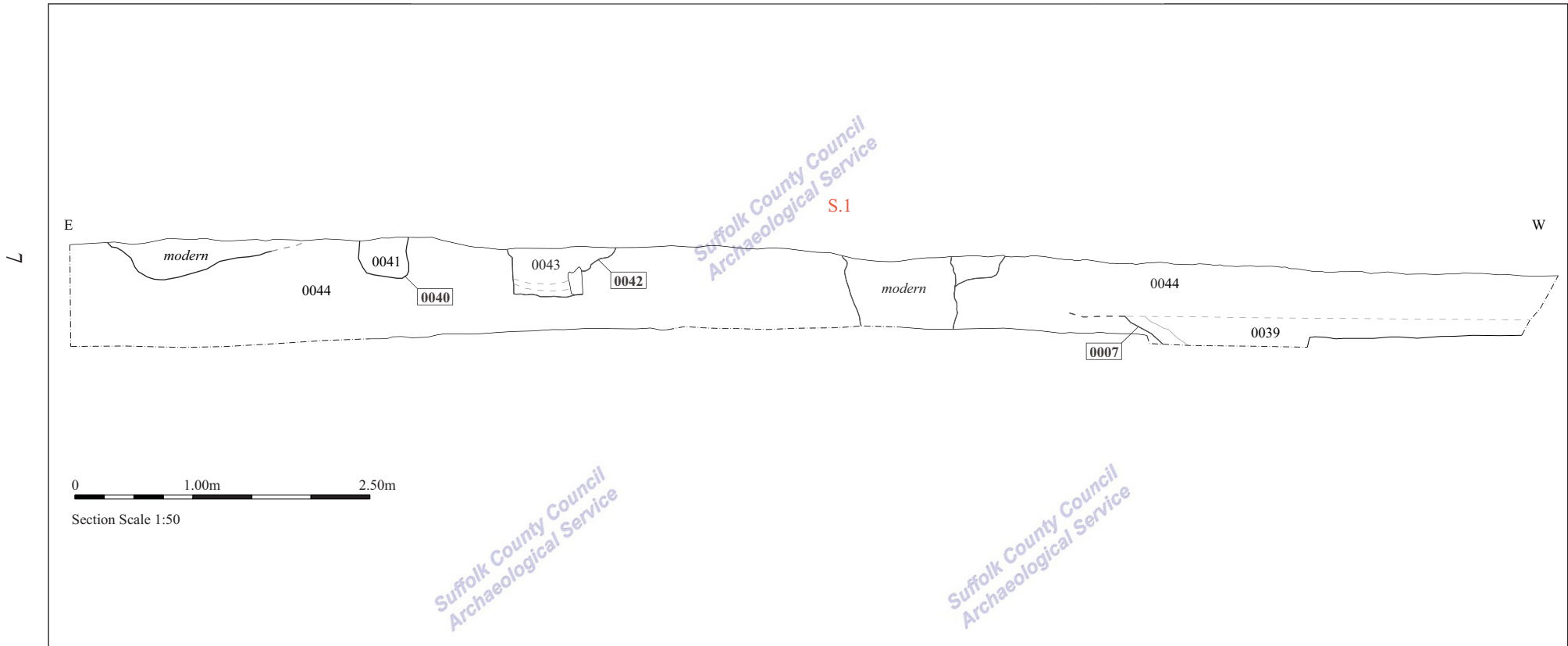


Figure 3. Section 1

6. The finds

Andy Fawcett

6.1 Introduction

Finds were collected from 11 contexts, as shown in the table below.

Ctxt	Pottery		CBM		Animal Bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0003	29	1489	15	4314	51	3863	Shell 3 @55g Clay pipe 15 @ 115g Fe 4 @ 45g	Mid to late 17th C
0005	30	848	2	141	2	90	Shell 3 @ 20g	Late 13th to 14th
0006	11	380	5	205	5	107	Shell 2 @ 18g	Mid 12th to 13th C
0008	16	217	2	82	4	58	Shell 1 @ 4g	Late 13th to 14th C
0009	1	12	1	37	2	12		Late 12th to 14th C
0015	1	2	1	27			Fe 1 @ 17g	Mid 12th to mid 14th C
0017	2	18						Mid 12th to mid 14th C
0021	5	61	10	667	6	96		16th to 18th C
0024	2	67	5	208	6	49		Late 12th to 14th C
0026	1	6						Late 12th to 14th C
0028	2	14	1	21				Late 12th to 14th C
Total	100	3114	42	5702	76	4275		

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 Pottery

A total of 100 sherds with a combined weight of 3114g has been recovered from the archaeological work. In terms of condition the pottery may be described as between abraded and slightly abraded. The average sherd weight is good, (31g) although the overall diagnostic element (rims) is fairly poor.

The pottery represents two time periods, medieval and post-medieval. The assemblage has mostly been recorded from pit fills, although a number of these only contain 5 or less sherds. The pottery has been fully catalogued and can be found in Appendix 4.

Medieval

Of the 11 contexts containing pottery, 9 have been allocated to this period. This accounts for 66% (sherd count) and 50% (weight) of the entire pottery assemblage.

All of the medieval pottery is dated between the mid/late 12th and 13th-14th century, and the assemblage is dominated by two fabrics GRIM (Grimston-type ware) and BMCW (Bury coarsewares).

All of the Grimstone type ware is glazed and several examples are further decorated with applied strips, sometimes in the form of smeared clay pellets, for instance in pit

0008. This style of decoration is represented by a narrower date range (late 13th to 14th C). Disappointingly no rims were present within the Grimstone type ware assemblage.

The BMCW fabric occurs intermittently across the medieval contexts and two distinct rims have been recorded. These are both from cooking pots and have a thickened flat top and internal bead; they are present in the upper fill of the possible malting kiln 0022, and pit fill 0006.

Also of note are sherds from the Hedingham fine ware industry (HFW1), which is located in Essex (Cotter 2000, 76-77). These are found in pit fills 0006, 0015 and 0017. None of the sherds are diagnostic, although the fabric itself can be dated from the mid 12th to mid 13th C.

Finally a number of unprovenanced coarsewares are present, both glazed (UPG) and unglazed (MCW). Within the MCW fabric a single lid-seated jar has been recorded in pit fill 0005.

Post-medieval

Two contexts are dated to this period, pit fills 0003 (29 @ 1489g) and 0021 (5 @ 61g). In 0003 three types of stoneware are present, all originating from the Rhineland, Westerwald (WEST), Raeren (RAER) and Frechen (FREC). This latter fabric produced the rim of a Bartman jug, displaying the face of a bearded man with an hour glass mouth (Hurst *et al* 1986, 216).

Also of note in this fill is a single sherd of Border ware (BORD). Although the rim is small it is likely to represent a bowl (Pearce 1992). However, the fill is dominated by glazed red earthenwares (GRE), whose assemblage (13 @ 857g) contains two bowls, a jar and dish. GRE is also present in pit fill 0021, here the fabric is represented by a bifid rimmed dish which is also sooted.

Conclusion

Although both of these assemblages are fairly small and contain few diagnostic sherds, the vessels and fabrics in both time periods indicate some type of domestic activity. The pottery that has been identified from this site is typical of that found in larger assemblages from Bury St Edmunds. Nonetheless, the overall benefit of the assemblage, is in the additional dating and economic data it provides, thus contributing to the understanding of the town as a whole.

6.3 Ceramic building material

The ceramic building material has been recovered from 9 contexts (42 @ 5702g), although the best two assemblages are in post-medieval fills (0003 & 0021). Most of the CBM is abraded to some degree and is also fairly fragmentary.

With the exception of one piece, all of the medieval CBM consists of roof tile and typical examples are present in pit fills 0006 and 0024; these also occur alongside medieval pottery.

A range of medium sandy fabrics are present (ms), occasionally with ferrous (msfe) and calcareous inclusions (msc). Also in the upper fill of 0024 one fragment had mortar attached and two, although very worn on the surface, had faint traces of glaze.

Finally in this period a single example of early brick has been recorded in pit fill 0021, the fabric is msc and the fragment is burnt.

The post-medieval CBM from pit fill 0003 includes 4 examples of late brick in fabrics ms and msfe. One in this last fabric had a large amount of mortar attached to it. The remainder of the CBM in this phase is roof tile, and in pit fill 0021 one tile fragment in fabric ms, has been burnt.

The small assemblage contains medieval and post-medieval wares which are commonly found on other sites of this date range in the centre of Bury St Edmunds.

6.4 Metalwork

Post-medieval pit fill 0003 contained 4 iron nails (45g) all of which display considerable corrosion.

6.5 Clay tobacco pipes

A total of 15 fragments of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from pit fill 0003 (115g), and 3 bowls survive intact. Two bowls have a pedestal foot and are dated 1600 to 1640, whereas the third example is decorated with a mulberry motif. This design has previously been noted in Bury St Edmunds, with four examples at High Baxter Street (Higgins 2003) and three at the former Cattle Market (Heard 2009). The pottery from this fill is also dated from the mid to late 17th century.

6.6 Animal bone

A total of 76 fragments of animal bone was recovered (4275g), which was collected from 7 contexts. Small and for the most part fragmentary groups of bone were present in four medieval pit fills and the upper layer of the possible malting kiln which was also of medieval date. A fragment of bovine mandible and rib was found in pit fill 0005 and a sheep mandible in pit fill 0006. The distal end of a sheep's humerus was recovered from the upper fill 0024 of the possible malting kiln together with some additional small fragments. A sheep metapodial with intact articular condyles, some bovine rib and vertebrae fragments, fragments of an ulna and an unfused tibia, probably from a sheep were present in the fill 0021 of a post-medieval pit.

The largest element of the assemblage was found in pit fill 0003 (51 @ 3863g). The group is dominated by 8 complete and 4 partially complete bovine metatarsus bones, and a complete metacarpal. Some of these are immature with unfused epiphyses. Another unfused metatarsus may be from a sheep. None of this bone has been worked. The fragmentary remains of other cattle bone are also present, including an astragalus, rib fragments, teeth and vertebrae. There is some evidence of knife marks on some of the bone. In addition there are the remains of four horn cores from sheep and a single small cattle horn core which also show cut marks.

The ceramic evidence accompanying the bone from 0003 dates to the mid to late seventeenth century. The presence of horn cores and so many cattle limb bones may suggest a connection with the tanning industry, which during the post-medieval period was mainly concentrated away from the residential and commercial part of the town in

the area around Eastgate Street (Tester 2008). Many of the metapodial cattle bones are complete and would merit further recording and study.

6.7 Shell

In total nine fairly worn pieces of shell weighing 97g are present. All the examples have been identified as oyster and occur in both medieval (0005, 0006 & 0008) and post-medieval (0003) contexts.

6.8 Small finds

Ctxt	Small Find No	No	Weight	Description
0003	1001	1	9g	Bone handle
0003	1002	19	697g	Misc iron fragments
0015	1003	1	17g	Blade?

Table 2. Small finds

SF 1001 from 0003

Bone scoop handle.
Length 82mm, width 24mm.

The remains of a bone apple corer or cheese-scoop was recovered from pit fill 0003. The handle is made from the distal end of a sheep metapodial, and the other end has been shaped into the scoop although this part has broken off. The handle is covered with incised criss-crosses, a common decorative technique for such objects. The exact way that these scoops were used is an area of discussion, but they are usually described as apple corers. They are commonly found in eighteenth century contexts and were also made in other types of material, including wood and ivory (MacGregor 1985, 180). However an example recovered from High Baxter Street in Bury St Edmunds (Anderson 2003) has been dated to the late 17th century, based upon pottery and clay tobacco pipe assemblages.

SF 1002 from 0003

Miscellaneous Fe objects.

The 19 pieces of iron from this pit fill are all very heavily corroded and vary in both size and shape. Although they are accompanied by post medieval pottery (mid to late 17th C), they are simply too fragmentary to warrant further examination and have therefore been given a group small finds number.

SF 1003 from 0015

Fe Blade.
Length 50mm, width 14mm.

This heavily corroded fragment was found in association with pottery dating from the mid 12th to mid 14th century. It is possibly a blade of some kind and is awaiting radiography.

6.9 Discussion

The excavations at 18-19 Guildhall Street have yielded a fairly limited range of finds, nevertheless the pottery has provided a good dating sequence which corresponds well with the CBM across contexts.

Without doubt the largest assemblage of finds is located in post-medieval pit 0003, and again all of the various elements (pottery, CBM, animal bone and clay pipe) are compatible with each other in terms of date.

7. General Discussion

The pottery from the site suggests occupation in the area from the 13th century and that this is likely to have been of reasonable status is suggested by the predominance of fine glazed pottery. The low density of cut features from this period may be evidence that the site did not change hands very frequently or that it was built over for much of the time possibly with stables or workshops, behind properties on Guildhall Street; this is speculation, however.

The evaluation has revealed a substantial build-up of dark organic soil in recent times which was 0.6m in depth at the western end of the site and 0.9m at the eastern end. This soil developed against wall 0001, which was above pit 0002. It can be demonstrated therefore that the partition wall and the soil layer that accumulated against it were later than the pit which was mid-late 17th century. The significance of this evidence is in establishing that the partition wall, that was subject to the monitoring during demolition, was not a medieval property boundary but represents a later subdivision of the land.

It has been noted in the finds report that a limited range of products from the medieval period were present in the pits and this may be a reflection on the level of continuity. The oven may be evidence of a large property on the site. Although not fully excavated it was clear that it was well built and may represent industry on a more than domestic scale. Although unproven it is possible that this was part of a large malting kiln (this would be consistent with the evidence for low temperature firing from the orange clay) These were relatively common features of large households or Inns.

8. Conclusion and Recommendations

The evaluation has established that important medieval features survive on the site but that these are not densely distributed. The most significant remains are of a large kiln, possibly for malting, at the eastern end of the site. The trenching has demonstrated that the wall that was levelled during the demolition phase was no earlier than the mid 17th century and that most of the soil layers on the site date from this time and are therefore of low archaeological potential.

It is therefore recommended that if substantial footings are to be excavated across the site they should be fully recorded by excavation. If, however, damage can be substantially reduced by a combination of ground-beams, that do not penetrate below the accumulated soils, and sympathetic piling of the site that avoids the large kiln, this could offer a satisfactory mitigation strategy for the archaeology.

9. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Archive Store Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive on SCC server svr-etd077\Arc\Archive Field Proj\BSE\BSE339

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Finds Store Bury St Edmunds.

10. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Andrew Tester, Andrew Beverton, John Sims and Jonathan Van Jennians who also surveyed the site. Jonathan Van Jennians processed the finds and Crane Begg produced the drawings; Andy Fawcett prepared the finds report and Anthony M. Breen wrote the documentary report.

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Appendix 1 Context List

Context	Category	Type	Description	Interpretation
0001		Wall	Near N end of Tr 2. Lines up with building in the NE corner of the site. Pits [0002] and [0016] are underneath.	Mortar facing suggests that wall was above ground at some point - previously thought to be a footing. Post dates C17th (?) pit [0002]
0002	Cut	Pit	Extent unclear. Under wall 0001 in Tr 2.	Prob pit that lies under wall 0001 - contains lots of post med (C17th ?) finds.
0003	Fill	pit ?	Mid brown silty clay, quite firm common large angular flints some mortar frags	C17th fill of pit
0004	Cut	Pit	Sub square aligned NE-SW 1.9m wide and 0.9m deep and U shaped	
0005	Fill	Pit	Clay silt, mid pale brown gre, friable with frequent chalk flecking	Top fill of [0007], also visible in section of [0004] at cut of [0007], fairly substantial fill with large flints concentrated towards the W side of the context
0006	Fill	Pit	Mid greyish orangey brown, sandy silt, quite friable.	Lowest exc fill of [0004]
0007	Cut	Pit		Med refuse pit. Not fully exc due to section height. Cut by [0004]
0008	Fill	Pit	Sandy silt mid pale brown grey, friable	Fill of (0008)
0009	Fill	Pit	Clay silt with Mid pale brown/grey in colour. Friable	Silty fill of [0007]
0010	Fill	Pit		Small, silty deposit fill of [0007]
0011	Fill	Pit	Mid orange brown silty sand, quite friable	Nat slump fill in [0007]
0012	Fill	Pit		lowest fill exc due to section height exceeding 1.5m
0013	Layer	layer	dark grey brown silty clay quite firm common angular flintscontains animal bone - post med-modern pottery, tile and brick	Surface layer across site
0014	Layer	deposit	Mid light brown silty clay, quite firm with angular flints and common chalk flecks	Layer above natural

Context	Category	Type	Description	Interpretation
0015	Fill	Pit	Silty clay, light grey brown quite compact occasional small flints	Basal fill of prob pit [0002]
0016	Cut	Pit	Extent unclear truncated by [0002] and goes off site to the west.	poss pit/posthole pre dates [0002]. Poss med.
0017	Fill	pit?	Silty clay , mid grey brown quite compact, frequent chalk flecks some small flints	Fill of 0016 - medieval
0018	Fill	Pit	Mid brown grey silty clay, quite firm with occasional chalk	small fill of [0004], no finds.
0019	Fill	Pit	Silty sand mid slightly dark orangy brown, friable	Slumped natural fill
0020	Cut	Pit	Profile and base unclear, sub rectangular/oval and aligne E-W	large post med pit
0021	Fill	Pit	mid grey brownsilty clay ground firm. contains tile and bone	Post med fill of pitcontains tile and bone
0022		Kiln	Only small area uncovered at east end of tr1. Edge identified but structural clay 0023 not removed.	Possible Malting kiln - doesn't appear to have been at a very high temp.
0023		Kiln		Structure of kiln (?)
0024	Fill			Upper fill of kiln
0025	Layer	deposit	Silty clay, mid yellowish brown quite compact common chalk blocks and flecks possible mortar	Debris from building (?)On N side of wall 0001
0026	Layer	deposit	Clay silt, mid grey brown in colour, friable	'smear' at W end of trench. Likely subsoil (0014) in nat depression
0027	Cut	Pit		Pit (most likely truncated) of unknown function. Theres a possibility that it is a truncated P/H but shape and lack of P.Pipe/pad suggest not.
0028	Cut	Pit		Fill of 0026
0029	Fill	Kiln	Clay light yellowish brown with chalk lumps	Middle fill of kiln 0022
0030	Fill	Kiln		lowest exc fill of 0022 (kiln)
0031	Cut	Pit	Pit 19th century? Not excavated	

Context	Category	Type	Description	Interpretation
0032	Fill	Pit	brown in colour and friable with flint, brick, tile and bottle glass	Feature not excavated but identified as c. 19th century on site
0033	Cut	Pit	large pit partly in section. Cut from close to surface therefore late 19th century? Not excavated	
0034	Fill	Pit	Grey brown fill, lots of pan tiles and bricks	
0035	Cut	Pit	Sub rectangular	Appeared in baulk at lower level but finds suggest 18th century +. Probably a cess pit?
0036	Fill	Pit	grey silty with ash and some charcoal also fragments of post med peg tile.	
0037	Cut	Pit	Only one edge seen cutting natural runs beneath wall 0001	possibly same as 0002 but speculation
0038	Fill	Pit	Fairly loose with brick fragments. Although not excavated suggest 18th century? Fill up against partition wall.	
0039	Layer		layer of fine brown silt with chalk flecks	Suggest slightly over dug top of pits 0004 and 0007. Truncated face between 0044 and 0039
0040	Cut	Foundation	North south alignment, Square standing wall levelled	Wall set in post medieval dark grey silt. Circa early 19th century?
0041	Fill		Yellow mortar with large flints and bricks	Shallow wall foundation upper length demolished
0042	Cut	Foundation	Steep sided and flat bottomed	Foundation for wall, not very substantial
0043			Fill of footing trench. Includes placed wood that has partially rotted in situ a spread of bricks and layers of ash and silt.	Fill of footing trench
0044	Layer		Very Dark fine silty loam with occasional charcoal tile and brick fragments	Same as 0025. This layer is very similar all the way to the top of natural red brown silt. Suggest site has been truncated. 0025 accumulated against wall 0001

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Appendix 2. Documentary Report

18-19 Guildhall Street, Bury St Edmunds

Introduction

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds. This site is to the rear of the present offices of Bury St Edmunds Town Council with access to and from the site into Churchgate Street to the north. Though this site is within the medieval street grid pattern it stands on the edge of the areas of the town that were in the medieval period under the direct control of the abbey and its officials. This has important implications that directly affected the documentary sources that can be used to trace the history of this site. Following the dissolution of the abbey, its extensive estates passed into the possession of the crown and were administrated through first the Court of Augmentation and subsequently through the Office of Augmentation, a department of the Exchequer. The court and later office collected the rents belonging to the abbey until the properties were granted out by letters patent to the new proprietors. Full details of the abbey's estates in Bury appear in the early post dissolution rentals described later in this report; however the fullest of these accounts lists only 37 properties in this street compared with the 90 numbered properties that existed at the present time. The rentals contain only sparse details for the locations of these properties, however the greatest number belonged to the former abbey office of the Sacristan, Sacrist or Sexton. There are two pre-dissolution rentals for the sacristan's estates in Bury dated 1526 and 1433 and both contain a few additional details that can be used to position each property.

The use of house numbers developed after the introduction of the door-to-door delivery of post in the late 1850's and houses in this street have since been re-numbered. When the record office has received bundles of deeds that can be specifically related to a numbered property the house number is shown in the record office's catalogues. There are a few bundles of deeds listed for Guildhall Street that are linked to individual properties identified by this means, however earlier historic deeds for Guildhall Street are not listed in this manner. Apart from obvious collections such as the deeds of the Black Boy Public House deeds other properties are simply listed as deeds for a messuage (dwelling house) or tenement located in the street. The catalogues do not distinguish between properties on the western and eastern sides of the street.

Apart from a photograph taken in 1965 of the premises of 'Cyril Osborne's furnishing Shop nos. 17 and 19', Guildhall Street, there are no further deposited records that can be readily used to trace the history of this site.

This site was in the ecclesiastical parish of St Mary's, Bury St Edmunds with the parish boundary with St James's marked on maps along the middle of Churchgate Street. The processional way marked on the early maps of Bury simply implies the route used in the beating of the bounds during rogation tide and should not be understood to represent the survival of any other former Catholic practice.

Maps

There are no significant maps or plans of this site other than those readily available to the archaeological unit.

Trade Directories

Unlike some major towns, there are a limited number of Trade Directories for Bury St Edmunds. Kelly's Directory of Bury St Edmunds was first published in 1930 and then only five editions were produced up until 1941. In the 1930 edition from the corner of Churchgate Street the properties were listed as 15 Collin's Agency servants' registry office, 16 Allen Thos Wm tobacconist, 17 Three Goats PH, Mrs Malinda Loades, 18 De Main Ernest James, 19 Honeywood Misses Hilda & Kate drapers, 21 Lofts Charles A'. In the 1941 edition Henry Wake occupied number 19 and Frederick Gladwell number 20 all the other properties had the same owners or occupiers.

From 1948 onwards the Bury printers and publishers F. G. Pawsey & Co Ltd took over the publication of local directories. In their 1953 edition, the occupiers of the properties in Bury are listed in an alphabetical sequence, with C.H. Osborne listed at 17 Guildhall Street only and Jane De Main at 18 Guildhall Street and H. Wake at 19 Guildhall Street. The entries were first arranged in street order in the directory for 1962-63 with the same names listed at each of these properties. The publication of this directory continued through to 1987 with A.S. Hughes listed at 17 and then no further entries until L. F. Gladwell at number 20.

The various county directories such as 'Kelly's Directory of Norfolk, Suffolk and Essex' published in 1925-26 list only the principle private residents and commercial premises in Bury arranged alphabetically. There is no entry for the tobacconist Thomas Allen, 'Loades Malinda (Mrs)' is listed under her surname and not under the 'Three Goats PH', Ernest de Main is not listed, though Misses Hilda and Kate Honeywood, drapers are listed at 19 Guildhall Street. Malinda Loades was listed in the 1916 directory but not the Honeywoods and even her name does not appear in the 1908 edition. Through searching this 1908 edition it is possible to find Mrs Susan Bailey, tobacconist and confectioner at 16 Guildhall Street and Henry William Faiers at Three Goats PH at 17 Guildhall Street but none of the other residents of these properties. A 'servants' registry' was then operating from 28 Guildhall Street.

As the directories do not contain full details of the occupiers of these premises it is necessary to turn to other sources.

Census Returns and Rate Books

In the 1901 census the entries for 14-16 Guildhall Street are blank, Alfred Woodhurst a publican is listed at 17, Harriet Conyers 'living on her own means' was at 18 though her daughters listed at the same address were a boot shop assistant and drapers apprentice. Number 19 was empty and Lottie Claydon who lived at 20 Guildhall Street did not give her occupation (ref. RG13/1756/59). In 1891 there was Martha Ransom a milliner at 16, James Jarrett was the publican of the Three Goats, Sarah Ann Wright was living on her own means at 18 though she shared the property with two lodgers, Kate Mitcham was at 19 described as a 'Fancy Repository' and William Clark at 20 Guildhall Street was a drapers assistant (ref. RG12/1450/97). None of these occupants appear to have enjoyed a particularly high social status and probably could be described as respectable working class.

The borough rate valuation book for 1897 (ref. EE500/45/31) does not identify the properties in Guildhall Street through the use of their street numbers instead an 'assessment number' was used to identify each property. The brewers 'Green King & Sons' owned the property in the occupation of A. J. Woodhurst and identified as the 'Three Goats' numbered 1930. A.M Sawyer was then the owner and occupier next property listed as 1931 and described simply as a house. A Louisa Creed is listed in the next property 1932 though not as the owner who was 'Freelove'.

The same owner held the adjoining house in the occupation of Walter B. Pawsey 1933. It is not certain that this listing follows the same order as the street numbers.

There is a further valuation book dated 1906 (ref. EE 500/45/32) and though assessment numbers were still used they are qualified with the house number. M. A. Sawyer is listed as both the owner and occupier of 16 and 19 Guildhall Street and between the two entries there was Henry W. Faiers at 17 Guildhall Street the property of Greene King & Co. Sawyer had also purchased 22 Guildhall from Freelove.

The deeds for of M.A. Sawyer's properties have not been deposited at the record office.

The records of the Bury brewers Greene King have not been deposited at the record office. If the deeds for the Three Goats had been deposited at the record office, it would have been possible to identify the earlier owners of this site through the property descriptions given in the deeds. The use of this building as a public house goes back to at least the early eighteenth century. Amongst the 30 named public houses in the parish of St Mary's that appear in a list of public houses in Bury St Edmunds in 1707 James Godby is named as the landholder of the Three Goats (ref. (ref. P755/42 EGER 2374). In another list of 'Sun Fire Insurances Policies held By Guildhall Library, London as related to Inns in Bury St Edmunds 1714 to 1731' (ref. P 742/1,2) William Mason is named as the owner or landlord of the 'Three Goats Heads'.

The lack of the use of house numbers in earlier rate books makes their use for the tracing of the names of the previous owners of this site uncertain and no further searches of such records have been attempted.

Medieval Sources

In the 1997 'Revised List of Buildings of Special Architectural or Historic Interest', 18 and 19 Guildhall Street are described as '2 separate houses, early C15, now in one commercial occupation. Timber-framed and rendered, jettied along the street frontage ...'. This shows that the present structure pre-dates the dissolution of the abbey.

The abbey of Bury St Edmunds was dissolved in 1539 and the 'First Ministers' Account' for the years 1539-1540 has been published (Redstone). Unlike the later accounts the abbey's properties were listed in this account under the former offices of the abbey. Unfortunately under the heading 'Bury Collector for the late Office of Sacristan' there is just a single amount given for 'Ferm of houses ... let to various persons'. Under the offices 'late hostillar, Custodian of the Shrine, Lez Undercrofts and Precentor (Cantator)' there is a reference to '12d from William Godfreye for a tenement in Gyldehall Strete' for free rents and under 'Ferm of houses' that is those that had been leased there is '4s from Clement Sovole for a tenement in Gyldehalle Street', this rent had not been paid. Under the office of 'Pittancer' there are '6s from John Harvye for a tenement in Gyldehall Strete' and '2s from William Godfreye' for another tenement. John Harvye's rent had not been paid. Under the office of 'Infirmarer' there was another property '2s from Thomas Tyse' though once again this rent was listed as 'owing'. The manor of East Gate Barns was formerly part of the possession of the office of cellarer and again there is a single entry for the 'ferm of houses in Bury'.

The unpublished ministers' accounts for 1542 (ref. TNA SC6/HenVIII/3434) contains a list of 36 properties in Guildhall Street with the names of their then occupiers and normally their immediate predecessors and the amounts of rent paid for each property. Under a separate heading for the manor of East Gates Barns formerly part of the cellarers' estates, there is a single entry for '2s of William Perwen for free rent of one tenement there late John Bretts'. All the

entries in this roll are written in Latin. Of the remaining 36 properties one is identified as an inn called 'The Pye' another is identified, as on the corner of 'Whitingstrete' there are no further descriptions. The names of the property holders include William Godfrey who paid 12d but not Clement Sovole whose property was listed in another part of the roll under unpaid rents. John Harvy's rent of 6s is also omitted though he did pay a rent of 3s for a tenement 'late John Hassell'. Thomas Tyse's name is again omitted. He had held another property in 'Smithrowe' in the Great Market and this had passed to another proprietor William Fayrefax.

The borough of Bury St Edmunds made a copy of a late pre- 1549 account or rental 'taken out of the Records of the Exchequer' in 1616. The original copy was again copied in 1646 and it is the late copy that has survived amongst the borough records (Breen 2000). Only 33 properties are listed and the details are much the same as in 1542.

The surviving records of the abbey of Bury St Edmunds have been described and listed (Thomson 1980). These include the 1526 Sacrist's rental now held at Bury. This document has been transcribed and published (Breen 2000). There were 21 properties listed in Guildhall Street and these are described in relation to the adjoining properties with the owners on either side named. Only one of these properties can be located with certainty Robert Hoode paid 20d rent for 'a tenement late Thomas Hode between the tenement of Harry Powle on the north syde and the Gilde Halle in the south syde'. Using the position of this property it is possible to locate those of John Manok, gent and Alys Bromwich as they were the adjoining properties to the north. This rental does give the occupations of some of the property owners, such as William Berewey 'bocher' butcher, Nicholas Hardy 'taylour' tailor, William Everard another butcher, Thomas Brown shoemaker, Edward Rede 'of Norwich' a merchant and owner of the 'Pye', Richard Wylkynson butcher, William Maase parchment maker, John Hasyll butcher, Thomas Brown shoemaker, Roger Larkyng 'roughmason', Jeffery Smyth yet another butcher, and Roger Ilger a barber whose shop was 'uppon the corner'. Amongst these trade persons, there were also the properties of John Manok and John Crofts both described as gentlemen.

In the Sacrist rental for 1433 (ref. 1055) the same properties are listed though there are just 18 entries. In 1433 Nicholas Moryel a barker that is a tanner held a row of four properties on the eastern side of the street these had been subdivided into four properties by 1526. Unlike the later rental the full abutment of each property is given even though the listing for this street is 'In Gildehalle ex utraque parte' that is for both sides. From the description it is possible to identify ten properties adjoining the street to the west and another 11 adjoining the street to the east. Above each entry the names of a succession of owners have been added superscript to the text and continue the succession of later owners through to the rental of 1526. The text of each entry also contains the names of earlier owners and when these names can be matched to probate records in some instances it is possible to identify the owners of each property from the late fourteenth century onwards. The entries are written in Latin and the order when compared with the 1526 rental has been reversed. As an example of the type of entry Robert Hoode's property was described in 1433 as 'Item William Methewold webster for a tenement late John Whigtoppe and former John Cokerell and Henry Pynfoul lying between the Gildehall on the part of the south and the tenement of John Sprout on the part of the North and abuts towards the west on the King's Highway aforementioned and pays per annum XX d'. The only one of these proprietors to leave a will was William Methewold who died in 1449. The rents given in both rentals are unchanged.

In 1433 Roger Ilger's property is further described as 'lying on the corner between West Street (Westgate Street) on the part of the south ... and abuts towards the west on ... Gildehallestrete'. It was then the property of John Horndon a smith. John also owned the adjoining property to the north but this was not held from the sacrist. Edward Rede's inn the Pye was then the property of

John Lowney but it is not described as an inn. This adjoined the property of a George Burton on the north side, the same property was held by Richard Jamys in 1526. Again none of the earlier proprietors appears to have left a will. The properties of Richard Alfred and John Pawterell in 1433 the same as John Potter and Edward Wymark adjoined but their position on the eastern side of the street is unclear. The other entries are equally difficult to position.

The range of trades is greater than in 1526 apart from those already given there were Thomas Depden a dyer, William Moo wheelwright, John Pawterell webster (a male weaver), John Lowney was a 'cordwainer' that is a shoemaker, Thomas Canon 'lymburner' lime burner, John Berdewell 'fyscher' a fish seller who lived in a stone house on the western side of the road and William Gooch lynnynour in the linen trade.

There is a photocopy of one other pre-dissolution rental available at Bury (ref. P750/1). The translation of the Latin title reads a 'Rental renewed in the time of Walter Beketon pittancer of the Monastery of St Edmund AD 1465 and the fifth year of the reign of Edward IV for the terms of Michaelmas and Easter'. Only two properties are listed in 'Gildhallestrete' both on the western side of the street. Richard Por a weaver paid a rent of 3s for his property and John Wibourgh a cordewener paid 12d. Though the names of two later owners William Raffé and William Goos are given in the margin against these entries the properties cannot be identified with certainty in the later post-dissolution rentals.

Conclusion

In the absence of the properties deeds for these premises or the adjoining premises the former public house the Three Goats, it is not possible to identify the earlier owners of this property beyond the limited number of names that appear in late nineteenth century census returns.

Some of the properties in the street had formerly been part of the estates of the abbey of Bury St Edmunds and these are listed in post-dissolution rentals and accounts and in part pre-dissolution rentals of the estates of the sacrists and pittancer. The documents do not describe all the properties in this street. These records have been invaluable for studies of other parts of the town but their value is less certain here. The same problem occurs in relation to the great part of College Street and parts of particularly the eastern end of Westgate Street and this may suggest that property in this area was not held under the abbey or its various officials.

Anthony Breen

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P 755/42 Rev Richard Yates copy of Egerton Ms 2374 List of Public Houses in Bury St Edmunds 1707 (Photostat from British Library)

1055 Sacrist Rental Bury St Edmunds 1433 Ms Harl 58, (Photostat from British Library)

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Environment and Transport Service Delivery
9-10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 2AR

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

18 & 19 GUILDHALL STREET AND 71 & 72 CHURCHGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/08/0854)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission for change of use, alteration and extension to form two separate dwellings at 18 & 19 Guildhall Street and 71 & 72 Churchgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (TL 852 639), has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SE/08/0854).
- 1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).
- 1.3 The site is located at approximately c. 43.00m AOD and occupies an area of c. 650sqm in size on the east side of Guildhall Street and south side of College Street. The underlying geology is chalky drift and chalk.
- 1.4 This application is within an area of high archaeological importance, defined in the Replacement St Edmundsbury Borough Local Plan 2016 (Appendix B) and recorded in the County Historic Environment Record (HER no. BSE 241). There is high potential for medieval occupation deposits to be disturbed by this development. Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 1.5 The following archaeological evaluation work is required:
 - Collation and assessment of historic documentation, including all cartographic sources, relevant to the site to identify historic landuse and the siting of old boundaries and which would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
 - A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area (71-72 Churchgate Street, following demolition of the existing building down to ground level).

This work follows the archaeological recording of an early wall, prior to and during demolition (see separate specification).

- 1.6 **The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified. Decisions on the need for and scope of any mitigation measures, should there be any archaeological finds of significance, will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional specification.**

- 1.7 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.

- 1.8 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.
- 1.9 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 Written Scheme of Investigation (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 (9 – 10 The Churchyard, 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 WSI as satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.
- 1.10 Neither this specification nor the WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting based on the approved WSI, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise St Edmundsbury Borough Council that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.
- 1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

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*.
- 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 the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- 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 SCCAS/CT (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.

3. Specification: Assessment of Historic Documentation

- 3.1 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- 3.2 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

- 3.1 A single linear trial trench is to be excavated across the location of 71 – 72 Churchgate Street, following the demolition of the existing building down to ground level, measuring 10.00m x 1.80m in width. No below-ground foundations/surfaces should be removed until the evaluation has taken place.
- 4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.50m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.
- 4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.4 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 excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 4.5 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. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width;

For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

- 4.6 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.
- 4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeo-environmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeo-environmental and palaeo-economic 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 Rachel Ballantyne, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.
- 4.8 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.
- 4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.11 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.
- 4.12 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. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.
- 4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.
- 4.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

- 5.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.
- 5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.
- 5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 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).
- 6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.
- 6.3 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. 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).
- 6.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).
- 6.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.
- 6.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.

- 6.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.
- 6.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.
- 6.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.15 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 SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.16 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.17 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.
- 6.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 6.19 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.
- 6.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Dr Jess Tipper

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Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

Date: 12 November 2009

Reference: / 18&19GuildhallStreet-BSE2009

This brief and specification remains valid for six 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.

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Appendix 4 Ceramic Spotdates

Context No	Ceramic Perio	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comment	Fabric date rang	Context dat
0003	PMED	BORDG	BOWL	1	8	SLI	Burnt	Mid to late 17th C	Mid to late 17th C
0003	PMED	WEST	BODY	1	11	ABR	Cobalt and manganese	c Mid 17th C	
0003	LMED/PMED	RARE	BODY	1	14	SLI	Glossy grey, brown flecks, possibly early 16th C	Late 14th to E 16th C	
0003	PMED	FREC	JUG	1	174	SLI	Bearded man, Bartman jug with hour glass mouth	Mid to late 17th C	
0003	PMED	SPEC	BOWL	8	288	ABR	Form Jennings 1096?, kiln scar	Late 17th to 18th C	
0003	PMED	PMSW	BODY	2	136	ABR	Clear and green glaze on white slip	17th to 18th C	
0003	PMED	GRE	BODY	7	243	ABR	One handle present	16th to 18th C	
0003	PMED	GRE	BOWL	1	17	SLI		16th to 18th C	
0003	PMED	GRE	BODY	2	262	VERY	Glaze lifted off, not high fired contains large voids	16th to 18th C	
0003	PMED	GRE	DISH	1	154	SLI	Bifid rim	16th to 18th C	
0003	PMED	GRE	JAR	2	181	SLI		16th to 18th C	

Context No	Ceramic	Perio	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comment	Fabric date rang	Context dat
0005	MED		GRIM	JUG	3	88	SLI	One handle present	Late 13th to 14th C	Late 13th to 14th C
0005	MED		GRIM	BODY	3	219	ABR	One handle root	Late 13th to 14th C	
0005	MED		GRIM	BODY	3	52	SLI	Glazed	Late 12th to 14th C	
0005	MED		GRIM	BODY	14	390	SLI	Glazed, thumbbed base	Late 13th to 14th C	
0005	MED		UPG	BODY	1	11	SLI	Glazed on white slip	Mid 12th to 14th C	
0005	MED		BSW	BODY	3	66	ABR-SLI	Sooted base fragment	Mid 12th to 14th C	
0005	MED		MCW	BODY	1	9	ABR	Soapy fabric	Mid 12th to 14th C	
0005	MED		MCW	JAR LID	1	10	ABR	Silty	12th C+	
0006	MED		GRE	BODY	1	70	ABR	Base	Late 12th to 14th C	Mid 12th to 13th C
0006	MED		GRE	BODY	2	35	ABR		Late 12th to 14th C	
0006	MED		GRE	BODY	1	58	ABR	Handle section	Late 12th to 14th C	
0006	MED		GRE	BODY	2	26	SLI	Rouletted strip	Late 13th to 14th C	
0006	MED		HFW1	BODY	1	66	SLI	Base	Mid 12th to mid 13th	
0006	MED		HFW1	BODY	1	39	SLI	White slipped vertical strip	Mid 12th to mid 13th	
0006	MED		MCW	JUG	1	23	ABR	Soapy oxidised	Mid 12th to 14th C	
0006	MED		BMCWG	BODY	1	10	SLI		Late 12th to 14th C	
0006	MED		BMCW	COOKIN	1	53	SLI	Form B2, thickened flat top rim	Late 12th to 13th C	

Context No	Ceramic Perio	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comment	Fabric date rang	Context dat
0008	MED	GRE	BODY	8	61	SLI	Applied strip, smeared clay pellets	Late 13th to 14th C	Late 13th to 14th C
0008	MED	BMCW	BODY	5	88	SLI	Thumbed base, sooted	Late 12th to 14th C	
0008	MED	MCW	BODY	2	22	ABR	Cooking pot base	Mid 12th to 14th C	
0009	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	12	SLI		Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0015	MED	HF1	BODY	1	2	SLI	Glazed	Mid 12th to mid 13th	Mid 12th to mid 13th
0017	MED	HF1	BODY	1	1	ABR	Glazed	Mid 12th to mid 13th	Mid 12th to mid 13th
0017	MED	MCW	BODY	1	16	ABR		12th to 14th C	
0021	PMED	GRE	DISH	5	61	ABR	Sooted	16th to 18th C	16th to 18th C
0024	MED	BCSW	COOKIN	1	8	ABR		Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0024	MED	GRIM	BODY	1	59	ABR	Handle section	Late 12th to 14th C	
0026	MED	BMCW	BODY	1	6	ABR		Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C
0028	MED	BMCW	BODY	2	14	ABR		Late 12th to 14th C	Late 12th to 14th C