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**LINNETS GARAGE, MAYNEWATER LANE,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors:	Gareth Barlow (Fieldwork and report) Peter Thompson (Research) Antony Mustchin (Editor)	
Illustrations:	Dr John Summers	
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District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code: BSE 428	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB
Tel 01992 558170

Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>Linnets Garage, Maynewater Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk</i>		
<i>Between the 14th and 25th of March 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Linnets Garage, Maynewater Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8583 6356) (OASIS No. archaeol7-159212). The project was undertaken on behalf of Maynewater Developments Ltd and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to build 20 two-bed retirement flats with associated parking and landscaped areas (planning Ref. SE/12/0961). The condition was based on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.</i>			
<i>Post-medieval/ modern features were recorded in each trench (F1069 and F1072, Tr.1; F1003, F1037 and F1050 Tr.2; and F1019, F1022 and F1024 Tr.3). Two medieval features (Pits F1008 (Tr.2) and F1017 (Tr.3)) were recorded. The remaining features were undated. Some of the features were poorly defined and recorded in section only. They were recorded as cuts or ?pits (F1064, 1069 and 1072 Tr.1; F1046, F1048 and F1054 Tr.2; and F1019 and F1030 Tr.3). Pits were the most abundant features though ditches were also recorded. The medieval pits (F1008 Tr.1 and F1017 T.3) contained between one and five sherds of pottery in addition to animal bone and oyster shell. Medieval pottery was also found in sections (L1062 (Tr.1); L1034 (Tr.2); and L1014, L1032 (Tr.3)).</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>14th-25th March 2013</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4022</i>	Site code	<i>BSE 428</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Area of Archaeological Potential</i>		
Current land use	<i>Vacant following demolition</i>		
Planned development	<i>20 retirement flats with parking spaces</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits, ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval pottery, animal bone and oyster shell</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>St Mary's with St Peter's</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk HER (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP33 2AB</i>		
Area of site	<i>2,600m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 8583 6356</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>35m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>G. Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>Maynewater Developments Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Linnets Garage, Maynewater Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G., and Thompson P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4284</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>March 2013 (Revised 17/09/2013)</i>		

LINNETS GARAGE, MAYNEWATER LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

Between the 14th and 25th of March 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Linnets Garage, Maynewater Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8583 6356) (OASIS No. archaeol7-159212). The project was undertaken on behalf of Maynewater Developments Ltd and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to build 20 two-bed retirement flats with associated parking and landscaped areas (planning Ref. SE/12/0961). The condition was based on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

Prehistoric stone tools have been recovered within 100-250m of the site and there was potential for survival of palaeo-environmental remains (BHER 347,127a, 332). A Middle Saxon boundary ditch is recorded from St Edmunds Nursing Home on the north side of Maynewater Lane, and it had a concentration of finds to the south potentially extending to the site (BHER 127c). Maynewater Lane has existed since at least the 15th century, and was probably part of the original late Saxon/ early medieval town layout; its name suggests that the area was of some importance.

The St Edmunds Nursing Home excavation revealed 12th-13th occupation overlain by later medieval back gardens (BHER 127d). The core of Rothes Bridge, where Southgate Street crosses the River Linnet, is medieval, and a flint rubble wall that embanked the north side of the stream extends towards the site and may represent the line of an early town boundary (BHER 081). St Botolph's Chapel stood approximately 80m to the east of the site (BHER 021). The site formed the rear garden of Southbridge House which fronted Southgate Street.

During the trial trench evaluation, post-medieval/ modern features were recorded in each trench (F1069 and F1072, Tr.1; F1003, F1037 and F1050 Tr.2; and F1019, F1022 and F1024 Tr.3). Two medieval features (Pits F1008 (Tr.2) and F1017 (Tr.3)) were recorded. The remaining features were undated. Some of the features were poorly defined and recorded in section only. They were recorded as cuts or ?pits (F1064, F1069 and F1072 (Tr.1); F1046, F1048 and F1054 (Tr.2); and F1019 and F1030 (Tr.3)). Pits were the most abundant features though ditches were also recorded. The medieval pits (F1008 Tr.1 and F1017 T.3) contained between one and five sherds of pottery in addition to animal bone and oyster shell. Medieval pottery was also found in sections (L1062 Tr.1; L1034 Tr.2; and L1014, L1032 Tr.3).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 14th and 25th of March 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Linnets Garage, Maynewater Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8583 6356; Figs. 1-2) (OASIS No. archaeol7-159212). The project was undertaken on behalf of Maynewater Developments Ltd and was carried out in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to build 20 two-bed retirement flats with associated parking spaces and landscaped areas (planning Ref. SE/12/0961). The condition was based on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

1.2 The evaluation followed an archaeological desk-based assessment (Thompson 2011).

1.3 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS - CT (dated 20/02/2013) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 01/03/2013) and approved by HCC HEU. The archaeological evaluation followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.4 The evaluation aimed to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. The evaluation also aimed to identify buried soils and any areas of previous ground disturbance.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably

equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Bury St Edmunds is an historic market town and the third largest town in the county of Suffolk. The town is located on the A14(T) in West Suffolk roughly mid way between Cambridge and Ipswich. The site is situated within the historic core of the medieval town approximately 420m south of the cathedral of St James and the medieval abbey remains. It formerly comprised a service station and car hire rental outlet.

2.2 The site is located on Maynewater Lane close to its junction with Southgate Street (Figs. 1-2). To the east is an open, grassed over area where Southbridge House once stood, beyond which is Southgate Street. To the west is a large brick built house named 'The Cottage' which was constructed in 1876, and beyond it are Copper's Close and a modern residential area and offices. Immediately to the north of the site, across Maynewater Lane, are Bury Physio and The Pine Shop, and to their west is the boundary wall for St Edmunds Hospital. Bordering the rear (south) of the site is the River Linnet, a small stream which is culverted as it approaches Southgate Street Bridge (to the east). South of the River is the modern residential area of Harrington Close.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated at approximately 35m AOD on the end of a spur of land, just to the north of the River Linnet and within its floodplain.

3.2 The local soil has not been surveyed due to the urban setting. However, Bury St Edmunds is in a region dominated by typical argillic brown earths which are clay loams derived from chalky boulder clay. The presence of the River Linnet also suggests an area of alluvial gley deposits which develop in loamy or clayey alluvium at least 300mm thick. The Environmental Desk Study for the site describes the subsoil as alluvium and head deposits (EPS 2011). The underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk and the EPS report states that the area is a Principal Aquifer with overlying soils of high leaching potential (*ibid.*).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Bury St Edmunds is classed as a major Lower Palaeolithic site, and the Grindle pit 280m to the south of the site contained more Palaeolithic implements than found anywhere else in the town; it is likely that some of these were found *in situ* (BHER 65a). A handaxe was found in the same area at the Old Sword in Hand, Southgate Street (BSE 049). A Palaeolithic handaxe and two 'cleavers' were found at Kings Brewery at the north end of Maynewater Lane, 250m from the site (BHER 347).

4.2 A polished Neolithic axehead, knife and pottery were found at St Edmund's Nursing Home within approximately 50-150m of the site (BHER 127a). A prehistoric handaxe and worked flints were also recovered from a gravel pit at Bury Rugby Ground, c. 230m to the east (BHER 061b). Excavations within the abbey precinct near the River Lark recovered pollen and organic deposits from the floodplain dating to the late Neolithic (BHER 332).

4.3 Three Roman coins and several possible Roman tile fragments were recovered during the excavation at St Edmund's Nursing Home (BHER 127b). Peat accumulation occurred along the Black Ditches in the Cullum Basin during the Roman, Saxon and medieval periods (BHER 207).

4.4 The origins of Bury St Edmunds lie in a small monastery founded at *Beodricsworth* (BHER 241a) in 633 by King Sigebert of the East Angles. In 869 the pious King Edmund was defeated in battle and executed by the Danes, and in 903 his remains were transferred to, and enshrined at, the church of St Mary at *Beodricsworth*. Edmund subsequently achieved sainthood and his shrine became the focus of reputed miracles so attracting pilgrims and visitors. In 1014 the new Danish King Swein Forkbeard demanded tribute money with threats from the religious community, and his sudden death led to rumours that St Edmund had caused his demise. In 1020 King Canute (Swein's son) was quick to grant the abbey at St Edmundsbury as it was now known, a charter freeing it from episcopal control and giving it jurisdiction over much of the surrounding countryside. At this time Aelfwine, Bishop of Elmham, replaced the secular clergy with 20 Benedictine monks brought in from the abbey of St Benet of Hulme (Butler and Given-Wilson 1979). Edward the Confessor developed and enriched the abbey further by creating the Liberty of St Edmund.

4.5 The plan of the Saxon town (BHER 241a) is not fully known, but at least some of this settlement was focussed in the area of St Mary's Square at the north end of Maynewater Lane (BHER 011, 117a and 201). Excavation at Raingate Street has shown that it formed part of the Saxon town and the street plan has not altered since the 10th century (BHER 144a). Prior to the abbey enlargement the road originally ran from Raingate Street through the abbey precinct to join Northgate Street. The excavation carried out on the north side of Maynewater Lane identified a Saxon boundary ditch showing extensive middle Saxon occupation to the south of it, with finds including metal working debris, pottery and human remains (BHER 127c).

4.6 The Domesday survey of 1086 records over 650 houses at Bury St Edmunds with 342 newly built on ploughland over the previous 20 years (St Edmundsbury Council 2007). It was Abbot Baldwin who developed the medieval town on the regular grid plan it has today, and at the same time enlarged the abbey premises rebuilding the church in stone. The abbey and town remained an important centre throughout the medieval period. Numerous archaeological remains have been excavated and recorded within the 500m of the site. The excavation at St Edmunds Nursing Home identified a concentration of mainly late 12th-13th century occupation features including a structure and a grain dryer (BHER 127d and 235). St Botolph's Chapel stood approximately 80m to the east of the site (BHER 021). Later medieval evidence suggests that the area formed back gardens and allotments to houses fronting Southgate Street which were in decline by the 15th century. Southgate Street Bridge crossing the River Linnet was formerly called Rothe Bridge and was originally built in the 13th century (BHER 081). In 1916, it was said to have been in a perfect state of preservation. A flint rubble boundary wall embanking the stream ran towards the site.

4.7 Early historic maps show that the site was located in the gardens of Southbridge House.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trial trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Fig.3). Two trenches were originally proposed. Trench 3 was added following on-site advice from SCC AS-CT. The trench locations were designed to avoid a large sewer easement which traverses the site, and the positions of former underground tanks associated with the service station formerly located on the site.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 3-4)

<i>Sample Section 1A</i> 0.00m = 31.26m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L1057	Tarmac.
0.12 – 0.42m	L1058	Made Ground. Pale brownish yellow, compact, silty clay with occasional flint and CBM. It contained 18 th – 19 th century pottery (58g).
0.42 – 1.17	L1059	Made Ground. Dark brownish grey, compact, silty clay with moderate flint and CBM.
1.17 – 1.38	L1060	Pale brownish yellow, compact, silty clay with chalk. It contained CBM (1467g), animal bone (18g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (11g).
1.38 – 1.66	L1061	Pale brownish yellow, firm, silty clay.
1.66 – 2.06	L1062	Pale grey brown, compact, silty clay. It contained a sherd of medieval (11 th – 12 th /13 th century) pottery.
2.06 – 2.26	L1074	Upper fill of F1072. Dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular gravel
2.26 – 2.46	L1073	Basal fill of F1072. Dark greyish brown, firm, silty sand with frequent angular and sub angular gravel. It contained 17 th – 18 th century pottery (175g), CBM (12724g), animal bone (1394g), floor tile (262g) and mortar (43g).
2.46m+	L1007	Natural

<i>Sample Section 1B</i> 0.00m = 31.35m AOD		
0.00 – 0.09	L1057	Tarmac. As above.
0.09– 0.45	L1058	Made Ground. As above.
0.45 –+ 1.31	L1059	Made Ground. As above.
1.31 – 1.45	L1060	Pale brownish yellow, compact, silty clay with chalk. As above.
1.45 – 1.85	L1061	Pale brownish yellow, firm, silty clay. As above.
1.85 – 1.95	L1062	Pale grey brown, compact, silty clay. As above.
1.95m+	L1063	Mid brownish red, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub rounded and sub angular gravel.

Description: Trench 1 contained Pits ?F1064, ?F1069, F1070 and ?F1072. The ill-defined were observed in section. F1069 and F1072 contained post-medieval finds. F1064 and F1070 contained no finds.

At the base of the trench a section was excavated through L1066 and L1067. L1066 was a mid brownish red, firm, silty sand with moderate angular and subangular flint. It contained no finds. Below L1066, L1067 was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silty clay with frequent gravel. It contained CBM (1260g) and animal bone (174g).

?Pit F1064 was observed in section (? x 0.20 x 0.12m). It had moderately sloping sides and the base was unseen. Its fill, L1065, was a mid brown, firm, clayey silt sand. It contained no finds.

Pit F1070 was subcircular (0.90 x 0.75 x 0.25m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1071, was a light greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional gravel. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1072 at the base of the trench was ill-defined (? x ? x 0.60m). It had steep sides and its base was not defined. Its basal fill, L1073, was a dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent gravel. It contained 17th – 18th century pottery (175g), post-medieval CBM (12724g), animal bone (1394g), floor tile (262g), and mortar (63g). Its upper fill, L1074, was a dark yellowish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional gravel. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1069 at the base of the trench was ill-defined (? x ? x 0.57m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1068, was a dark grey, compact, peaty clay. It contained post-medieval CBM (156g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 and 5)

<i>Sample Section 2A</i> 0.00m = 33.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small – medium sub rounded and angular flint.
0.31 – 0.57m	L1001	Upper fill of F1003.
0.57 – 0.63m	L1002	Basal fill of F1003.
0.63 – 0.71m	L1004	Modern Made Ground. Dark brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with frequent small angular flint.
0.71m+	L1005	Modern Made Ground. Mid orange brown, firm, clayey silt with frequent small and medium flint and modern CBM. It contained modern (late 19 th – 20 th century) pottery (12g)

<i>Sample Section 2B</i> 0.00m = 31.53m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1056	Modern Demolition Debris. Mid brownish yellow, firm, silty/sandy clay with frequent CBM
0.18 – 0.60m	L1044	Modern Made Ground. Light orange brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent CBM.
0.60 – 0.76m	L1043	Modern Made Ground. Mid yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with frequent CBM
0.76 – 0.96m	L1042	Light greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained a clay pipe stem fragment (4g).
0.96 – 1.02m	L1034	Dark grey, friable, silty sand with frequent sub rounded and sub angular flint. It contained a sherd of medieval (10 th – 12 th century) pottery (55g), animal bone (1055g) and a bone awl (12g)
1.02 – 1.20m	L1041	Dark greyish brown, firm, sandy clay with moderate sub rounded and sub angular flint
1.20m+	L1007	Natural. Areas of mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium angular flint; mid brownish orange silty sand; and pale brownish yellow silty clay with occasional small-medium angular flint.

Description: Trench 2 contained Pit F1008, Stone Drain or Gully F1035, Ditch F1039, ?Pit F1046, Cut F1048, Pit F1050 and Cut F1054. Modern Construction Cut F1037 and modern Service F1003 were also recorded in the trench. Pit F1008 contained a sherd of medieval (9th – 12th century) pottery. Pit F1050 contained modern CBM and the remaining features were undated.

Modern Service F1003 was linear (1.40+ x 0.12+ x 0.31). It was orientated east/west, parallel to the road. Its sides were vertical and its base flat. Its upper fill, L1001, was a pale/ mid brown, firm, silty clay. Its basal fill, L1002, was a pale yellow brown, friable, coarse sand.

Pit F1008 was circular (1.50 x 1.57 x 0.30m). It had moderately steep sides and its base was unseen. The earliest fill encountered, L1009, was a light greyish yellow, firm, sandy clay with moderate small and medium angular flint. It contained animal bone (162g). Its upper fill, L1010, was a mid greenish grey, firm, silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flint. It contained a sherd of medieval (9th – 12th century) pottery (9g). It was cut by F1035.

Stone Gully/ Drain F1035 was linear (2.5 x 0.40 x 0.26m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid greenish grey, firm, silty clay with frequent large flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by F1037.

Modern Construction Cut F1037 was linear (5.2 x 1.50 x 0.15m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1038, was a dark greyish brown, compact, clay with modern CBM rubble.

Ditch F1039 was linear (5.00+ x 1.06 x 0.27m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay with frequent small-medium flint. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1046 was observed in section (? x 1.90 x 1.1). It had irregular sides and an uneven flattish base. Its fill, L1047, was a light yellowish brown, friable, sandy clay with occasional rounded flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by F1048.

Cut F1048 was observed in section (? x 3.2 x 0.95m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1049, was a mid orange brown, firm, silty sand with frequent CBM. It contained no finds. It cut F1046.

Pit F1050 was observed in section (? X 2.1 x 1.43m). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1051, was a mid reddish brown, firm, clayey sand with frequent CBM. Its middle fill, L1052, was a dark brown, firm, silty sand with frequent CBM. Its upper fill, L1053, was a dark yellowish brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent CBM. Each layer contained frequent modern CBM.

Cut F1054 was observed in section (? x 0.67 x 0.37m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1055, was a light yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with mortar. It contained no finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 3 and 6)

<i>Sample Section 3A</i> <i>0.00m = 32.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1011	Modern Made Ground. Mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with moderate medium – large sub rounded and sub angular flint
0.42 – 0.92m	L1012	Modern Made Ground. Dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt with frequent flint.
0.92 – 1.52m	L1013	Modern Made Ground. Mid orange brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional flint and chalk.
1.52 – 1.88m	L1014	Mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded and sub angular flint. It contained a sherd of medieval (12 th -13 th century) pottery (3g), CBM (32g), animal bone (66g) and oyster shell (1g).
1.88 – 1.93m	L1015	Mixed lenses of mid orange brown, firm, sandy clay with frequent sub rounded and sub angular flint
1.93 – 2.11m	L1016	Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub rounded and sub angular flint. It contained animal bone (29g).
2.11 – 2.53m	L1018	Fill of F1017. Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub rounded and sub angular flint.
2.53m+	L1007	Natural

<i>Sample Section 3B</i> <i>0.00m = 31.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1021	Modern Made Ground. Dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded and sub angular flint.
0.30 – 0.84m	L1026	Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with flint and chalk
0.84 – 1.10m	L1029	Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub rounded and sub angular flint.
1.10 – 1.51m	L1032	Dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub rounded and sub angular flint. It contained medieval (late 12 th -13 th century) pottery (22g).
1.51 – 1.57m	L1033	Mid greenish grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional sub rounded and sub angular flint.
1.57m+	L1007	Natural

Description: Trench 3 contained Pits F1017 and F1027, Cuts F1019 and F1030, Ditch F1022 and Construction Cut F1024. Pit F1017 contained medieval pottery. F1019 and F1022 and F1024 were all modern and the remaining features were undated.

Sequential layers of made ground were observed overlying the archaeological features/deposits. Some equivalent layers were observed between Sample Sections 3A and 3B. Made Ground L1012 (SS3A) and Made Ground L1021 (SS3B), encountered towards the top of their respective sections, were compositionally similar. These respectively sealed L1013 (SS3A) and L2026 (SS3B); both contained flint and chalk but were

otherwise dissimilar. L1014 (SS3A) was compositionally comparable to L1029 (SS3B) and both were encountered at approximately the same depth; the former yielded 12th-13th century pottery. Similarly dated pottery was recovered from L1032 (SS3B), which was similar in make-up to L1016 (SS3A); both were encountered at similar depths. Natural L1007 was recorded at the base of both sample sections.

Pit F1017 was large (6.65+ x 1.80+ x 0.39m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small and medium flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (85g), animal bone (967g) and oyster shell (10g)

Cut F1019 was observed in section (3.50+ x 1.80+ x 0.68m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a dark grey brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small and medium flint. It contained modern CBM (3645g).

Ditch F1022 was linear (? x 0.87 x 0.53m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent small and medium flint. It contained no finds. It cut modern Construction Cut F1024.

Modern Construction Cut F1024 was ?linear (? x 1.70 x 0.34m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1025, was a pale orange yellow, firm, sandy silt with occasional small and medium flint. It contained modern finds.

Pit F1027 was observed in section (? x 0.60 x 0.11m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1028, was a mid orange yellow, firm, sandy silt with occasional small and medium flint. It contained no finds.

?Pit F1030 was observed in section (? x 0.60 x 0.27m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a mid yellow grey, firm, sandy silt with sparse flint. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds. Some modern features were present, and the trenches were deep and had to be pumped of water, but these factors did not inhibit the recognition and recording of archaeological features.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Modern made ground was recorded in each trench (L1058 and L1059 Tr.1; L1043 and L1044 Tr.2; and L1011-L1013 Tr.3) at depths of 1m+ , 0.50m+ and 1.50m+.

8.2 Below the made ground and overlying the natural the Subsoils L1062 (Tr.1), L1034 (Tr.2) and L1014 and L1032 (Tr.3) contained sparse medieval (11th – 12th/13th C; 10th - 12th C; 12th - 13th C) pottery.

8.3 The Natural Drift Geology was present below the subsoils. It comprised areas of mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small and medium angular flint; mid brownish orange silty sand; and pale brownish yellow silty clay with occasional small and medium angular flint. It was c. 1.95-2.46m (Tr.1); 0.71-1.20m (Tr.2) and 1.57-2.53m (Tr.3) below the present ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Date
1	F1064	?Pit	Undated
	F1069	?Pit	Post-medieval
	F1070	Pit	Undated
	F1072	?Pit	Post-medieval
2	F1003	Service	Modern
	F1008	Pit	Medieval (9 th – 12 th century)
	F1035	Drain / gully	Undated
	F1037	Construction Cut	Modern
	F1039	Ditch	Undated
	F1046	?Pit	Undated
	F1048	Cut	Undated
	F1050	Pit	Modern
F1054	Cut	Undated	
3	F1017	Pit	Medieval (12 th – 13 th century)
	F1019	Cut	Modern
	F1022	Ditch	Modern
	F1024	Construction Cut	Modern
	F1027	Pit	Undated
	F1030	Cut	Undated

9.2 Post-medieval and modern features were recorded in each trench (F1069 and F1072, Tr.1; F1003, F1037 and F1050 Tr.2; and F1019, F1022 and F1024 Tr.3). Two medieval features (Pit F1008 Tr.2 and Pit F1017 Tr.3) were recorded. The remaining features were undated. Undated Drain/ Gully F1035 may have run into Pit F1008, suggesting a possible medieval date for the former; this remains tentative however.

9.3 Some of the features were recorded section and not well defined. They are recorded as Cuts or ?Pits (F1064, F1069 and F1072 Tr.1; F1046, F1048 and F1054 Tr.2; and F1019 and F1030 Tr.3). The majority of features were pits (ditches were also recorded). Waterlogged environmental remains and post-medieval pottery were recovered from L1067 and L1068 in Trench 1; the former was the basal fill of ?Pit

F1069 (Fig. 4). This material may have represented the purposeful infilling of a wet feature of some kind; the environmental evidence (Summers Appendix 2) indicates tall plant species growing along the margins of F1069. An inlet is marked on the first edition OS map and labelled as *Mayne Water* on Warren's map of 1747. If this inlet was originally larger, the material from L1067 and L1068 may tentatively be linked to its partial infilling and the post-medieval 'remodelling' of the river edge site.

9.4 The medieval pits contained between 1 and 5 sherds of pottery (F1008 Tr.1 and F1017 T.3), in addition to animal bone and oyster shell. Medieval pottery was also found in the sections (L1062 Tr.1; L1034 Tr.2; and L1014, L1032 Tr.3).

Research Potential

9.5 The site yielded a modest assemblage of Saxo-Norman to early medieval pottery (11 sherds in total), collectively dating between the 9th and 14th centuries (Thompson Appendix 2). The assemblage is largely made up of regional typologies (*ibid.*) expected of this area of Bury St Edmunds and in keeping with the site's possible location within the Saxo-Norman/ medieval town. The small number of sherds recovered may reflect the position of the trial trenches c. 16.5m back from the street frontage; the 'frontage' area is likely to have been associated with more intensive activity. Although small, the pottery assemblage from the site may contribute to a greater understanding of the medieval pottery industry in the East of England, the need for which has been emphasised by Medlycott (2011, 71).

9.6 The sparse nature of the recorded features, mostly comprising (?rubbish) pits, is also in keeping with 'backyard' activity. The animal bone assemblage, predominantly made up of horn cores and metapodia, is suggestive of industrial refuse, possibly the result of tanning and horn-working over an extended period (Cussans Appendix 2). The site's location in respect to the River Linnet would be conducive to these industries, both of which require access to water. A large number of horncores and evidence of early post-medieval tanning has previously been recorded to the north of Eastgate Street (BSE 292) (after Rolfe 2008, 5, 17). The medieval environmental assemblage is representative of food preparation waste, with the predominance of oat and rye perhaps suggesting the modest status of any nearby dwellings (Summers Appendix 2). Further excavation and sampling at the site has potential to shed further light on the nature of the Saxo-Norman/ early medieval and later diet and economy of the area. There is also potential to further investigate the possible post-medieval 'remodelling' of the site as suggested by waterlogged deposits and finds towards the base of Trench 1.

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008).

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WEB SITES

www.heritagegateway.org.uk

www.landis.org.uk/soilclassification

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS BY FEATURE

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1005		2	Modern Made Ground	Late 19 th -20 th C	(3) 12g	1427		W. Building Stone - approx 25000g
1008	1009	2	Fill of Pit	9 th -12 th C	(1) 9g		162	Coal - 8g Glass (1) - 1g Hessian - 21g
	1010		Fill of Pit					
1013		3	Made Ground					Mortar - 30g O. Shell - 1g
1014		3	Made Ground	12 th -13 th C	(1) 3g		66	
1016		3	Layer				29	
1017	1018	3	Fill of Pit	12 th -13 th C	(5) 85g		967	O. Shell - 10g
1020		3	Fill of F1019	Modern		3645		
1032		3	Layer	Late 12 th -13 th C	(2) 22g			
1034		2	Layer	10 th -12 th C	(1) 55g		1055	SF1 Bone Awl - 12g
1037	1038	2	Fill of Modern Ditch	Late 19 th -20 th C	(1) 2g	1631		Clay Pipe - 3g O. Shell - 4g
1042		2	Layer					Clay Pipe - 4g
1058		1	Made Ground	18 th – 19 th C	(1) 58g	1673		
1059		1	Made Ground			263		
1060		1	Chalky Layer			1467	18	Clay Pipe - 11g
1062		1	Pale Grey Layer	11 th -12 th /13 th C	(1) 7g			
1067		1	Sandy Layer	Post-medieval		1260	174	Waterlogged Wood - 41g
1068		1	Peat Layer	Post-medieval		156		
1072	1073	1	Fill of Pit	17 th -18 th C	(2) 175g	12724	1394	SF2 Painted Floor Tile - 262g Mortar - 43g Waterlogged Wood - 51g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 18 sherds of pottery weighing 415g from ten features or layers. Eleven sherds are of Saxo-Norman to early medieval date, three are post-medieval and four modern. The pottery has been quantified by context in Table 1.

Pit F1008 (L1010) contained a single body sherd of St Neots ware dating to between the 9th and 12th centuries. Cess layer L1034 contained a large shoulder fragment of cooking pot with girth grooves, and has a dark grey exterior and pale brown inner surface. The form bears similarities to Thetford ware from Ipswich dated between the mid 10th and mid 11th centuries (McCarthy & Brooks 1988, 169). The fabric and colour however, is different with the former containing a small amount of calcitic material and having moderately micaceous surfaces, and so may be a local version of Thetford type ware.

Pit F1017 contained a uniformly mid grey sandy sherd with incised wavy line decoration; a similar sherd came from an excavation at Shire Hall which was thought to be a Thetford type ware (Thompson 2012). The Maynewater sherd was accompanied by three darker grey sherds with slight oxidisation to the outer margins. The fabrics are sandy with occasionally larger pieces of rounded white or clear quartz and surfaces are moderately micaceous. These are in keeping with the Bury coarse ware dated between the 12th and 14th centuries. The Thetford type sherd is of fairly similar fabric, and so again may be a local ware related to the medieval coarse wares. A fourth sandy sherd with a pale orange exterior is similar in fabric to Grimston coarse ware dated c. 12th-13th centuries.

Made Ground L1014 contained a tiny grey sherd that is similar to the group from Pit F1017 and is probably also a Bury coarse ware. The pale grey layer L1062 contained a medium sandy sherd with oxidised outer surface which resembles a fabric present at Stowmarket similar to Yarmouth ware minus the calcareous inclusions which was dated to the 12th-13th centuries (Anderson 2012). Layer L1032 contained the only glazed medieval sherd from the group comprising a Hedingham fine ware. It contained a red slipped clay pellet suggesting it is of the Scarborough-style decoration dated c.1175/1200-1250 (Cottar 2000, 91). It was accompanied by an early medieval sandy ware containing sparse shell.

Pit F1072 contained a large fragment of dish rim 34cm in diameter with internal clear iron speckled glaze which would match a 17th century date (Cottar 2000, 194 & 196). Made Ground L1058 contained a black glazed red earthenware drinking mug or jug base in a fairly coarse fabric suggesting a later date of 18th or 19th centuries.

The remaining four sherds from Ditch F1037 (L1038) and Made Ground L1005 are all factory made refined white earthenwares.

KEY:STNE: St Neots ware 9th-12thTHET1: Thetford-type ware 10th-12thTHET2: Thetford-type ware 10th-12th/13thEMW: early medieval ware 11th-12th/13thEMWSS: Early medieval sparse shelly ware 12th – 13thGRCW: Grimston type coarse ware 12th-13thBMCW: Bury medieval coarse ware 12th – 14thHFW: Hedingham fine ware mid 12th-13th/14thPMRE: late 16th-19thPMBL: Post-medieval black glazed red earthenware late 16th-19thREFWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made ground	1005	3x11g REFWE	Late 19 th - 20 th	REFWE: x 2 with 'willow pattern' deco
Pit 1008	1010	1x9g STNE	9 th -12 th	
Made ground	1014	1x2g BMCW	12 th -13 th	
Pit 1017	1018	1x16g THET2 3x58g BMCW 1x6g GRCW	12 th -13 th	THET2: body sherd with incised wavy line deco
Layer	1032	1x9g EMWSS 1x12g HFW	Late 12 th - 13 th	HFW: clear/orange glaze with clay pellet
Cess layer	1034	1x54g THET1	10 th -12 th	THET1: shoulder with sooting and external girth groove
Ditch 1037	1038	1x3g REFWE	late 19 th - 20 th	REFWE: probably wall tile
Made ground	1058	1x57g PMBL	18 th – 19 th	PMBL: base to drinking vessel with internal and external black glaze
Pale grey layer	1062	1x7g EMW	11 th - 12 th /13 th	
Upper fill of pit 1072	1073	2x171g PMRE	17 th -18 th	PMRE: large fragment of bowl or pancheon rim with internal glazec.34 cm diam

Table 1 Quantification of pottery by context

References

Anderson, S. 2012 'Medieval Pottery' in Woolhouse, T. (ed.) *Medieval Dispersed Settlement on the mid Suffolk Clay, Stowmarket* East Anglian Archaeology Report forthcoming

Cottar, J. 2000 Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman Pottery from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-85. *English Heritage*

McCarthy, M. & Brooks, C. 1988 *Medieval Pottery in Britain AD 900-1600* Leicester Uni Press

Thompson, P. 2013 The Pottery in Newton, A. (ed.) *Shire Hall, Raingate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design* Archaeological Solutions Unpublished Report 4244.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIfA

A total of 73 fragments (24276g) of CBM, including a concentration in Pit F1072 that appears to date to the 17th century (Table 2), whilst the remainder of the assemblage is predominantly comprised of modern brick with occasional post-medieval fragments contained in a series of made ground layers. The CBM contained in Pit F1072 is in a moderately fragmented and slightly abraded condition, whilst the remainder of the assemblage is highly abraded. The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification, and all diagnostic dimensions/characteristics recorded. The data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM Type	Pit F1072		Other Features	
	F	W	F	W
Post-Medieval Peg Tile	42	8756	11	1519
Post-Medieval Pantile	3	1289	0	0
Post-Medieval Floor Brick	1	975	2	403
Post-Medieval Wall Brick	2	1425	2	1637
Post-Medieval Delftware Tile	1	262	0	0
Modern Brick	0	0	9	8010
<i>Total</i>	<i>49</i>	<i>12707</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>11569</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM by fragment count (F) and weight (w, in grams)

The 49 fragments (12707g) of post-medieval CBM contained in Pit F1072 (L1073) were dominated by fragments of moderately fragmented peg tile. No complete examples were present, but many were c.50% complete suggesting this could be a primary deposit of rubble from a nearby building. L1073 comprises the upper fill of the pit, and the absence of CBM from the lower fill, combined with the limited degree of fragmentation suggests the CBM was not packing material. The peg tile was manufactured in a mid-dark red-orange fabric with inclusions of abundant quartz, sparse black iron rich grains (both 0.1-0.5mm), and occasional flint (<5mm); almost certainly produced locally. The same fabric was also used to manufacture the post-medieval pantile, floor and wall brick. The presence of low quantities of pantile is notable as this type of tile gradually superseded peg tile roofing systems in the 17th century.

However the most notable component of the Pit F1072 group is a single fragment (262g) from the corner of a Delftware tile. The decorative scheme on this 'medallion' tile is fairly crudely executed and has a blue trefoil in the corner, outside blue and purple medallions (concentric circles), which enclose a blue, green and yellow chequerboard pattern. Such tiles were originally imported from the Netherlands in the late 16th to early 17th centuries, before they were produced in the Rotherhithe, Southwark potteries in London in the mid 17th century. It is unclear where this fragment was produced, but it would have been a relatively expensive addition to a panel within a house in Bury St Edmunds.

The remaining CBM includes occasional fragments of post-medieval CBM consistent with that in Pit F1072, notably including peg tile and floor brick in Layer L1067 and peg tile in Layer L1068, but always restricted to very low quantities. The defining CBM in the bulk of the made ground layers, in particular Layers L1005 and L1020 are machine-cut fletton bricks with broad, shallow frogs bearing the 'LBC' stamp of the London Brick Company, which has operated throughout the 20th century.

Worked Bone

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

A single worked bone was recovered from the site, SF1 from L1034 (Waste Layer). This was a crude bone point c. 10cm long and c. 1cm at its broadest point. The object was likely formed from a large (cattle sized) mammal long bone shaft fragment; it was roughly worked but had patches of highly polished bone which are thought to have resulted from handling during use. There is some evidence of wear on the point and it is thought most likely to have been used as an awl.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

A total of 124 animal bone fragments were recovered from eight excavated contexts, these included pit fills and deposited layers (Table 3). Bone preservation was rated as okay, good or excellent. There were low levels of fragmentation, abrasion and fresh breaks and only a small quantity of the bone had been subject to canid gnawing. The principal taxa represented were cattle and sheep/goat. The assemblages from both of these taxa were dominated by elements of the head and feet, in particular metapodials and horn cores. For the sheep/goat assemblage all of the horn cores were identified as sheep. Pig was represented by a femur, an ulna and the lower canine of a male animal. A single chicken bone and a poorly preserved fish bone were also present. The fish bone was a head bone from a relatively large animal, possibly a large gadid (cod family fish); its poor preservation in relation to the mammal bone may indicate that more fish bones were originally present at the site.

Butchery marks were fairly common in the assemblage with large blade chops through the base of horn cores being noted on several specimens. The prevalence of horn cores and metapodia in the assemblage suggests some form of industrial processing of animal carcasses at the site; horn working and hide tanning are likely possibilities. It is also noteworthy that according to the spot dates these processes were being carried out for several centuries at the site. Large numbers of horncores and evidence of early post-medieval tanning has been previously noted to the north of Eastgate Street (BSE 292) and rental returns gathered for the Sacrist to the Abbey in 1433 attest to tanneries in the area (after Rolfe 2008, 5, 17, 21). Horncores of large size were among the assemblage from BSE 292 (*Antrobus pers. comm.*).

Due to the relative completeness of the bones several measurable elements were present and size variations in both sheep and cattle were noted. One cattle horn core fragment from Pit Fill L1073 (F1072) was estimated to have come from a horn core of c. 10cm diameter (others were c. 5-6cm) and is assumed to have come from a particularly large bull. Large horn cores have also been noted from c. 16th century deposits at Eastgate Street (BSE 292).

Only two pathologies were noted and these were a sheep/goat metatarsal with an odd growth on the shaft and a sheep/goat mandible with an impacted fourth premolar.

Context	1034	1014	1018	1073	1009	1016	1060	1067	
Feature	1034	1014	1017	1072	1008	1016	1060	1067	
Description	Waste Layer (Cess)	Made Ground	Pit	Pit	Pit	Buried Soil	Chalky Layer	Sandy Layer	
Spot Date	10 th -12 th C	12 th -13 th C	12 th -13 th C	17 th -18 th C	-	-	-	-	Total
Cattle	9		10	8	2	2			31
Sheep/Goat	3	4	7	27	2		1	7	51
Pig			1	1				1	3
Bird			1						1
Fish			1						1
Large mammal	7	1	7	5	6				26
Medium mammal	1	1	7	1			1		11
Total	20	6	34	42	10	2	2	8	124

Table 3. Numbers of bone identified per context, placed in order of provisional spot date

Reference

Rolfe, J. 2008, *Former Eastgate Nursery Site, Bury St Edmunds. Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment*, SCCAS Report No. 2008/274

Shell

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

A total of three oyster shell valves were recovered from the site from contexts L1014 (Made Ground), L1018 (Fill of Pit F1017) and L1038 (Fill of Ditch F1037). All of the shells were small and fairly abraded.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

A total of eight bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken during excavations at Maynewater Lane, Bury St. Edmunds. Much of the material comes from features spot dated to the medieval period.

Methods

Bulk samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using

a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Sample 8 of waterlogged peat deposit L1068 was processed as a 2KG sub-sample using the wash-over method. The flot was retained in a 500µm sieve and the heavy fraction was passed through a sieve stack of 5mm, 2mm and 500µm. Both fractions were stored and sorted in water to prevent drying and distortion of remains.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant macrofossils

Plant macrofossils occurred in four samples: the two fills of 9th-12th century pit F1008 (L1009 and L1010); fill of 12th-13th century pit F1017 (L1018); 10th-12th century midden layer L1034. All were dominated by the remains of cereals. Hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ compactum* type), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) were all present. Rye and barley were most numerous, followed by wheat and then oat. Concentrations were relatively low and it is likely that the material represents the waste from daily food processing and preparation activities generated by nearby domestic activity. A small number of non-cereal taxa were also present, including black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and sedge (*Carex* sp.). These could all be present as arable weeds, although sedge could also have been present among other resources, such as roof or floor coverings. Stinking chamomile is characteristic of heavy soils and was a common, troublesome weed during the medieval period (e.g. Straker *et al.* 2007).

Waterlogged plant macrofossils were present in L1067 and L1068. These included considerable amounts of wood in L1068 and other plant stem and leaf fragments, including Ericaceae, mosses and pondweed, along with a few seeds. Common nettle (*Urtica dioica*) was present in both deposits. In L1067 were also the remains of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), while L1068 contained a small number of buttercup seeds (*Ranunculus acris/ bulbosus*). These are all likely to reflect vegetation growing close to the margins of the feature. The presence of tall vegetation is supported by some of the molluscan fauna (see below). In addition to plant macrofossils were the remains of arthropod exoskeletons and wing fragments but no identification of these has been undertaken.

Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs

L1067 (fill of F1069) contained large numbers of water snails, predominantly *Planorbis planorbis* and *Planorbis carinatus*, along with *Lymnaea peregra*. In addition were *Anisus vortex* and *Pisidium amnicum* from L1068 (basal deposit in F1069). These taxa occur primarily in slow rivers, canals, ditches, ponds and lakes (Kerney 1999, 58-59), indicating that they were deposited in an area of slow-moving

water. The presence of *Succinea putris/ Oxyloma pfeifferi* in L1068, which inhabit marshy areas and often climb tall vegetation at lake and river margins re-enforces the view of this having been an area of pooled or slow moving water in the past. A small number of terrestrial taxa were also present, including *Trichia hispida* group and Zonitidae indet., which probably represent surrounding areas with tall vegetation.

Contaminants

Modern contaminants were limited, with a small number of modern rootlets and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) present. This indicates that biological disturbance of the deposits has been quite limited.

Discussion

Carbonised macrofossils from 9th-12th century pit F1008 indicate the use of a range of cereals in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period. The mixed nature of the material and the general absence of processing debris indicates that the remains probably represent domestic debris from food preparation activities. It is possible that the cereals were imported to the site in a fully processed state and the presence of stinking chamomile (*A. cotula*) may imply that some of the cereals were grown on heavy clay soils east of Bury St. Edmunds (cf. Fryer and Summers forthcoming). This is particularly likely for the free-threshing type wheat encountered, since bread wheat is known to thrive on heavy fertile clay soils (e.g. Moffett 2006). A similar scenario has been envisaged for some of the medieval cereal assemblages analysed from recent excavations at Shire Hall in Bury St. Edmunds (Summers 2012).

The predominance of barley and rye in both L1009 and L1010 (pit F1008) may indicate that this debris was waste from lower status dwellings in the city, although this is speculative at present. An alternative view is that these remains could be the carbonised residue of fodder crops.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The assessment of the bulk sample light fractions from Maynewater Lane has demonstrated the presence medieval domestic debris from the use of cereals within the vicinity. There is the potential that further excavation and sampling for carbonised plant macrofossils could reveal further insights into the medieval diet and economy at this location.

Column sampling

Due to the constraints of the trial excavation samples could only be taken from close to the edge of the deposits. It is likely that a deeper and more extensive sequence of deposits will be present further to the south, closer to the river. Further excavation or coring would allow the recovery of a more extensive sample for detailed palaeoenvironmental analysis.

Medieval peat deposits have been sampled through coring in the Abbey Gardens c.0.5km to the north of the present site, which indicated a sedge fen habitat prior to the foundation of the monastery (Krawiec *et al.* 2009). Samples from close to the putative 11th-12th century mill provided clear evidence of cereal processing in the form of abundant cereal pollen (*ibid.*). In addition, Anglo-Saxon peat deposits were sampled during the construction of a link road between the Greene King brewery and Cullum Road c.0.5km southwest of the present site. These deposits indicated local grazing until conditions became too wet after c.600AD, as well as cereal and hemp cultivation in the surrounding landscape (Wiltshire 2004).

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa	Charcoal		Waterlogged	Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains	
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal > 2mm		Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Insects		capsules
BSE428	1	1009	1008	Pit	9th-12th C	20	XX	-	Hord (2), Trit (2), Oat (1), Rye (3), cf. Rye (4), NFI (8)	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-	
BSE428	2	1010	1008	Pit	9th-12th C	20	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (5), FTW (2), Trit/ Rye (3), Oat (1), NFI (7)	X	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (2), <i>Carex</i> sp. (1)	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	Heather charcoal (X)
BSE428	3	1034	-	Layer	10th-12th C	20	XX	-	HB (4), Hord (4), FTW (4), Trit/ Rye (2), Rye (4), NFI (7)	X	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1)	-	-	X	Helicidae	X	-	-	-	-	-
BSE428	4	1018	1017	Pit	12th-13th C	20	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	
BSE428	5	1040	1039	-	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
BSE428	6	1073	1072	Pit	17th-18th C	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Anisus</i> sp., <i>Oxychilus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSE428	7	1067	1069	Natural hollow?	-	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Sambucus nigra</i> , <i>Urtica dioica</i> , wood, insect	XX	<i>Lymnaea pelegra</i> , <i>Planorbis carinatus</i> , <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , Zonitidae, Helicidae	-	-	-	-	-	Amphibian bone
BSE428	8 - LF	1068	1069	Natural hollow?	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>Urtica dioica</i> , wood, Ericaceous leaf, moss, pondweed, fish scales, insects	XX	<i>Lymnaea</i> sp., <i>Planorbis carinatus</i> , <i>Planorbis planorbis</i> , <i>Succinea putris</i> / <i>Oxyloma pfeifferi</i> , Zonitidae, <i>Trichia hispida</i> group	-	-	-	-	-	-
	8 - HF												<i>Ranunculus acris</i> / <i>bulbosus</i> , wood, moss, insect	XX	<i>Anisus vortex</i> , <i>Planorbis</i> sp., <i>Pisidium amnicum</i> , <i>Succinea putris</i> / <i>Oxyloma pfeifferi</i> ,	-	-	-	-	-	-

Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Maynewater Lane, Bury St Edmunds. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/ *compactum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



*DP 1
Trial trench 1, facing north, pre-excitation*



*DP 2
Trial trench 1, facing south, post-excitation*



*DP 3
Trial trench 1, facing north-west, sample section 1B*



*DP 4
Trial trench 2, facing north-west*



DP 5
Trial trench 2, facing south-west



DP 6
Trial trench 2, facing south, F1008



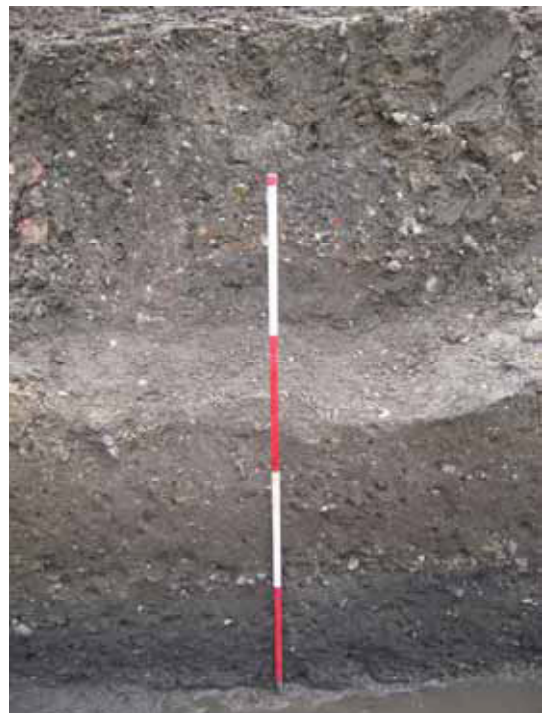
DP 7
Trial trench 2, facing south, F1037



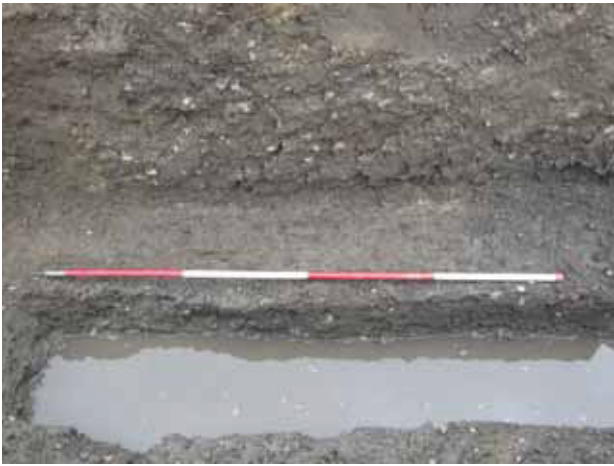
DP 8
Trial trench 2, facing south, F1037



DP 9
Trial trench 3, facing north



DP 10
Trial trench 3, facing west, sample section 3A



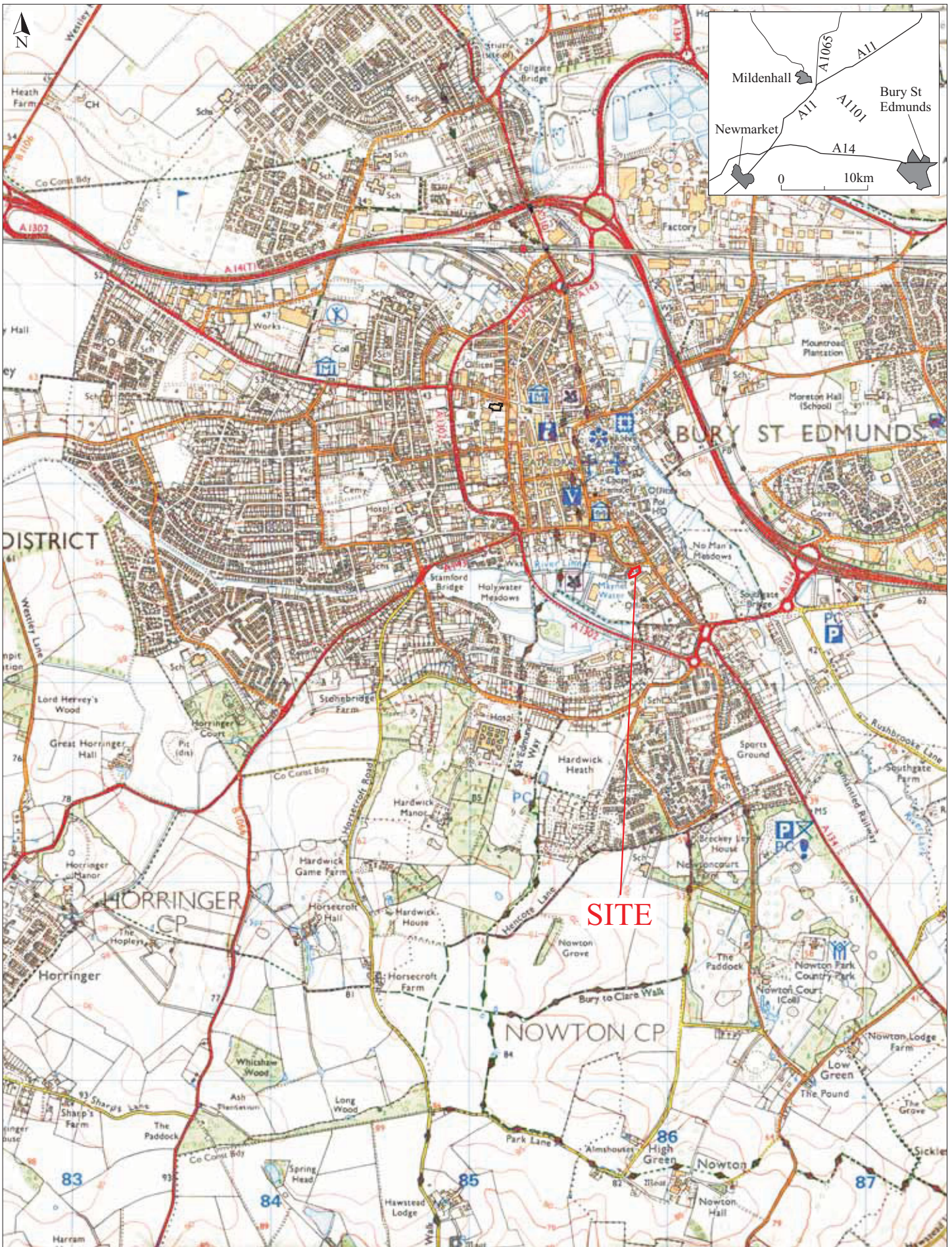
DP 11
Trial trench 3, facing east, F1017



DP 12
Trial trench 3, facing west

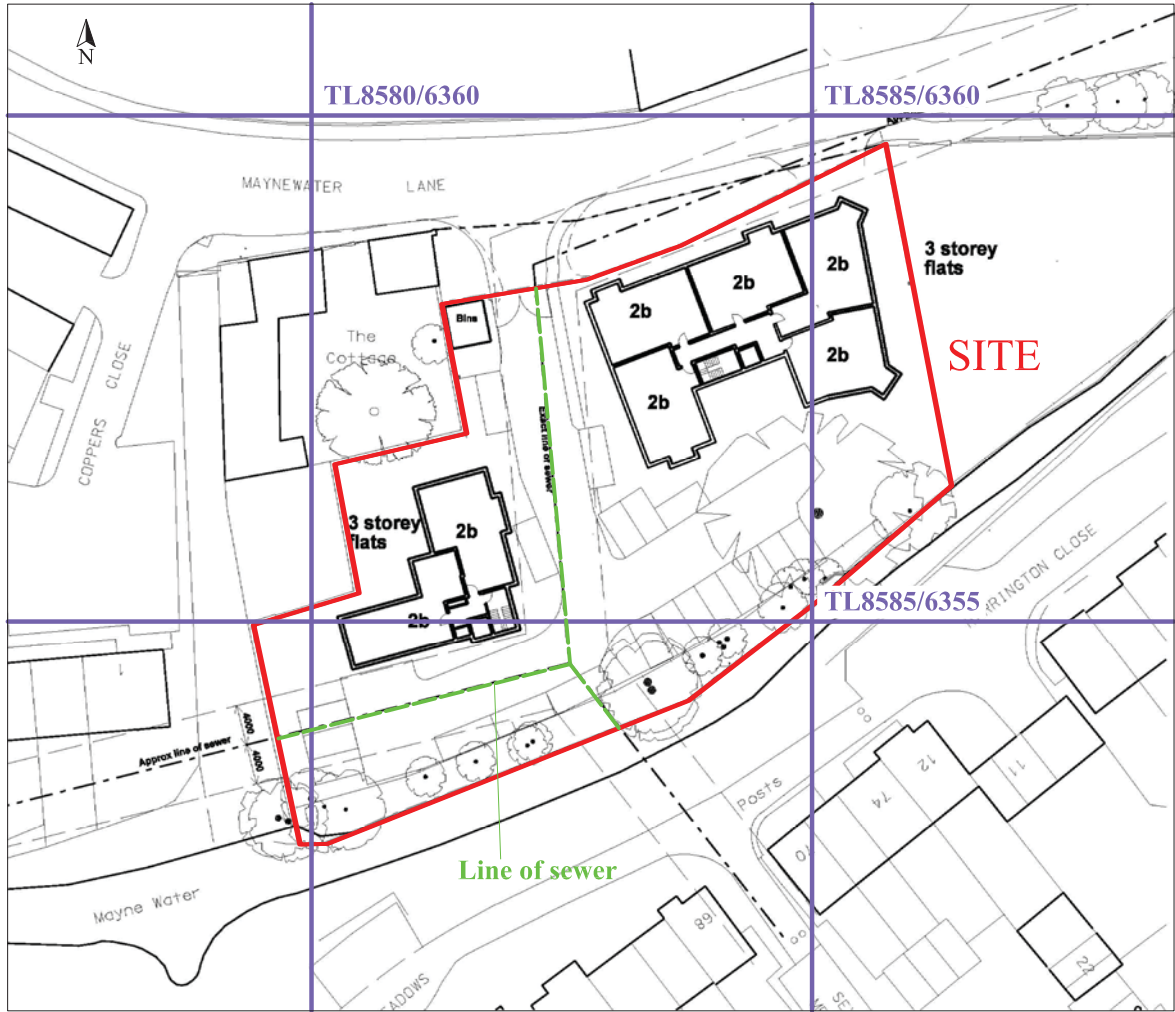


DP 13
Late 16th-Mid 17th century Delftware tile; Pit F1072 (L1073)



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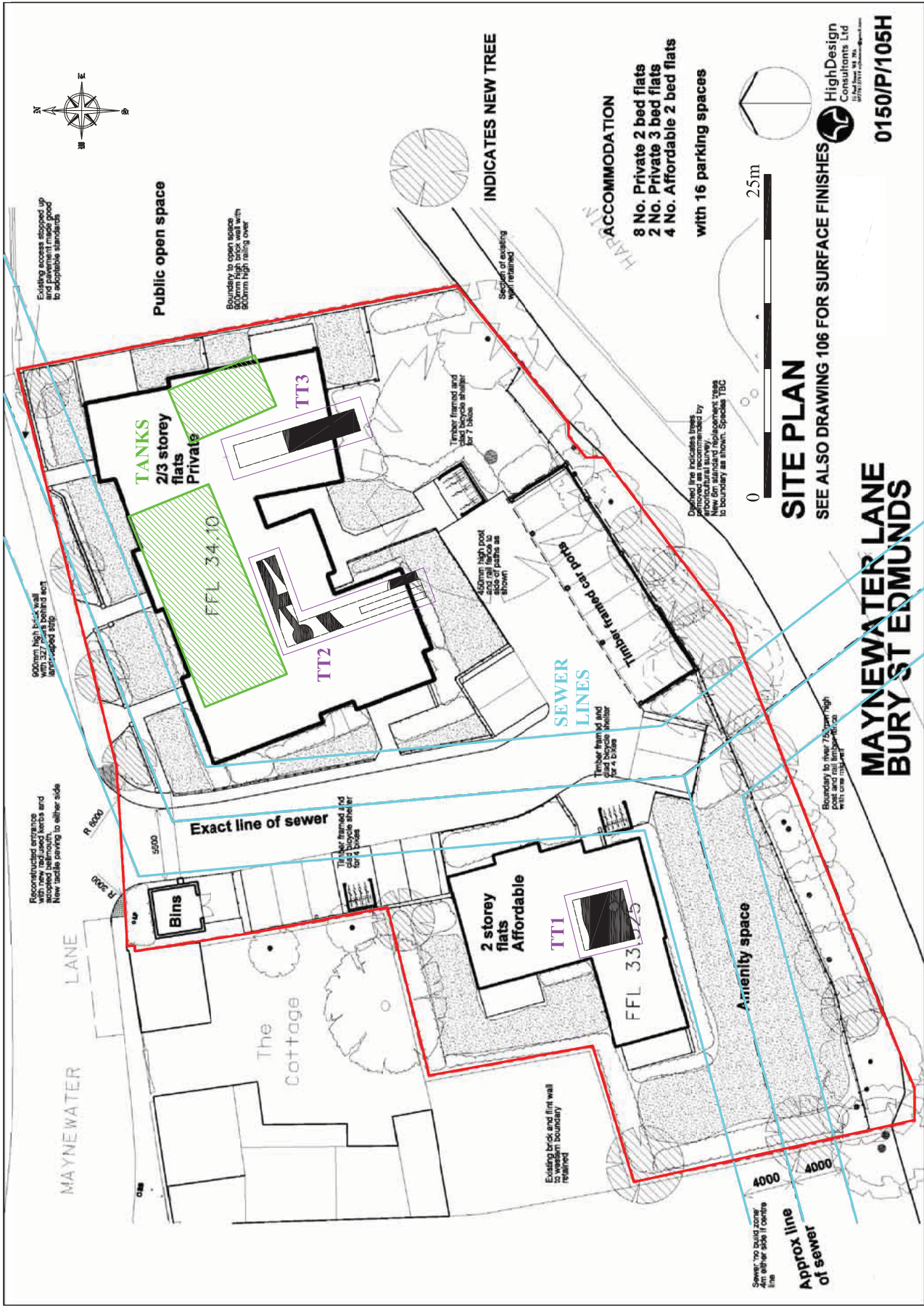
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



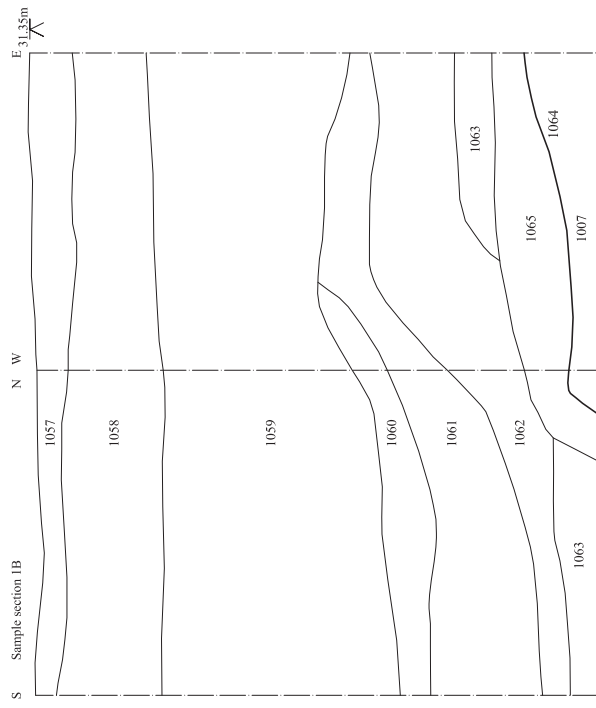
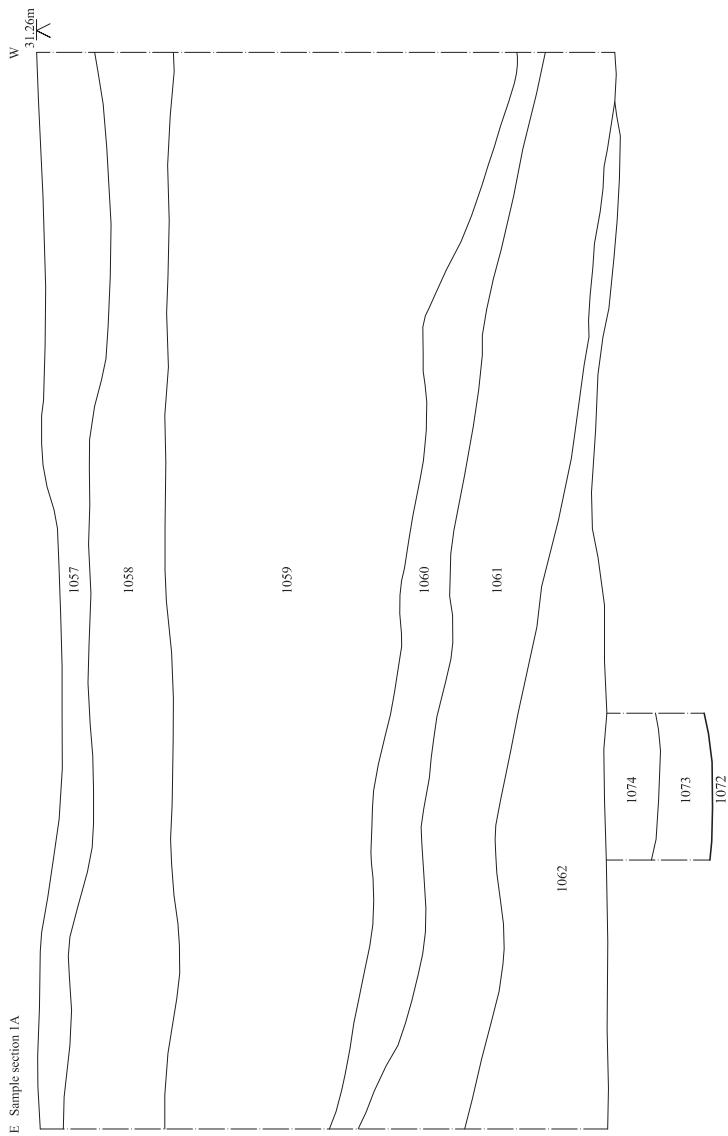
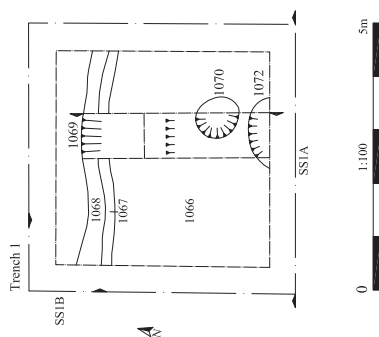
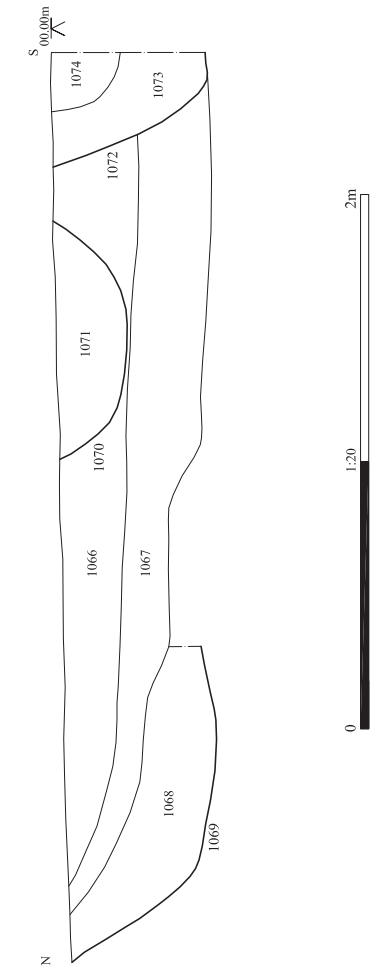
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0 50m

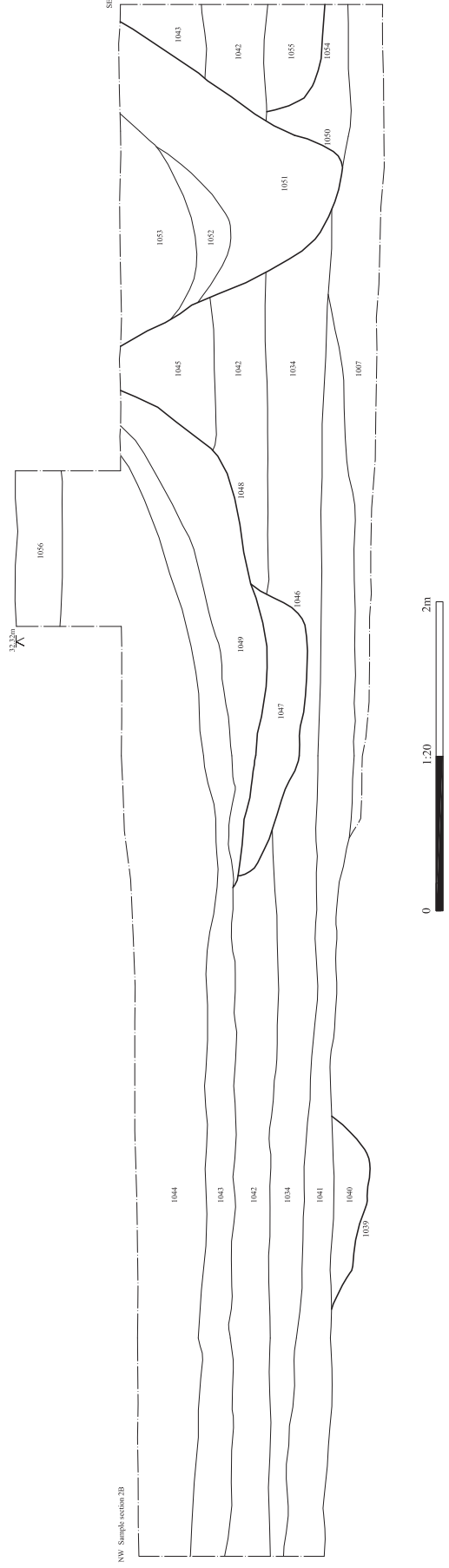
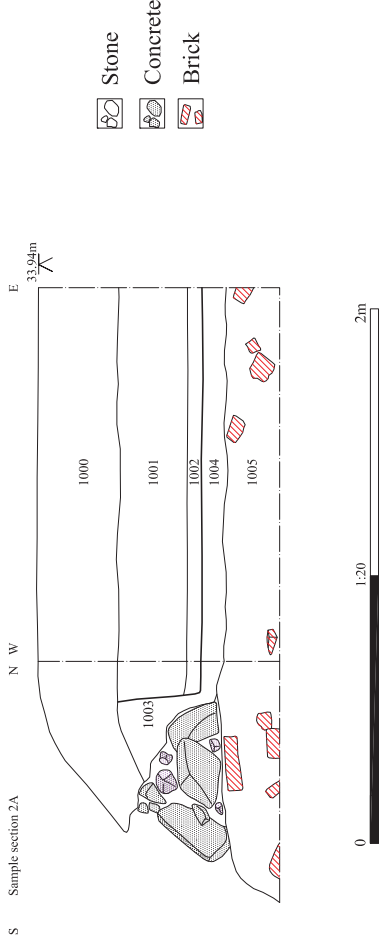
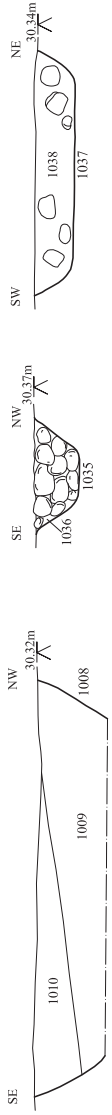
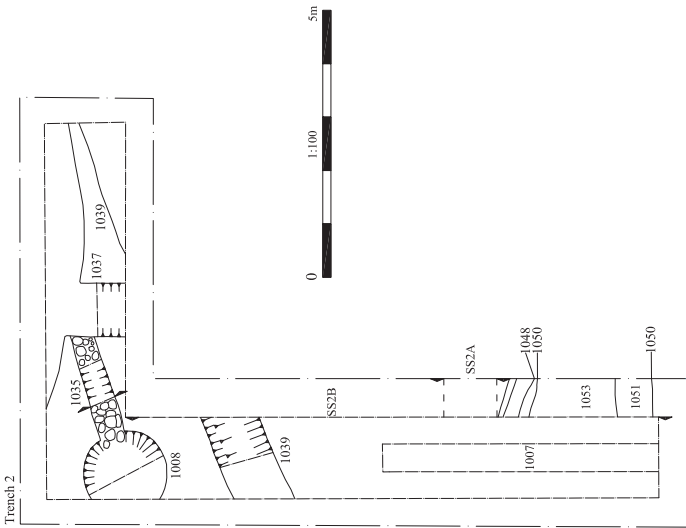
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:750 at A4



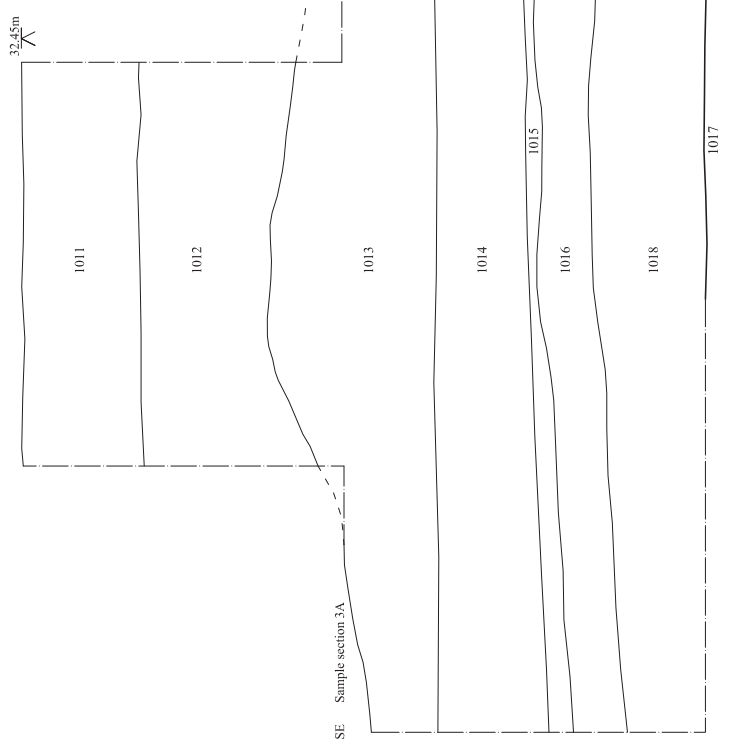
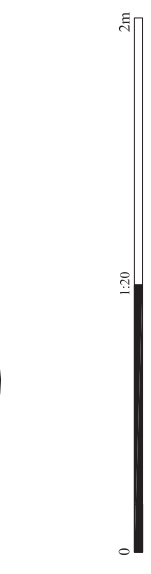
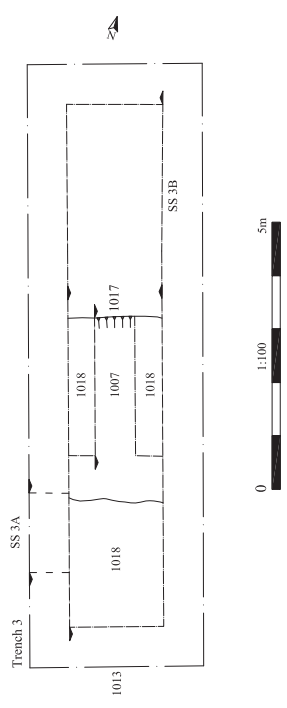
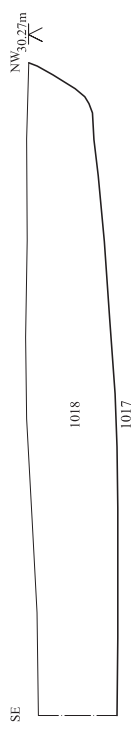
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Fig. 3 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:300 at A3



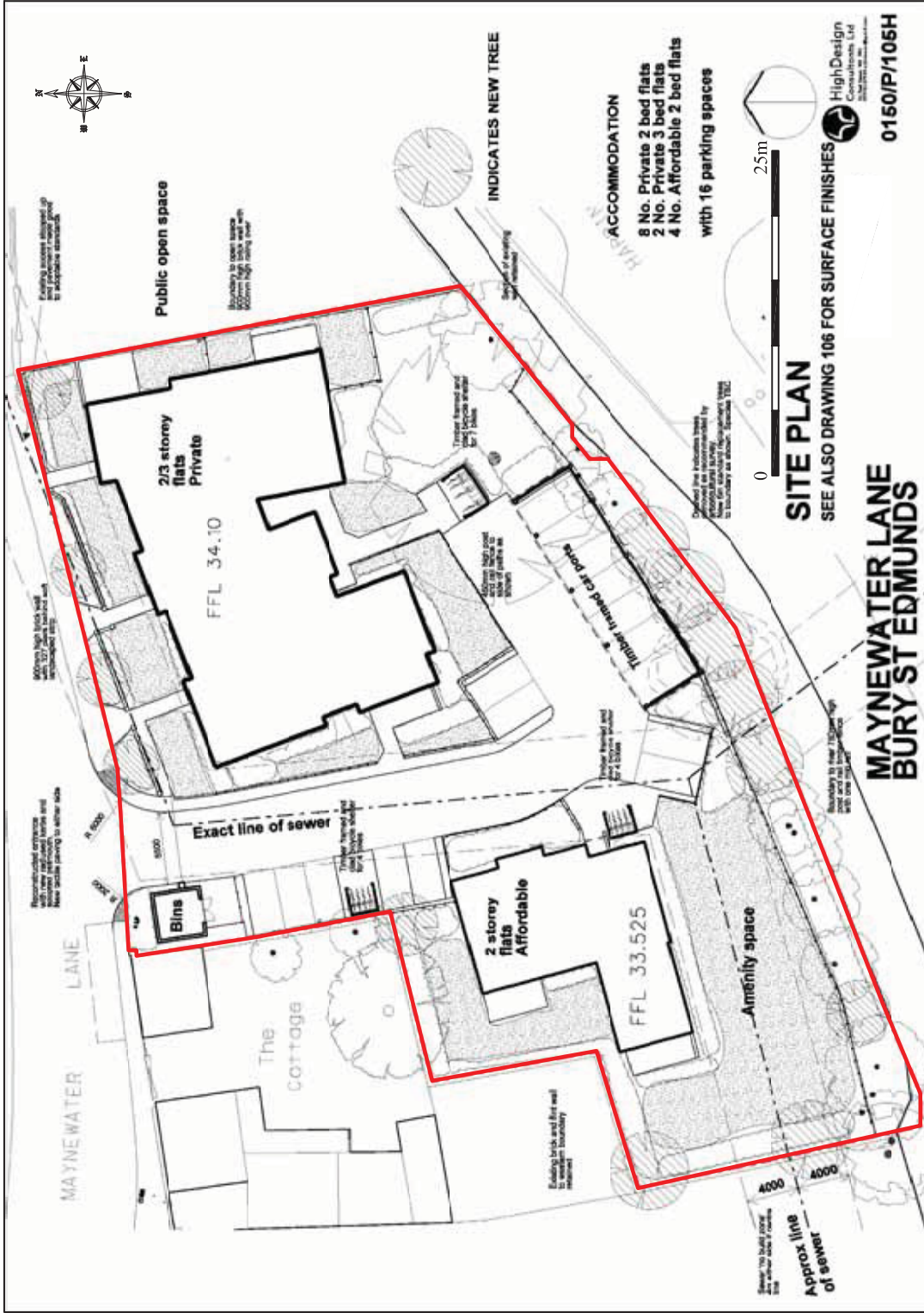
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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100, 1:30 and 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 7 Proposed development

Scale 1:500 at A4