

**Land at Nos 5-6 Looms Lane,  
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

**Planning application: SE/12/1456**

**HER Ref: BSE 424**

**Archaeological Evaluation & Monitoring Report**

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(June 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

**Site details for HER**

Name: Land at Nos 5-6 Looms Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, IP33 1HE

Clients: Almond Construction

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: SE/12/1456

Development: Erection of dwelling with basement

Date of fieldwork: 21 February (evaluation) & 16 March (monitoring), 2013

HER Ref: BSE 424

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-152457

Grid ref: TL 8554 6440

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*Summary: Bury St Edmunds, land at 5-6 Looms Lane (BSE 424, TL 8554 6440) following the demolition of two cottages of probable earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century date evaluation trenching for a single dwelling revealed one small pit of medieval date. It was also possible to confirm that the cellar below the front of the demolished cottages was contemporary with the construction of the cottages with its fabric containing apparently re-used Post medieval bricks. Later monitoring of ground reduction to the rear of the new dwelling did not reveal any archaeological features or finds (John Newman Archaeological Services for Almond Construction).*

## 1. Introduction & background

1.1 Almond Construction commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation and monitoring works for a planned single dwelling development on land at Nos 5-6 Looms Lane, Bury St Edmunds (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application SE/12/1456, set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of this development site. While the evaluation was undertaken rapidly, and following demolition of the cottages on the site, as a piling rig was available a Written Scheme of Investigation for the subsequent archaeological monitoring (see Appendix II) was prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the development to progress.

1.2 The site is located on the northern side of the historic core to Bury St Edmunds, some 80m north of Angel Hill and c30m west of Northgate Street. Formerly containing a pair of later Post medieval cottages on the northern side of Looms Lane the site slopes down very gently from north to south at c40m OD in an area of typically light, well drained soils over glaciofluvial sands and gravels mixed with degraded chalk. Prior to the recent evaluation works the cottages were demolished to ground level, floors removed and the basement to the front filled with building debris by a previous contractor.

1.3 Archaeological interest in this proposed development was therefore due to its location within the historic core of the town (HER BSE 241). Medieval archaeological features have been recorded in archaeological interventions in the area (HER BSE 215, 234, 172), and Northgate Street has Saxon origins as one of the main north-south lines of communication and pre-dating the Anglo-Norman expansion of the Abbey to the south. Looms Lane is also a road of at least medieval origin though how much widening has occurred in more recent times is difficult to gauge.

## 2. Evaluation & monitoring methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed small scale residential development was sampled to the requirements of the relevant Brief with a single, north-south aligned, 10m long trench (see Fig. 2) using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1200mm flat bucket. The machine was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. The 10m of 1.80m wide trench gave a substantial sample of 18m<sup>2</sup> of the footprint for the planned dwelling though the in-filled cellar part at the southern end of the trench was not fully excavated due to the loose nature of the deposits in this area.

2.2 In the northern part of the trench its sides and base and the upcast spoil were examined visually for finds and any indistinct areas were investigated and cleaned by hand with the single definite feature being hand excavated, recorded in plan and section and sampled. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under cold but dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trench was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works and the single

exposed feature was hand excavated, sampled before being recorded in plan and section and then investigated more fully within the confines of the trench.

2.3 Following the insertion of piled foundations and the creation of a ring beam a subsequent monitoring visit was made to inspect the rear part of the dwelling footprint when it was stripped to the top of the locally occurring glaciofluvial deposits before excavation work began for a new cellar.

## 3. Results

(see also Fig. 3 & Appendix I- Images)

3.1 As outlined in section 2.1 above the southern part of the evaluation trench ran over the recently filled-in cellar of the cottages that had stood on the site and of the 10m of trench only a 3.60m length at the northern end was outside of this cellar area. Within this 3.60m length a single feature was identified below 150mm to 250mm of mixed subsoil and demolition debris and cut into the locally occurring orange glaciofluvial silty sand deposits. This feature (0002) on the eastern side of the trench can be identified as a relatively small pit, 800mm in diameter and 600mm deep. The fill (0003) within this pit (0002) was mid brown silty sand containing small degraded chalk fragments and charcoal flecks. Once the section had been recorded a sample was taken from the eastern half of the fill (0003) and the majority of the pit (0002) lay within the trench and this was then fully excavated.

3.2 Over the southern two-thirds of the trench the fill of recent date in the cellar was exposed but only partially removed due to its loose nature and the likelihood of trench collapse. However enough was removed to expose the upper parts of the cellar walls and it could be clearly seen that the fabric of these walls was made up of a mixture of rounded flints and red bricks that were certainly of Post medieval date and apparently largely re-used so a date contemporary with the demolished cottages of early to mid 19<sup>th</sup> century can be assigned to the cellar.

3.3 Finally a monitoring visit was made to the site before excavation works for a new cellar began but this only revealed an undisturbed glacial silty sand surface with no further archaeological features.

## 4. The Finds

4.1 A small number of finds comprising 6 pottery sherds (481g), some of which are quite large, were recovered during the evaluation from the fill (0003) of the single identified feature (0002). The full report by Sue Anderson is included as Appendix III below and in summary this pit assemblage consists of sherds from two similar Grimston ware jugs with a general date range of later 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup> century though it is noted that globular jugs of this type can usually be assigned a 13<sup>th</sup> century date. It is also noted that Grimston ware, which is from the Kings Lynn area, is commonly found on sites with medieval deposits in the town. Finally their probable use for boiling water is noted as lime deposits are present on the sherds.

## 5. The Environmental evidence

5.1 A sample was taken from the fill (0003) of the single identified feature (0002) at the site which was of medieval date. The full report by Val Fryer from the assessment of this sample is included as Appendix IV below. In summary the flot

from the sample included a variety of domestic waste and is likely to represent faecal or cess deposits plus general waste from a nearby property.

## 6. Conclusion

6.1 The evaluation confirmed that this site is within the area within the town where medieval period activity might be anticipated though with only a single feature of probable 13<sup>th</sup> century date from the evaluation and monitoring phases of the programme of works this is perhaps at a relatively low level of intensity. However close to 60% of the footprint area of the new dwelling on the Looms Lane frontage had been disturbed by a cellar of earlier 19<sup>th</sup> century date so it is likely that the smaller, rear, area left undisturbed at this site formed part of a back yard area at some distance from medieval dwellings.

6.2 The evaluation and monitoring phases in the archaeological programme of works at this site have successfully recorded evidence for medieval period activity and it is likely that any similar developments in the future on plots of land nearby within the town would merit close inspection.

*Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BSE 424.*

**Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.**

*(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Matthew Almond for his close cooperation, to Esther Newman for processing the finds, to Sue Anderson for her specialist finds report, to Val & Robert Fryer for assessing & processing the soil sample and to Sue Holden for preparing Fig. 3)*

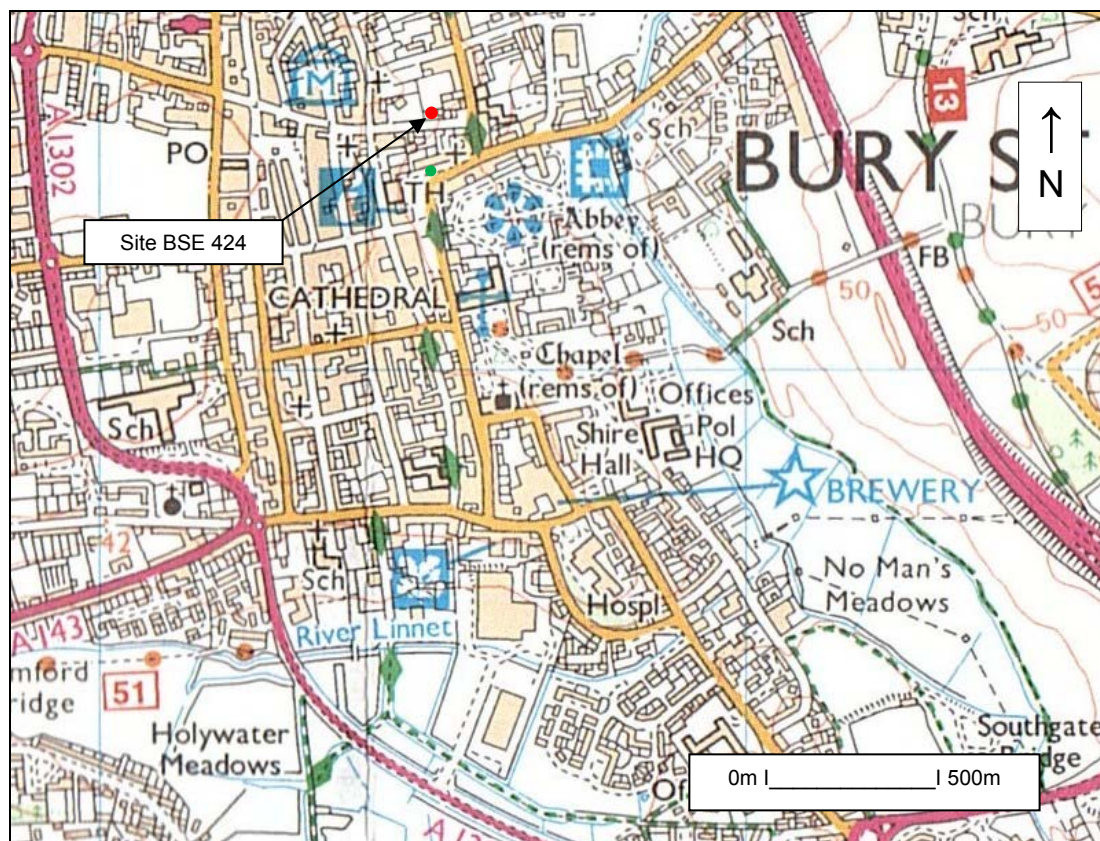
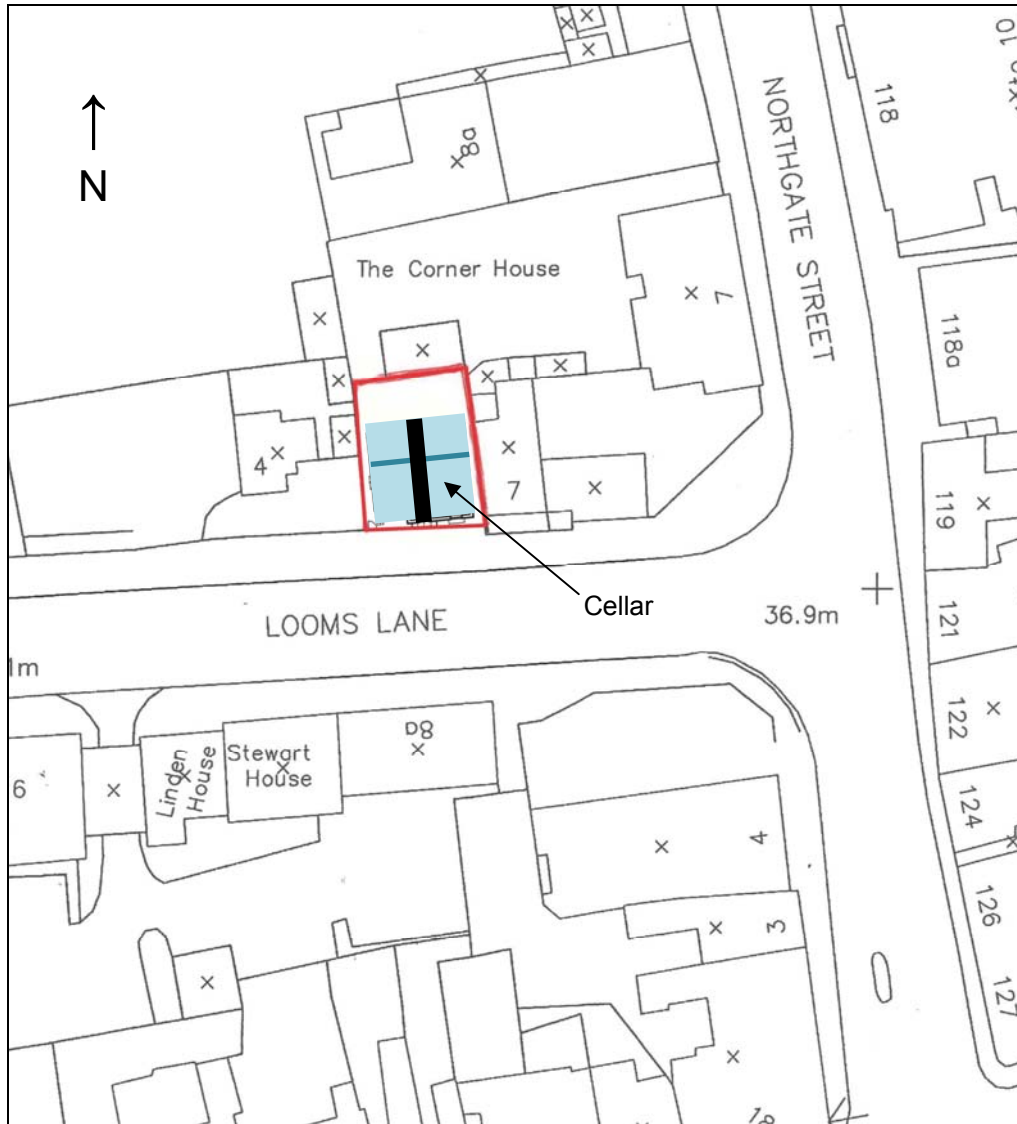


Fig. 1: Site location

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



0m | \_\_\_\_\_ | 20m

Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trench (dwelling footprint- light blue)  
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

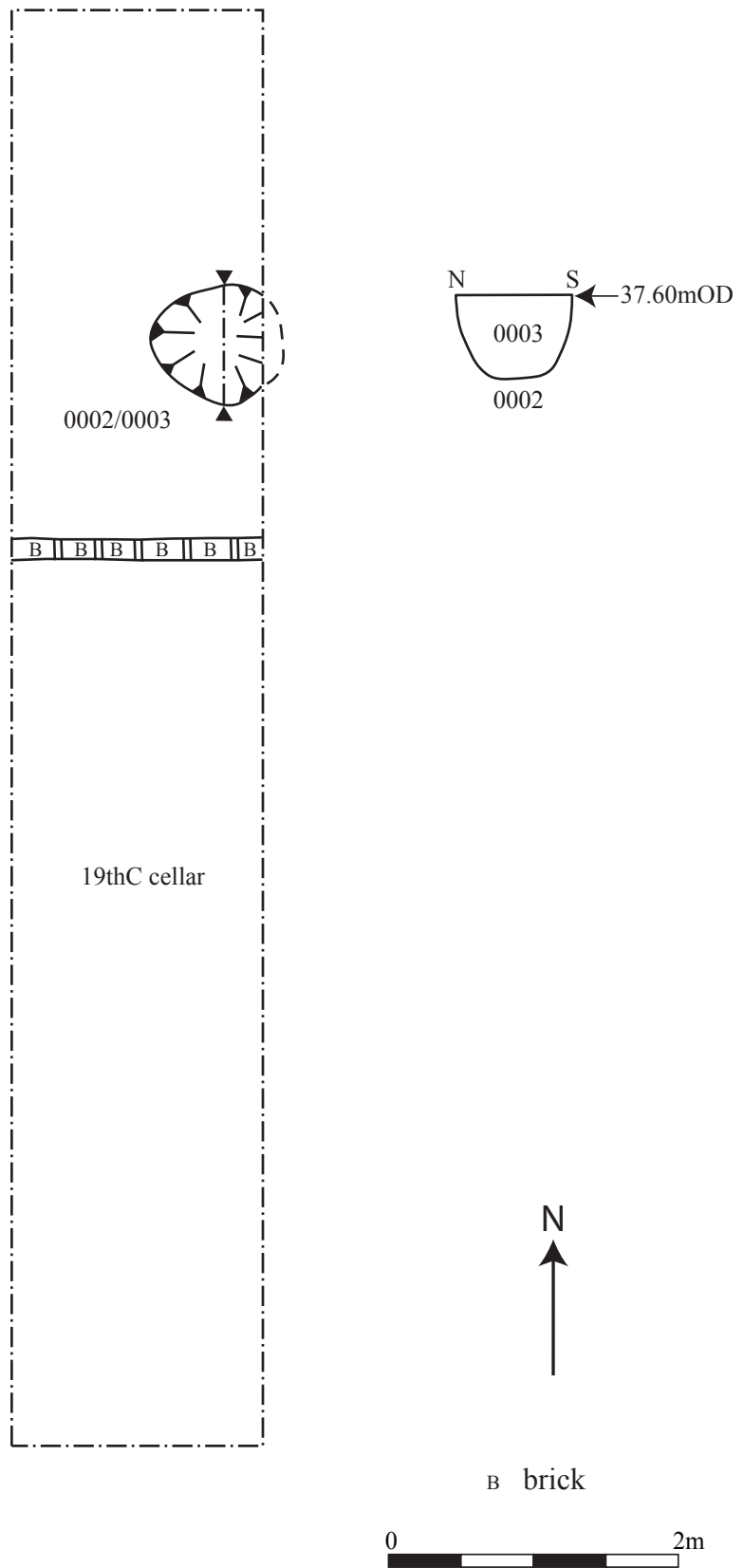


Fig. 3: Plan and section.



## Appendix I- Images



Trench from south



Pit 0002 from west



Detail of cellar from east



Further detail of cellar with loose fill & 19<sup>th</sup> C brick in fabric



Monitoring following installation of ring beam

**Land at 5-6 Looms, Bury St Edmunds,  
Suffolk**

**Planning application: SE/12/1456**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for  
Continuous Archaeological Monitoring/Strip,  
Map & Sample**

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: [johnnewman2@btinternet.com](mailto:johnnewman2@btinternet.com) )

## **Site details**

Name: Land at 5-6 Looms Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Client: Almond Construction

Local planning authority: St Edmundsbury BC

Planning application ref: SE/12/1456

Proposed development: Erection of dwelling with basement

Proposed date for ground works: tbc

Brief & Specification ref: tbc

HER ref: BSE 424

Conservation area

Grid ref: TL 8554 6440

## **Contents**

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Monitoring
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

## 1. Introduction

1.1 Almond Construction commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation and subsequent monitoring of ground works required under a condition for a programme of archaeological works of the planning decision notice for application SE/12/1456. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological condition, the initial evaluation results and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the subsequent Brief for monitoring/strip, map and sample (SMS) set by Dr A Antrobus of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service to fully satisfy the condition. The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the erection of a new dwelling with basement at Nos 5-6 Looms Lane, Bury St Edmunds, a site which until recently contained a pair of later Post medieval cottages which were basemented to the front.

1.2 The monitoring will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

## 2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The site is located on the northern side of the historic core to Bury St Edmunds, some 80m north of Angel Hill and c30m west of Northgate Street. Formerly containing a pair of later Post medieval cottages on the northern side of Looms Lane the site slopes down very gently from north to south at c40m OD in an area of typically light, well drained soils over glaciofluvial sands and gravels mixed with degraded chalk. Prior to the recent evaluation works the cottages were demolished to ground level, floors removed and the basement to the front filled with building debris.

## 3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant evaluation Brief: 'The site formerly occupied by 5–6 Looms Lane lies in an area of archaeological interest, in the core of the Saxon and medieval settlement of Bury St Edmunds (County Historic Environment Record BSE 241). Medieval archaeological features have been recorded in archaeological interventions in the area (BSE 215, 234, 172), and Northgate Street has Saxon origins. Although there have been buildings on the site, possibly with basements, early deposits may still exist and there is high potential for early settlement remains to be present. The date of the former

buildings on the site is at present unknown. There is potential for archaeological remains to survive under and around the former footprints, and any remains of the buildings themselves may also form part of the archaeological record on the site. As basements are to be created, the ground works associated with the proposed development will destroy any archaeological deposit that exists.'

3.2 An evaluation trench was excavated on a north-south alignment across the proposed dwelling footprint on Thursday, 21 February prior to planned piling works for the foundations. In summary the trench confirmed the presence of the cellar to the front of the plot and a 19<sup>th</sup> century date can be assigned to this structure from the brick type and size (soft reds, 9in x 4.25in x 2.5in) used for the walls. This cellar covered the southern 6m of the trench with the northern 4m length revealing the locally occurring glaciofluvial sands and gravels under 150mm to 250mm of mixed sandy subsoil and demolition debris. A single archaeological feature was revealed on the eastern side of the trench and this was a 600mm wide and 600mm deep pit of medieval date.

3.2 While this development may well reveal further deposits of archaeological significance as a relatively large cellar will be created below the proposed dwelling, following piling and the creation of a ground beam close to current ground levels, this potential disturbance to local heritage assets can be mitigated by their investigation and recording as ground works progress through a programme of continuous monitoring by an archaeologist with subsequent full reporting. While only involving a small area such as process of mitigation can be carried out as a strip to the level where archaeological features can be defined, the mapping or recording of these features and their subsequent sampling.

#### 4. Aims of the Site Monitoring

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the site lies in a location with high archaeological potential where further evidence for medieval and earlier Post medieval period deposits in particular might be found and continuous monitoring of ground works as they progress can best record what may be revealed. This monitoring will aim to record all possible details relating to depth of overburden and evidence, character and date of any past activity that is revealed with the primary aim of gaining more information relating to past activity in this location within an area where medieval period settlement evidence has been recorded during the evaluation phase.

## 5. Methodology

5.1 The construction method to be used on the site will be piling with a ground beam and the subsequent creation of a cellar below the new footprint. The piling and ground beam works will cause minimal disturbance to archaeological deposits and following discussion with the relevant SCCAS Officer can progress as planned. However the evaluation has defined a potential for deposits of medieval date so the ground reduction for this part of the ground works requires constant monitoring and the facility to investigate and record any other features that are revealed during a process involving archaeological supervision and control of soil stripping over the northern half of the site to a depth of 200/300mm.

5.2 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of 'observable phenomena' (OPs) under an overall site HER number already supplied by Suffolk CC. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover with the monitored footings shown. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.3 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before recording. Archaeological deposits will be fully hand investigated and recorded within the constraints of the trench foundations with sections recorded in relation to the trench sides, if possible, and with levels OD. Even if no archaeological deposits are revealed every effort will be made to gain a record of the natural occurring deposits and overburden that could help in the understanding of the general history of land use and topography at the site. Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas if relevant archaeological deposits are revealed, in this case the potential for such samples to inform the overall understanding of any past industrial processes at the site will be considered. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCC Archaeological Officer will be informed and a Ministry of Justice licence obtained before excavation, recording and removal of the remains which would incur an additional cost. The possibility of modifying the ground work design to leave any such remains in situ will



also be examined (the potential of this site to contain burials is assessed as being low).

5.4 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCC Archaeological Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCC Archaeological Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCC Archaeological Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording. Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant Archaeological Officer at Suffolk CC.

5.5 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2) and particularly Appendix 3 and this will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number. As necessary the site digital archive will be deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.6 The evaluation and monitoring report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 4) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the level of visibility allowed by the operation of plant given the nature of the underlying natural deposits. The report will also give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter including the evaluation phase of works. Any interpretation of the monitoring results will be clearly separated from the objective account of the monitoring and its results. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site monitoring in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 2 above and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24 1997, 2000 & 2011). An unbound draft copy of the report will be presented to the Archaeological Service at Suffolk CC within 3 months of the completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided plus another for the County HER, a copy will be sent to the client so they can gain discharge of the relevant condition. The project will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual

PSIAH round-up. A dxf type vector plan of the area examined will be supplied for inclusion into the County HER map base.

### 6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots & ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the contractors on site in order to maximise access to disturbed ground and up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Any requirements regarding potential site contamination have already been discussed with the client and any ground test reports examined. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination will be passed to finds and environmental specialists. The potential for services in the area has also been discussed with the client at the evaluation stage.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 Deep holes/trenches going below c1.30m will only be entered if assessed to be safe and after consultation with the contractor on site, they will not be entered if no-one else is in the vicinity.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Tovergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

### 7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)

## John Newman Archaeological Services

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Roman period ceramics

S Benfield (CAT)

Post Roman small finds:

JNAS

## Appendix III- The Finds

Land at Nos 5-6 Looms Lane, Bury St Edmunds (BSE424): pottery  
Sue Anderson, April 2013.

Six pottery sherds (481g) were recovered from a pit fill (0003). The pottery quantification is shown in Table 1.

Context	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
0003	GRIM	1	25	Base fragment, thumbbed, sooted and limed	L.12th-14th c
	GRIM	5	456	Base fragments and body sherd with wide strap handle, thumbbed base, green glaze, limed	13th c

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: GRIM – Grimston Ware.

The six sherds appear to represent two similar Grimston Ware jugs. The more complete of the two was a wide-based globular jug with a wide strap handle and basal angle thumbing, the upper part covered in green glaze and the base splashed with it. A single fragment of another thumbbed base was also found, and is covered in soot externally. Both vessels contain a thick deposit of lime, suggesting that they were used to boil water. This ware was produced at a kiln site at Grimston, near Kings Lynn, in Norfolk, and is a common find in Bury St Edmunds. It has a date range spanning the later 12th to 14th centuries, although the globular jug is typical of the 13th century.

## **Appendix IV- The Environmental evidence**

AN EVALUATION OF THE CHARRED PLANT MACROFOSSILS AND OTHER REMAINS FROM 5 – 6 LOOMS LANE, BURY ST. EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (BSE 424)

Val Fryer, Church Farm, Sisland, Loddon, Norwich, Norfolk, NR14 6EF  
April 2013

### **Introduction and method statement**

Evaluation excavations at Looms Lane, undertaken by John Newman, recorded a feature (0002) of medieval date. A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from context 0003, the fill.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Both charred and mineral replaced plant remains were noted.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

### **Results**

The flot was small (<0.1 litres in volume) and largely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments and mineralised faecal concretions. However, possible oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were noted along with a small number of seeds, including a specimen of fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*) and a large grass (Poaceae) fruit. Other remains included fragments of bone, eggshell, fish bone and mineral replaced arthropod remains. Although it was unclear whether the faecal concretions were of human or animal origin, it was noted that they included cereal periderm (bran) and impressions of corn cockle (*Agrostemmagithago*) testa, both of which have been noted within contemporary cess deposits.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, it would appear most likely that the remains within this assemblage are largely derived from a mixture of sewage/dung and domestic midden waste. The impressions of corn cockle within the faecal material are of note as, although poisonous to both humans and animals, seeds and/or testa fragments frequently appear within material which has obviously been digested. The reason for this is currently unknown.

Although small, this assemblage clearly illustrates that plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological horizon at Looms Lane. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is recommended that additional plant macrofossil

samples of approximately 20 – 30 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed contexts recorded during excavation.

### Reference

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition. Cambridge University Press

### Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens    xx = 11 – 50 specimens    xxx = 51 – 100 specimens  
cf = compare    m = mineral replaced

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>0003</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)	xcf
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xcf
Cereal indet. (grains)	x
<b>Herbs</b>	
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	xm
Fabaceae indet.	xcf
Large Poaceae indet.	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>	
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charcoal >5mm	xx
Indet.seeds	xm
<b>Other remains</b>	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Bone	x
Burnt/fired clay	x
Eggshell	x
Fish bone	x
Glass frag.	x
Mineralised arthropods	x
Mineralised faecal concretions	xxx
Small coal frags.	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: johnnewm1-152457**

### Project details

Project name	Land at Nos 5-6 Looms Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report
Short description of the project	Bury St Edmunds, land at 5-6 Looms Lane (BSE 424, TL 8554 6440) following the demolition of two cottages of probable earlier 19th century date evaluation trenching for a single dwelling revealed one small pit of medieval date. It was also possible to confirm that the cellar below the front of the demolished cottages was contemporary with the construction of the cottages with its fabric containing apparently re-used Post medieval bricks. Later monitoring of ground reduction to the rear of the new dwelling did not reveal any archaeological features or finds.
Project dates	Start: 21-02-2013 End: 16-03-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 424 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Conservation Area
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	CELLAR Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	ECOFACTS Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	

SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS LAND AT Nos 5-6  
LOOMS LANE

Postcode IP33 1HE

Study area 180.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 8554 6440 52 0 52 14 45 N 000 43 05 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 37.00m Max: 38.00m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator John Newman

Project director/manager John Newman

Project supervisor John Newman

Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Physical Contents "Ceramics"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Digital Contents "Ceramics","Environmental"

Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service

Paper Contents "Ceramics","Environmental"

Paper Media available "Plan","Report"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land at Nos 5-6 Looms Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation and Monitoring Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services

Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk

Description Loose bound client report



Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

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