

SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Almoner's Barns Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

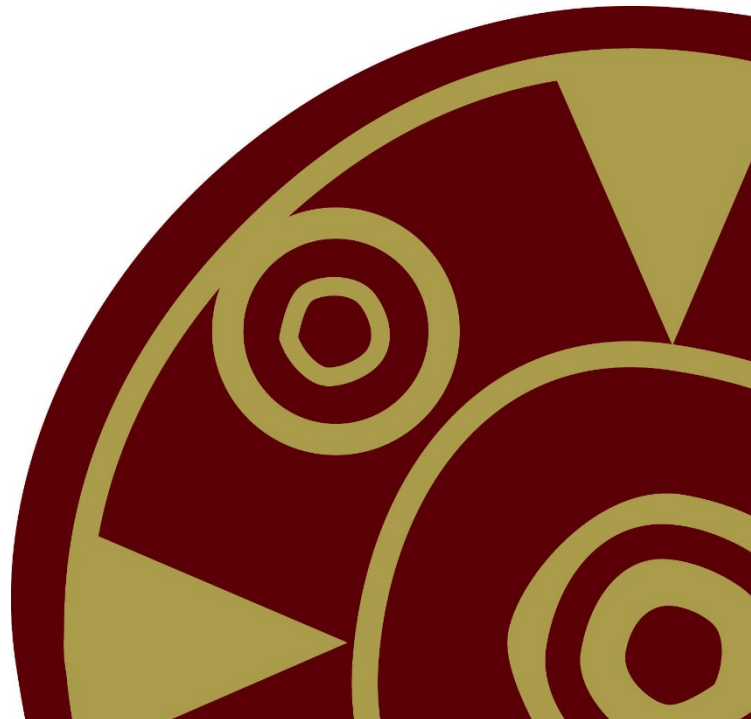
Client:

O Seaman & Son Ltd

Date:

March 2016

BSE 496
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/023
Author: Laszlo Lichtenstein & John Craven
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**Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road,
Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
BSE 496**

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/023

Author: Laszlo Lichtenstein & John Craven

Contributions By: Leigh Alston & Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Gemma Bowen

Editor: John Craven

Report Date: March 2016

HER Information

Site Code:	BSE 495 (HBR), BSE 496 (Evaluation)
Event Number:	ESF 23385 (HBR), ESF23386 (Evaluation)
Site Name:	Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road
Report Number	2016/023
Planning Application No:	DC/14/1829
Date of Fieldwork:	08/02/2016-09/02/2016
Grid Reference:	TL 858 632
Oasis Reference:	237958
HER Search Reference:	9178413
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project Officer:	Laszlo Lichtenstein
Client/Funding Body:	O Seaman & Son Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Prepared By: Laszlo Lichtenstein & John Craven
Date: March 2016

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Summary











An evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of residential development at Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds showed that the site, thought to be the location of a medieval and post-medieval farm complex, has been subject to significant change and landscaping since the late 19th century, which probably included extensive truncation of geological and archaeological horizons. No firm evidence of the farm complex as shown on mid-19th century and earlier mapping was identified at any point in the trenching, although one ditch may possibly be from this period or earlier and the date of a small brick structure is uncertain.

A Historic Building Recording of the site's extant structures, carried out prior to the evaluation, showed that nothing of the farm complex dating to before its remodelling between 1845 and 1883 survived, apart from an extant fragment of wall that may be the last surviving remnant of a mid-19th century eastern barn which could have had medieval origins. The wall was apparently partly or wholly rebuilt later in the 19th century and incorporates re-used dressed stone, likely originating from demolition of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds. The surviving extant buildings consisted of later Victorian animal sheds and pig sties which were modified during the 20th century when the site, for a time, was in use as a builder's yard.













Development of the site is therefore unlikely to have a significant impact upon archaeological deposits, although it is possible that localised areas of limited disturbance may exist where an archaeological horizon could survive. The noted wall fragment will be left intact by development proposals.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum 18.45m OD 

1. Introduction

An evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of residential development at Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1) was carried out to meet a condition on planning application DC/14/1829, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. A program of historic building recording of existing structures was also carried out prior to demolition and site clearance. The project was funded by the developer, O Seaman & Son Ltd.

The proposed development of nine residential properties lies in a 0.25ha site to the south of Cullum Road. Prior to the start of works the site consisted of a derelict and overgrown farm complex (see Appendix 1), bordered to the south, east and south-west by modern residential development, and by surviving meadowland to the north-west.

The evaluation and building recording was requested by the archaeological advisor to the local planning authority, Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT), and detailed in a Brief (dated 05/01/2016). The Brief highlighted that the site had potential for medieval and later archaeological deposits to be impacted upon by the sites proposed clearance and development, stating that the condition had been placed as the site *'occupies the remainder of the site of Almoner's Grange or Almoner's Barns, an originally medieval monastic grange and tithe barn that has been bisected by the construction of Cullum Road in the 1970s. The boundary of the grange site is shown on 18th century maps, which depict a complex of buildings within an enclosure. There is potential for archaeological remains relating to the development of the site from the medieval period onwards'...*

2. Geology and topography

The site lies at a height of c.35m above Ordnance Datum on the edge of the floodplain of the River Linnet which lies 280m to the north. The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Head Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel which overlie Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation bedrock (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeology and historical background

3.1. General background

Almoner's Barns lies to the south of the historic town core (Suffolk Historic Environment Record Ref No. BSE 241) of Bury St Edmunds, c.120m beyond the probable line of the Late Saxon and medieval town defences (BSE 140). It is noted in the Suffolk HER as a post-medieval range of buildings depicted on historic mapping (BSE 162). Bury St Edmunds itself *'grew from an Anglo-Saxon settlement where King Siegbert of the East Angles founded a monastery in the 7th century. The town gained in importance and became the centre for international pilgrimage following the transfer of the body of the martyr Saint Edmund (murdered by the Danes in AD 869) to a shrine in the abbey. The gifting by the Crown of the surrounding lands, known as the banleuca of St Edmund, to the saint and in effect awarding the abbey sovereignty over it made the town a virtually self-governing entity. Re-ordered as a Benedictine abbey, the religious complex grew to become one of the leading religious houses in Europe and principal landowner in the west half of the county. The town subsequently became the administrative centre and the foremost market, drawing traders from all over the region and beyond.*

The layout of much of the town as we perceive it today is based around a Norman 'new town' conceived by Abbot Baldwin (1065-70) who laid out the streets on a grid pattern orientated on the axis of his redesigned abbey church, which lay at its centre. The limits of the town were formalised in the 12th century after Abbot Anselm enclosed the north and west sides behind a walled bank and ditch. The ditch ran beneath St Andrew's Street and archaeological evidence suggests it was 10-12m wide' (Gill 2012).

Summary results of a search of the Suffolk HER for a 500m radius from the site centre are included in Appendix 2 with the full results being available in the digital project archive. The results largely consist of entries relating to the history of the Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval town, with occasional findspots of material from earlier periods.

3.2. Known site history

The known history of the area is summarised in a Desk Based Assessment carried out in 2005 for the development site to the north of Cullum Road (Nicholson 2005, HER

BSE 242) and in the Historic Building Record by Leigh Alston (Appendix 1, BSE 495). In summary these have identified the site as the location of a medieval farmstead belonging to the Almoner of Bury Abbey. In 1831 Almoners Barns consisted of a thatched farmhouse, eastern and southern barns, and a small lodge in a roughly square enclosure, of which the current site forms broadly the southern half. None of these structures survived to the present day, the layout being transformed by 1883 with enlargement of the enclosure, demolition and replacement of the farmhouse with a new property (Almoners Cottage, now on the north side of Cullum Road) and demolition of the southern barn. The eastern barn survived in part or much altered until at least 1964 and was demolished by 1973 apart from a low extant boundary wall which likely is a remaining fragment of its southern gable. The Almoner's Barns site was then bisected by Cullum Road in the late 1970s which separated the present site, now a builder's yard, from Almoner's Cottage.

The Historic Building Survey noted that the present site consisted of a linear range of open-sided sheds, incorporating two flint-rubble animal sheds of the mid-19th century but much altered and extended in the 20th century, and a pantiled shed (with three adjoining three pig sties built in *circa* 1900) which had formerly adjoined the demolished east barn and respects the irregular angle of the medieval farmstead's southern boundary. An extant fragment of wall on the eastern side of the site which incorporates re-used dressed stone may be the last surviving remnant of the mid-19th century farm complex. The survey concluded that the standing structures were not considered to be of historic significance other than in their reflection of earlier boundaries.

Borehole data supplied by the client as part of a contamination assessment (Swayne 2012) indicated substantial variations in made ground across the site, with the natural chalk geology being seen at depths varying from 0.5m to 2m.

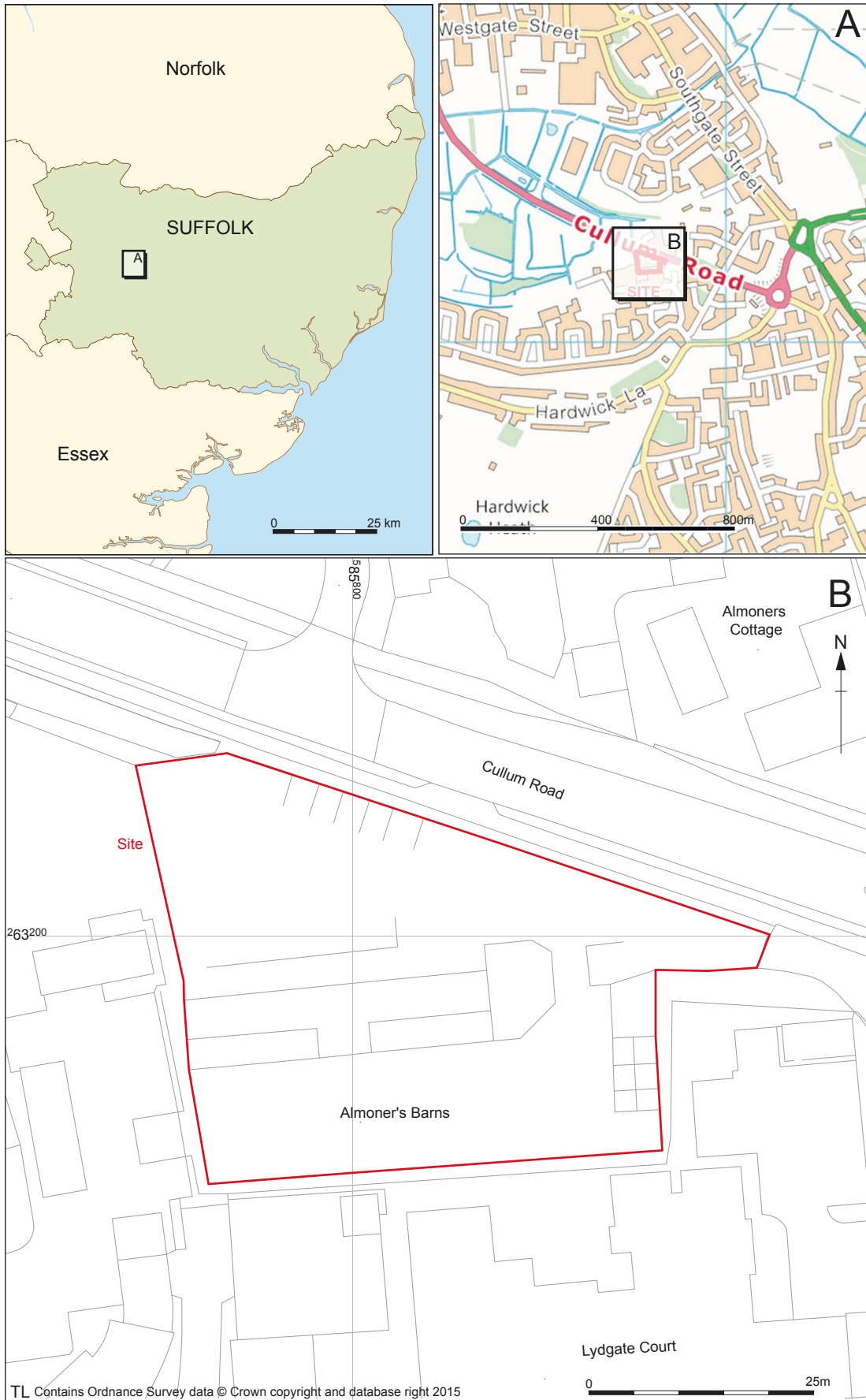


Figure 1. Location of site

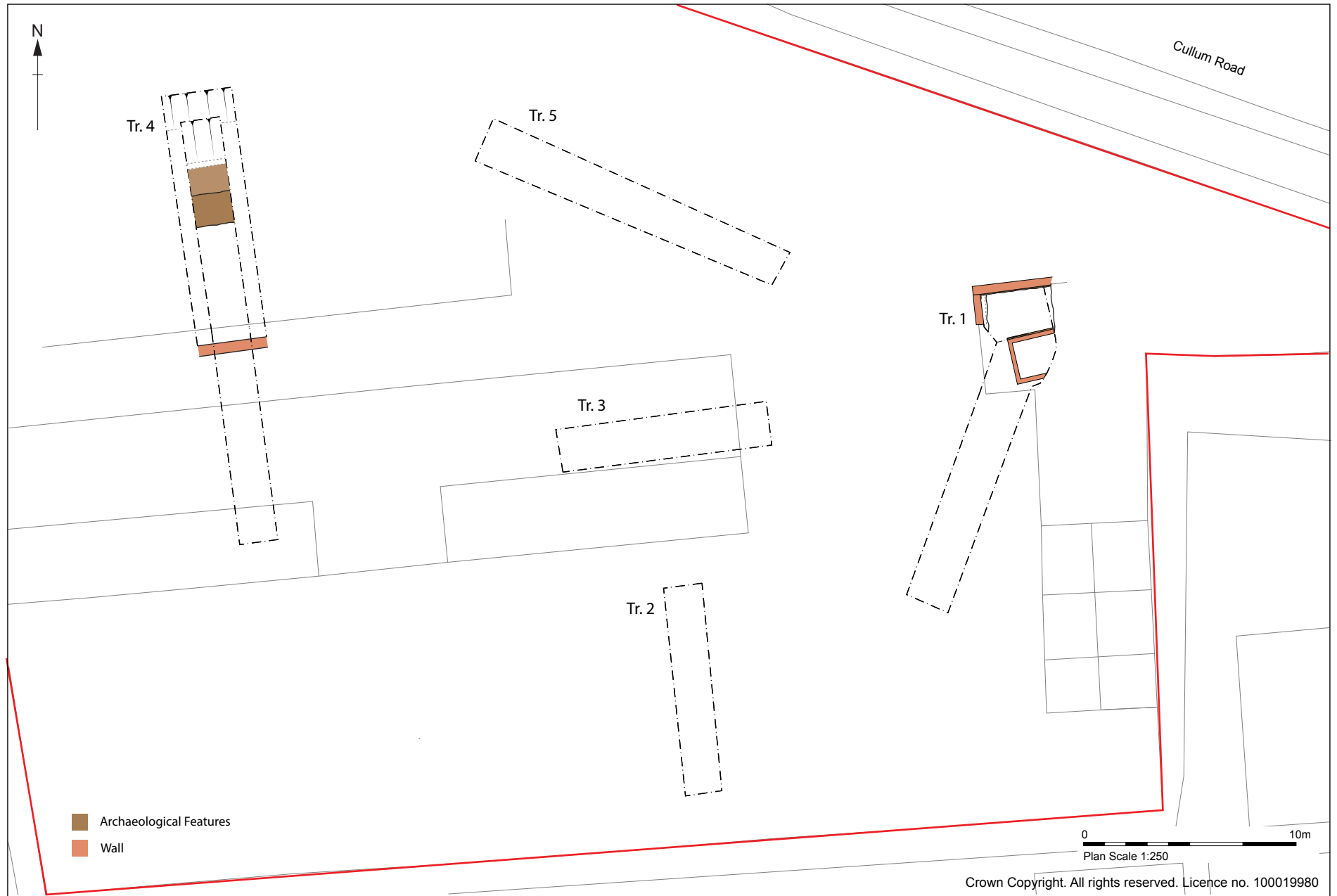


Figure 2. Trench plan

4. Methodology

The archaeological evaluation took place on 8th-9th February 2016 and was conducted in accordance with the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Appendix 7).

Five evaluation trenches, totalling 70m in length, were positioned across the site to sample the footprints of the proposed development and, where possible, positions of former buildings shown on historic mapping (Fig. 2). This amounted to 126sqm, or 5% of the total 0.25ha site. They were excavated under constant supervision by an experienced archaeologist by a tracked 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.80m wide ditching bucket. Initially the concrete and tarmac covering in some areas of the site was removed where necessary by hydraulic beaker.

Generally, mechanical excavation continued to the top of the geological stratum or archaeological levels, although in some of the trenches it extended below that depth in order to confirm the nature of the geological stratum (Trench 5). Trenches 1 and 5 (15m long) and Trench 4 (20m long) were excavated to depths of between 0.65m and 2.80m below ground level, depending on the depth of made ground deposits encountered, with trenches being widened as necessary to allow suitable stepping of sides. Trench 3 was marked out approximately 5m to the east of the original proposed position due to its proximity to a spoilheap of demolition rubble. Trenches 2 and 3 were 10m long and were excavated to depths of between 0.30m and 0.55m below existing ground level, depending on soil conditions.

Where required the trenches were cleaned, and potential features investigated, by hand. Trench and spoilheaps were scanned and metal-detected for artefactual material with negative results. No environmental bulk samples were taken.

The archaeological features, soil horizons and natural stratum were recorded using a unique sequence of context numbers in the range 0001–0021. Written records (context information, trench descriptions etc.) were made on *pro-forma* context sheets or on the planning sheets. A digital photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution .jpg images which are included in the digital archive. The site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code BSE 496.

The trenches were located and geo-referenced using a Leica RTK Global Positioning System. They were drawn in plan (at a scale of 1:50) and section (at scales of 1:10 or 1:20) on 290 x 320mm sheets of gridded drawing film. All site drawings have been scanned and are included in the digital archive.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. 237958, Appendix 6) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

On acceptance of the report by SCCAS the archive will be submitted to the store of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk under HER code BSE 496.

5. Results

5.1. Introduction

Archaeological features and finds were recorded in two of the evaluation trenches, and post-medieval deposits were observed across the development area. The results are presented below by trench and a full context list is provided in Appendix 3.

The trenching showed significant disturbance from post-medieval and modern features associated with the recently demolished buildings. This was particularly apparent in the north-western and north-eastern parts of the development area.

The wall stub/plinth noted by Leigh Alston (Appendix 1) as re-using medieval dressed stone and being a surviving remnant of a barn from the early 19th century complex was briefly noted and recorded as 1021, with one loose fragment of stone (SF0003) being collected.

5.2. General deposit descriptions

A ground surface of thin modern topsoil (1001) was present in Trench 2 and Trench 4, interspersed with a yard surface of concrete slabs (1000) in Trench 2. These overlaid recent deposits of made ground which elsewhere formed the modern ground surface.

In the central parts of the site (Trenches 2, 3 and 5) the made ground consisted of deposits of clayey soil mixed with sand, crushed chalk and extensive modern demolition rubble (1002, 1003, 1010, 1011, 1013 and 1014). The depth of made ground increased from south to north across the site; in Trench 4 made ground deposits 1015, 1016 and 1017 reached a depth of 2m+ and in Trench 5 deposits 1010 and 1011 reached 1.8m+.

The made ground lay directly over the general geological stratum, which varied between light orange brown clayey sand containing moderate small to medium fragments of flints (1004) and light yellow/white solid chalk containing frequent medium size flint nodules (1012).

A number of modern wall foundations of recent date were observed at or slightly below the ground surface but were not recorded except in Trench 1 (1008).

5.3. Trench results

Trench 1

Dimensions: 10.00m x 1.80m x 0.80m deep (NNE end), 0.50m deep (SSW end)

Ground level: 34.49m OD (NNE), 34.48m OD (SSW)

Deposits / features	Depth below ground level
Made ground 1003	0.00m
Made ground 1013	0.20m
Made ground 1007	0.35m
Wall 1008 and fill 1009	0.35-0.55m
Structure 1005 and its wall 1006	0.35-0.80m
Geological stratum 1004	0.80m (NNE), 0.50m (SSW)

Table 1. Depth of deposits in Trench 1

Archaeological features

1005 was a rectangular structure measuring 2.2m wide and 2.17m+ in length, with its longitudinal axis aligned ENE – WSW at the northern end of Trench 1. Three sides of the structure were present as wall 1006 which was sealed underneath a layer of modern destruction debris, 1009 and then deposits 1013 and 1003.

The wall, which was constructed of mid red bricks in random coursing and bonded with a smooth, yellow grey lime mortar, measured 0.26m wide and 0.35m deep and survived from a depth of c. 0.40m below existing ground level. The lower course of the wall contained some flint nodules and stone fragments and cut into the natural geology (1004). The interior of the structure was infilled by 1007, a compacted light grey sandy silt, with frequent rubbish of 19th century date.

Wall 1008 was present along the northern end of Trench 1. It was a concrete foundation for a recently demolished building, constructed of breeze block bonded with smooth, grey mortar. The wall was laid on a thin layer of concrete, which in turn sat upon the layer of modern destruction debris, 1009, that sealed the natural geology. There was no indication of a construction cut for the foundation.



Plate 1. Wall 0006, facing south-east



Plate 2. Walls 0006 and 0008, facing west



Plate 3. Trench 1, wall 0008, facing north

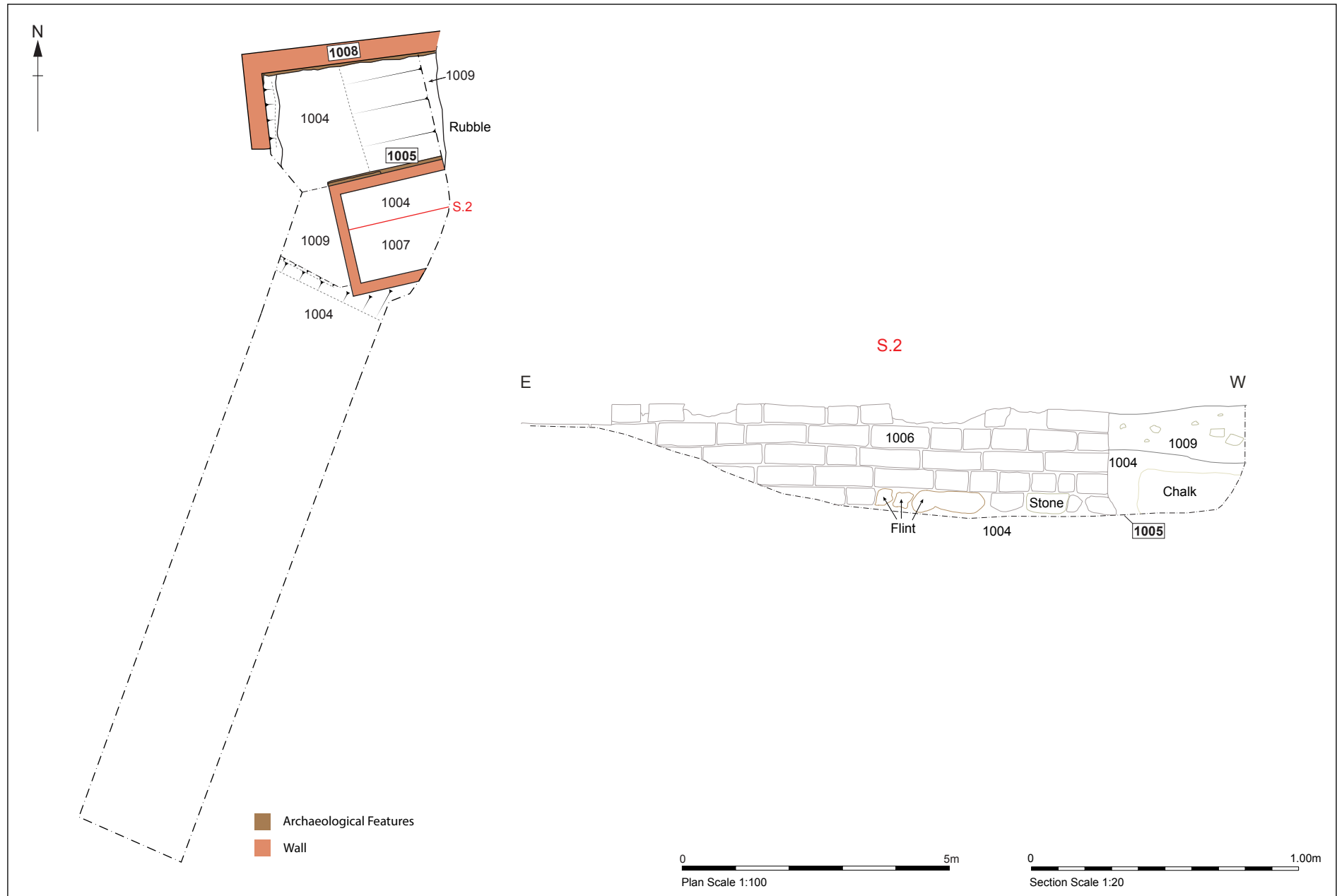


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section

Trench 2

Dimensions: 10.00m x 1.80m x 0.55m deep

Ground level: 34.24m OD (N), 34.48m OD (S)

Deposits / features	Depth below ground level
Topsoil 1001	0.00m
Made ground 1002	0.15m
Made ground 1003	0.45m
Geological stratum 1004	0.40m (N), 0.55m (S)

Table 2. Depth of deposits in Trench 2

Archaeological features

No archaeological features of pre-modern date were noted within the trench.



Plate 4. Trench 2, facing north with visible modern disturbance in trench base

Trench 3

Dimensions: 15.00m x 1.80m x 0.38m deep

Ground level: 34.36m OD (E), 34.19m OD (W)

Deposits / features	Depth below ground level
Made ground 1014	0.00m
Geological stratum 1004	0.38m

Table 3. Depth of deposits in Trench 3

Archaeological features

No archaeological features were noted within the trench.



Plate 5. Trench 3, facing west

Trench 4

Dimensions: 20.00m x 1.80m x 2.66m deep (N end), 0.40m deep (S end)

Ground level: 34.92m OD (N), 32.25m OD (S)

Deposits / features	Depth below ground level
Topsoil & turf 1001	0.00m
Made ground 1015	0.22m
Made ground 1016	0.50m
Made ground 1017	1.55m
Ditch 1020 and its fills 1018 & 1019	2.00m
Geological stratum 1004	2.00m+ (N), 0.40m (S)

Table 4. Depth of deposits in Trench 4

Archaeological features

A modern wall foundation crossing the centre of the trench was not recorded. 1020 was a wide ditch at the northern end of the trench. Orientated east-west it measured at least 2.2m wide and 0.40m deep and had moderately steep sides. It cut geological stratum 1004 and was sealed by made ground deposits 1017, 1016 and 1015. Its upper fill, 1018, was a firm, mid brown silty sand which contained a moderate amount of small stone. Its basal fill, 1019, was a compact dark grey silty sand which contained four sherds of post-medieval (19th-20th century) pottery.



Plate 6. Trench 4, facing south, ditch 1020 in foreground

Trench 5

Dimensions: 15.00m x 1.80m x 1.82m deep (NW end), 0.80m deep (SE end)

Ground level: 34.73m OD (NW), 34.28m OD (SE)

Deposits / features	Depth below ground level
Made ground 1010	0.00m
Made ground 1011	1.18m (NW), 0.50m (SE)
Geological stratum 1012	1.82m+ (NW), 0.80m (SE)

Table 5. Depth of deposits in Trench 5

Archaeological features

No archaeological features were noted within the trench.



Plate 7. Trench 5, facing north-west

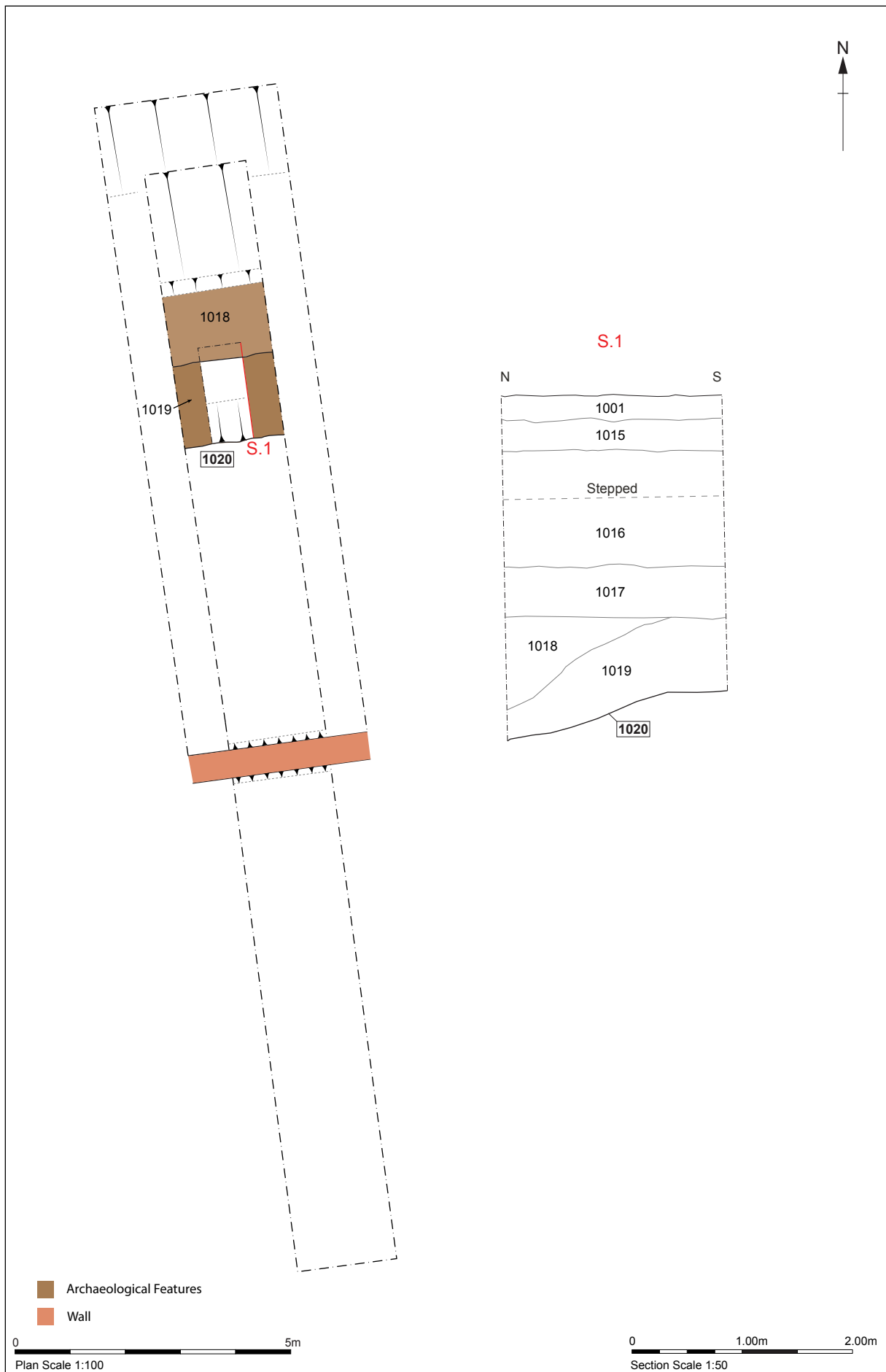


Figure 4. Trench 4, plan and section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1. Introduction

The quantities of bulk finds types recovered during the evaluation are listed in Table 6, and a full breakdown of finds context is shown in Appendix 4.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		PMed Glass Bottle		Animal Bone		Shell		Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	
1006	0	0	1	2750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed
1007	16	90	0	0	0	0	1	92	2	2	0	0	Pmed
1009	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	1018	1	82	1	18	Pmed
1011	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2989	0	0	0	0	Pmed
1015	4	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed
1016	6	339	0	0	0	0	1	101	0	0	0	0	Pmed
1017	1	147	0	0	1	8	22	1349	1	59	0	0	Pmed
1019	4	28	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed
Total	31	1084	1	2750	3	20	27	5549	4	143	1	18	

Table 6. Finds quantities

6.2. The Pottery

Introduction and methodology

A total of 31 fragments of pottery weighing 1084g was collected from eight contexts.

The assemblage dates to the later part of the post-medieval period. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric was noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was fully catalogued by context using letter codes based on fabric and form. This information is shown in Appendix 5.

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen*

centuries of pottery from Norwich (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

The assemblage

The pottery was recovered from Trenches 1 and 4. The largest amount came from fill 1007 on the inside of the wall 0005. In addition to English stoneware, Ironstone china and decorated refined white earthenwares were present, including a sherd from a dish with Clarice Cliff style decoration indicative of a 20th century date. Demolition deposits 1015 and 1016 also contained modern ceramics, with the base of a bone china cup made in Longton which had a stamp dating to 1939+. A fragment of a stoneware storage jar in 1017 in the same trench came from the same vessel in 1016. The fill 1019 of ditch 1020 also contained three sherds of Refined white earthenware dating to the 19th century or later.

6.3. Ceramic building material

A single, almost complete brick was collected from 1006. It weighed 2749g, and measured 225mm in length, 110 in width, and 63mm in depth. It is made in a deep orange sandy fabric with sparse calcareous and ferrous inclusions, and has a shallow depression or frog on the bed of the upper surface. The brick has the remains of a beige lime-rich mortar, and one stretcher face has been coated with a grey concrete. It probably dates to the 20th century.

A fragment of moulded ?curbstone or block of lining material assigned SF 1001 was retained from the fill 1007 on the inside of the wall 1005, dating to the late 19th- 20th century. There are signs of possible burning on the underside.

6.4. Clay ceramic tobacco pipe

Three pieces of clay tobacco pipe were collected from the evaluation weighing 20g in total. Plain stem fragments were present in fill 1017 and 1019 (both in Trench 4), but a fragment of pipe with the foot and part of the bowl was recovered from ground levelling 1009 in Trench 1. The diagnostic element is the small foot which dates to the second half of the eighteenth century to the early nineteenth century (Oswald's simplified

typology fig. 3, G, nos.12-13).

6.5. Post-medieval bottle glass

A number of complete or almost complete glass vessels and containers were retained, which date to the twentieth century. These are listed below:

- 1007 complete clear transparent small jar for food paste or similar.
- 1009 2 complete milk bottles; one with 'HARDWICK FARM DAIRY, L FULCHER' in relief on the outside, the second with the remains of red inscription. Small brown pill bottle. All 20th century.
- 1011 Clear bottle for sparkling drinks, with 'BARKER & WADSWORTH LTD CAMBRIDGE' in relief around the outside. This company partnership dates to the 1960s.
- 1016 Complete clear bottle for liquid, possibly for linctus or cough mixture.
- 1017 Complete clear bottle with ribbed metal cap. Mould-made, octagonal in shape with 'FLETCHERS TOMATO SAUCE' in relief on two of the panels.
- Pale Green complete 'GREEN KING & SONS LTD' bottle
- Lower part of milk bottle 'HARDWICK FARM FAIRY, L FULCHER'
- Small brown complete 2oz jar with 'BOVRIL LIMITED' in relief
- Small clear pharmaceutical bottle with 'TEASPOONS' and measures in relief on side of bottle. Moulded.

These finds will not be retained for long-term storage in the archive.

6.6. Additional modern finds

The remains of a modern spanner for undoing nuts was recovered from fill 1007, along with a Green King beer bottle stopper, and part of a toy soldier. A plastic toothbrush in imitation tortoiseshell was collected from 1009. These items will not be retained long-term for the archive.

6.7. Worked stone

Three fragments of moulded stone were recovered. A pentagonal-shaped fragment of limestone (SF0003), heavily coated in mortar, was deposited in wall stub (1021). It is probably a fragment of a voussoir around an arch, perhaps for a window.



Plate 8. SF0003

A second stone (SF 0002, 1017) is finer-grained and looks to be a foundation base for a gatepost or door.



Plate 9. SF0002

Further photographs of both these stone fragments are held in the digital archive.

6.8. Animal bone

Laszlo Lichtenstein

A total of seven animal bones were recovered from the trenches. The bones were generally in good conditions and came from three modern deposits. Two taxa were positively identified. Sheep/goat are represented by tibia and femur fragments in layer 1016 in Trench 4; and cattle by vertebra and lower leg bones from fill 1009 in Trench 1 and layer 1017 in Trench 4. None of these showed any signs of butchery marks of pathology.

6.9. Shell

One half of an oyster shell was present in fill 1009 (Trench 1).

6.10. Discussion of material evidence

The earliest artefactual evidence from the evaluation is represented by the redeposited fragment of dressed stone present in wall stub 1021 which may have come from dismantling of buildings associated with the abbey. Otherwise the finds date mostly to the twentieth century and consist mostly of a range of ceramics and post-medieval bottles and jars. The pottery and clay pipe from the evaluation will be retained, but a number of the other modern artefacts will be discarded following recording.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has identified a series of extensive and varied made ground deposits which indicate substantial landscaping and changes to ground-level across the site since the late 19th century. These generally seal the natural geology, implying that it has been truncated to an unknown extent and it seems probable that most archaeological deposits once present that predated the late 19th century have been wholly removed.

Two features were identified pre-dating the made ground deposits. Structure 0005, which comprised of wall 0006, lies immediately to the north of the c.1900 cement-rendered pantiled shed, recorded as building 3a by Leigh Alston. As it follows the alignment of this buildings northern gable it seems likely that it was a small extension to the shed, although it is not depicted on any of the historic maps.

Ditch 1020 is possibly of pre-19th century date, presumably being backfilled during the relatively recent structural or landscaping changes to the site. The ditch may have functioned as a drainage channel heading towards the meadowlands to the west and is broadly aligned with a ditched watercourse shown on the 1883 Ordnance Survey First Edition (Appendix 1, Fig 3).

Within Trench 5 the depth of made ground deposits (1.8m+) suggests that this was 19th/20th century infilling of a large pit/pond or drainage channel, although it does not correspond to any feature on the historic mapping.

Wall 0008 is a 20th century structure, corresponding to the edge of a former concrete platform or slab which is shown for the first time on a map of 1973 and overlying the position of structure 0005.

8. Conclusion

The evaluation has shown that the site has been subject to significant change and landscaping since the late 19th century, which probably included extensive truncation of geological and archaeological horizons. No firm evidence of the Almoner's Barn complex as shown on the mid -19th or earlier maps was identified at any point in the trenching, although ditch 1020 may possibly be from this period or earlier and the date of structure 0005 is uncertain.

The primary feature of note observed during the project as a whole is the extant fragment of wall on the eastern side of the site which incorporates re-used dressed stone and may be the last surviving remnant of the mid-19th century farm complex. Apparently partly or wholly rebuilt later in the 19th century it is thought to represent the southern end of the potentially medieval eastern barn.

This wall however technically lies on or just outside of the building plot boundary and Suffolk Archaeology has been informed by the client that it will not be disturbed or removed by development, instead likely being positioned behind a proposed new fenceline.

Development of the site is therefore unlikely to have a significant impact upon archaeological deposits, although it is possible that localised areas of limited disturbance may exist where an archaeological horizon could survive.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive is to be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

10. Acknowledgements

The project was managed by John Craven, with fieldwork being carried out by Laszlo Lichtenstein and Sam Thomas.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, quantification by Ruth Beveridge and analysis by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by John Craven

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**Almoner's Barns,
Bury St Edmunds,
Suffolk
BSE 495**

Historic Building Record



Leigh Alston MA (Oxon), Architectural Historian
on behalf of
Suffolk Archaeology

**Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Maitland Road
Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market
Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Tel. (01449) 900120**

January 2016

Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

(TL 858 632)

Historic Building Record

This report provides a record and analysis at English Heritage (2006) Level 2 of a redundant farm yard and is intended to fulfil a condition of planning consent for development (application DC/14/1829). It has been prepared to a specification issued on 5th January 2016 by Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service.

Introduction

The report is accompanied by a CD containing a full photographic record in the form of 60 Canon 5D digital images of 21 megapixels (Appendix 1), but also includes 14 printed photographs of key features to illustrate the text. Each image is described in a separate schedule and wherever possible includes a scale rod with half-metre divisions in red and white. The site was inspected on 25th January 2016.

Summary

Documentary research has identified Almoner's Barns as the site of a medieval farmstead belonging to the Almoner of Bury Abbey. A survey of 1831 refers to a farmhouse thatched with sedge, a south barn, an east barn and a small lodge in the stock yard. This description corresponds to the site's depiction on several 18th century maps, which show three principal structures in a roughly square enclosure of which the smallest, in the north-eastern corner, was probably the farmhouse. None of these buildings survive today, although a low brick plinth near the eastern entrance may have belonged to the east barn which later maps suggest was demolished as recently as the mid-20th century. This wall incorporates re-used medieval dressed stone and may repay archaeological investigation.

The 18th century layout remained unchanged until the tithe survey of 1845, but the site had been transformed by the time of the 25 inch Ordnance Survey in 1883: the square enclosure had been substantially enlarged to the south and east, with the thatched farmhouse replaced by a new slate-roofed house further to the east (now Almoners Cottage on the opposite side of Cullum Road). The south barn had also been demolished, and the tall, flint-rubble northern wall of the remaining Victorian open-sided animal sheds had replaced its southern wall. The site became builder's yard before 1964, and was bisected by Cullum Road in the 1970s. The existing buildings consist of a linear range of open-sided sheds, incorporating two flint-rubble animal sheds of the mid-19th century but much altered and extended in the 20th century, and a pantiled shed with three adjoining three pig sties built in *circa* 1900. The sties were also altered in the 20th century, but the shed is largely intact and preserves a northern gable of Fletton brick that formerly adjoined corner-to-corner with the demolished east barn and respects the irregular angle of the medieval farmstead's southern boundary. Given the relatively late origin and poor condition of the standing structures they cannot be considered of historic significance except insofar as they reflect earlier boundaries.

Documentary and Cartographic Evidence

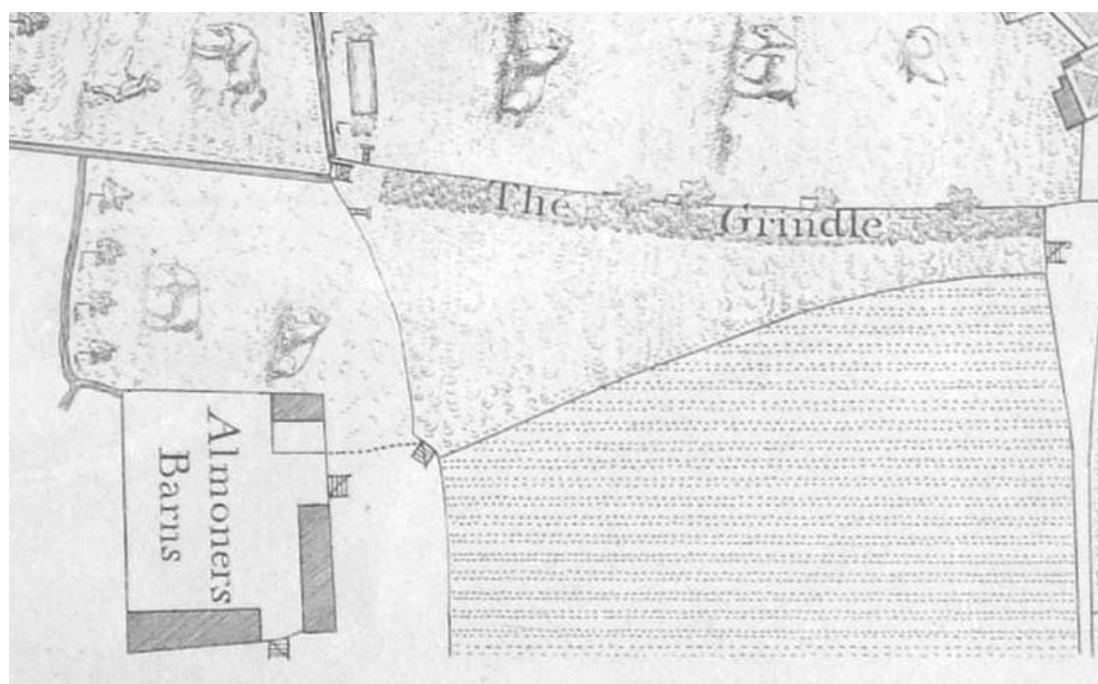


Figure 1. The 1776 revision of Thomas Warren's original 1748 map of Bury, re-oriented to show north in the usual position. Almoner's Barns consists of three buildings in a square enclosure to the west of the triangular 'grindle' (Old English *green dale*), but their rectangular outlines are almost certainly stylised.

Documentary research by Tony Breen has identified Almoner's Barns as the site of a medieval farmstead belonging to the Almoner of Bury Abbey (HER BSE 242, 2005). This farmstead was established after 1295, possibly on the site of an earlier manor, and after the Reformation became a tenanted holding owned by the Borough Corporation and known as Almoner's Barns or Almoner's Barns Farm. A survey of 1831 refers to a farmhouse thatched with sedge, a south barn, an east barn and a small lodge in the stock yard. This description corresponds to the site's depiction on several 18th century maps, which show three principal structures in a roughly square enclosure of which the smallest, in the north-eastern corner, was presumably the farmhouse (figure 1). Unfortunately none of these buildings survive today, as demonstrated by the various maps reproduced below. The late-18th century layout remained unaltered until 1845 (figure 2), but the site had been transformed by 1883 (figure 3). The square enclosure had been substantially enlarged to the south and east, with the presumed farmhouse demolished and replaced by a new house further to the east (i.e. the extant slate-roofed house known today as Almoners Cottage on the opposite side of Cullum Road). The south-western barn had also been demolished, with the tall flint-rubble wall of the existing linear shed (structure 1a in figure 10) built on or near the position of its southern elevation. The only building which may have survived this refurbishment is the presumed 'eastern barn' adjoining the small pond in the middle of the enlarged enclosure, although its outline had been simplified and a large brick or masonry extension added to its eastern elevation. The use of grey and red pigment in figure 3 was intended to distinguish timber-framed structures from those of brick or stone. This barn survived until the mid-20th century, but had been at best substantially altered by 1964 (figure 7) and demolished by 1973 (figure 8). The angled northern gable of the present cement-rendered shed (structure 3) formerly adjoined the barn's south-western corner, where a low boundary wall appears to represent the only remaining fragment of its southern gable (structure 4). The site was bisected by Cullum Road in the late 1970s as shown in figures 8 and 9, by which time it had become a builder's yard.



Figure 1a. The 1791 revision of Warren's map, showing the Barns in more detail. The adjoining land formed a block in the ownership of the town Corporation, which the farm buildings presumably served.



Figure 2. The Bury St Edmunds tithe map of 1845 (Suffolk Record Office T 77, 1/2). The buildings had altered little since 1791. The angled boundary which extends eastwards from the southern gable of the south-eastern building reflects the adjoining 'Grindle' and is occupied today by a stub-wall of re-used dressed stone (4 in figure 10).

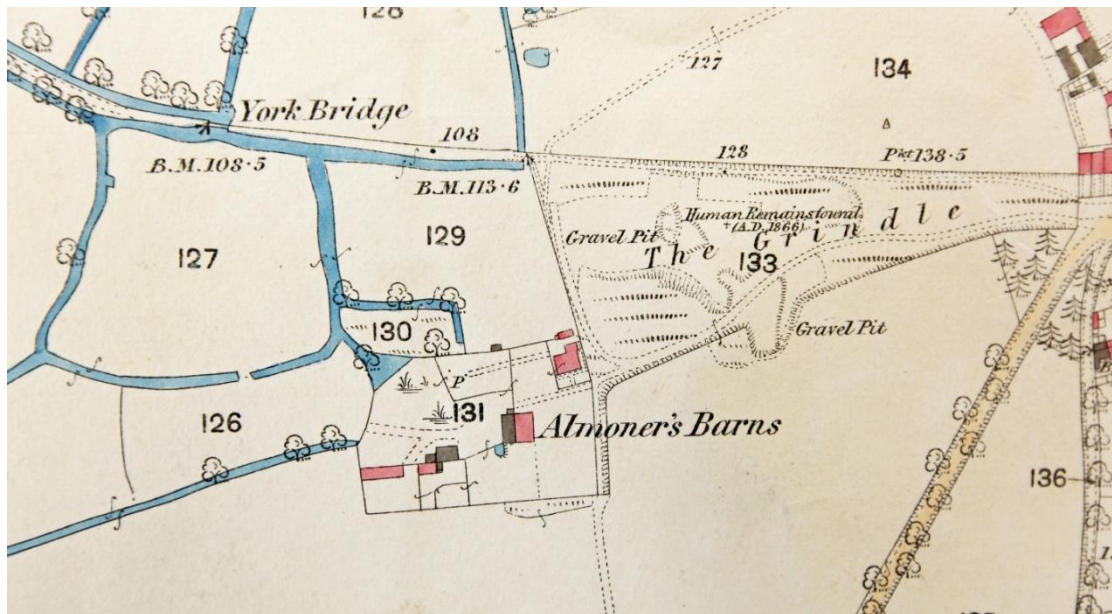


Figure 3. The First Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1883, marking the discovery of human remains on The Grindle in 1866.

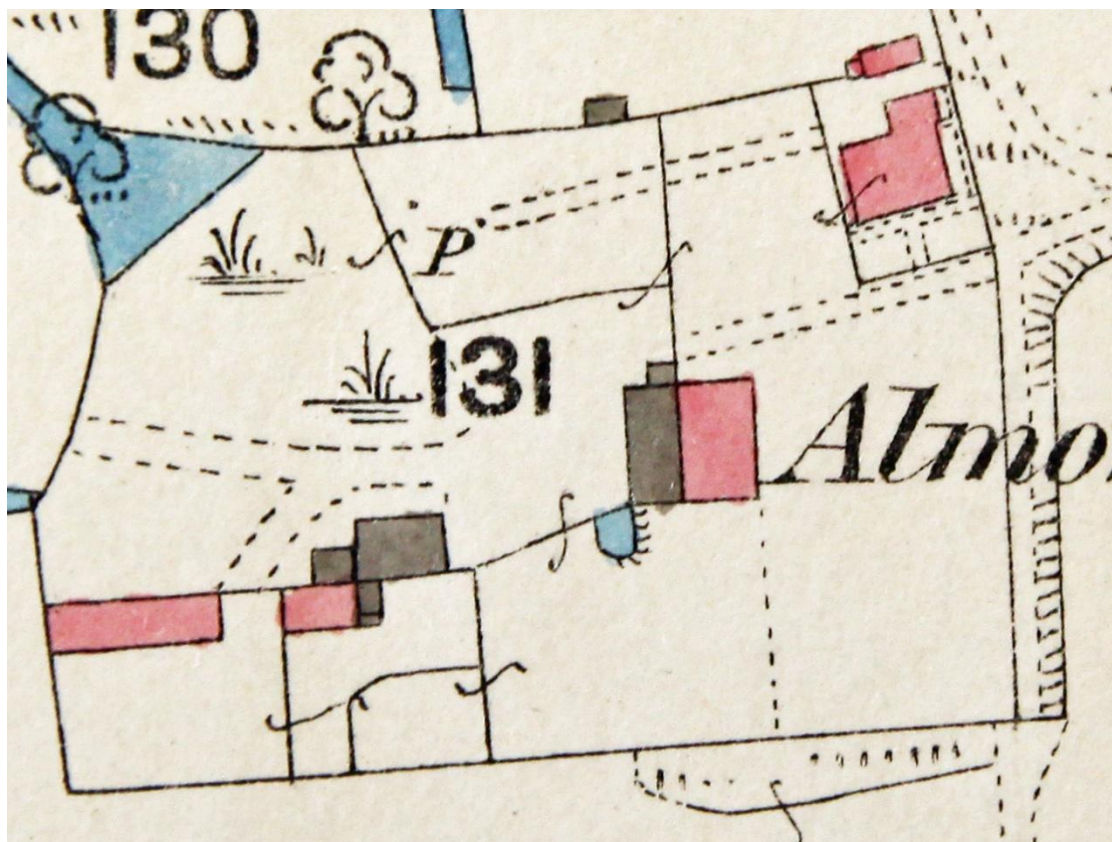


Figure 3a. A detail of the 1883 survey. The site had been transformed since 1845, with the original square enclosure extended to the east and south to create a rectangular complex including the new house which still survives in its north-eastern corner. Of the buildings shown in 1845 only the timber (grey) structure adjoining the small pond appears to remain, albeit with a large brick extension on the east (probably replacing narrow lean-to sheds indicated in figure 2). The newly built flint-rubble sheds which still survive to the south-west adjoin the former southern boundary of the site on the north (i.e. structures 1a & the western half of 1b in figure 10).

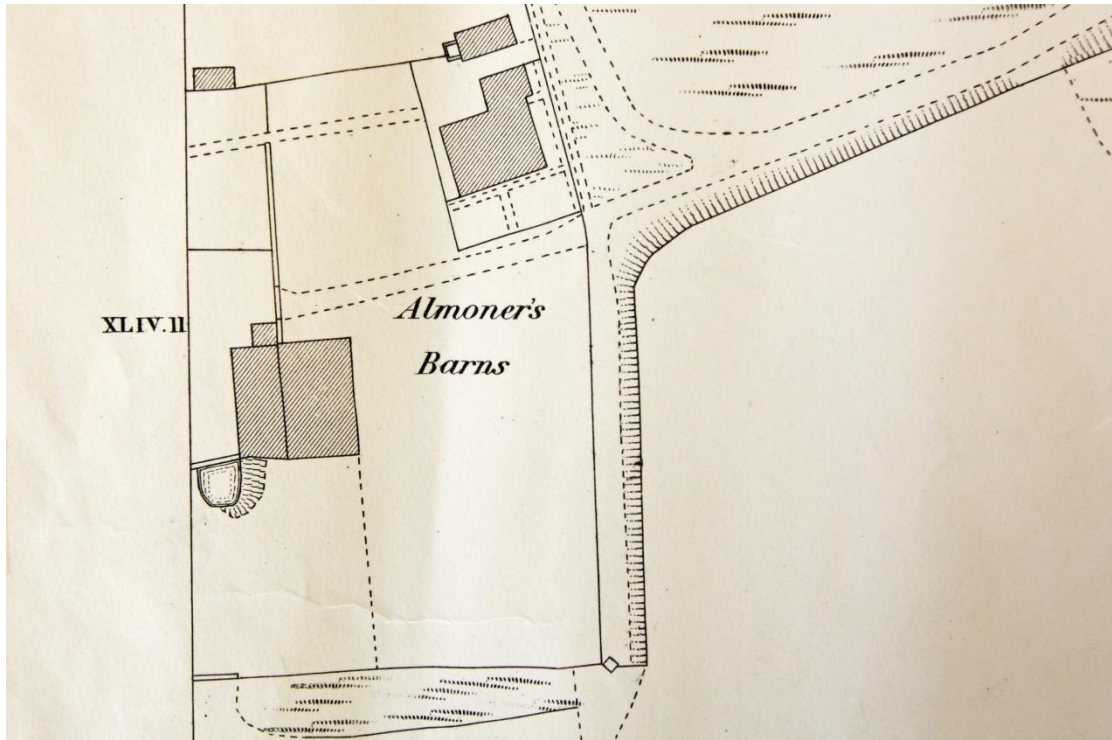


Figure 4. The eastern half of the site surveyed at 1:500 in 1884. Note the change of angle between the two southern walls of the sheds adjoining the pond – which can still be seen in their surviving plinths (structure 4 in figure 10)

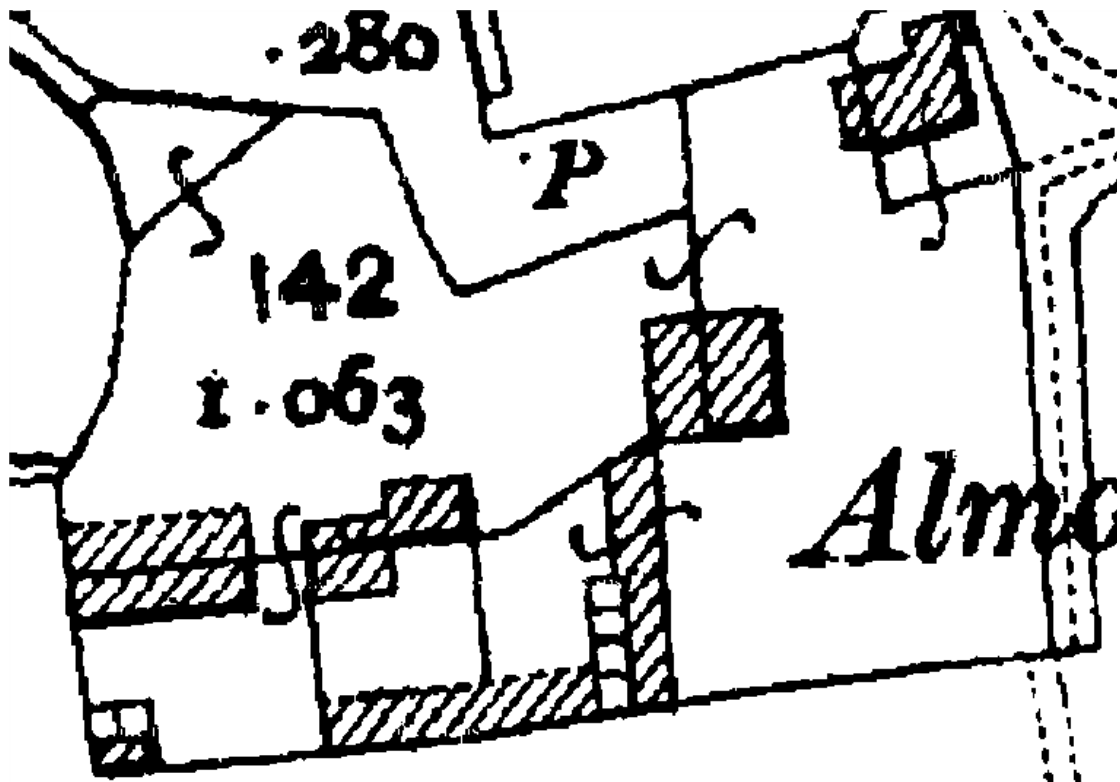


Figure 5. The Second Edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1903. Since 1883 a new open-sided shelter had been added to the north of the mid-19th century shed to the west of the site (i.e. the western end of structure 1c had been built to the north of structure 1a). The cement shed and pig sties (3) had also appeared to the south-east, with their north-eastern corner abutting the south-western corner of the apparent pre-1845 shed.

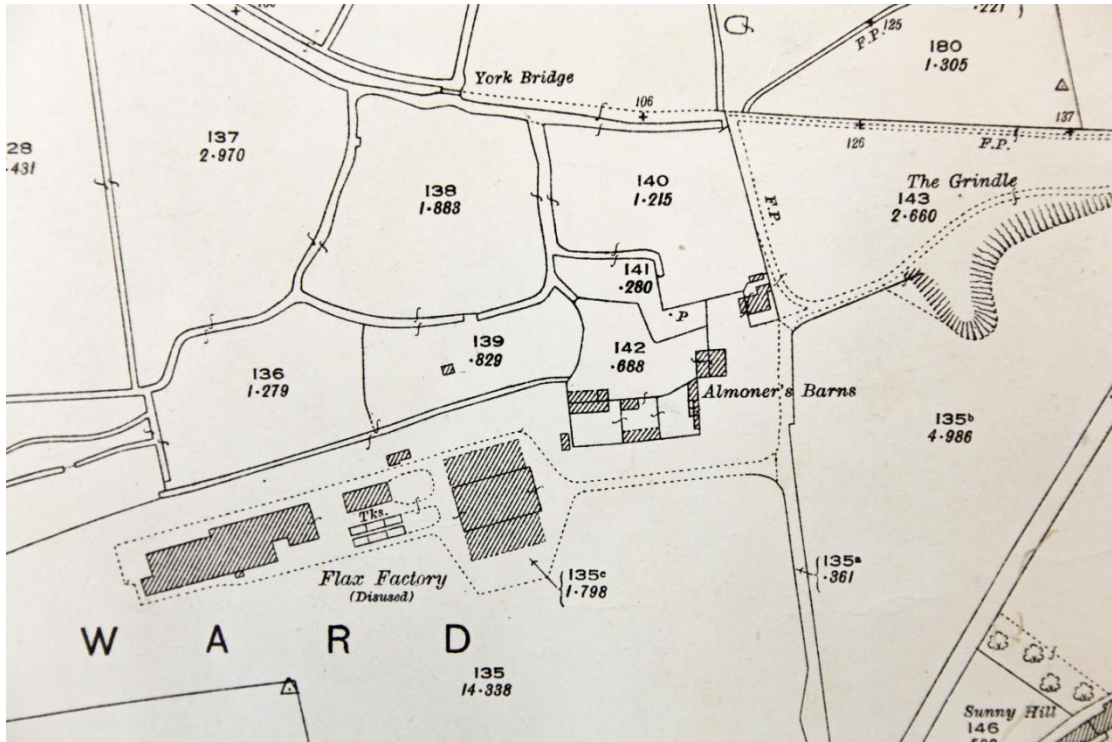


Figure 6. The 25 inch Ordnance Survey of 1924. A disused WWI flax factory had appeared to the west of the site, belatedly opened in 1919, closed in 1923 and subsequently converted into a laundry.

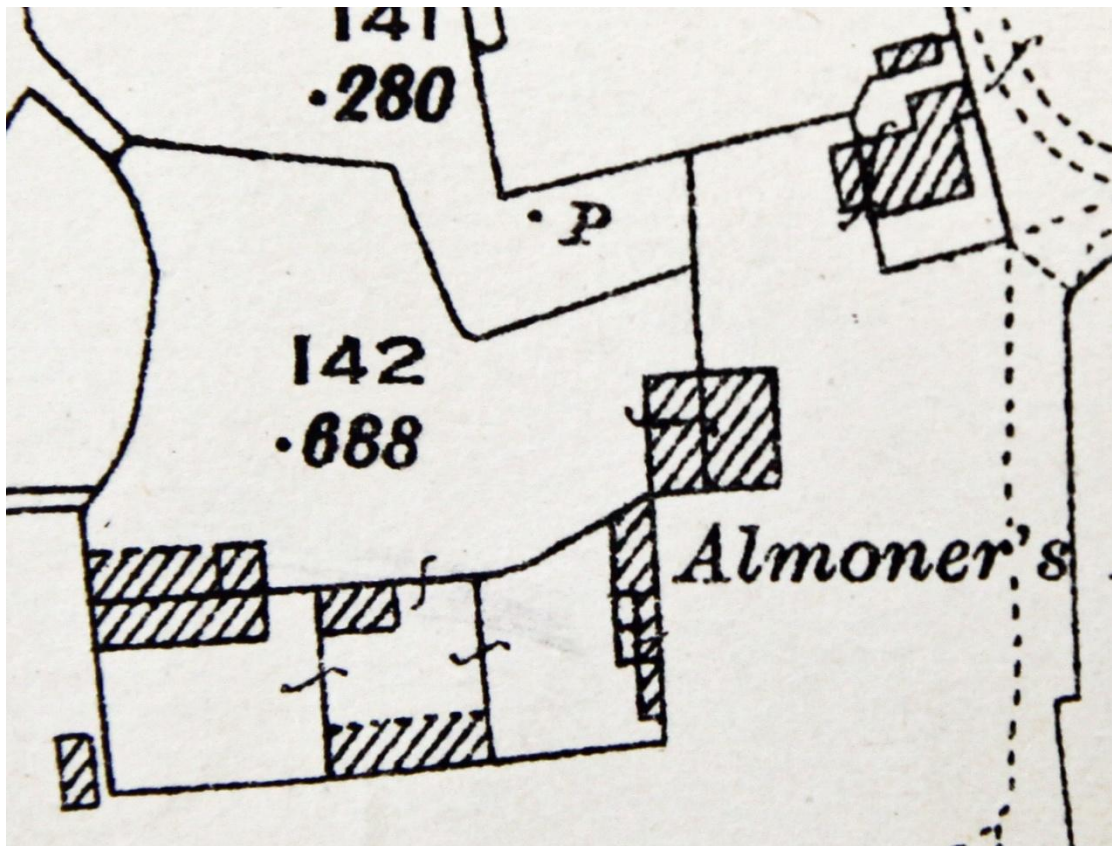


Figure 6a. A detail of the 1924 Survey. The pig sties no longer extend to the southern boundary and the adjoining open-sided shed of 1903 had been truncated.

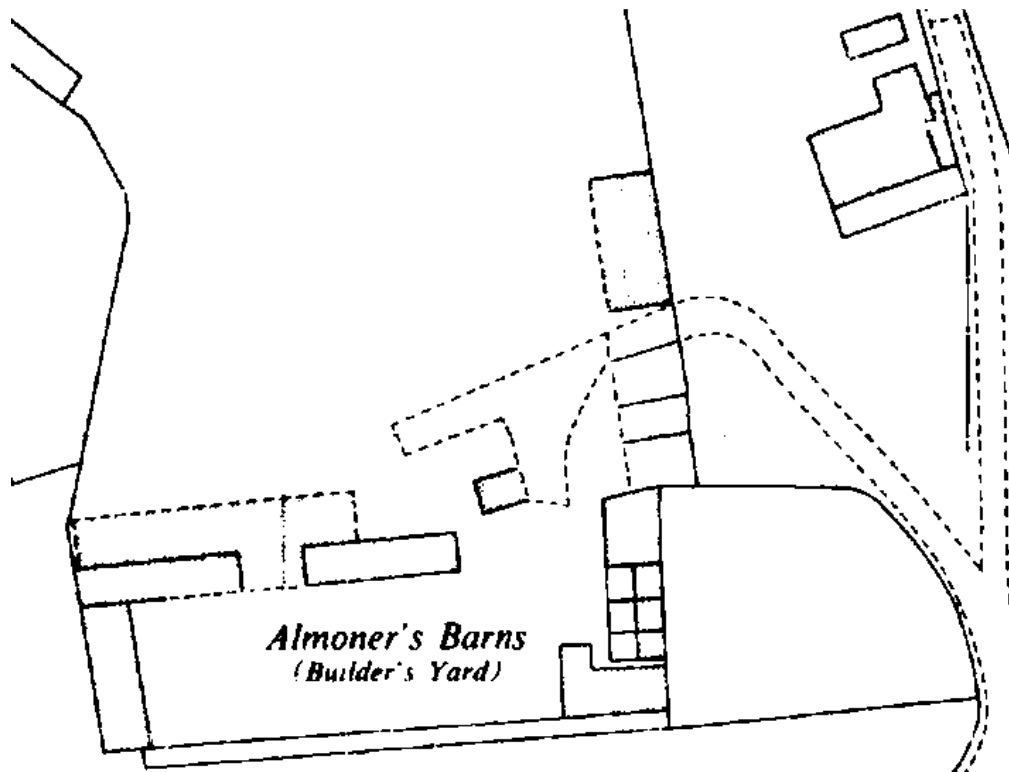


Figure 7. The Ordnance Survey of 1964. The site had become a builder's yard, and taken on its present layout with shed 1b extended to the east and a new structure added to the west (2). The three pig sties are depicted in their current form for the first time (3a-c). The apparent pre-1845 shed to the north appears to have been demolished, with what may have been a series of three parking bays on its site.

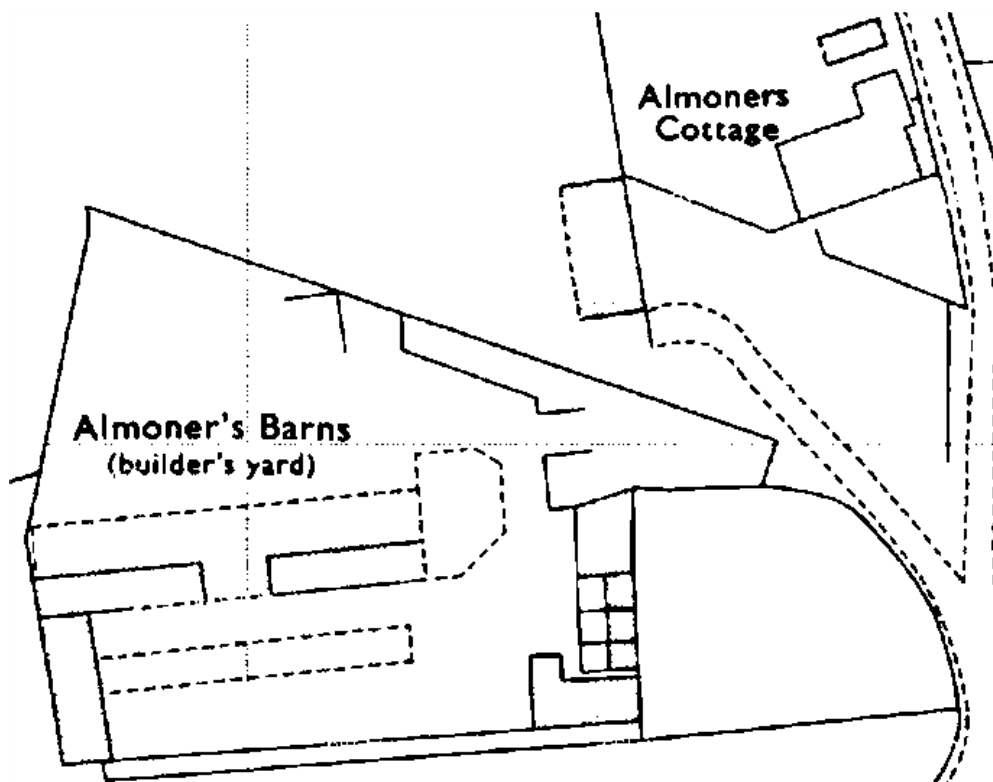


Figure 8. The site in 1973, showing minor changes since 1964, including the westward extension of the northern shelter (1c) and the construction of a new northern boundary wall anticipating the planned bisection by Cullum Road.

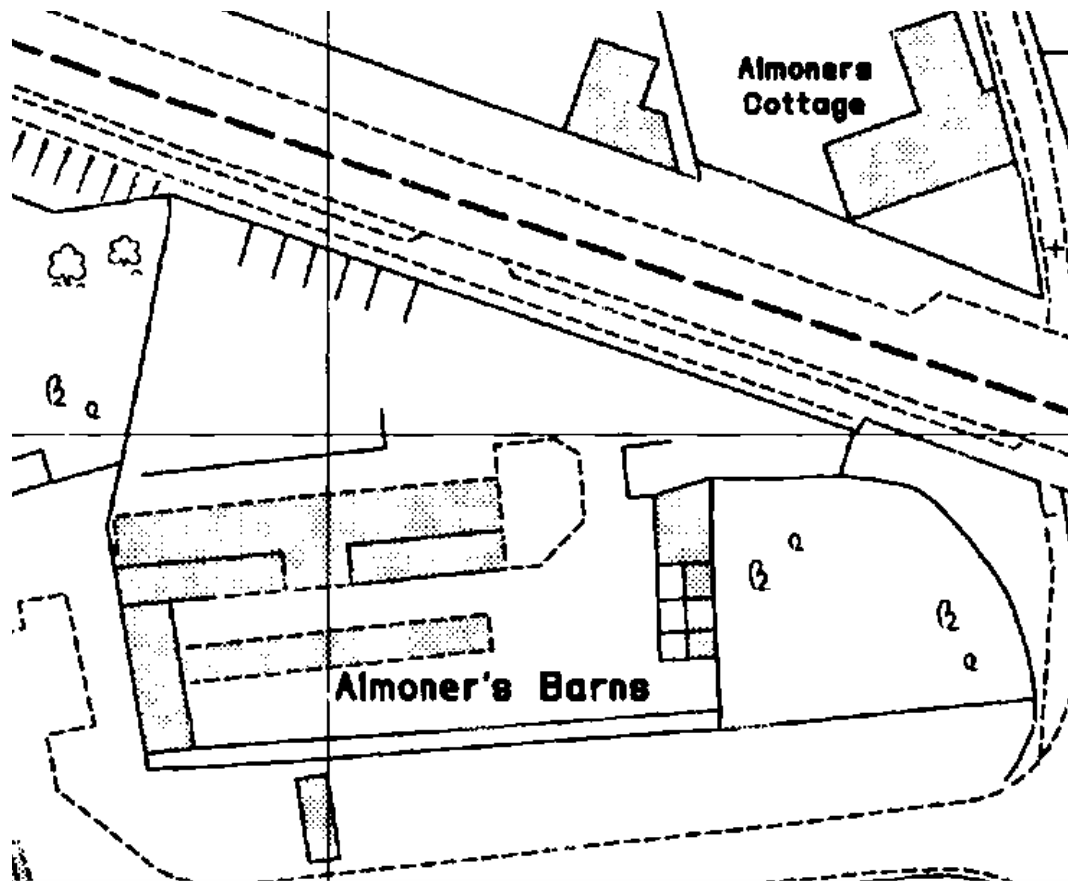


Figure 9

The Ordnance Survey of 1987, showing Cullum Road bisecting the site, with Almoners Cottage to the north-east. The east-west boundary linking the north-eastern corner of the cement shed (3a) to the new site entrance on the east is less straight than it appears here, and represents a low wall of re-used dressed stone that probably survives from the large mid-19th century extension to the pre-1845 structure depicted in figure 3.

Building Analysis

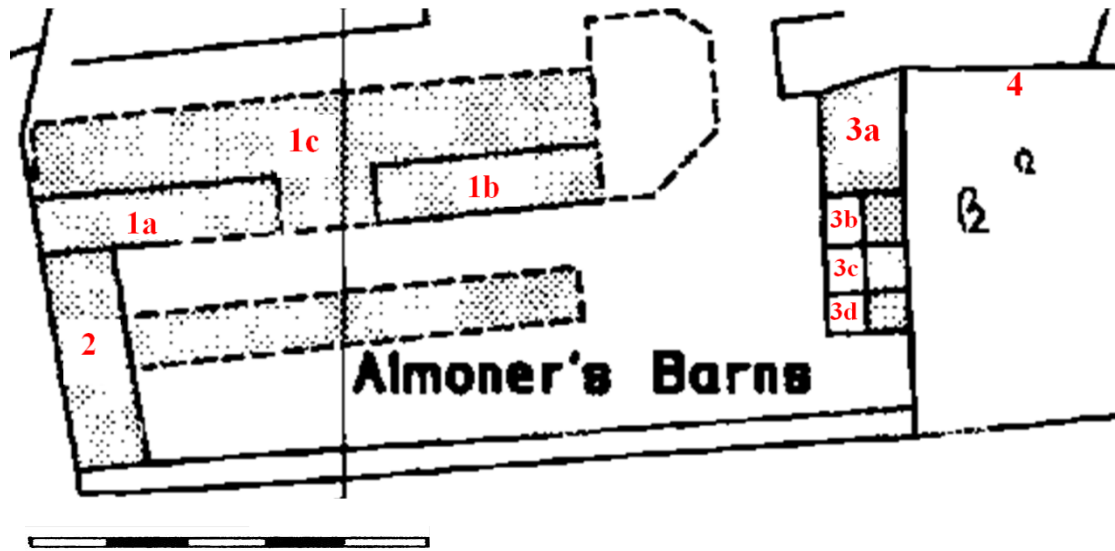


Figure 10

A ground plan based on the Ordnance Survey identifying each structure with a number for ease of reference in the text and photographic record.
25 m scale in blocks of 5 metres.

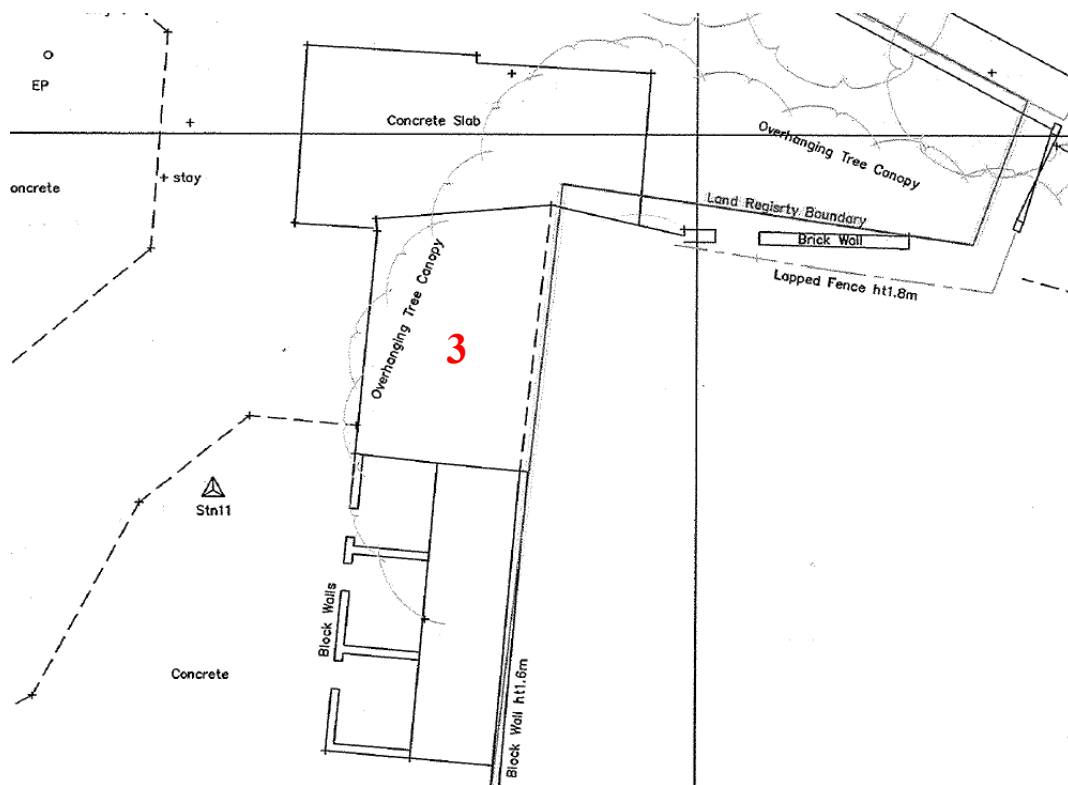


Figure 11

A detail of a 2015 survey by A&B Surveys showing the 'brick wall' (4) consisting of re-used dressed stone to the east of building 3.

Key to figure 10

1. A series of linear sheds with a mid-19th century flint-rubble spine wall.

The largest structure on the site is a linear range of open-sided sheds divided by a central spine wall on an approximately east-west axis. This range adjoins the western site boundary and extends to a total of 32.5 m in length (107 ft). The spine wall consists of flint-rubble with red-brick dressing and rises to 3.2 m in height by 35 cm in thickness (10.5 ft by 14 ins). It was originally built as the rear (northern) wall of two sheds (1a and 1b) which projected to the south and consisted of two unequal lengths joined by a low yard wall that has since been demolished. These sheds were depicted for the first time on the Ordnance Survey of 1883 (figure 3) and had not been built at the time of the tithe survey in 1845 (figure 2); they probably date to the 1850s or 60s. The flint rubble wall occupies the approximate position of the site's southern boundary in 1845, but was not retained from the building which adjoined this boundary on the north as it is integral to the side-walls of the present sheds (which project into the farmstead's mid-19th century southern extension). The sheds served a pair of enclosed yards surrounded by low walls of flint-rubble and were probably open-sided shelter-sheds for cattle – although they were depicted as open-sided on the early Ordnance Surveys and may have enclosed by boarding to form bullock sheds. The western shed extends to 14.2 m in length (46.5 ft) and retains its original tie-beams embedded in the flint-rubble wall, along with a small number of original rafters at its western end, but both roofs were otherwise rebuilt in the mid-20th century and re-covered with corrugated iron and asbestos. The eastern shed was initially 6.7 m long (22 ft) but was extended in brick to the east by an additional 7.5 m (24.5 ft) in the mid-20th century. An open-sided shed was added to the western end of the northern wall between 1883 and 1903, but in the mid-20th century this was rebuilt and extended to span the entire length of the southern sheds (1c).

2. Mid-20th century cement-block shed incorporating mid-19th century boundary wall.

This roofless shed of cement block-work was not present in 1924 but had appeared by 1964 and probably dates from the 1950s (figures 6 and 7). It may have been designed for pigs or cattle, and incorporates well preserved sections of the mid-19th century flint-rubble yard wall to the west and south.

3. Circa 1900 cement-rendered pantiled shed with adjoining pig sties.

The pantiled shed (3a) adjoining the eastern boundary of the site is shown on the Ordnance Survey of 1903 but not that of 1883 (figures 5 and 3). It contains an eastern doorway and two windows with original iron glazing bars but its fabric is hidden by cement render and may consist of shuttered concrete or flint rubble in similar fashion to the three adjoining pig sties (3b-3d). It now contains shelving for the stock of the mid-20th century builder's yard and its original purpose is unclear; it was probably a storage shed of some kind. The northern gable consists of Fletton brick and is not at right-angles to the walls, reflecting the earlier southern site boundary shown in both 1883 and 1845. This boundary reflects in turn the triangular outline of the adjoining heath or wasteland known as The Grindle, and may be of medieval origin. The northern end of the shed was built over the small pond shown in 1883, and abutted corner-to-corner with the adjoining grey-coloured building on the site of the eastern barn depicted on 18th century maps. The three pig sties consist of open pens or yards measuring 2.6 m in length by 2.1 m in width (8.5 ft by 7 ft), with corresponding enclosed sheds in a pantiled lean-to range of 2.1 m in width. Their walls are cement-rendered but appear to consist of flint rubble with terracotta coping stones. The existing configuration of these sties does not correspond with that of the early-20th century Ordnance Surveys, when they appear to have extended further to the south, and they were probably remodelled in the mid-20th century.

4. Fragment of wall incorporating re-used dressed stone. Probably mid-19th century and later.

The north-eastern corner of the surviving pantiled shed (3a) formerly adjoined the south-western corner of a large building depicted in grey as a timber-framed structure in 1883 (figure 3) which may have survived from 1845 (figure 2) but had been extended to the east in brick or masonry. The angled Fletton-brick gable of the shed reflects the southern boundary of the farmstead in 1845 before its extension southward, and is likely to be of medieval origin as it also reflects the nearby heath or waste land known as The Grindle. The low brick wall or plinth which now adjoins its north-eastern corner presumably represents all that survives of the potentially medieval eastern barn, as described in the written survey of 1831, although it is hidden by vegetation and may have been partly or wholly rebuilt later in the 19th century. A second section of this wall consists largely of re-used dressed stone, typical of that found in many local walls ranging in date from the 16th to the 19th century, but is of uncertain date. It occupies a slightly different alignment to that of the adjoining brick wall, more closely reflecting the angle of the Grindle, and presumably belonged to the extension shown in red in 1883. It incorporates fragments of 19th and 20th century bricks, however, and its hard cement mortar suggests it may have been rebuilt in more recent years. A short section of convincingly 19th century brickwork on the same alignment at its western end also incorporates re-used stone, and appears to have formed the jamb of a door.

Historic Significance

The site of Almoner's Barns is known from documentary evidence to be of medieval origin, but its present buildings date only from a major refurbishment of the mid-19th century which included the replacement of the farmhouse and the expansion of the site to both the east and south. A pair of much altered animal sheds with a flint-rubble wall survive from this period, along with a pantiled storage shed and pig sties of *circa* 1900 - the latter also much altered. The only structure which may pre-date the Victorian refurbishment is a low wall or plinth of red-brick and re-used dressed stone potentially belonging to the eastern barn described in 1831, but even this is likely to have been rebuilt. While the latter may repay archaeological investigation, the standing structures are not of sufficient age, rarity or preservation to be considered of special historic significance.

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Leigh Alston is a building archaeologist and architectural historian who lectures in the Department of Archaeology at Cambridge University but also undertakes commissions on a freelance basis for the National Trust and various county archaeological units. Publications include 'Late Medieval Workshops in East Anglia' in 'The Vernacular Workshop' edited by Paul Barnwell & Malcolm Airs (Council for British Archaeology and English Heritage, 2004) and the National Trust guidebook to Lavenham Guildhall (National Trust 2004).

Photographic Schedule and Appendix follows on pp. 12-22

Appendix 1 (on accompanying CD): Full Photographic Record

Descriptions of Photographs in Appendix 1

Photograph no.

1. A general view from Cullum Road to the east showing Almoners Cottage on the right and the gated site entrance to the left.
2. A general view of the mid-19th century Almoners Cottage (the former farmhouse) from Cullum Road to the west.
3. The gated entrance to the site from the east, showing Cullum Road on the right.
4. A general view of the site from the south-east showing the linear sheds (1) marking the 18th century southern site boundary.
5. A general view from the west showing the linear sheds on the left and the southern flint-rubble boundary wall on the right.
6. A general view from the east showing the linear sheds (1) on the left and a rubble heap to the right.
7. A general view from the rubble heap to the north-west showing Cullum Road to the left & the linear sheds (1) on the right.
8. A general view from the rubble heap to the north-west showing Cullum Road to the left & the cement shed (3) on the right.
9. A general view from the north showing the linear sheds (1) building on the 18th century southern boundary of the site.
10. The south-eastern corner of the site showing the pig sties (3d) on the left and the site boundary wall to the right.
11. The southern boundary wall of flint-rubble with red-brick dressing, reflecting the spine wall of the linear sheds (1).
12. The cement-rendered pig sties (3b-3d) from the south-west, last remodelled in the mid-20th century.
13. The southern exterior of the cement pig sties (3b-3d) showing the open pens to the left and lean-to sheds on the right.
14. The three pig sties (3b-3d) from the west showing their pen walls of shuttered concrete with coping tiles.
15. The interior of the southern pig sty (3d) from the east showing the western wall and entrance of its open pen.
16. A detail of the flint rubble core of the cement-rendered western wall of the southern pig sty (3d).

17. The central pig sty (3c) from the west showing its enclosed shed in the rear and open pen in the foreground.
18. Western exterior of the enclosed shed of the northern pig sty (3b) showing the rafters of its missing pantiled roof.
19. Interior from the north of the enclosed pig sties (3b-3d) showing their low internal partition walls.
20. Western exterior of shed adjoining pig sties (3a) showing the angled Fletton-brick gable to left and sties (3b-3d) to right.
21. Detail of the cement-rendered western exterior of the circa 1900 shed (3a) showing its original windows with iron glazing bars.
22. The cement-rendered and colourwashed eastern internal wall of the shed adjoining the sties (3a).
23. Internal northern gable of the shed adjoining the pig sties (3a).
24. Western interior of the shed adjoining the pig sties (3a) showing its original windows and entrance door.
25. The southern interior of the shed adjoining the pig sties (3a) showing its original softwood roof structure.
26. A detail from the north of the probably original softwood roof structure of the shed adjoining the pig sties (3a).
27. The western interior of the shed adjoining the sties (3a) showing its original windows with iron glazing bars & inserted studs.
28. The angled northern external gable of the shed adjoining the sties (3a) showing its Fletton-brick fabric & stub wall (4).
29. A detail of the junction between the circa 1900 northern gable of the shed adjoining the sties (3a) right & stub wall (4) left.
30. The stub wall or plinth (4) of re-used dressed stone to the south of the eastern site entrance, seen from the north.
31. The north face of the stub wall (4) showing its re-used dressed stone incorporating 19th century brick in a hard cement mortar.
32. The stub wall (4) from the east showing the brick pier to the west of an apparent doorway.
33. A detail from the north-east of the brick pier incorporating dressed stone to the right of the doorway in the stub wall (4).
34. The eastern external wall of the shed adjoining the pig sties (3a) showing its pantiled roof.
35. The brick western section of the stub wall (4) showing the shed (3a) on the left & the apparent doorway on the right.

36. The linear shed (1) from the east showing its cladding of corrugated iron and asbestos.
37. The linear sheds from the south showing the gap between the original shed (1a) left & the extended shed (1b) right.
38. A detail of the corrugated iron wall cladding to the southern exterior of the eastern linear shed (1b).
39. The eastern external gable of the linear shed showing the brick extension to the original spine wall (1b left & 1c right).
40. The northern section of the linear shed (1c) from the east showing the brick extension to the flint-rubble wall on the left.
41. 20th century brick extension to east of flint-rubble spine wall of linear sheds (1c) seen from north with original to right.
42. Northern exterior of linear shelter-shed (1c) seen from north-east.
43. Northern exterior of linear shelter-shed (1c) seen from east with raised terrace to right.
44. Western section of northern linear shed (1c) showing original break in flint-rubble spine wall to left.
45. North-eastern external corner of original mid-19th century linear shed (1a) showing later lean-to shed (1c) to right.
46. North-eastern external corner of original mid-19th century linear shed (1a) showing scar of missing yard wall link to shed 1b.
47. Mid-19th century flint rubble rear (northern) wall of original linear shed (1a) from later addition (1c).
48. Detail from north of flint-rubble exterior of original linear shed (1a) on line of 18th century southern site boundary.
49. Interior from east of northern linear shed (1c) showing 20th century softwood fabric.
50. Exterior from south-west of original eastern linear shed (1b) showing rebuilt corner of western gable.
51. Northern interior of eastern linear shed (1b) showing original eastern gable to right and western gable to left.
52. Eastern extension to linear shed (1b) seen from west showing original gable to left and 20th century softwood rafters.
53. Interior from east of mid-19th century eastern linear shed (1b) showing renewed roof & original gable to right.
54. Exterior of western linear shed (1a) from south-east.

55. Interior from east of mid-19th century western linear shed (1a) showing flint-rubble wall and 20th century softwood roof.
56. Western internal gable of western linear shed (1a) showing original tie-beam and remains of original rafters.
57. Interior from west of mid-19th century western linear shed (1a) showing original flint-rubble wall & tie-beam.
58. Detail of red-brick dressing to southern interior of flint-rubble northern wall of western linear shed (1a).
59. Exterior from east of 20th century cement-block shed in south-western corner of site (2).
60. Interior from north of cement-block shed in south-western corner of site (2) showing mid-19th century yard wall to right.

Photographic Appendix 2 follows on pp. 16-22

Appendix 2 (pp. 16-22): Selected Printed Photographs



Illus. 1. A general view of the site from the east showing Cullum Road which since the 1970s has divided the mid-19th century slate-roofed farmhouse known as Almoners Cottage on the right from the rest of the farmstead on the left. The 18th century farmhouse lay on the approximate site of the modern garage to the left (west) of Almoners Cottage (compare figures 2 and 3 above).



Illus. 2. A general view of the site from the overgrown rubble heap to the west showing the much altered linear range of open-sided mid-19th century sheds (1) to the right and the cement-rendered shed of *circa* 1900 in the rear (3a). Cullum Road lies beyond the hedge to the left. The linear sheds mark the southern boundary of the 18th century farmstead. The level of the ground in the centre of this image has been raised in height by approximately 1m and is retained on the south by a wall of cement blocks (see illus. A1. 43).



Illus. 3. The western facade of the cement-rendered pantiled shed of *circa* 1900 to the east of the site (3a) with the three adjoining pig sties (3b-3d) on the right. The left-hand (northern) gable of Fletton brick is not at right-angles to the walls, and reflects the southern boundary of the site in 1845 and before. The 18th century ‘eastern barn’ lay to the left of this building and apparently survived until the mid-20th century.



Illus. 4. The three pig sties (3b-3d) seen from the west, with the enclosed shed (3a) on the left. Each sty consisted of an open pen in the foreground with an enclosed shed beneath a collapsed pantiled roof in the rear. These sties were first built in *circa* 1900 but their present configuration differs from those depicted in 1903 and 1924 (figures 5 & 6) and they were evidently rebuilt or remodelled in the mid-20th century.



Illus. 5. The rendered and colourwashed interior of the pantiled shed’s western facade (3a) showing its original windows with iron glazing bars. The roof structure of machine-sawn softwood with nailed collars also appears to be original to the walls.



Illus. 6. The Fletton-brick northern gable of the *circa* 1900 pantiled shed (3a, right) with the low stub wall (4) adjoining its north-eastern corner on the left. This stub wall or plinth consists of two sections on slightly different alignments: a predominantly brick section abutting the shed, largely hidden by vegetation, and a section of re-used dressed stone to the left of a narrow gap that presumably served as a doorway. The right-hand pier of this doorway consists of early- to mid-19th century brickwork incorporating further re-used stone. These walls ostensibly survive from the ‘eastern barn’ depicted in 1845 (figure 2) and its mid-19th century eastern extension (figures 3 and 4).



Illus. 7. The northern face of the eastern section of the stub wall or plinth (4) in the north-eastern corner of the site. The dressed limestone blocks are typical of those salvaged from Bury's monastic buildings but they are set in a hard mortar together with broken 19th and 20th century bricks and their present context is difficult to date with confidence.



Illus. 8. The linear open-sided sheds from the south, showing the original gap between the western shed (1a) on the left and the eastern shed (1b) on the right. The latter was extended to the right in the mid-20th century, as indicated by the change in roof covering from corrugated iron to corrugated asbestos.



Illus. 9. The spine wall of flint rubble with red-brick dressing that marks the southern boundary of the 18th century farmstead but dates from its southward extension in the mid-19th century. Seen here from the north-east, it was initially built as the rear wall of the south-facing western shed (1a) but now also serves as the southern wall of the open-sided lean-to shed in the foreground (1c). First added between 1883 and 1903 this appears to have rebuilt and re-roofed in the mid-20th century.



Illus. 10. The interior of the mid-19th century eastern shed (1b), seen from the east. The flint-rubble northern wall terminated at the red-brick dressing on the right, which abutted a timber-framed shed shown in figure 3, but was extended in brick in the mid-20th century. The softwood rafters are 20th century replacements.



Illus. 11. The eastern gable of the linear sheds showing the 20th century brick extension to the original flint-rubble wall which divides the contemporary extension to the mid-19th century eastern shed (1b) on the left from the mid-20th century open-sided shed (1c) on the right.



Illus. 12. The western open-sided shed (1a) from the south-east. This is the earliest building on the site, dating from its mid-19th century extension and refurbishment. A low yard wall formerly linked its north-eastern corner on the right to its smaller counterpart on the east (1b).



Illus. 13. The interior of the western open-sided shed (1a) seen from the west. An original tie-beam is embedded in the whitewashed flint-rubble wall to the left, with a small number of original rafters (top right). The majority of the present roof is a 20th century replacement of machine-sawn softwood.



Illus. 14. The exterior of the roofless mid-20th century cement-block shed in the southwestern corner of the site (2), seen from the east. The original mid-19th century yard wall of flint-rubble survives in the southern and western walls of this shed, but has largely collapsed elsewhere.

Appendix 2. HER search: monuments summary

Site code	Summary	Period	Easting	Northing
BSE 021	St Botolph's Chapel - site of.	Med	585975	263565
BSE 022	St John's or Domus Dei Hospital - supposed site of (S1).	Med	586245	263185
BSE 023	St Petronilla's Hospital - site of.	Med	586090	263266
BSE 028	Inhumation with spear, shield boss, knife.	Sax	585605	262915
BSE 043	Excavation in vegetable garden prior to construction of car park.	Med	585845	263675
BSE 049	Ovate hand-axe, point broken off.	Pal	586135	263375
BSE Misc	C13 lead seal found with a metal detector.	Med	585750	262750
BSE 061	"In a district called Haberdon, to the SE of the town and E of Southgate Street, the only remaining earthwork defences of Bury lie in a field".	Un	586205	263455
BSE 064	Southgate of Bury St Edmunds, site of.	Med	586145	263305
BSE 065	1863-1867: Notes & sections relating to finds from Grindle pit in Prigg notebook - details in (S2).	Pal	585915	263295
BSE 065	Rough notes & sketches concerning excavation of human skeleton at Grindle pit by Henry Prigg in 1866 (S1)(S2)(R1).	Un	585915	263295
BSE 073	The County Gaol (now called The Fort) was designed by George Byfield in 1805 and enlarged under the supervision of William Wilkins in 1821, to incorporate most of the additional features advocated by John Orridge, the Governor, when he designed a prison for the Emperor of Russia.	PMed	586370	263090
BSE 081	Southgate Street bridge, formerly called Rothe Bridge, built in C13.	Med	585915	263605
BSE 105	Park associated with Hardwick House (HWK 001). Maps of 1663 and later.	PMed		
BSE 115	Approximate location of northernmost windmill of three (also BSE 107 & 116) shown within circa 300m on 1836 1st edition OS map (S1).	PMed	586075	262885
BSE 116	Approximate location of central windmill of three (also BSE 107 & 115) shown within circa 300m on 1836 1st edition OS map (S1).	PMed	586015	263005
BSE 127	October 1995: Evaluation of approximately 18 square metres in part (garden?) of former Square House Hotel, now St Edmunds Nursing Home.	Sax	585805	263665
BSE 140	Possible line of LSax (& later) town defences between West Gate (BSE 066) and South Gate (BSE 064).	Sax	585338	263605
BSE 140	Possible line of LSax(?) & Med(?) town defences between West Gate (BSE 066) and South Gate (BSE 064).	Med	585314	263648
BSE 141	Site of York Bridge.	PMed	585735	263315
BSE 127	Following evaluation of the site in October 1995 (S1), excavations were carried out in the grounds of St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home in advance of construction of an extension during February & March 1996.	Med	585805	263665
BSE 127	Following evaluation at the site in October 1995 (S1), excavations were carried out in the grounds of St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home in advance of construction of an extension during February and March 1996.	Mes	585805	263665
BSE 127	Following evaluation at the site in October 1995 (S1), excavations were carried out in the grounds of St Edmund's Hospital and Nursing Home in advance of construction of an extension during February and March 1996.	Preh	585805	263665
BSE 127	Three Rom coins & possible Rom tile fragments from mainly Sax & Med site - details in (S1).	Rom	585805	263665

BSE 157	Twin arched (stone?) bridge illustrated in drawing of 1848 (S1)(R1).	Med	586044	263729
BSE 159	March 1998: Evaluation revealed PMed pits with residual Med finds (S1).	PMed	586050	263450
BSE 159	March 1998: Evaluation revealed PMed pits with residual Med finds (S1).	Med	586050	263450
BSE 160	'Human remains found', recorded on 1886 OS map (S1) in area of pitting.	Un	586105	263575
BSE 162	Range of three buildings to S of Bury named 'Almoner's Barns' on Thos Warren's map of Bury (S1)	PMed	585826	263206
BSE 165	Prior to development, evaluation trenches and test hole failed to discovered town defences (BSE 140), documentary search also undertaken. No datable finds were recovered.	PMed	585563	263465
BSE 241	Middle and Late Saxon settlement area of Bury St Edmunds (Beodricsworth, then St Edmund's Bury).	Sax	585801	264146
BSE 241	Medieval Urban area of Bury St Edmunds (St Edmund's Bury in medieval period).	Med		
BSE 257	Description of section cut several years ago through likely town bank, consisting mainly of large flints.	Un	585923	263317
BSE 061	Hand-axe and other worked flints found in southgate gravel pit.	Pal	586198	263459
BSE 264	Oast House located on Southgate street in Bury St. Edmunds.	PMed	585890	263514
BSE 263	Brewery located at 82 Southgate street in Bury St Edmunds.	PMed	585851	263654
BSE 248	Evaluation identified widespread ground disturbance in the medieval period thought to be associated with stone quarrying, and pits dating from the 12th to 14th centuries.	Med	586131	263402
BSE 274	Building recording of former flax factory, and evaluation failed to reveal archaeological remains.	Mod	585689	263131
BSE 274	A collection of disused industrial buildings once belonging to the Flax Factory on Hardwick Industrial Estate, all constructed of Fletton brickwork.	20th C	585663	263139
BSE 207	Excavation identified peat accumulated between AD 230 and AD440 and AD760 and AD990, a footpath along the side of the Dlack Ditch.		585544	263394
BSE 384	Evaluation revealed a sequence of consolidation deposits dating from the late medieval period, with a sequence of buildings starting in the 16th century.	Med- PMed	585907	263631
BSE 239		Med	585870	263640
BSE 242		Un	585800	263280
BSE 289			585970	263360
BSE 423			585920	263610
BSE 428	Evaluation identified two medieval pits, a number of undated and post-medieval pits and ditches.		585830	263570
BSE 461	Layer containing peg-tile fragments and lower layer which looked ancient (Medieval or earlier?)		585932	263530

Appendix 3. Context List

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
1000	2		Layer		Mid grey concrete slabs.				Concrete slabs forming yard surface around demolished buildings. Sits on top of topsoil material and made ground.
1001	2		Layer		Mid grey brown loose silty sand with frequent flint and building rubble.			0.16+	Topsoil layer across site. Sits between and beneath concrete slabs.
1002	2		Layer		Very light yellow brown/white compact chalky sand. Contains occasional medium size flint and chalk.			0.2	Compacted made ground beneath the concrete slabs.
1003			Layer		Very dark grey/brown compact sandy silt. Contains tarmac with some brick rubble.			0.1	Made ground - layer of compacted material below concrete slabs sits directly on top of natural.
1004			Layer		Light orange brown firm clayey sand with moderate small medium size flint.				Natural substratum with occasional chalk
1005	1		Cut		Rectangular dwelling structure constructed of brick	2.17+	1.5+	0.7	
1006	1	Wall	Fill	1005	Frogged brick wall in cut. Foundations wider than cut and made from a mixture of brick, flint and stone. Continuing beyond the eastern edge of the trench.	2.17+	0.22	0.37	
1007	1		Layer		Fill inside wall 0005. Light grey sandy silt, compacted, frequent with rubbish. Overlaying by the backfill of structure 1008 above.				
1008	1	Wall	Fill		The surviving wall 'L'-shaped, originally was rectangular. Concrete slabs, removed by machine. No base/foundation.	10+	5+	0.85	
1009	1		Fill		Dark brown grey compact silty sand fill with frequent building rubble. Levelled ground on top of natural. Forming base of concrete structure 1008	2.7+	4.1+	0.35	
1010	5		Layer		Grey/brown loose sandy silt made ground from demolition material. Levelled, early 20th century rubbish in it.	15+	1.8+	1.18	
1011	5		Layer		Dark brown grey firm sandy silt demolition layer with frequent glass bottles.	15+	1.8+	0.3-0.64	
1012			Layer		Natural chalk layer with frequent flint nodules.				
1013	1		Layer		Made ground deposit. Under 1003, over 1007			0.15	
1014	3		Layer		Made ground. Same as 1002.			0.38	
1015	4		Layer		Most recent demolition layer. Contained mortar, brick, concrete fragments.				

Context Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Feature Number	Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Interpretation
1016	4		Layer		Modern demolition layer. Sandy silt with tile/brick/concrete/mortar fragments. Contained glass bottles, metal, china.				
1017	4		Layer		20th century demolition layer. Contained metal wire, rubber, plastic, glass, tile, brick fragments. Within this layer medieval dressed stones found.				
1018	4	Linear	Fill	1020	Mid brown silty sand firm fill contained small stones.	1.8+	0.9+	0.55+	
1019	4	Linear	Fill	1020	Dark grey compact silty sand with frequent flint. Backfill of ditch.	1.8+	2.0+	0.14+	
1020	4	Linear	Cut	1020	E-W orientated linear ditch.				
1021		Wall			Stub wall/plinth. Consists largely of re-used dressed stone.	4.2+	0.36	0.65	Boundary wall, earlier probably a wall of a building. Made probably from medieval dressed stones from Bury's monastic buildings.

Appendix 4. Catalogue of bulk finds

Context	Pottery		CBM		Clay Pipe		PMed Glass Bottle		Animal Bone		Shell		Overall Date	Notes
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
1006	0	0	1	2750	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed	
1007	16	92	0	0	0	0	1	92	2	2	0	0	Pmed	Lead toy soldier: 19g; green king bottle top late 19th century: 19g; multi tool spanner: 51g
1009	0	0	0	0	1	10	2	1018	1	82	1	18	Pmed	Plastic toothbrush/hatbrush : 12g
1011	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2989	0	0	0	0	Pmed	
1015	4	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed	
1016	6	339	0	0	0	0	1	101	0	0	0	0	Pmed	
1017	1	147	0	0	1	8	22	1349	1	59	0	0	Pmed	
1019	4	28	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	Pmed	
Total	31	1086	1	2750	3	20	27	5549	4	143	1	18		

Appendix 5. Catalogue of pottery

Context	Ceramic period	Fabric	Form	Decoration	No of sherds	Weight	ENV	Abrasion	Comments	Fabric spotdate
1007	PM	EGS	BOTT		1	19	1		English stoneware bottle - rolled rim	17th-19th C
1007	PM	LPME	BODY		1	3	1		Flower pot fragment	18th-20th C
1007	PM	REFW	DISH	BW	1	20	1		Blue and white TPW around inside rim	19th C +
1007	PM	REFW	CUP	POLY	2	12	1		2 joining, mug/cup, orange/yellow bands	19th C+
1007	PM	BONE	CUP	POLY	2	3	1		2 joining, overglaze dec, gilded rim	1794-1900+
1007	PM	REFW	DISH	FLORAL POLY	1	8	1	AB	1930s style floral dec on base, Clarice Cliff styl	19th C+
1007	PM	REFW	BOWL	POLY LINEAR	1	6	1		Red and blue internal banding	19th C+
1007	PM	IRST	BODY		1	5	1		Plain base sherd	19th C+
1007	PM	REFW	BODY	TPW POLY	1	1	1		Blue and brown tpw	19th C+
1007	PM	REFW	DISH		1	11	1		2 joining, plain orange, modern looking	19th C+
1007	PM	REFW	CUP		1	2	1		Frag of cup handle	19th-20th C
1015	PM	EGS	BODY		1	101	1			17th-19th C
1015	PM	REFW	DISH		2	206	1		Plain creamware type w scallop & gilded rim	19th C+
1015	PM	REFW	PLATE		1	172	1		Small plain plate	19th-20th C
1016	PM	REFW	DISH	BW	1	12	1		Rim of dish dec same as 1007 TPW BW	19th C
1016	PM	EGS	JAR/BOTT		2	181	2		Neck and stopper of store bottle	17th-19th C
1016	PM	BONE	CUP		1	31	1		Base of bone china cup Colclough, Longton	1939 +
1016	PM	REFW	BOWL	POLY	1	11	1		Rim of ridged bowl, green/black dec int	19th C
1016	PM	YELW/MOCH	BOWL		1	102	1		Banded yellowware with mocha blue dec	18th-20th C
1017	PM	EGS	ST JAR		1	146	1		Lge frag st jar or bottle, same vess as 1016	19th-20th C
1019	PM	REFW	BODY		3	25	1		Plain white	19th-20th C
1019	PM	PORC	BODY	POLY	1	2	1			19th C+

Appendix 6. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-237598	
Project details	
Project name	BSE 496 Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road
Short description of the project	An evaluation to assess the archaeological potential of residential development at Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds showed that the site, thought to be the location of a medieval and post-medieval farm complex, has been subject to significant change and landscaping since the late 19th century, which probably included extensive truncation of geological and archaeological horizons. No firm evidence of the Almoner's Barn complex as shown on mid-19th century and earlier mapping was identified at any point in the trenching, although one ditch may possibly be from this period or earlier and the date of a small brick structure is uncertain. A Historic Building Recording carried out prior to the evaluation of the site's extant structures showed that nothing of the farm complex dating to before its remodelling between 1845 and 1883 survived, apart from an extant fragment of wall that may be the last surviving remnant of a mid-19th century eastern barn that may have had medieval origins. The wall was apparently partly or wholly rebuilt later in the 19th century and incorporates re-used dressed stone, likely originating from demolition of the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds. The surviving extant buildings consisted of later Victorian animal sheds and pig sties which were modified during the 20th century when the site, for a time, was in use as a builder's yard. Development of the site is therefore unlikely to have a significant impact upon archaeological deposits, although it is possible that localised areas of limited disturbance may exist where an archaeological horizon could survive. The noted wall fragment will left intact by development proposals.
Project dates	Start: 08-02-2016 End: 09-02-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	DC/14/1829 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 496 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23386 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23385 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 495 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Vacant Land 3 - Despoiled land (contaminated derelict and ?brownfield? sites)
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road
Study area	0.25 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 858 632 52.235126503708 0.721260446301 52 14 06 N 000 43 16 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32m Max: 35m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Lazlo Lichtenstein
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	O.Seaman & Son Ltd
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lichtenstein, L. and Craven, J.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Report No. 2016/023
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	Suffolk Archaeology CIC Evaluation report

Appendix 7. WSI

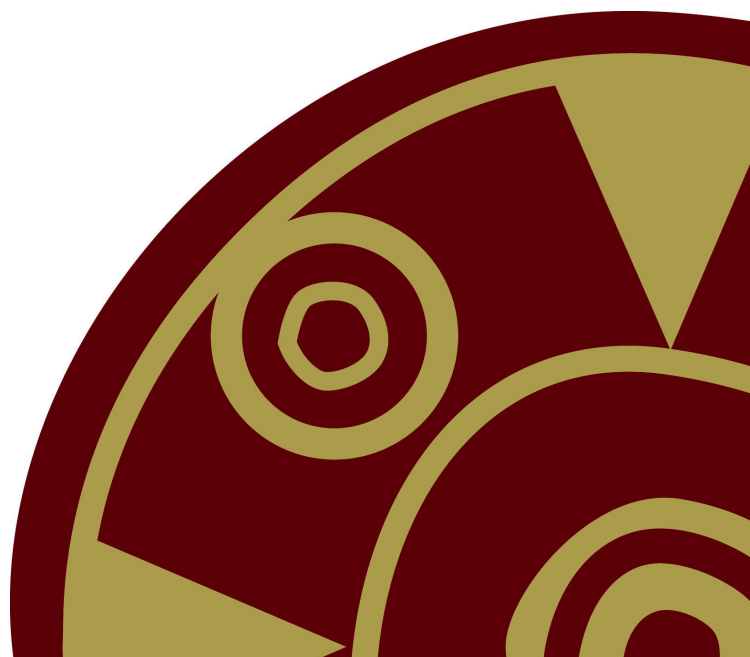


Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk

Client:
O Seaman & Son Ltd

Date:
January 2016

BSE 495 and 496
Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation and Historic Building Recording
Author: John Craven
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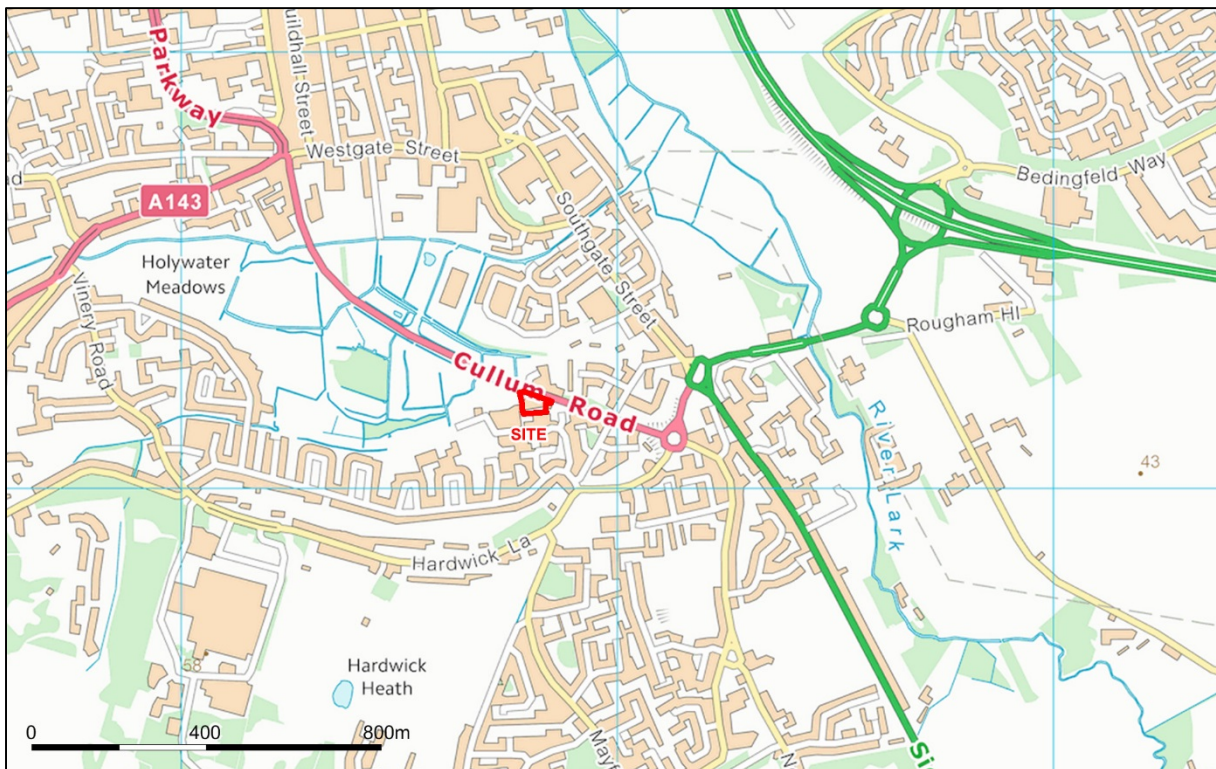
Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/14/1829
Curatorial Officer:	Dr Abby Antrobus (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 858 632
Area:	0.25ha
HER Event No / Site Code:	BSE 495 / ESF23385 (HBR) & BSE 496 / ESF23386 (Evaluation)
Oasis Reference:	237958
Project Start date	Early February 2016
Project Duration:	c.2 days

Client/Funding Body:	O Seaman & Son Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	BSEALM001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of residential development at Almoner's Barns, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC/14/1829, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. A program of building recording of existing structures is also required prior to demolition.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 05/01/2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.



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Figure 1. Location map

2. The Site

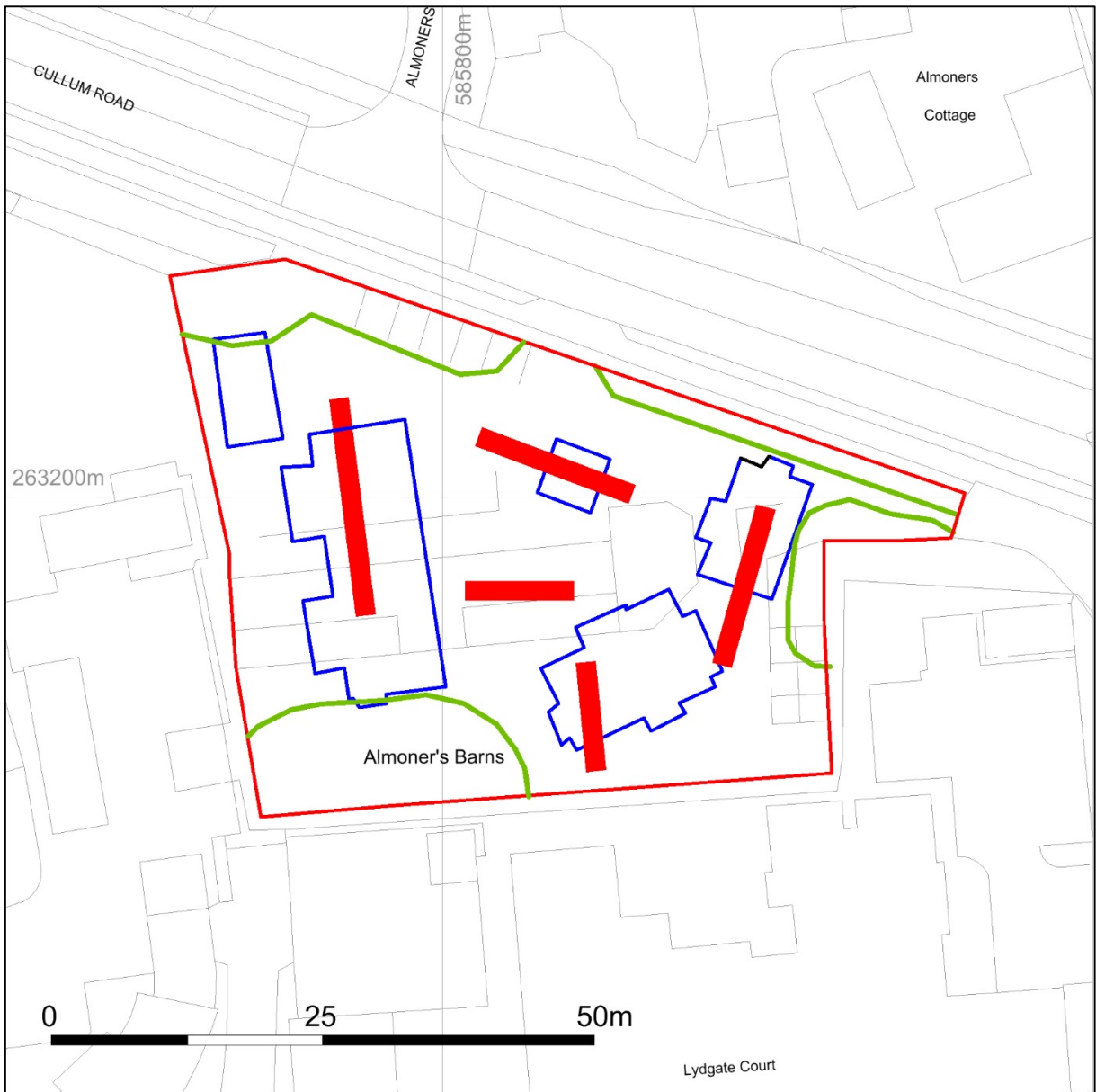
- The proposed development of nine residential properties lies in a 0.25ha site to the south of Cullum Road. The site currently consists of a derelict and overgrown farm complex and is bordered to south, east and south-west by modern residential development, and by surviving meadowland to the north-west.
- The site lies at a height of c.35m above Ordnance datum on the edge of the floodplain of the River Linnets which lies 280m to the north.
- The site geology consists of superficial deposits of Head Clay, Silt, Sand and Gravel which overlie Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation bedrock (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The Brief states that the condition has been placed as the site *'occupies the remainder of the site of Almoner's Grange or Almoner's Barns, an originally medieval monastic grange and tithe barn that has been bisected by the construction of Cullum Road in the 1970s (County Historic Environment Record BSE 162). The boundary of the grange site is shown on 18th century maps, which depict a complex of buildings within an enclosure. There is potential for archaeological remains relating to the development of the site from the medieval period onwards, which may parallel archaeological remains recorded at Eastgate Barns, where medieval floors and ground-level wall foundations survived (BSE 130). It may be anticipated that evidence for buildings, rubbish pits and other activities is present on the site, surviving amongst later disturbances'*.
- The proposed residential development will involve demolition of existing structures and significant ground disturbance which could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The Historic Building Recording will compile a descriptive record of the affected buildings and provide a detailed understanding of the nature of the buildings, their historical context, development and significance.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 2. Proposed trench plan

Trenching (red), proposed development outline (blue), root protection areas (green)

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- Event numbers and site codes for the separate stages of Historic Building Recording and evaluation have been obtained from the Suffolk HER Officer (BSE 495 / ESF23385 and BSE 496 / ESF23386 respectively) and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.

Targeted Desk-Based Assessment

- A Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) search and copy of the adjacent Desk-based Assessment of BSE 242 'Almoner's Field, Cullum Road, Bury St Edmunds' (Nicholson/Breen 2005) has been requested from SCCAS and will be used to inform fieldwork and the final report.
- Borehole data from a contamination assessment report for the site has been consulted. This indicates highly variable localised changes to the depth of made ground.
- A range of historic maps held by SACIC and available online, including 1st to 3rd Edition Ordnance Surveys, Warren's map of 1776, Payne's map of 1834

and Downing's map of 1740 have been examined prior to design of the trench plan and will be referenced/included in the final report. A search for further evidence, such as tithe and enclosure mapping held at the Suffolk Record Office will also be made.

- Initial examination of aerial photography readily available online and held by SACIC simply shows the existing site layout with disused buildings, with large parts of the site obscured by surrounding vegetation and is of minimal benefit. 1m resolution Environment Agency LIDAR data of the site shows the southern boundary of the site as corresponding to a marked rise in ground-levels to the south and a possible raised area in the north-west corner.

5.3. Historic Building Recording

- The existing buildings on the site will be recorded prior to demolition, to English Heritage Level 2 standard (English Heritage 2006) by Leigh Alston, an independent specialist in historic buildings. The survey and subsequent report will meet the requirements outlined in the Brief.

5.4. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.
- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The evaluation project will take place after demolition and clearance of the site to groundlevel.
- The project Brief requires 5% of the 0.25ha application area to be evaluated, with trenches positioned to samples all areas of the site. This amounts to 70m of 1.8m wide trenches and a proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2). The trench plan is also designed to target the main areas of proposed development but also

the historic building footprints and takes account of known constraints such as tree root protection areas. If necessary minor modifications to the trench plan may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles.

- The trench locations will be marked out using an RTK GPS system.
- The trenches will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist, until the first visible archaeological surface or subsoil surface is reached. Based on the results of test pits excavated during a contamination assessment for the site this will involve the removal of an estimated 0.5m-2m of made ground.
- If trenching is required to extend below a safe working depth of 1.2m, the trenches will be widened (to c.4m) and then stepped on each side to allow excavation of a deeper central trench.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to each trench and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- The trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to identify archaeological deposits and artefacts and allow decisions to be made on the method of further investigation by the Project Officer. Further use of the machine, i.e. to investigate thick sequences of deposits by excavation of test pits etc, may be undertaken as necessary after consultation with SCCAS.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS. Significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at

the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.

- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.
- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried

out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.

- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.
- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will

be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.5. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be

processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.

- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.6. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts. The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.
- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.

- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.7. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations, compatible with MapInfo software.
- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).

- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
 - Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
 - Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

6. Project Staffing

6.1. Management

SACIC Manager	Dr Rhodri Gardner
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin

6.2. Fieldwork

The fieldwork team will be derived from the following pool of SACIC staff.

Name	Job Title	First Aid	Other skills/qualifications
Robert Brooks	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Simon Cass	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
John Craven	Project Officer		
Linzi Everett	Project Officer	Yes	
Michael Green	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor
Laszlo Lichenstein	Project Officer	Yes	
Jezz Meredith	Project Officer	Yes	
Tim Schofield	Project Officer	Yes	Surveyor/Geophysics
Mark Sommers	Project Officer	Yes	
Simon Picard	Assistant PO	Yes	Surveyor
Preston Boyle	Supervisor	Yes	
Krisztian Anderko	Project Assistant		
Krisztina Baranyai	Project Assistant		
Tim Carter	Project Assistant	Yes	Metal detectorist
Rebecca Smart	Project Assistant		
Stefania Usai	Project Assistant		

6.3. Post-excavation and report production

The production of the site report and submission of the project archive will be carried out by the fieldwork Project Officer. The post-excavation finds analysis will be managed by Richenda Goffin. The following SACIC specialist staff will contribute to the report as required.

Graphics and illustration	Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Beata Wieczorek-Oleksy
Post Roman pottery and CBM	Richenda Goffin
Roman Pottery	Stephen Benfield
Environmental sample processing/assessment	Anna West
Finds quantification/assessment	Dr Ruth Beveridge
Finds Processing	Jonathan Van Jennians

SACIC also uses a range of external consultants for post-excavation analysis who will be sub-contracted as required. The most commonly used of these are listed below.

Sue Anderson	Human skeletal remains	Freelance
Sarah Bates	Lithics	Freelance
Julie Curl	Animal bone	Freelance
Anna Doherty	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Val Fryer	Plant macrofossils	Freelance
SUERC	Radiocarbon dating	Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Cathy Tester	Roman pottery and general finds	Freelance
Donna Wreathall	Illustration	SCCAS

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ
Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

01449 900120

www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk

