

**57-59 College Street
BSE 290**

Archaeological Excavation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/180

Client: Mr & Mrs Mager

Author: Andrew Tester

March 2013

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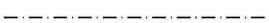









Summary

Excavations in advance of a house development on land between 57 and 59 College Street have identified a large medieval cellar that is dated from its flint-coursed walls to the Norman period. Its original depth was well over 2m and it was provided with a clay floor; a corridor appeared to descend into it from the west of the site. The foundations of a stone buttress are evidence of the stone building above the corridor. The cellar spanned c. 4.55m (15ft) and its width remains uncertain but was in excess of c.3.3m (11ft). The corridor was between 5ft to 6ft wide and ran westward towards Whiting Street for 17ft before continuing beyond the excavation. The cellar was set back from the street front and the remnants of a medieval yard surface survived made of stone and chalk. The north wall of the cellar was demolished in the 16th to 17th centuries and a wider cellar added made of flint and brick. This is likely to be contemporary with a series of gable ended buildings of (early?) 17th century date that were later converted into a workhouse by the local authority in 1748, which survived as footings in the excavation.

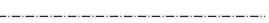


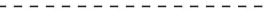







The early cellar is probably part of the College of Jesus founded in the 13th century to supply priests for the celebration of mass within the Abbey chantries and the charnal house that were shut down in 1549. This is identified as the site of 'the College' on Thomas Warren's map of 1776; however, he also refers to the 'College of Jesus' on the opposite side of the street. From this we can suggest that there was more than one large building of stone associated with the site of the College and that these appeared on either side of College Street.

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 $\frac{18.45m}{\times}$ OD

1. Introduction

An archaeological excavation was carried out on land between 57 and 59 College Street in advance of the construction of a new house. The work took place between April and May 2012. It was funded by the owners Mr and Mrs Nick Mager and was carried out by the field team of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service. The site is located within the Norman grid of streets established during the 11th century with the street name related to a college complex, which dates from at least the 13th century. An earlier evaluation and documentary report identified the potential to uncover evidence of the buildings that were part of the Benedictine institution (Tester 2007).

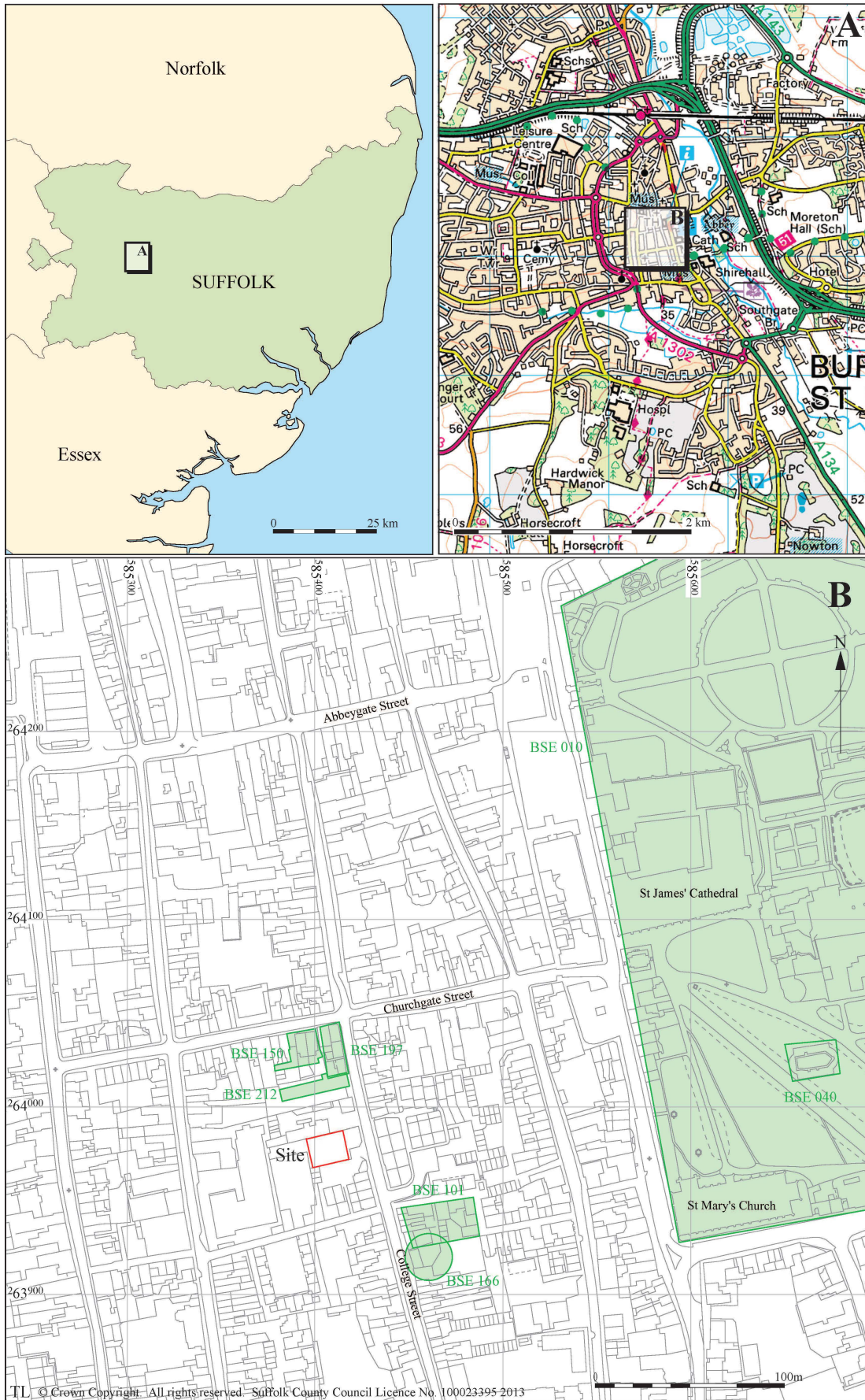


Figure 1. Location of site and selected Historic Environment Record entries.



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Figure 2. Site plan with phasing

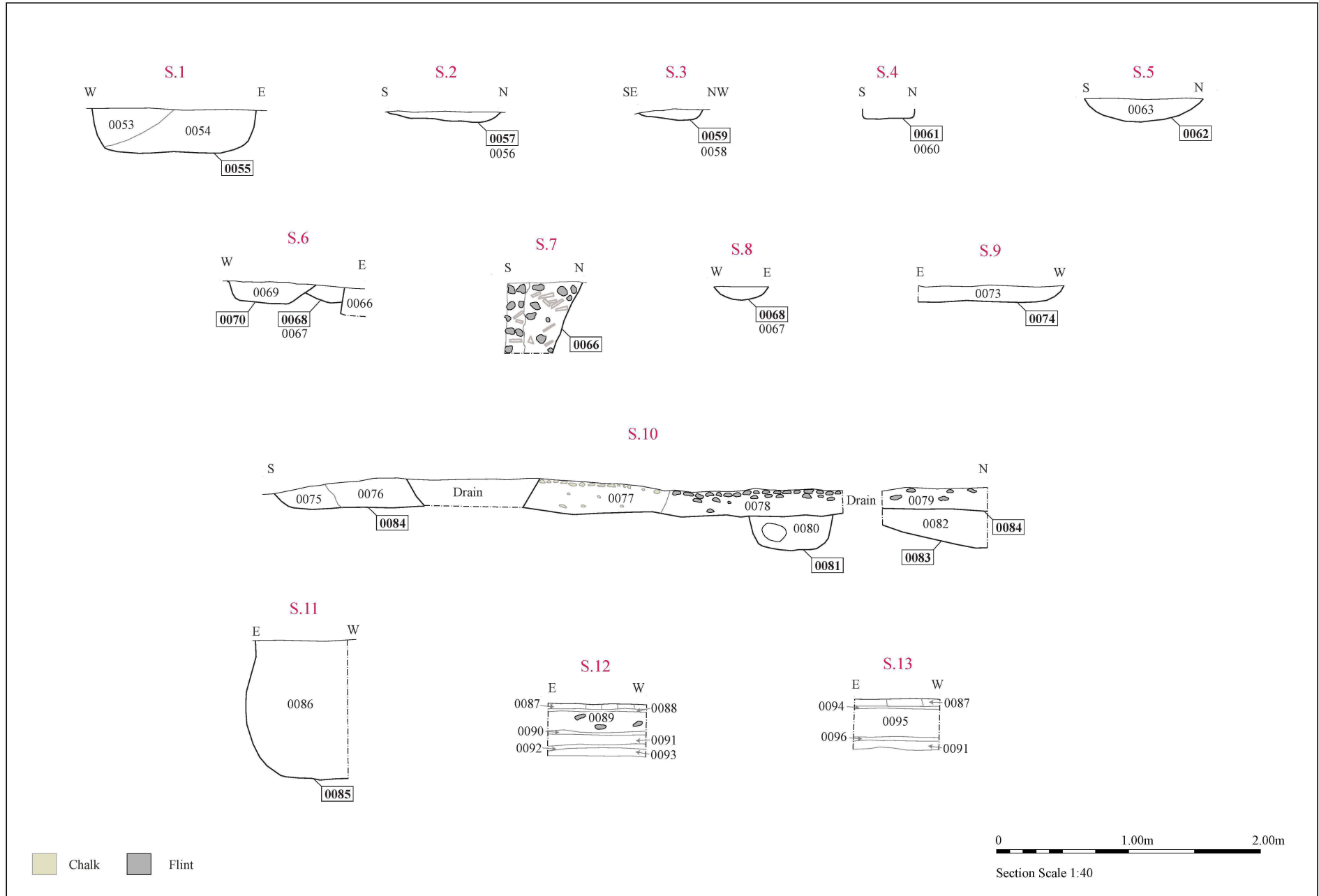


Figure 3. Sections 1-13

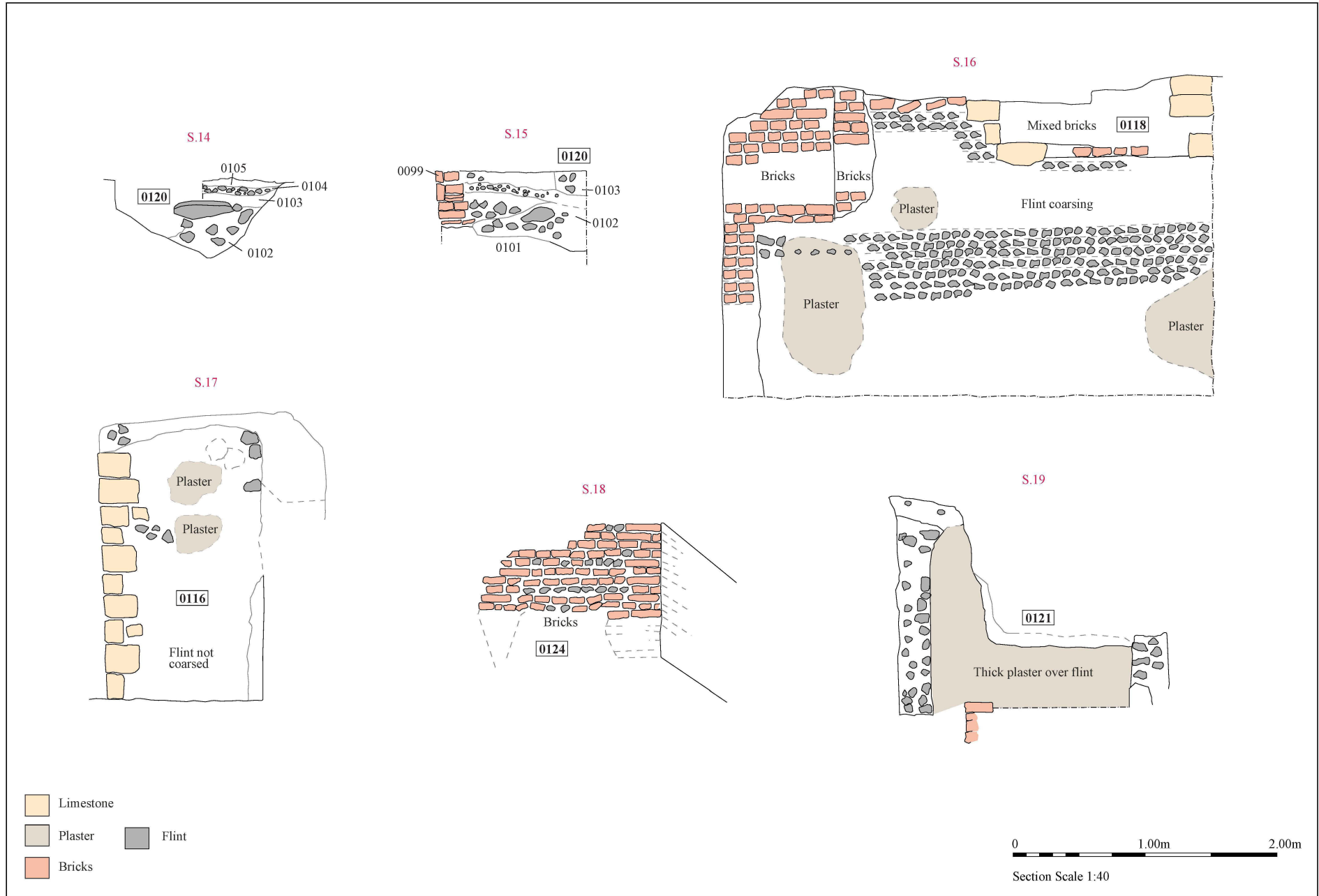


Figure 4. Sections 14-19

2. The Excavation

2.1 Site location geology and topography

The site lies at TL 8540 6397 on the west side of College Street, Bury St Edmunds. It is situated on an east facing slope over the floodplain of the River Lark at C. 42 MOD. Surface geology consists of drift deposits of sand and gravel over Cretaceous chalk bedrock (Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation, British Geological Society.). Site conditions suggested a level of truncation but with orange silt/sand present over most of the site with an irregular profile of bedrock protruding to the surface in places. The previous site use was as a car park with tarmac over an orange gravel sub-base.

2.2 Archaeological and historical background

The location plan includes selected entries from the Historic Environment Record:

- BSE 010 outlines the precinct of the Benedictine Abbey that dominated the town from the Late Saxon period.
- BSE 040 This is the 'House of the Charnel' for which priests were supplied from the college to conduct mass and offer prayers for the dead.
- BSE 166 a monitoring identified a flint wall aligned east west that predated the Warren map.
- BSE 101 the outlined area is that identified as Jesus College from the Warren map of 1747
- BSE 212 surviving flint and mortar remains of part of the workhouse built in the 19th century and now turned into flats.
- BSE 197 the monitoring of building identified the footings of a medieval stone building; possibly the chantry identified on the Warren map and in documentary sources.
- BSE 150 the construction of two houses exposed an early medieval timber lined cellar that was backfilled in the 13th (?) century.

A documentary search was carried out as part of the site evaluation in 2007 and the summary is included here 'There is only limited evidence for College Street during the

medieval period. Six properties are recorded from the rental of 1433 but these are poorly located and none are mentioned in relation to the former Jesus College, which is the most significant early property associated with the area. Antiquarian Samuel Tymms writing in the 19th century refers to Hugh of Northwold, Abbot of Bury 1215-1229, assigning a house on Barnwell Street for the residence of officiating chaplains for the charnel house (which survives as a ruin in the Great Churchyard of the Abbey). This appears to be the origin of the 'guild or fraternity of the sweet name of Jesus'. The location of Barnwell Street is uncertain. During the 15th century College Street was known as Hennecote Street. A clear reference to the College building is in the will of Jankyn Smyth from 1480 giving profits from land for their upkeep.

At the dissolution of the college in 1549 the main building is called the 'Colledge'. This name also appears in later wills and deeds. Two chantries were attached to Jesus College at the time of the dissolution. The records are unclear as to which side of the road the original Jesus College was on. Thomas Warren's 1776 map of Bury St Edmunds has the site of 'Jesus College' marked on the east side of the street and 'the college' beneath the present site to the west which is the site marked on the Ordnance Survey map. The site of the College went through private ownership, which will be discussed below, and from the middle of the 18th century a girls school was acquired for conversion to a workhouse on the present site and continued in use until it was sold (a photographic record of the property is in the Appendix and was taken from the 1884 sale plan of the property). The full documentary search was included as Appendix 1 to that report and is reproduced in full as Appendix 3 to this report.

The earlier field evaluation involved the excavation of two trenches; these uncovered a courtyard type surface close to the street frontage, footings from the old workhouse and the edge of a large flint and brick-lined structure, which was tentatively identified as a cellar from a small sample excavated (Tester 2007).

3. Methodology

The tarmac and much of the gravel sub-base were removed using a 360 degree excavator supplied by Bury Developments, the main building contractor, under archaeological supervision. The site was planned before a further phase of machining was carried out, which uncovered large areas of a cellar that was identified during the

earlier visit. The machinery was supplied by Elmswell Plant Hire and driven by an archaeologist, and qualified driver. Due to the early recognition of Norman architecture the excavation was limited to avoid damaging structural evidence which could be preserved during the house construction. Much of the infill of the cellar was done during the 20th century and even the early medieval cellar corridor, which is discussed below, was infilled as a single event in the late medieval period; these deposits were removed with shovels and by careful machining where practicable. Selected areas of cellar were uncovered and hand drawn plans and sections were made at a scale of 1:20. Excavated features also included various pits and the 'yard' type surface towards the eastern side of the site. During the work it was evident that both the earlier medieval and later medieval/early post-medieval structures extended beyond the excavation area and that the recorded evidence represents only a proportion of the building area. The site was located using a Total Station Theodolite. A single sequence numbering system was used for all contexts and digital colour photographs were taken of all stages of the fieldwork, and these are included in the archive. Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County Sites and Monuments Code BSE 290. Drawings have been scanned and digitised. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference suffolkc1-137734) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database.

4. Results

The results of the excavation are presented by phase. These are illustrated in Figures 1-4. Descriptions of architectural features are expanded within the plates, which appear after the results of the excavation in Section 4.2.

4.1 Descriptions

Phase 1 13th century to 1549

Figure 1 and Plates 1-8

The earliest structural evidence from the site was of a cellar (Pl. 1). The visible remains include the eastern wall of the cellar, 0114, and sections of the west wall, 0116, giving a span of c. 4.55m (15ft); the north–south dimension is uncertain; to the south the plaster face of wall 0114 was seen to continue behind the foundations of the later brick arches, 0122, (it could not be followed any further due to the proximity of the modern neighbouring property wall). The northern limit on the east side of the cellar had been removed to facilitate the northern expansion of the cellar in the post medieval period and was located during monitoring, which revealed a flint wall concealed beneath a later brick floor, 0115, (Fig. 3 and Pl. 5). The minimum width of the main cellar therefore was c.3.3m (11ft). An interesting feature of the western cellar wall, 0116, is the slight angle it was built at with regard to the eastern wall; whether this was significant is impossible to say.

The east wall of the cellar, 0114, (Pl. 2 and Fig. 4) is 2.26m deep (from the top of the rough limestone laid across the top of the cellar to the base of the flint wall and the brick floor, a section revealed that beneath the later brick floor, below rubble, there was a clay floor (0091 and 0093 in Sections 13 and 12) the floor was also seen abutting the stump of the buried north wall and appeared over chalk; the clay also matched c. 0.4m of clay, 0117, beneath the flint face of the wall (Sec. 12 and Pl. 5) laid as a foundation for the flint wall. The additional 0.4m of clay gave a maximum depth of 2.46m to the cellar. North of the opening on top of the flint wall a crude line of rough limestone may mark the remains of the foundation from which the above ground structure was built. The flint wall, which was once concealed behind a plaster face that has largely fallen away, is in regular, individually laid, courses; this is a distinctly Norman characteristic

and is usually associated with building from the 12th century or earlier. In the centre of the wall two ashlar blocks are remnants of one side of an opening, 0118, (Pl. 3); a mortar wall projecting west from these blocks indicates the course of the opening and is matched by a further line of mortar marking the entrance, which was later blocked, 0118. This would appear to have been fluted and only 0.52m (1ft 6.5inches) widening to 0.77m (2ft 6inches) against the wall (these figures may give a underrepresentation of the width as the south side wall line was not fully exposed because it was not under threat from the development). The opening is likely to be the remains of a window, giving light to the cellar through a sunken light well (an almost identical construction was excavated intact at a medieval merchant's house in Ipswich at Cranfields Mill in 2004, David Gill pers. comm.). There remain unanswered questions about an early access to the cellar from College Street, a substantial block of brickwork at the top north end of the wall from phase 2-3, visible in Plate 2 and in Section 16, might indicate where a gap for an entrance was later filled in albeit less visibly than the blocking for the window.

There was a western extension or corridor from the main cellar that ran for at least 5.5m (18ft), 0119, which appeared to continue under the neighbouring property (Pl. 6). The extension was irregular with the north walls diverging from the south wall, which was at right angles to the front of the building. The corridor was approximately 1.53m (5ft) wide where it joined the main cellar and 1.9m (6ft 3inches) where it was traced at the west end (the modern western boundary to the site is quite recent and there is no way of predicting where this corridor ended). The walls of the corridor were about 0.25m (10 inches) wide and include quite large flints set in a grey/brown mortar. The corridor was less substantial, or well built than the main cellar and on the south side the walling did not continue to the base of the corridor but was built off the solid chalk (this practice of building from solid chalk has been observed in the construction of wells within the town where only the soft topsoil and drift geology of sand and silt were replaced that overlay the firm chalk bedrock). The chalk walling can be seen in Plates 7 and 8. Plate 7 also shows two worn steps partly exposed in the floor of the extension. The slope down from the corridor into the main cellar shows that the corridor provided access to the cellar; this may be an indication that there were buildings associated with the cellar that faced onto Whiting Street but this is open to speculation. The fill of the corridor was fairly homogenous, albeit with tip lines of brown silt and chalk, which seems certain to represent a single event, which presumably occurred soon after the building was demolished.

A significant feature on the outside wall of the corridor on the south side and set close to the main building was the foundation of a pilaster buttress, 0120, measuring 0.9m (3ft) wide and 0.2m (7inches) deep; the foundation was built of packed flint and rubble with mortar. From this we can infer that an above ground structure was built of stone rather than timber.

Beneath the construction pit of the buttress was the edge of a large cess-pit 0098; this feature was mostly obscured by a later staircase but was excavated to a depth of c.1.2m (the pit was deeper than this and its top edges were never fully exposed) but it appears to have been c.1.7m across, steep sided and filled with a homogenous brown silt/sand. Pottery dating is consistent with a 12th century date for infilling. The proximity of this feature may have occasioned the addition of the buttress to the standing building in case of, or as a response to, subsidence.

The area of site between the College Street frontage and the front of the cellar and the later building footings, which were adjacent, was truncated by the previous car park construction but there were several cut features surviving and an area of chalk, flint and broken limestone that constituted a surface, 0084, which may have filled a worn hollow in an area of unconsolidated courtyard.

Structure 0116

There is evidence to suggest that there was a posthole building closer to the street frontage. Posthole 0083 was c. 0.6m wide and 0.6m long where it was truncated by a pipe trench and was 0.28m deep and filled with orange brown silty sand. Alongside this feature was a second posthole 0081; it measured 0.82m by 0.72m and was 0.28m deep and had an identical fill of orange brown silt/sand to 0083, however, a large rounded stone measuring 0.3m x 0.2m is interpreted as packing for a posthole. Approximately 2.5m to the south of 0081 was a shallow pit 0057; it was aligned longitudinally with 0081 measuring 0.84m x 0.5m and was only 0.08m deep with a fill of orange brown silt/sand. It produced no finds. Aligned at right angles to this feature was shallow pit 0055; it measured 1.25m in length and was 0.5m at its widest point but the irregularity in plan is evidence for two cuts although the fill was contiguous; it was 0.32m deep and had a similar fill to 0057. This feature produced med to post-medieval tile and included a

single sherd of pottery dated to the 17th to 19th century. Interpretation of this feature group is problematic but given the conclusions drawn for postholes 0081 and 0083 it seems likely that 0057 and 0055 were also postholes and probably part of the same structure; this must assume that the single sherd of late pottery from 0055 was intrusive –we can be certain of the early date for postholes 0081 and 0083 because they were sealed by medieval deposits.

Later changes

It is to be expected that changes to the buildings on this site took place during the medieval period. A substantial blocking wall, 0121, was inserted into the corridor, 0119, c.2.45m (8 ft) back from the main cellar creating an alcove (Pl. 8). It was built using a lighter shade of mortar than the original wall and was c. 0.365m (1ft 2 inches) thick. The curving line of a Tudor style arch can be seen in Plate 11. The blocking wall was substantially cut away when a set of steps was inserted in the 19th (?) century providing a new access to the cellar. With the insertion of a blocking wall the location of the access to the medieval cellar remains uncertain.

A modest sized cess pit, 0085, on the western edge of the site was c.1m wide and 1m deep (the full extent is unknown as the pit extended beyond the western edge of the excavation); it contained a homogenous fill of mid grey silty sand and is dated to the 12th to 14th centuries. A cobble, broken masonry and chalk surface 0084 were identified sealing postholes 0081 and 0083 in the north east corner of the site. It was restricted in area due to later truncation but the fragmentary remains included a range of medieval pottery and tile dating from the 12th to 14th centuries. Other features are assigned to this phase on their stratigraphic compatibility. A shallow gully, 0067 was cut by a cess pit from Phase 3. It was c.0.35m wide and 0.1m deep and had a dark grey-brown sandy fill; it produced no finds. It was also cut by a shallow pit 0070, (which was also cut by cess pit, 0066) and was approximately c.0.6m square. A soil layer with two sherds of medieval pottery survived.

Phase 2 Post 1549 to 17th century

A substantial rebuilding of the cellar took place in the later 16th or early 17th century. It included the extension of the cellar to the south with the addition of two brick arches and

spiral steps providing an access from the south-west corner; to the north, the early cellar wall was entirely removed to ground level and the cellar was extended with walls of flint and bricks with a possible access from the eastern side. Beyond the north cellar wall a large flint, brick and tile cess pit was built. On the surface new brick foundations were laid and are evidence for an extensive re-modelling of the site.

The southern cellar area continued to the original span extending at least a further 2.5m (8ft) southward from what could be established for the original. It was maintained by an arch, 0122, spanning the c.4.54m (15ft) and it was c. 0.61m (2ft) wide and built of red bricks measuring c.2 ¼ inches x 9 inches x 4 ¼ inches (Pls. 11 and 12). A related feature was a set of spiral steps 0132 located outside the cellar walls. From the stairs the cellar was accessed via an 'L' shaped corridor, the angle change is indicated by the position of moulded bricks on the surface, which suggests that they accessed the cellar from the eastern side just beyond the excavation.

The northern expansion of the cellar measured c. 4.88m (16ft) by 6.07m (20ft). On the east side two courses of inclined bricks indicated the spring point of a vaulted roof, 0123, but this was not matched on the western side. The walls of the cellar were a mix of flint and brick, whilst the south-west corner, 0124, and the north wall, 0125, comprised brick and flint backed by mortar and flint. (Fig. 2 and Pls. 12 to 14).

To the north of the building was a large cess pit, 0066; it was built largely of flint (Pls. 15 and 17) with tile incorporated into the build; the internal dimensions were c. 2.5m (8ft 2 inches) x 6.75m (22ft) and it was at least 1.2m deep. It was built up from within a pit and had mortar and rubble packing on the outside. The internal fill was much disturbed and included Victorian finds that were not retained.

Although the east wall footing for the ground building continued northwards to the extant property the only evidence that this structure was within a building to the west was a single course of 19th century bricks, 0126, extending from the north-west corner of the cellar; it seems more likely that this wall postdates the cess pit, and that the cess pit stood between two buildings.

Phase 3 17th to 19th century

The 16th-17th century structure was modified at various times with the addition of an extra access to the cellar and a change in use.

The main access to the cellar was from the east side and consisted of a set of brick steps, descending from outside the building, 0127. The steps were 1.37m (4ft 6 inches) wide and comprised machine made bricks that are 19th century in date. These bricks also provide the finish either side of the entrance but they may conceal an earlier access which can be tentatively suggested from the change in coursing from bricks to flint and brick which is visible in Plate 18. A further set of steps were those inserted over the site of the early medieval corridor to the west, 0128, (Pl. 19). The width at the top of the steps was uncertain but they were at least 1m (3ft 3 inches) wide and were approximately 3m (10ft) long and required the removal of most of the later medieval blocking wall. A copper alloy coin dating from the 18th to early/mid 19th century (SF1021 (0300), was recovered beneath one of the steps. At the bottom of the steps were six flagstones. These steps were later abandoned and the corridor bricked off level with the Phase 1 cellar wall (inserted wall 0133). There was another minor set of steps inside the cellar over the site of the medieval cross wall, 0129 (Fig. 2) and clearly late but where they emerged at ground level is not clear. The northern cellar extension was partitioned with a cross wall, 0130, during the 19th century that was used as a coal cellar with a brick chute, 0131, built through the east cellar wall. The door to this cellar is likely to have been in the section of 19th century cross wall that was removed during the 20th century.

Beyond the east wall foundation of the main building at the south end of the site was a small brick chamber, 0052, of unknown function perhaps the most notable aspect of this structure was that it's dark brown fill produced a copper alloy long cross penny dated from AD1247 to 1278 and a medieval copper alloy pin with a globular head (SF 1022) along with medieval potsherd. The medieval finds are clearly at variance with the date of the feature and are likely to be evidence of accumulated soil deposits, probably spread over a wide area, that were removed in modern times.

In the south-east corner of the site was a brick-lined well, 0110. The internal width was a little over 1m and it was lined, on the surface with machine made bricks; however, the original cutting of the well shaft may have been much older. The top of the well was

broken where a ceramic pipe fed into the well from the west; presumably indicating its secondary use as a soak-away.

There are several disturbances of recent date including two pits 0111 and 0113 to the north-west of the site and two late postholes 0061 and 0059 all containing 19th century or later material. The site was cut by a series of modern (20th century) drains associated with neighbouring properties.

4.2 Plates



Plate 1. Cellar, looking west. The eastern lip of the cellar 0114 is in the foreground with the western corridor 0119 to the rear partly obscured by later cellar steps; other insertions include a set of steps to the right of the ranging pole and the spring of a brick arch to the left 0122. The flint wall behind the ranging pole is slightly proud of the original back wall and the flint is not set in regular courses suggesting it was a later addition or built in the newer tradition than the east cellar wall. 2x2m scale.



Plate 2. East wall of the cellar 0114, looking south. The northern edge has been finished with bricks where the early cellar wall returned for the post-medieval cellar steps. The Norman flint coursing is clearly visible and continues behind the later brick arch 0122 visible to the right of the picture. Although not in its original position, a padstone with a slot for a tenon can be seen against the wall and is matched by the ghost of a setting in the middle of the brick floor. 1x2m scale.



Plate 3. East wall 0114 detail. Showing *in situ* ashlar blocks in the centre of the picture indicating the edge of an opening 0118 later in-filled with bricks. Overlapping limestone rubble is visible beneath the horizontal ranging pole. The scale bars are at 0.5m.



Plate 4. West wall 0116 detail. Looking west, the flint work is not in courses, unlike the eastern wall, and the block-work on the left of the picture is misaligned with the right angled corridor wall behind suggesting that they were not built at the same time. The chamfered finish to the wall on the right of the picture is a repair to the scar left when the returning cross wall 0115 of the cellar was removed.



Plate 5. Sondage through floor. The clay foundation for the east wall 0117 is visible, also showing beneath a later tile floor are the remains of a clay floor 0093 laid directly over natural chalk. The scale bars are at 0.5m.

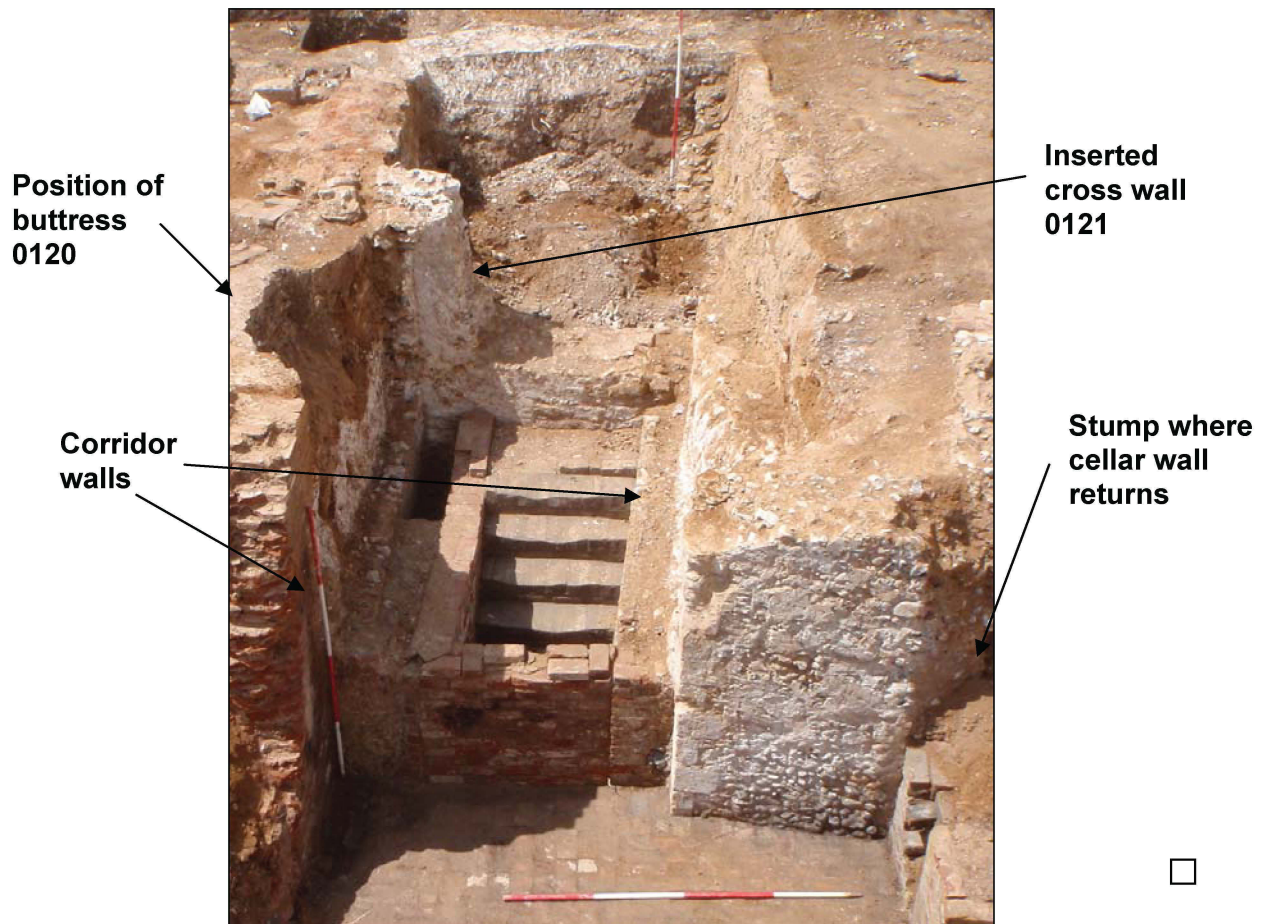


Plate 6. Corridor extension 0119 with the original walls indicated. The site of the buttress foundation is visible on the left and a later medieval cross wall appears in the centre where it has been punched through by later cellar steps, the lower course of which are visible. The corridor was continuing westward. 2m scale.

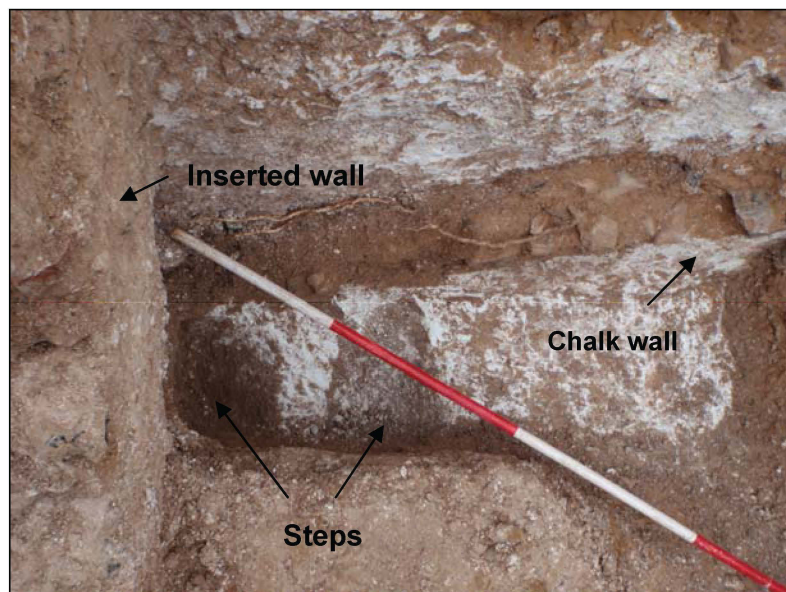


Plate 7. South side of the corridor 0119 . A near vertical shot of the south side of the corridor, west of a later medieval wall that was inserted. It shows two worn steps in the chalk descending into the cellar and the flint wall built off natural chalk. 2m scale.



Plate 8. East end of the corridor 0119. The unexcavated east end of the corridor with surviving wall on either side; the wall on the south side is built from a chalk ledge. The depth of the floor is less than at the cellar entrance indicating a rate of descent into the main cellar. 2m scale.



Plate 9. Pilaster buttress foundation 0120 facing north. Located behind the site of the missing south wall of the corridor. The brown fill with chalk to the right of the picture is the edge of probable cess-pit 0097. 1m scale.



Plate 10. Inserted cross wall 0121. Blocking off the corridor leading into the main cellar (the wall was later punched through for a set of steps for a post-medieval building). The photograph is taken looking east into the rough back face of the cross wall. The scale bars are 0.5m.



Plate 11. Looking west onto the top of the inserted cross wall 0121. Showing the impression of a wide flat 'Tudor' arch in the mortar.



Plate 12. Looking south from north extension into the cellar. Two sides of an arch 0122 can be seen in the background separated by sand and gravel backfill. A later cross wall 0130 appears in the foreground.



Plate 13. Detail of south-west corner of extension 0124. 1m scale.

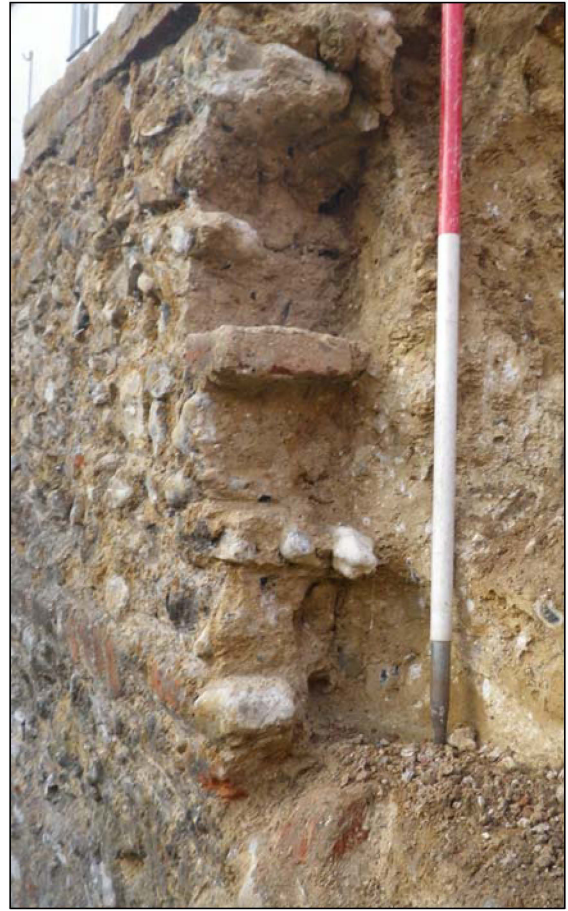


Plate 14. Detail of north wall 0125 fabric, showing brick and flint coursing. The scale bar is 0.5m.



Plate 15. North cellar wall 0125. Not completely emptied, with contemporary cess pit 0066 behind. 2m scale.



Plate 16. Looking south-east onto the top of spiral stairs 0132 into cellar. The entrance to the cellar was beyond the excavation but an opening is suggested by the moulded bricks in the top right of the picture. Medieval pit 0098 can be seen below the steps. 1m scale.



Plate 17. Looking west onto a section of the cess pit wall 0066. A largely flint wall with tile coursing can be seen with looser tile and flint packing behind. The scale bar is 0.5m.

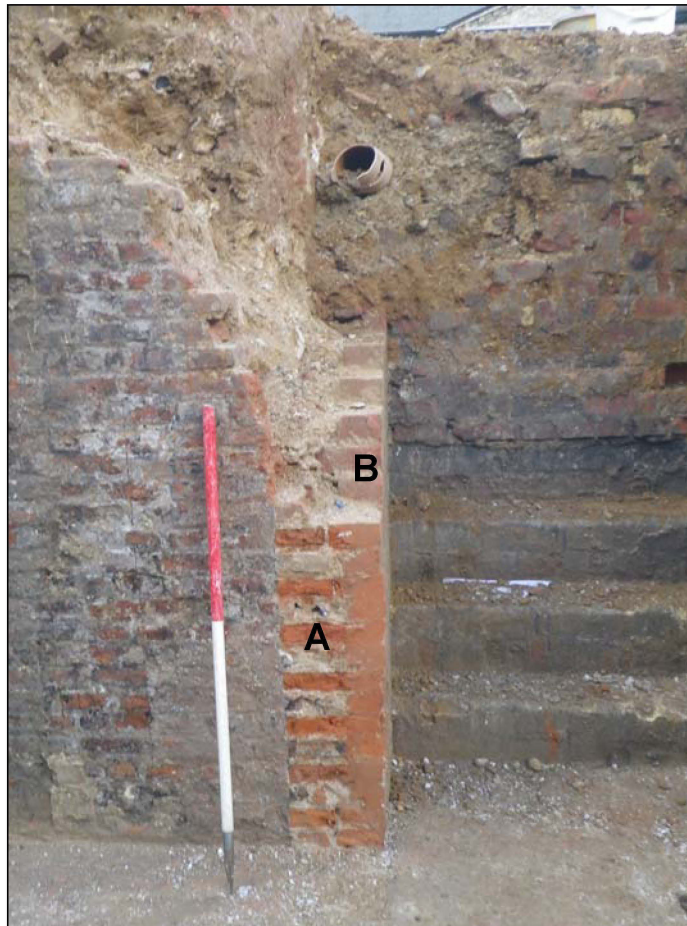


Plate 18. Main cellar 0127 steps looking east. The damaged bricks to the right of the ranging pole, A, are 16th-17th century in date with an outer skin of 19th century bricks B towards the top of the picture. This may show an original entrance partially re-built during the 19th century. 1m scale.



Plate 19. Lower course of internal steps. These were inserted through the early medieval corridor, with a later, 19th century, blocking wall 0133 on the right side of the picture. 2m scale.



Plate 20. Coal chute 0131 inserted in the east wall of the northern cellar extension. 1m scale.



Plate 21. South-east corner of the site. The well can be seen on the left of the picture alongside the truncated surface of the natural subsoil. Pit 0050 is visible beneath the top right ranging pole. 3 x 2m scale.

5. The finds evidence

Andy Fawcett

5.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds collected from the excavation. Finds were retrieved from fourteen contexts (the fills of six pits, two post-holes, five layers and a cess pit wall). A full breakdown by context of the bulk finds can be seen in Appendix 4. Also present within the finds assemblage are five small finds which have been recorded separately.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	30	297
CBM	46	3193
Clay tobacco pipe	1	6
Iron nails	1	24
Window glass	10	20
Animal bone	51	593
Shell	1	16
Total	140	4149

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 Pottery

Introduction

In total thirty pottery sherds weighing 297g were recorded from the excavation and a complete breakdown by context can be seen in Appendix 4

Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS). The pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and EVE (estimated vessel equivalent) and a full contextual record of this information forms part of the site archive.

Medieval

With the exception of one post-medieval sherd, the remainder of the pottery assemblage is dated to the medieval period. The majority of the medieval assemblage was retrieved from fills associated with gravel surface 0084 and pit 0097.

The earliest sherds are thin-walled early medieval wares (EMW) dated from the 11th to 12th century (6 sherds @ 20g). They are mostly reduced (two have buff surfaces) and their fabric is composed of ill sorted quartz. No rim or body sherds are present within this group. All of the early medieval sherds are either located in pit 0097 or gravel surface 0084 and occur alongside medieval sherds dated from the late 12th to 14th century.

The largest part of the medieval assemblage is dated from the late 12th to 14th century. The group is dominated by Bury sandy wares (BSW). Two cooking pot rims are present within the assemblage. The example in layer 0072, with a simple beaded rim, is too small to be identified. The second, in gravel layer fill 0078, has a thickened and flat rim and is similar to the Cotter B2 style (2000, 50). A single fragment of Bury medieval sandy ware with shell fragments on the surface (11g) is present in pit fill 0098.

A small number of general medieval coarsewares (MCW) are present. These are mostly reduced body sherds whose fabric consists of ill sorted quartz. Of note in layer 0072, is a small bead rimmed dish; similar forms can be seen in Cotter's *Colchester corpus* (2000, fig 93).

Only three sherds of glazed medieval pottery are present within the assemblage. These consist of a small and abraded body sherd of Grimston type ware (GRIM). This is dated from the late 12th to 14th century and was retrieved from the gravel surface context 0077. This surface context and fill 0079 from the same feature, contain single sherds of Hedingham fine ware (HFW) dated from the mid 12th to mid 13th century.

5.3 Ceramic building material

Introduction

Nine contexts contained fragments of CBM, which are dated from the medieval to post-medieval periods. These include the fills of two pits, two post-holes, four layers/surfaces and samples taken from a cess pit. The assemblage is almost entirely made up of roof tile fragments whose condition may be described as between abraded

and slightly abraded. A full breakdown by context of the CBM can be seen in Appendix 5.

Methodology

The CBM has been divided into two groups, roof tile (RT) and late brick (LB). These groups have been further divided by fabric and assigned codes currently used by SCCAS. All of the CBM has been recorded by fragment number and weight. Where possible the depth has also been noted as well as abrasion and any other features of interest such as glazing.

Medieval

Only fragments of roof tile are dated to this period (23 @ 1421g). The pieces are mainly distributed in contexts which are dated to the medieval period, and most are associated with the gravel surface feature 0084. Several fragments in other features, are either not clearly dated to the medieval period, or occur alongside later CBM fragments, for instance in the cess pit wall fill 0065. The medieval tile is variably abraded and a number of fragments have clearly been reused (demonstrated by the presence of mortar across old breaks). Good examples of these can be seen in those taken from the cess pit wall 0065 and in the gravel layer 0078 (part of 0084). However many of the medieval fragments also display mortar on their regular surfaces too, instances of these can be observed in gravel layers 0078 and 0079.

Of the twenty-three pieces of medieval roof tile, twenty-two are in a medium sandy fabric with calcite (msc), the remaining two contain grog (msg) and ferrous inclusions (msfe). In general the fabrics are oxidised with grey cores and have a depth range of between 9 and 15mm. Of note are two glazed fragments, one in post hole 0060 and the other in gravel surface 0077. The latter piece displays a green glazed band on top of a white slip.

Post-medieval

The roof tile dated to the post-medieval period is all fully oxidised and mostly in a medium sandy fabric with ferrous inclusions. The larger part of the assemblage was retrieved from the brick-lined pit fill 0050 and the wall of cess pit 0066 (context 0065). Several of the fragments display mortar on their regular surfaces as well as on old breaks, indicating their reuse. Although the oxidised fabric msfe is predominantly

associated with the post-medieval period, a late medieval date cannot be ruled out for this fabric.

A single fully oxidised abraded late brick fragment was recorded in the brick-lined pit fill 0050. It is in a medium sandy fabric (msfe) and is most likely dated to the post-medieval period.

5.4 Clay tobacco pipe

A single clay tobacco pipe stem fragment was recorded in the brick-lined pit fill 0050. The fill contains finds dated from both the medieval and post-medieval period.

5.5 Iron nails

An iron nail fragment was recorded in pit fill 0050 alongside finds dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods.

5.6 Window glass

Pit fills 0050 and 0054 both contain fragments of clear post medieval window glass. The pieces are in a poor state of preservation, being thin and heavily laminated.

5.7 The small finds

Identified by Justine Biddle

In total five copper alloy small finds are present within the finds assemblage. A brief description and commentary on each find is provided and a full catalogue of small finds can be seen in Appendix 6.

Medieval

1. A copper alloy short cross penny dated from AD1180 to 1247. The coin is worn and slightly damaged and cannot be identified to an individual ruler. SF1020 (0300).
2. A copper alloy long cross penny dated from AD1247 to 1278. The coin is too worn to be identified to an individual monarch. SF1022 (0050).
3. A bent copper alloy pin with a globular head. The pin is not closely datable within the medieval period. SF1023 (0050).
4. A copper alloy lace chape made from rolled sheet metal which is plain and tapered at one end. The chape is dated from AD1230 to 1400. SF1024 (0054).

Post-medieval

5. A copper alloy coin which is too worn/corroded to be identified. However its general size and weight indicates that it is likely to date from the 18th to early/mid 19th century. SF1021 (0300).

6. The environmental evidence

6.1 Faunal remains

Although eight contexts contained animal bone the vast majority of these hold only a small number of unidentifiable fragments. Pit fill 0086 contained a small quantity of large mammal bone pieces which include vertebrae and ribs. Those that can be identified are a sheep metatarsal and a young cow tibia. The identifiable fragments in pit fill 0098 include a pig humerus and jaw bone (the jaw is from a young pig, identified by the presence of an erupting canine). Also present are a sheep metatarsal and ulna, a cow phalanx, as well as a small number of unidentifiable chicken and goose bones.

6.2 Shell

One small fragment of oyster shell was noted in pit fill 0098. Medieval pottery is also present within the same context.

7. Discussion of the finds evidence

This is a small group of finds dominated by pottery and roof tile. The finds are dated from the medieval to post-medieval periods, and in many contexts these occur alongside each other.

Of note is the gravel surface feature 0084 and its underlying cuts. The finds from this feature, and its associated contexts, are consistently dated from the late 12th to 14th century. The presence of a small number of early medieval pottery sherds in these contexts may suggest an earlier phase of activity on the site, however it is probable too that they overlap with the slightly later 12th century sherds. Four of the five small finds are dated to the medieval period, two of which have a date range of late 12th to late 13th century.

The post-medieval finds group is principally represented by roof tile and thereafter a very small quantity of pottery, clay tobacco pipe and window glass. Most of the post-medieval finds were retrieved from the brick lined pit 0052 and pit fill 0054.

8. Overall discussion

The excavated evidence has established that a medieval cellar was built with substantial well built flint walls, which were finished with limestone dressing around the constructed openings. The flint coursing that made up the eastern cellar wall is typical of Norman architecture dating from the 12th century. The eastern corridor feeding into the cellar extended beyond the present property and the pilaster buttress, which is also 12th century implies that it was built of stone above ground; however the short length of rough limestone laid over the top of the east cellar wall, if original, could be the foundation for a timber sill beam (it is not unusual to have some timber work within stone buildings of this period). No entrance for the early cellar was identified although there was certainly an opening on the east side. The location of the cellar, along with the evidence for yarding is consistent with a building frontage set back from the road, possibly within a precinct.

From the next phase there was an enlarged cellar and the foundations for an above ground structure. The new cellar had brick incorporated with flint and the foundations were quite solid. This appears to represent a complete rebuilding on the site. The wall line is continuous with the standing building to the north and seems likely to be the structure that later became the workhouse and is photographically recorded from the 1883 sale catalogue for the site (Appendix 3 Plate 1-8). The photographs reveal a range of gable-ends with 17th century windows. While it is difficult to date the construction of the building and cellar too closely the Tudor arches and bricks would suggest a date range of mid 16th century to 17th century, though neither indicator is conclusive.

The results of the excavations have provided compelling evidence that the site is part of the former Jesus College complex founded by Abbot Northwold (Abbott at Bury 1215-1229) in the early 13th century (there were two Abbot Northwolds in the 13th century but the later one, John, was in office from 1279-1301 and is likely to postdate the construction of the Norman cellar wall, Breen Appendix 3). Although the eastern cellar wall is constructed in the Norman fashion there can be no exact cut off date for when the horizontal flint coursing method of wall construction ceased and a date in the early 13th century is quite possible.

The present site was identified as that of 'The Colledge' by Thomas Warren in his map of 1776; he also identifies the site of 'Jesus Colledge' marked as 'G' on the map (Appendix 3 Plate 9). In the Victorian County History of Suffolk the Rev. J. C Cox has translated the will Of Jankyn Smyth (12th December 1480) in which properties are left to pay for the upkeep of the Colledge and the adjoining chantry (a chantry was marked on Thomas Warrens map of 1776 adjoining the property to the north, close to Churchgate Street; the site was subject to archaeological recording in 2001 Tester SCCAS Report No. 2001/90, which identified the rammed flint and chalk footings for a medieval stone building which is likely to be the chantry that was suggested on the Warren map).

A second possibility is that the Phase 2 cellar is earlier and is related to the works of Jenkyn Smyth that are mentioned in his will including several endowments to the college of priests 'newe builded within the town of Bury'. The Warren map indicates that there was a range of buildings associated with the Colledge on both sides of Colledge Street.

Clearly a significant historical date is 1549 when the Colledge was dissolved during the reign of Edward VI. The level of destruction accompanying the sale of monastic property varied but the destruction of the Abbey in Bury was wholesale leaving for the most part a standing ruin, which may be taken as an indicator of the damage to church property elsewhere in the town. The Colledge Hall was the residence of Francis Pynner in 1639 who disposed of several properties in his will on the site, he appointed "my loving cosen Mr Jeremy Burrow, clerke, shall have the private use of the chamber within the said messuage called the Colledge; and also the private use of all the bed and bedding commonly used in the said chamber with free ingresse, egress, and regresse into and from the said chamber, into and from the yards belonging to the said messuage called the Colledge"; this description would fit with a walled enclosure for the gable end properties extant on the 1883 workhouse sale map. The yarding had medieval deposits associated with it and it is reasonable to suggest that there was an earlier medieval building with the stone cellar that stood almost on the footing of the gable ended building recorded in 1883.

After the dissolution the site passed through various private hands before becoming a girls school and then the workhouse from 1749 (Breen Appendix 3). When the plan of the site was drawn up for sale in 1883 we can identify the internal cellar steps that were

later blocked off, descending from the pantry at the end of the entrance hall. The eastern cellar access does not appear on the plan but can be identified on one of the sale photographs (Appendix 3 Plate 7). Interestingly the main access to the workhouse was directly over the site of the opening in the early Norman cellar. Possibly this was also the site of access into a main hall.

9. Conclusions

The excavations have identified the remains of a late Norman building that is consistent with the historical evidence for the College founded by Hugh of Northwold between 1215 and 1229 and referred to in Thomas Warren's map of 1776. We cannot be certain of the extent of the structure or how far the complex extended (the site clearly extended to the south and west). An interesting feature of Warren's map is the large space to the rear of the present site occupied by the BT telephone exchange. It is possible that this much larger site was also a part of the college and that it might have extended as far as Whiting Street or at least with an access from that side.

There is no archaeological evidence for the area on the eastern side of College Street called 'Jesus College' by Thomas Warren on his map; In the light of this it is premature to move the designation of 'Jesus College' to the present site. The College had existed for at least 300 years and a working hypothesis is that the 'new build' referred to in the Will of Jenkyn Smith refers to the site of 'Jesus College' on Warren's map but that the present excavations with a cellared building and courtyard in front and with buildings of stone above, was an earlier focus for the site.

10. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Bury St Edmunds\ BSE 290 57-59 College Street.

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds.

11. Acknowledgements

The project management and fieldwork were carried out by Andrew Tester, who also managed the post excavation with Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was done by Jonathan Van Jennians and the finds report prepared by Andrew Fawcett. Richenda Goffin advised on the pottery. The specialist small finds report was prepared by Justine Biddle. The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and Gemma Adams and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin. The author would also like to thank the owners of the site Mr& Mrs Mager for their support during the excavation and their sympathetic changes to the building plans to preserve the remains of one of the most important stone buildings within the medieval town.

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Appendix 1. Brief and specification



The Archaeological Service

9 -10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

SITE BETWEEN 57 AND 59 COLLEGE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/10/0659, extension of time of SE/07/0226)

Although this document is fundamental to the work of the specialist archaeological contractor the developer should be aware that certain of its requirements are likely to impinge upon the working practices of a general building contractor and may have financial implications

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (Se/10/0659) for the erection of six flats, car parking and associated landscaping on land between 57 and 59 College Street, Bury St Edmunds (TL 854 639). **Please contact the applicant for an accurate plan of the site.**
- 1.2 The site is located at approximately c43m AOD and occupies an area of c.500 sqm on the west side of College Street. The underlying geology is chalky drift and chalk.
- 1.3 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of the heritage asset before it is damaged or destroyed.
- 1.4 A trenched archaeological evaluation was undertaken by SCC Archaeological Services Contracts Team in March 2007 (HER no. BSE 290, SCCAS Report 2007/142). The evaluation revealed important Medieval finds and features, including a stone lined cellar that is probably part of a high status building. A sequence of brick foundations are thought to be the remains of the former workhouse.
- 1.5 The Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) has been requested to provide a brief for the archaeological recording of archaeological deposits that will be affected by development – archaeological mitigation in the form of preservation by record.
- 1.6 An outline brief, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.
- 1.6 Failure to comply with the agreed methodology may lead to enforcement action by the LPA, if planning permission is approved with a condition relating to archaeological investigation.

2. Brief for Archaeological Investigation

- 2.1 Prior to development, full archaeological excavation is required of an area measuring 350 sqm (see accompanying plan).

- 2.2 In addition to the excavation, all other areas of the application area must be the subject of continuous archaeological monitoring during all groundworks. Any groundworks (including removal of car park tarmac and sub-base, excavation of service trenches etc) and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping by the building contractor. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of deposits during excavation.
- 2.3 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2). Excavation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential for analysis and publication. Analysis and final report preparation will follow assessment and will be the subject of a further updated project design.
- 2.4 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute for Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to SCCAS/CT for approval by the Local Planning Authority. The work must not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the WSI as satisfactory.
- 2.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met; an important aspect of the WSI will be an assessment of the project in relation to the Regional Research Framework (*E Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3*, 1997, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. resource assessment', and 8, 2000, 'Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. research agenda and strategy').
- 2.7 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with SCCAS/CT before execution.
- 2.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on archaeological field-work (e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c.) rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such restraints or imply that the target area is freely available.
- 2.9 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.
- 2.10 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT ten working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored. The method and form of development will also be monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.

3. Specification for the Archaeological Excavation

The excavation methodology is to be agreed in detail before the project commences. Certain minimum criteria will be required:

- 3.1 Topsoil and subsoil deposits (see 3.4) must be removed to the top of the first archaeological level by an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm fitted with a toothless bucket. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist.
- 3.2 If the machine stripping is to be undertaken by the main contractor, all machinery must keep off the stripped areas until they have been fully excavated and recorded, in accordance with this specification. Full construction work must not begin until excavation has been completed and formally confirmed in writing to the LPA by SCCAS/CT.
- 3.3 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of further excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.
- 3.4 Provision should be made for hand excavation of any stratified layers (e.g. dark earth) in 2.50m or 1.00m squares, to be agreed on the basis of the complexity/extent of such layers with SCCAS/CT. This should be accompanied by an appropriate finds recovery strategy which must include metal detector survey and on-site sieving to recover smaller artefacts/ecofacts.
- 3.5 All features which are, or could be interpreted as, structural must be fully excavated. Post-holes and pits must be examined in section and then fully excavated. Fabricated surfaces within the excavation area (e.g. yards and floors) must be fully exposed and cleaned. Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement with SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.6 All other features must be sufficiently examined to establish, where possible, their date and function. For guidance:
- a) A minimum of 50% of the fills of the general features is to be excavated (in some instances 100% may be requested).
- b) 10% of the fills of substantial linear features (ditches, etc) are to be excavated (min.). The samples must be representative of the available length of the feature and must take into account any variations in the shape or fill of the feature and any concentrations of artefacts. For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width.
- 3.7 Any variation from this process can only be made by agreement [if necessary on site] with a member of SCCAS/CT, and must be confirmed in writing.
- 3.8 Collect and prepare environmental bulk samples (for flotation and analysis by an environmental specialist). The fills of all archaeological features should be bulk sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains and assessed by an appropriate specialist. The WSI must provide details of a comprehensive sampling strategy for retrieving and processing biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations and also for absolute dating), and sample sections of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. All samples should be retained until their potential has been assessed. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from Dr Helen Chappell, English Heritage Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis*) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

- 3.9 A finds recovery policy is to be agreed before the project commences. It should be addressed by the WSI. Sieving of occupation levels and building fills will be expected.
- 3.10 Use of a metal detector will form an essential part of finds recovery. Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 3.11 All finds will be collected and processed. No discard policy will be considered until the whole body of finds has been evaluated.
- 3.12 All ceramic, bone and stone artefacts to be cleaned and processed concurrently with the excavation to allow immediate evaluation and input into decision making.
- 3.13 Metal artefacts must be stored and managed on site in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines* and evaluated for significant dating and cultural implications before despatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of excavation.
- 3.14 Human remains are to be treated at all stages with care and respect, and are to be dealt with in accordance with the law. They must be recorded *in situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Technical Paper 13: Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains*, by McKinley & Roberts. Proposals for the final disposition of remains following study and analysis will be required in the WSI.
- 3.15 Plans of the archaeological features on the site should normally be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.
- 3.16 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies/high resolution digital images, and documented in a photographic archive.
- 3.17 Excavation record keeping is to be consistent with the requirements the County Historic Environment Record and compatible with its archive. Methods must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4. General Management

- 4.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences.
- 4.2 Monitoring of the archaeological work will be undertaken by SCCAS/CT. A decision on the monitoring required will be made by SCCAS/CT on submission of the accepted WSI.
- 4.3 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors). For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.4 Provision should be included in the WSI for outreach activities, for example (and where appropriate), in the form of open days/guided tours for the general public, local schools, local councillors, local archaeological and historical societies and for local public lectures and/or activities within local schools. Provision should be included for local press releases (newspapers/radio/TV). Where appropriate, information boards should

be also provided during the fieldwork stage of investigation. Archaeological Contractors should ascertain whether their clients will seek to impose restrictions on public access to the site and for what reasons and these should be detailed in the WSI.

- 4.5 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfil the Specification.
- 4.6 A detailed risk assessment and management strategy must be presented for this particular site.
- 4.7 The WSI must include proposed security measures to protect the site and both excavated and unexcavated finds from vandalism and theft, and to secure deep any holes.
- 4.8 Provision for the reinstatement of the ground and filling of dangerous holes must be detailed in the WSI. However, trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.
- 4.9 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 4.10 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this specification are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003. The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

5. Archive Requirements

- 5.1 Within four weeks of the end of field-work a written timetable for post-excavation work must be produced, which must be approved by SCCAS/CT. Following this a written statement of progress on post-excavation work whether archive, assessment, analysis or final report writing will be required at three monthly intervals.
- 5.2 The project manager must consult the County Historic Environment Record Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain a Historic Environment Record number for the work. This number will be unique for the site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 5.3 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared consistent with the principle of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (*MAP2*), particularly Appendix 3. However, the detail of the archive is to be fuller than that implied in *MAP2* Appendix 3.2.1. The archive is to be sufficiently detailed to allow comprehension and further interpretation of the site should the project not proceed to detailed analysis and final report preparation. It must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for lodgement in the County Store or other museum in Suffolk.
- 5.4 A complete copy of the site record archive must be deposited with the County Historic Environment Record within 12 months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 5.5 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Historic Environment Record. All record drawings of excavated evidence are to be presented in drawing up form, with overall site plans. All records must be on an archivally stable and suitable base.
- 5.6 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute Conservators Guidelines.

- 5.7 The site archive quoted at MAP2 Appendix 3, must satisfy the standard set by the “Guideline for the preparation of site archives and assessments of all finds other than fired clay vessels” of the Roman Finds Group and the Finds Research Group AD700-1700 (1993).
- 5.8 Pottery should be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with 6.3 above, i.e. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occ Paper 1 (1991, rev 1997), the *Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery*, Study Group Roman Pottery (ed M G Darling 1994) and the *Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Group* (in draft).
- 5.9 All coins must be identified and listed as a minimum archive requirement.
- 5.10 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the full site archive, and transfer of title, with the intended archive depository before the fieldwork commences. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, scientific analysis) as appropriate.
- 5.11 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation, and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.12 If the County Store is the intended location of the archive, the project manager should consult the SCCAS Archive Guidelines 2010 and also the County Historic Environment Record Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive. A clear statement of the form, intended content, and standards of the archive is to be submitted for approval as an essential requirement of the WSI.
- 5.13 If the County Store is not the intended depository, the project manager should ensure that a duplicate copy of the written archive is deposited with the County HER.
- 5.14 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 5.15 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project, a summary report in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual ‘Archaeology in Suffolk’ section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology journal, must be prepared and included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 5.16 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County Historic Environment Record. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.
- 5.17 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 5.18 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County Historic Environment Record, and a copy should be included with the draft assessment report for approval. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An assessment report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided consistent with the principle of *MAP2*, particularly Appendix 4. The report must be integrated with the archive.
- 6.2 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.3 An important element of the report will be a description of the methodology.
- 6.4 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.5 Provision should be made to assess the potential of scientific dating techniques for establishing the date range of significant artefact or ecofact assemblages, features or structures.
- 6.6 The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record, and to the results of the evaluation.
- 6.7 The report will give an opinion as to the potential and necessity for further analysis of the excavation data beyond the archive stage, and the suggested requirement for publication; it will refer to the Regional Research Framework. Further analysis will not be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established. Analysis and publication can be neither developed in detail nor costed in detail until this brief and specification is satisfied. However, the developer should be aware that there is a responsibility to provide a publication of the results of the programme of work.
- 6.8 A draft hard copy of the assessment report (clearly marked Draft) must be presented to SCCAS/CT for comment within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT.
- 6.9 The involvement of SCCAS/CT should be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

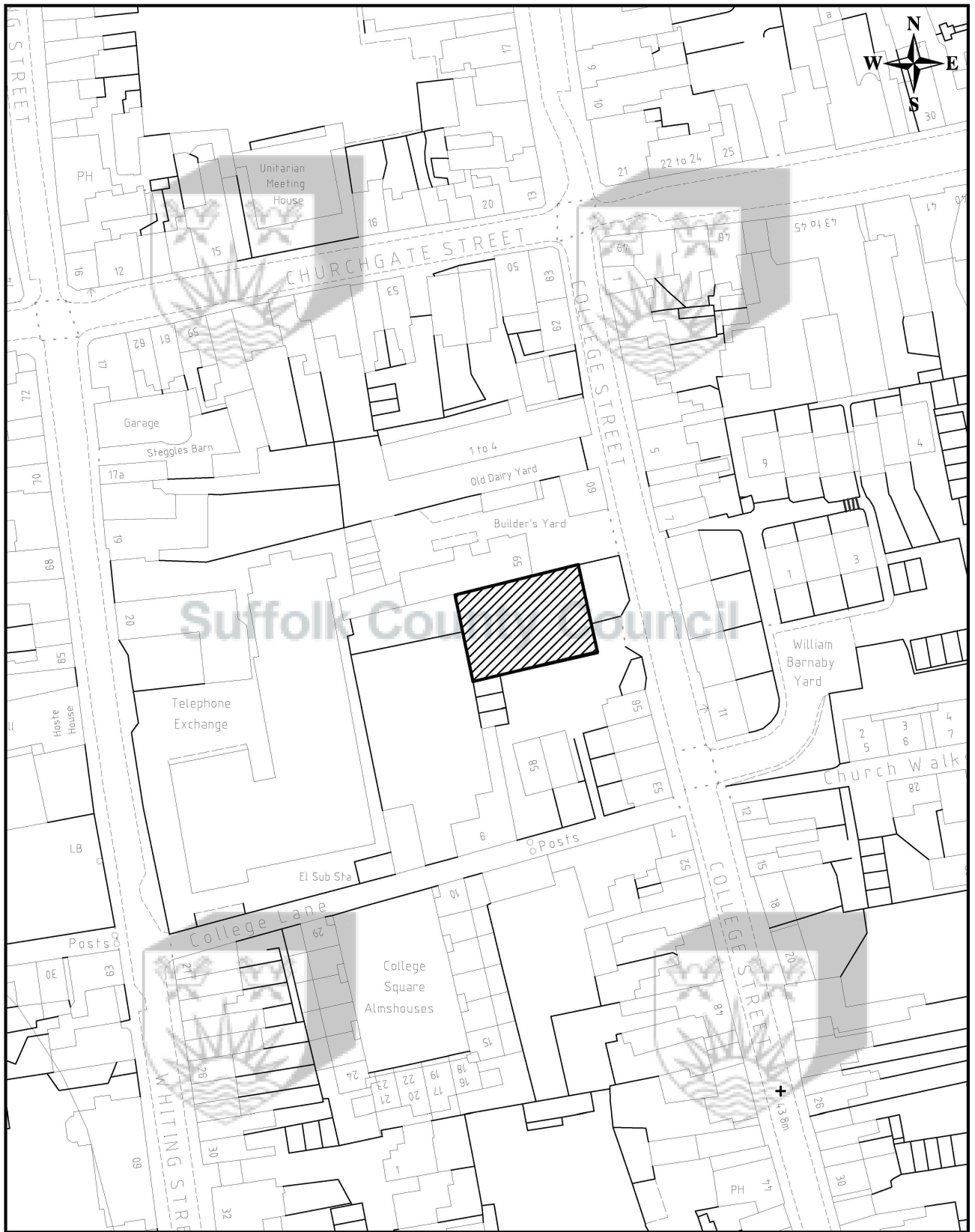
Specification by: Dr Abby Antrobus

Tel: 01284 741231
Email: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

Date: 20 December 2011

This brief and specification remains valid for 12 months from the above date. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the authority should be notified and a revised brief and specification may be issued.

If the work defined by this brief forms a part of a programme of archaeological work required by a Planning Condition, the results must be considered by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council, who have the responsibility for advising the appropriate Planning Authority.



Suffolk
County Council

Lucy Robinson, Director of Environment & Transport
Endeavour House, 8 Russell Road, Ipswich, Suffolk. IP1 2BX.

Site Between 57 and 59 College Street,
Bury St Edmunds
(SE/07/0226)

Area for Archaeological Excavation

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PRODUCED BY
J Tipper

CHECKED BY

SCALE
1:1000

11 Nov 2009

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0050	0052		Pit Masonry	Brick lining of pit, consisting of unfrogged red bricks (Dimensions 8.5" X 4.25" X 2"). Set in four courses, one row thick, all placed as stretchers. Height of four courses = 0.25m. Not excavated. Possible brick drain		0.1m	0.25m	SF1022, SF1023			0051		Yes	No			
0051	0052		Masonry Other	Brick lining to pit. Unfrogged, red brick 8.5" X 4.25" X 2". 4 courses, 1 row thick, all placed as stretchers. Height of 4 courses 0.25m. Not excavated. Possible brick drain		0.10	0.25m				0052	0050	No	No			
0052	0052		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, aligned N-S. Not excavated, appears squared in profile, in line with bricks. Contains bricks 0051 and fill 0050. Cut for brick drain?	1.12m	1.00	0.34m					0051	No	No			
0053	0055		Pit Fill	Mid orange, greyish brown firm silty sand containing occasional chalk flecks and rare small angular and rounded flints. Horizon clear. Fill of pit			0.26m				0054		No	No			
0054	0055		Pit Fill	Mid greyish-orange brown, firm silty sand, containing occasional chalk flecks and occasional small rounded and angular flints. Horizon clear. Stone ware pot sherd, CBM, glass, some animal bone. Fill of pit			0.32m	SF1024			0055	0053	Yes	No			
0055			Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned E-W. Break of slope sharp, steep, near vertical, slightly concave sides. Near flat base. Filled by (0053) and (0054). Cut of post-med pit	1.24m	0.50	0.32m					0054	No	No			
0056	0057		Pit Fill	Mid orange-greyish brown, firm silty sand with occasional chalk flecks and occasional small flints. Horizon clear. Fill of possible pit?			0.08m				0057		No	No			
0057	0057		Pit Cut	Oval in plan, aligned N-S. Very shallow profile, Break of slope gradual, short, slightly concave sides, broad slightly irregular flat base. Filled by (0056). Cut of pit	0.84m	0.50	0.08m					0056	No	No			
0058	0059		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish brown, firm sandy silt with frequent small chalk lumps and flecks, occasional flint gravels. 1 piece of CBM. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole			0.08m				0059		Yes	No			
0059	0059		Posthole Cut	Sub-rectangular in plan, NW-SE orientated. Profile irregular - possibly truncated during machining. Flat base. Possibly related to posthole [0061]. Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.30	0.08m					0058	No	No			
0060	0061		Posthole Fill	Mid greyish orange brown, firm sandy-silty clay with moderate amounts of chalk flecks and small lumps. Moderate to frequent CBM. Occasional animal bone. Horizon clear. Fill of posthole			0.08m				0061		Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0061			Posthole Cut	Sub square/rectangular in plan, N-S aligned. Profile is squared at top, with steep, near vertical sides and a near flat base. Possibly related to/contemporary with [0059]. Cut of posthole	0.46m	0.40	0.08m					0060	No	No			
0062	0062		Pit Cut	Pit cut. Concave sloping sides and base. Quite modern	0.85m	0.55	0.10m					0063	No	No			
0063	0062		Pit Fill	Very stony mortary brown silty clay with frequent chalk flecks and small lumps. Quite modern	0.85m	0.55	0.10m				0062		No	No			
0064	0066		Cellar Fill	Back fill in cellar [0066] - layers of grey silty soil mixed with bricks, tiles and junk. Back fill of cellar. 20th Century drain cuts across top of cellar and is supported by brick columns built within the cellar, suggesting it was backfilled at same time as drain construction.							0065		No	No			
0065	0066		Cellar Other	Cellar [0066]'s wall. Constructed of alternating bands of large flint nodules and horizontal lines of peg-tiles, set into a hard yellow chalky/lime mortar. Signs of repair - bricks and flint used to patch wall in places, especially on the Northern wall. Between wall and cellar cut is a thick layer of rubble, (0071). Flint wall of small cellar [0066], with signs of repair							0066	0064, 0071	Yes	No			
0066	0066		Cellar Cut	Cut for cellar. E-W aligned, sub-rectangular cut. Flint wall - (0065), packing between cellar wall and cut - (0071), cellar backfill - (0064). Cut by drain. Cuts linear [0068] and layer (0072). Not fully excavated. Cut for flint walled cellar. Long, narrow chamber	3.40m	1.92					0067	0065	No	No			
0067	0068		Gully Fill	Dark grey-brown, soft/loose sandy silt with occasional small chalk pebbles and moderate amounts of charcoal and shell. Single fill of gully. Cut by cellar [0066] and pit [0070]. Fill of gully [0068]							0068	0066, 0070	No	No			
0068	0068		Gully Cut	Small, shallow gully. Aligned N-S - possibly curvi-linear in plan (heavily truncated by cellar [0066]). Concave base and sides. Cut by cellar [0066] and pit [0070]. Cuts layer (0072). Small gully cutting layer (0072)							0072	0067	No	No			
0069	0070		Pit Fill	Dark grey-brown compacted sandy silt, with frequent large chalk pieces. 1 piece of pottery. Fill of pit [0070]							0070		Yes	No			
0070	0070		Pit Cut	Square cut with steep sides and flat base. Cuts gully [0068] in Section 6. Chalky fill (0069). Truncated by modern drain on South side. Small square pit with chalky fill							0067	0069	No	No			
0071	0066		Cellar Fill	Loose/crumbley mid-yellowish mortar mixed with occasional chalk and moderate amounts of tile and large flint nodules. Packing between flint wall of cellar, (0065) and cellar cut [0066]. Rubble packed between wall and cut of cellar. Cellar cut dug first, rectangular flint wall built next and then gap between the two filled with this.							0065		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0072			Deposit Layer	Dark reddish brown, soft sandy silt mixed with mid-grey sandy silt. Occasional to moderate amounts of small and medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded stones and chalk. Occasional pottery. Layer on Plan 1. Mixture of sub-soil and Medieval soil			0.06m					0068, 0074	Yes	No			
0073	0074		Pit Fill	Very similar to fill (0069) of pit [0070] - chalky. Fill of pit [0074]. Chalky fill of pit [0074], similar to (0069)							0074		No	No			
0074			Pit Cut	Irregular shaped pit, aligned E-W. Shallow concave sides and flat base. Cuts layer (0072). Truncated by drain and wall. Pit with similar fill to pit [0070]							0072	0073	No	No			
0075			Deposit Layer	Mid brownish orange, firm sandy silt. Occasional small angular and sub-angular flint. Horizon clear. Probably disturbed natural			0.18m					0076	No	No			
0076	0084		Surface Fill	Mid brownish grey, compacted silty clay. Occasional small flint gravels. Horizon clear. Over 0075. Cut by modern drain.							0075, 0084		Yes	No			
0077	0084		Surface Fill	Mid brownish grey, compacted silty clay. Layer of compacted chalk on top. Frequent small chalk throughout. Horizon clear. Possibly over (0078). Mettled surface of yard. Repair of (0078)							0078		Yes	No			
0078	0084		Surface Fill	Mid brownish grey silty clay. Compacted flint surface at top - flints small to medium sized, rounded and sub-angular. Compacted. Horizon clear. Over fill (0080) and posthole [0081]. Original surface for mettled yard? (0077) repair of this layer. Cut by modern drain			0.20m				0080, 0084	0077	Yes	No			
0079	0084		Fill	Mixed pale yellow lime mortar and brownish grey silty clay. Compacted. Frequent small to medium sized rounded and sub-angular flints, more frequent towards top of fill. Horizon clear. Over (0082). Cut by modern drain. Repair for mettled surface of yard?			0.16m				0082		Yes	No			
0080	0081		Pit Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate amounts of small angular and sub-angular flints. 1 very large rounded stone, approximately 300mm X 200mm and 1 about half this size (packing). Horizon clear. Fill of posthole			0.26m				0081	0078, 0084	Yes	No			
0081	0081		Posthole Cut	Oval in plan. Aligned N-S. Profile shallow U-shape, steep, near vertical sides, concave break of slope, near flat base. Cut by yard surface trench [0084]. Cut of posthole	0.82m	0.72	0.26m					0080	No	No			
0082	0083		Pit Fill	Mid orange brown silty sand. Friable. Moderate small sub-angular and angular flints. Horizon clear. Single fill. Under [0084]. Fill of pit			0.28m				0083	0079, 0084	No	No			
0083	0083		Pit Cut	Full extent not uncovered - exits site to North. Appears irregular in plan. Profile has concave sides and concave base. Cut by yard surface trench [0084]. Cut of pit, possibly related to [0081]	>0.64	>0.60	0.28m					0082	No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0084	0084		Surface Cut	Shallow broad trench dug to be filled with mettled yard surface and clay. Filled by possibly original (0078) and (0076), and repairs (0077) and (0079). Cuts posthole [0081] and pit [0083]. Cut of trench for mettled yard surface			0.26m				0082, 0080	0076, 0078	No	No			
0085	0085		Pit Cut	Sub-rectangular pit in plan, with steep vertical sides, slightly undercutting, and a concave break of slope down to a flat base. Filled by (0086). Pit								0086	No	No			
0086	0085		Pit Fill	Mid grey sandy silt with occasional small stones. Fill of pit [0085].							0085		Yes	No			
0087			Surface Layer	Tile floor in main cellar, above several incarnations of floor. Tile floor of workhouse cellar							0088, 0094		No	No			
0088			Surface Layer	Thin layer of sand into which tile floor (0087) is set. Only seen in section 12, not section 13.							0089	0087	No	No			
0089			Surface Layer	Layer of grey rubble beneath (0088).							0090	0088	No	No			
0090			Surface Layer	Thin layer of grey clay and chalk between (0089) and (0091).							0091	0089	No	No			
0091				Layer of clay/chalk, similar to clay wall footing of cellar walls.							0092	0090, 0096	No	No			
0092			Surface Layer	Thin layer of chalk below (0091) in Section 12.							0093	0091	No	No			
0093			Surface Layer	Dark grey clay beneath (0092).								0092	No	No			
0094			Surface Layer	Mortar layer into which tiles (0087) are set in Section 13.							0095	0087	No	No			
0095			Surface Layer	Layer of rubble in Section 13.							0096	0094	No	No			
0096			Surface Layer	Layer of sand on clay (0091) in Section 13.							0091	0095	No	No			
0097	0097		Pit Cut	Large pit circular in shape and steep sided. Not bottomed, excavated to c.0.70m (below later steps outside pilaster buttress). Large cess pit?								0098	No	No			
0098	0097		Pit Fill	Pit fill homogeneous mixed brown silt with charcoal and chalk flecks.							0097	0099	Yes	No			
0099	0099			Brick structure and staircase into cellar. Not all intact. Access to cellar, cuts pit 0097 and foundation for buttress to South wall of cellar (0101)							0098	0100	No	No			
0100				Fill of cellar steps.							0099		No	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0101				Foundation trench.								0102	No	No			
0102	0101			Flint and mortar + 1 large flint packing foundations between buttress - below 0103 (silt).							0101	0103	No	No			
0103											0102		No	No			
0104													No	No			
0110	0110		Well Cut	Modern brick lined well. 19th century well but could be earlier in origin with repaired top. Later used as a soakaway			c.1m						No	No			
0114	0114		Wall	Eastern wall of early cellar.									No	No			
0115	0115		Wall	Truncated wall of early cellar.									No	No			
0116	0116		Wall	Western early cellar wall.									No	No			
0117	0117		foundation	Clay foundation beneath eastern early cellar wall.									No	No			
0118	0118		structure	Opening in eastern wall.									No	No			
0119	0119		structure	Western corridor extension.									No	No			
0120	0120		structure	Foundation for pilaster buttress.									No	No			
0121	0121		structure	Blocking wall inserted in corridor 0119 later punched through when cellar steps put in.									No	No			
0122	0122		structure	Two sides of brick arch in southern cellar extension.									No	No			
0123	0123		structure	Arch springing from entire length of wall of northern cellar extension.									No	No			
0124	0124		structure	Corner of phase 2 cellar appears in photograph.									No	No			
0125	0125		structure	Northern wall of phase 2 cellar built of brick and flint.									No	No			
0126	0126		structure	Insubstantial 19th century wall adjoining cess pit.									No	No			
0127	0127		structure	19th century steps on the eastern side.									No	No			
0128	0128		structure	19h century steps western side.									No	No			

Appendix 3. Documentary evidence

Anthony M Breen, February 2007

Introduction

Much of the history of this site has been published. These various sources offer to two locations for the former medieval Jesus College. It is the intention of this report to follow the discussion as to the site of the college and trace the reference back to the original sources.

The research for this report has been carried out at the Suffolk Record Office in Bury St Edmunds.

Margaret Statham

The site of the medieval Jesus College is marked on the Ordnance Survey maps of this area. In Margaret Statham "Yesterday's Town Bury St Edmunds" published in 1992, she describes the origins of the various charitable institutions in the town. One of these was "the former William Barnaby almshouses, which have recently been converted into town houses. The original buildings on this site formed part of the College of Jesus, which was founded by Jankyn Smyth to provide a residence for the priests of St Mary's and St James's. As well as the College itself, the complex included six tenements, two of which were to be let, while the other four provided homes for four poor old men. These were bought by William Barnaby ... this and other property from the Crown and then conveyed the almshouses to the Feoffees in 1570. Although writers on Bury, such as Tymms, state that the College stood on the west side of College Street where the Telephone Exchange and some town houses are now, recent research suggests that its site was on the opposite side of the street, on the south side of the turn into Church Walks". This poses the question as to the exact location of the college from which the street has taken its name.

On a map of "Bury in the Fifteenth Century" showing the medieval names of the roads published in Margaret Lobel's "The Borough of Bury St Edmunds" the former name of College Street is given as "Bernewelle Street". This name appears in a town rental of 1295 (Redstone). The earliest reference to College Street is given in

another of Margaret Statham's works as 1496. Margaret Statham also reconsidered Lobel's map of the 15th century town and produced her own sketch plan of "Bury St Edmunds (1433)". On her sketch plan (ref. P 517) she offers the name "Hennecotestrete" as the former name of College Street. Both authors used a 1433 Sacrist's rental for their reconstructed maps of the town.

Margaret Statham's opinion as to the location of the college site had only recently changed. In her earlier 1988 work "The Book of Bury St Edmunds" she described the former 18th century Workhouse in College Street. This building was used by the combined parishes of St Mary and St James and replaced their own parish workhouses. "This building continued to be used after the adoption of the Poor Law Amendment Act of 1834 until 1884, when the inmates were removed to the Thingoe Union Workhouse ... Many of the workhouse buildings were demolished then, but some of those retained were used by the St Edmunds Working Men's Association ... one of the buildings was used as the Scot Headquarters until the early 1960's". There is a copy of the 1884 sale plan of this site published in her work together with a photograph of the buildings below this the caption states "The central block was on the site of the College of Jesus, which became a private house after the dissolution. Francis Pynner was once the owner and, immediately before it became the Workhouse, it was a girls' boarding school".

Photographs and Plans

The photograph shows the buildings from the northeast and looks over the former boundary wall that ran along the western side of College Street. It seems likely that the buildings thought to have been the college were the structure whose gables faced the street. The building was used as stores, a dining hall and rooms for aged residents and able-bodied women. This photograph is one of a series of photographs probably taken shortly after the closure of the workhouse. The views of the buildings include a view from the south showing and internal divisions of the yards between the "college" and the boundary wall along College Street (ref. K511/476).



Plate. View of the workhouse (ref. K511/476)

The view of the entrance on College Street (ref. K511/477) is of particular interest as it shows that the footings of the boundary wall was made up of stone rather than brick the wall appears to have been constructed at different dates with the doorway inserted at possibly the same date was the upper part of the wall.



Plate. Entrance to the workhouse from College Street (ref. K511/477)

The view from inside the main entrance to the doorway and entrance passage of the College indicates that there was a slight upward slope from the road to this main building flanked on either side with later structures (ref. K511/478). Behind the building on the right hand side of this photograph and below a gable window on the College there appears to be an entrance to a cellar.



Plate. View of the main workhouse building (ref. K511/478)

Another photograph (ref. K511/479) shows the buildings at the northern end of the site that have been recently converted into houses. Further photographs showing the internal arrangements of this building are in the planning files for 1999.

The published photograph (ref. K511/1101) has already described. These photographs have been copied for this report and combined with the sale plan show that much of the area behind the boundary walls has been free of later building.



Plate. Buildings on the north side of the site (ref. K511/479)



Plate. View of the workhouse from College Street (ref. K511/1101)

The original plan is at the record office (ref. 373/4). This was one of a number of printed plans and sale particulars of buildings in Bury deposited from the Moyses Hall

Museum at the record office in 1952. As in the case of most of these plans they have been detached from other documents. On the original plan the standing buildings are marked in green, the site boundaries are marked in red, as are the numbers that suggest that site when offered for sale was subdivided and sold in separate lots. Most of the buildings either side of the “Boys’ Yard” to the north of this site are still standing. The main range including the “Boy’s School” have been recently converted in houses and offered for sale. The condition of this building before its restoration was carefully recorded and a report presented to St Edmundsbury as part of a planning application in 1999.

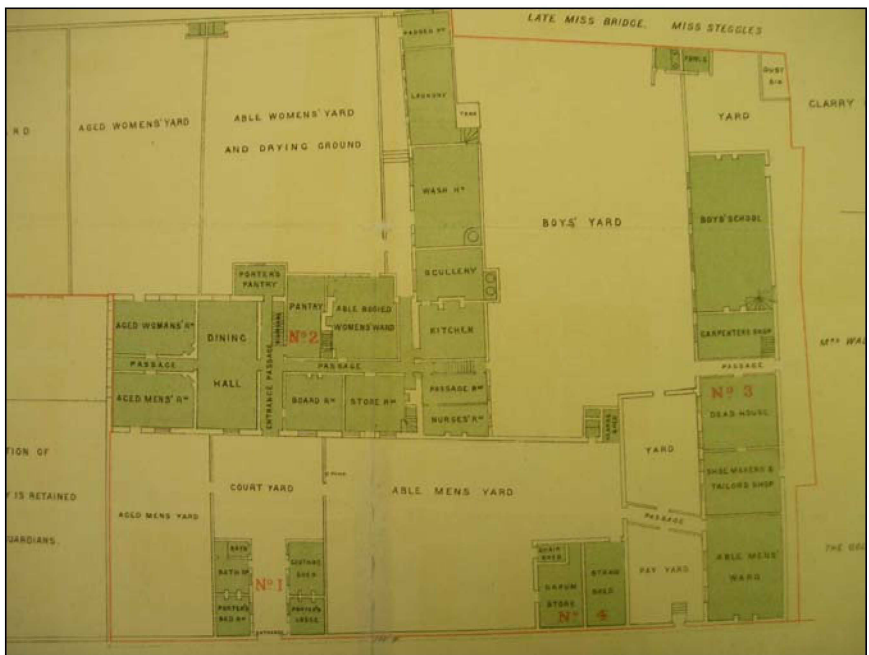


Plate. Plan of the old workhouse, H. Lacy Scott 1884 map (ref. 373/4)



Plate. Plan of the old workhouse, H. Lacy Scott, 1884 (ref. 373/4)

Further confusion as to the site of the college appears on Thomas Warren's 1776 map of Bury printed inside the cover of Margaret Statham's 1988 book. Those buildings shown in the photograph of the former workhouse are marked on his map with the number '9' and described in the legend as "The College". Warren also marks a site on the corner of Church Lane and College Street with the letter 'G' and this is listed as "Jesus College".



Figure. Extract of 1776 Warren Map, with development outline

Lillian Redstone

Margaret Statham is a former archivist and one of her predecessors at Bury Lillian Redstone prepared a report on behalf of the National Register of Archives on the business records of the builder and contractor Henry G. Frost in 1951 (ref. NRA 10).

On page 2 of her handwritten report she lists the "Deeds Relating to No's 13-16 College Street, Bury St Edmunds 1748-1910". These begin with a conveyance dated January 1748 between "Mills Fluce of Bury, joyner & others to Thomas Evans of Bury esq the "Old College" in College Street; Abuttal Church Path (College Street to St Mary's Church) north, Messuage now or late in the occupation of John

Cocksedge south, College Street west, included are two new erected tenements & a shop at the east end of the property in the occupation of Mills Fluce". The file includes a rough copy of an early 19th century plan of the site. The plan shows the position of the buildings ranged around a small close called "Weazel Court". Though there is no point of orientation on this sketch map the position of the buildings and plot of land is that same as those shown for the site of "Jesus College" on Thomas Warren's 1776 map of Bury.

Samuel Tymms

Samuel Tymms (1808-1871) was at one time the honorary secretary of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History. During his long career he published a number of works on the history of Bury St Edmunds including "A Handbook of Bury St Edmunds". There were six editions of this work the last being published in 1891.

In this book he devotes a separate section to "Jesus College (*formerly the Workhouse in College Street*)".

"Abbot Northwold, when he founded the chapel of the charnel, assigned a house in Barnwell Street for the residence of the officiating chaplains, and this appears to have been the origin of the "guild or fraternity of the Holy or Sweet Name of Jesus", and of the college of secular priests incorporated by Edward IV under the title of a warden and six associates. The Manor of "Swyftys", in Preston, said by Weever to have been given to the college by Cecily, mother of Edward IV, appears in the will of Jankyn Smyth to have been bequeathed to them for this great benefactor for the maintenance of his chantry at St Mary's altar in St Mary's Church. The guilds of the Holy Name of Jesus; of the translation of St Nicholas, or Dussegild (so named from its council of twelve), was granted, 2nd Edward VI to Richard Corbet esq. The college hall was the residence of Henry Payne, Esq counsel to the Earl and Countess of Bath. In 1639 it was the residence of Francis Pynner, gentleman, one of the benefactors to the town. His touching account of his sufferings during the plague in 1637, and the great fire of 1608, may be seen in the volume of "Bury Wills", published by the Camden Society. The house was purchased in 1748, and devoted to the purposes of a workhouse until 1884, when it was resold, and is at present used for sawmills, &c".

Hugh of Northwold was abbot of Bury 1215-1229 as successor to Abbot Samson and John of Northwold was abbot from 1279-1301 and it is uncertain which of these is referred to in Tymms' work.

Tymms was the author of "Bury Wills" published in 1850. This work includes a transcript of the will of Francis Pynner of Bury dated 26th April 1639. He bequeathed "my messuage called the Colledge, wherein I nowe dwell, and my two messuages thereunto adioyninge, whereof one is in the occupacon of Henry Booty, or of his assignes, and the other of them in the occupacon of John Hynes, or his assignes with their and every of their appurtenances, unto such person and persons as at the tyme of my death shalbe the right heire or heires unto to mee the said Francis Pynner". He also appointed "my loving cosen Mr Jeremy Burrow, clerke, shall have the private use of the chamber within the said messuage called the Colledge; and also the private use of all the bed and bedding commonly used in the said chamber with free ingresse, egressse, and regresse into and from the said chamber, into and from the yards belonging to the said messuage called the Colledge".

Tymms also transcribed the will John Smyth or Jankyn Smyth's dated 12th December 1480 in its original Middle English. The details of this will appear in the Rev J. C Cox' account of the "College of Jesus, Bury St Edmunds" published in the Victorian County History of Suffolk. "Six days after drafting his will, the founder executed a deed conveying the manor of Swifts to trustees, who were assign all the profits to the master and president of the college of priests 'newe builded within the town of Bury to be wholly applied to the building and sustention and repair of the college". The adjoining chantry and perpetual gild received its royal licence the following year.

The same article gives the full details of the dissolution of the college including the report of the commissioners as to the college's property. The document mentions the "Capytall Messuage nowe called the Colledge" and "vj small tenements" though without exact details of their locations. There were also two chantries attached to the college.

Incorporated Guardians of the Poor

The minute books of the “Incorporated Guardians of the Poor” are amongst the Bury St Edmunds Borough Records. They begin in 1748 when the guardians were incorporated in “pursuant to an Act of Parliament for that purpose made in the 21st Year of the reign of his present Majesty King George the Second” (1748). At a meeting of this new body held according to the Old Style calendar on 2nd March 1748 it was reported “from the committee appointed to treat with Mr Woodroffe for the purchase of the House in the Colledge Street in this Burgh in the Occupation of the widow Hesbrooke for the use of this Corporation. And to consider of ways immediately to raise moneys for the purchase of the said House and to fit up the same for the reception of the poor within the Care of the Corporation that they had agreed with Mr Woodroffe for the purchase of the said House at the price of four hundred and twenty pounds”. The purchase of this property had been originally proposed at their meeting on 6th October 1748.

At a further meeting held on 1st June 1749 it was reported that “pursuant to their order of the second of March last has paid Four Hundred and Twenty Pounds part thereof to Mr Thomas Woodroffe for the purchase of the House in the Colledge Street”. At the same meeting the guardians appointed Mary Crick “mistress of the said Workhouse called the Colledge”.

The first minute book for corporation cover the years 1748 to 1787, unfortunately their minutes contain in a single large volume has no index or pagination. There are another two minute books detailing the work of the corporation until 1830. These books represent the best source for a detailed history of this site and that of the adjoining buildings though further study of these documents is unlikely to be of particular value to the archaeological assessment.

Deeds

Amongst the deeds deposited at the record office there are two documents relating to the College. They are a conveyance in the form a lease and release dated 25th and 26th March 1699 between Caroline Lee spinster and Susanne Goddard, widow both of Bury of a third part of “All that messuage or tenement and of all and singular the houses, outhouses Edifices, Buildings, Barnes, Stables, Yards, Gardens,

Orchards, Grounds, Ways ... as the same are situated lyeing and being in Bury St Edmunds aforesaid in or near to a certain streete called Colledge Streete late in the tenure of Edward Goddard gent husband of the said Susanne Goddard and nowe in the occupation of William Fiske ... formerly the estate and inheritance of Sir John Lee father of the said Caroline Lee and by his last will and testament ... bearing the date (9th December 1671) ... given and bequeathed unto Katharine Darcy the Honourable Elizabeth Fielding and the aforesaid Carolina Lee his three daughters". This document is endorsed as "Madam Lee's conveyance to Mrs Susanne Goddard of a third parte of the Colledge in Bury". There is also another endorsement in which Carolina Lee acknowledged the receipt of £160 13s 4d as payment for her share or the property (ref. E4/6). The will of Sir John Lee was proved at the Prerogative Court of Canterbury and this document is now available on-line through the National Archives website, unfortunately the will does not mention individual properties and simply refers to "All my manors messuages lands tenements and hereditaments whatsoever scituate in the countyes of Suffolk, Essex and Middlesex" (ref. PROB 11/342).

There is a further deed for this site in solicitor's collection (ref. HB500/B/25). In September 1713 Mrs Anne Goodrich the widow of Mathew Goodrich and her eldest son Mr Robert Goodrich conveyed together with property in Stanton "All those two parts (the whole of three parts to be divided) of one capital messuage or tenement commonly called or known by the name of the Colledge scituate lyeing & being in Colledge Street in Bury St Edmunds ... in the occupacon of Robert Goodrich deceased ... and also all two parts (the whole in three parts to be divided) of two small messuages or tenements with their appurtenances to the said Capitall Messugae adjoining scituate in Colledge Street aforesaid one whereof was heretofore in the occupacon of John Hyde ... and the other heretofore in the occupacon of John Roote" to Mr Mathew Goodrich another son of Anne and Mathew Goodrich and brother of Robert. Unfortunately the other two deeds in this bundle relate to the property in Stanton and not the Bury properties.

Medieval Rentals

It is interesting to note that there are no references to College Street in a number of 16th century rentals such the Sacrist's rental of 1526 or the town rental of 1547

(Breen) or in the unpublished post-dissolution rental for 1542 now held at the National Archives at Kew (ref. TNA SC6/HenVIII/3434). Vincent Redstone translated the town rental for 1295 and this lists five tenements in "Bernewelle Street" all under the estate of the Sacrist. In this rental the first property under the heading "Bernewelle Street" is "The Sacrist holds 3 rods of arable land in Friar's Lane". Friar's Lane is on the southern side of Westgate Street.

Both Margaret Lobel and Margaret Statham have used the unpublished Sacrist rental of 1433. The original document is held at the British Library and a photostat copy is available at Bury (ref Acc. 1055). According to Margaret Statham College Street was known as "Hennecote Street". This name appears in the 1433 rental under the Latin heading translated as "In Westgate Street with Hennecotestrete". It also appears as "Hennecotestrete" in a marginal gloss. There are six properties listed though only the first two abutted on the street to the east. Of the other properties John Redynhalle's tenement lay "between a lane called Maisterandrewystrete on the east and the tenement of Margaret Cherche on the east and abuts towards the south on the King's highway or Westgatestrete". Another tenement also abutted on Maister Andrew Street and another two on Maidwater Lane".

There are later notes added to the 1433 rental that list the later owners and link the document to the 1526 rental. Both the tenements in Hennecote Street in 1433 can be found in the later rental that post-dates the establishment of the College. The college is not mentioned in the descriptions and these properties are unlikely to have been in the immediate area of this site.

There are no deeds in the Guildhall Feoffment collection for the site of William Barneby's almshouses. This is somewhat unusual. There is a single medieval deed in the collection for a property in "Bernewellestrete" (ref. H1/5/2) dated in Latin on "Monday after the feast St Peter *in Cathedra* in the 23rd year of the reign of King Edward the son of King Henry". Edward I was the son of Henry III and the 23rd year of his reign began on 20 November 1294, the feast of St Peter in the Cathedral of Antioch is on the 22nd February. The deed relates to "One messuage with all the buildings and its other appurtenances situated in the town of St Edmund in a road called Bernewellestrete between the messuage of John of Berewyk on one head

and the tenement of Adam of Flempton and John of Berton on the other head on the kings highway aforesaid and tenement of Adam the rector of Shymplingge". The property was conveyed from Robert called Derman and Mary his wife to Richard the son of Adam Milun of Westley. This deed is not linked to other documents in the collection.

Conclusion

At the dissolution of the college in 1549 the main building is called the "Colledge" this name appears in the will of Francis Pynner in 1639, the deeds of 1699 and 1713 and in the Guardians of the Poor minute book for 1748. These documents are not linked to one another in any other way that could show that the property is the same.

Margaret Statham suggests that the site of the almshouses on the opposite side of the road was the college and the deeds described in Lillian Redstone's 1951 report to the National Register of Archives suggests that the site to the south of Church Walk was known as the "Old College". This site is marked as "Jesus College" on the 1776 map of Bury.

At the time of the dissolution in 1549 there were six tenements linked to the college. These buildings are mentioned in the later Guildhall Feoffment records. The Feoffment did not own the site of "Colledge" and it seems reasonable to accept that the later Workhouse had been the site of the college established in 1480.

If the building shown in the late 19th century photographs was the same as the late medieval college then other areas of the site that were used as yards may not have been build on since 1480. The site therefore offers a rare opportunity to examine a relatively undisturbed medieval road frontage. There are very few references to either Hennecote or Bernewelle Street though there may be others in yet unpublished sources, it is therefore inappropriate to suggest further documentary research for this site.

References

Suffolk Record Office Bury St Edmunds

Moyse Hall Museum Maps and Plans

373/4 Printed plan of old Workhouse in College St, Bury (Scale 1/16" = 1 ft) showing the functions of all rooms, and names of neighbouring owners. For Sale 1884

Photographs

K511/47 6-479 & K511/1101 The Workhouse, College Street, Bury St Edmunds circa 1884

Bury St Edmunds Borough Records

D5/1/1 Minute Book Incorporated Guardians of the Poor 1748 – 1783

Deeds

E4/6 "The Colledge" College Street 1699

Greene and Greene Solicitors

HB 500/B/25 2 messuages late 1 messuage in Stanton All Saints 2/3 of capital messuage called the 'Colledge' and 2 small messuages adjoining, College Street, Bury St Edmunds 1713-1737

H1/5/2 Deed Guildhall Feoffment Collection February 1295

Photostat

Acc 1055 Rental of the Sacrist for the town of Bury 1433 (British Library Harl. 58)

Published Sources

A.M. Breen "The Bury Rentals 1526 & 1547" Suffolk Family History Society 2000

Rev J. C. Cox "Religious Houses: The College of Jesus, Bury St Edmunds" in William Page F.S.A ed "The Victorian History of the County of Suffolk" Volume II London 1907

Margaret D Lobel "The Borough of Bury St Edmund's; A Study in the Government and Development of a Monastic Town" pub Oxford, Clarendon Press 1935

Vincent Redstone "St Edmund's Bury and Town Rental for 1295" Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and Natural History, vol. XIII pp 191-222 pub 1909

Margaret Statham "The Book of Bury St Edmunds", pub Barracuda Books Ltd, Buckingham 1988

Margaret Statham "Yesterday's Town Bury St Edmunds", pub Baron Birch 1992

Margaret Statham (ref. P 517) Sketch Plan Bury St Edmunds 1433

Samuel Tymms "Bury Wills and Inventories", pub Camden Society 1850

Samuel Tymms "Handbook of Bury St Edmunds" 7th edition published London 1891

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0050	BSW	Body		1	0	10	Sli	Reduced. Ill sorted quartz with sparse ill sortred red/brog and rare calcite?	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0054	ESW	Base		1	0	25	Sli	0.19. Tankard base	17th-19th C	17th-19th C
0069	BSW	Body	Incised lines wavy lines	1	0	11	Sli	Reduced. Ill sorted quartz with sparse mica and red/brown grog	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0072	MCW	Dish		1	0.07	46	Sli	Reduced. Ill sorted quartz with sparse silver mica, could be a Bury variant. See Cotter 2000, fig 93 for similar forms	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0072	BSW	Cooking pot		1	0.07	12	Sli	Reduced. Ill sorted quartz wit sparse red grog? and silver mica	L12th-14th C	
0076	EMW	Body		1	0	2	Sli	Ill sorted quartz, thin walled with buff surfaces	11th-12th C	c 12th C
0076	MCW	Body		1	0	5	Sli	Reduced. Ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C	
0077	BSW	Body		1	0	16	Sli	Reduced. Sparse grog and ?organic voids, sooted surfaces	L12th-14th C	M12th-M13th C

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0077	GRIM	Body	Green glaze	1	0	1	Abr		L12th-14th C	
0077	HFW 1	Body	Mottled green glaze	1	0	4	Sli		M12th-M13th C	
0078	BSW	Cooking pot		2	0.07	17	Sli	Join, ill sorted dense quartz with sparse grog, surfaces are red/brown	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0079	BSW	Base		1	0	5	Sli	0.03. Reduced. Dense ill sorted quartz with sparse grog and silver mica. Thin walled looks earlier in fabric sequence	c 12th C	M12th-M13th C
0079	EMW	Body		1	0	2	Abr	Thin walled with buff surfaces. Contains ill sorted quartz	11th-12th C	
0079	HFW 1	Body	Green glaze traces	1	0	18	Sli	Orange with thin grey core	M12th-M13th C	
0079	?BSW	Body		1	0	8	Sli	Possibly a reduced version of the fabric, only contains rare grog	?L12th-14th C	
0079	MCW	Body		2	0	9	Sli	Reduced with ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C	
0080	EMW	Body		1	0	8	Sli	Reduced with ill sorted quartz; the surface is slightly sooted	11th-12th C	11th-12th C

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	Dec	No	EVE	Wgt/g	State	Comments	Fabric date	Context date
0086	MCW	Body		1	0	19	Sli	Reduced/buff surfaces with ill sorted quartz	L12th-14th C	L12th-14th C
0086	BSW	Body		1	0	10	Sli	Reduced with sooted surfaces, ill sorted quartz with sparse larger red/broan grog	L12th-14th C	
0098	BMSW	Body		1	0	11	Sli	Reduced on one side with a slightly sooted surface, the other is red/brown. Fabric contains sparse fine grog and only the surface contains shell	L12th-14th C	c 12th C
0098	BSW	Body		5	0	33	Sli	Reduced some sootd. With ill sorted quartz, sparse red/brown grog and varying amounts of silver mica	L12th-14th C	
0098	BSW	Base		1	0	18	Sli	Reduced and sooted, ill sorted quartz with red/brown grog	L12th-14th C	
0098	EMW	Body		3	0	8	Sli	Reduced with ill sorted quartz. Thin walled	11th-12th C	

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Depth	Reused	Abr	Mortar	Notes	Date
0050	Msfe	LB	1	93		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abr	On old break and one surface	Oxidised	?LMed to PMed
0050	Msfe	RT	1	51	12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abr	On old breaks and surfaces	Oxidised	?LMed to PMed
0054	Ms	RT	1	21	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Slight traces on surfaces	Oxidised	?LMed to PMed
0054	Msfe	RT	2	28	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised	?LMed to PMed
0058	Msfe	RT	1	93	14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Slight traces on surface and ?break	Oxidised. Uncertain if reused	?LMed to PMed
0060	Msfe	RT	1	30	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised/intermittent grey core, similar fabric to glazed fragment but with some larger irregular voids.	?Med
0060	Msfe	RT	1	38	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised/grey core with partial green glaze. Ill sorted quartz, sparse red iron ore/grog and calcite	Med
0060	Msfe	RT	3	86	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli		Oxidised. Ill sorted quartz with often slightly larger black iron ore	LMed to ?EPMed
0065	Msc	RT	5	438	11	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Some mortar on surfaces and occasional break	Oxidised/thick grey core, high fired	Med
0065	Msfe	RT	11	1223	14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Mortar on most surfaces and some breaks, two with large quantities	Oxidised, some with patchy reduced surfaces	PMed
0065	Msfe	RT	1	135	9	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Mortar on surfaces and breaks	Oxidised/thin grey core, high fired	LMed/PMed

Ctxt	Fabric	Form	No	Wgt/g	Depth	Reused	Abr	Mortar	Notes	Date
0065	Msc	RT	9	557	14	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Surfaces mortared, some heavily, occasionally on breaks	Oxidised/thick blue grey core, looks close to estuarine in some ways but is not, high fired and some of the clacite is finely streaked	Med
0065	Msc	RT	1	161	12	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Liberally mortared on surfaces and breaks	Oxidised with grey core, high fired	Med
0072	Msc	RT	1	54	12	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli		Mostly reduced with one thin orange sub surface and light brown surface. The reduced surface has the patchy remains of ?clear glaze. Calcite is often streaked.	Med
0077	Msc	RT	1	47	14	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli		Thick grey core, orange margins with white slip, on top of one surface is band of dark green glaze (width 28mm). Contains ill sorted quartz with calcite (sometimes streaked)	Med
0078	Msc	RT	1	28	?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Traces on surfaces and break	Oxidised/thick grey core, shattered with large black pebble like fragments	Med
0078	?Msg	RT	1	46	13	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr		Oxidised/thick grey core with sparse ill sorted iron rich ?grog	Med
0078	Ms	RT	1	7	9	<input type="checkbox"/>	Abr	Traces on one side	Oxidised/thin grey core	?Med+
0079	Msc	RT	3	77	15	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sli	Traces on some surfaces	Oxidised/thick grey core with sparse grog, no joins	Med

Appendix 6. Small finds

SF No	Context	Period	Material	Object	No. of Frags	Weight (g)	Length	Width	Depth	Diameter	Description	Cons.	Display	X-Ray No
1020	0300	Medieval	Copper alloy	Coin	1	1					Very worn with small nick on edge. A short cross penny dated AD1180-1247	No	No	
1021	0300	Post-medieval	Copper alloy	Coin	1	8					Too worn and corroded to be identified, but is likely to be dated from the 18th to early/mid 19th century	No	No	
1022	0050	Medieval	Copper alloy	Coin	1	1					A very worn long cross penny, dated from AD1247-1278	No	No	
1023	0050	?Medieval	Copper alloy	Pin	1	1					Pin with a rounded/globular head	No	No	
1024	0054	Medieval	Copper alloy	Lace chape	1	1	32	3			Made from rolled sheet of copper alloy, it is thin and tapers at one end. It is dated from AD1230 to 1400	No	No	

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