

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

86 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds BSE 279

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION, 2006
(Planning app. no. SE/06/1208)

J.A.Craven
Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

© June 2006

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All Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service unless otherwise stated.

John Craven Assistant Project Officer

Acknowledgements

This project was commissioned by Milburn Leverington Thurlow, on behalf of the developer Mrs M Swenson and was monitored by Jess Tipper (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The excavation was carried out by a number of archaeological staff, (John Craven, Alan Smith, Nick Taylor and Jonathan Van Jennians) all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by John Craven, and managed by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report. The production of trench profiles was carried out by Anna West.

Summary

An archaeological evaluation of land at 86 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds did not identify any archaeological deposits, indicating that the potential Early Anglo-Saxon cemetery, known from several nearby burials and which is thought to lie in the vicinity, does not extend under the property.

SMR information

Planning application no.	SE/06/1208
Date of fieldwork:	31 st May & 12 th June 2006
Grid Reference:	TL 85286292
Funding body:	Mrs M Swenson
Oasis reference	Suffolkc1-15437

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of proposed development at 86 Hardwick Lane, Bury St Edmunds. The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by R.D.Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team – Appendix 1) to establish the archaeological implications of the development, prior to an appeal on planning application SE/06/1208. The work was commissioned by Milburn Leverington Thurlow, on behalf of the developer Mrs M Swenson.

The site, which consisted of a single bungalow and its gardens, was of interest due to its location in an area which has seen previous building work disturb Anglo-Saxon burials (Fig. 1 and Appendix 2) on three occasions. The site lies within the broad find spot of three Early Anglo-Saxon male burials, recorded on the County Sites and Monuments Record as BSE 007, which were probably found during the construction of either 86, 88 or 90 Hardwick Lane in the 1950's. 90m to the north-west a fourth burial, BSE 051, was recovered in 1980. Although undated it is thought likely to also be Anglo-Saxon due to its close proximity to BSE 007. Finally a fifth burial, BSE 028, also of an Anglo-Saxon male, was found in 1986 at 64 Barons Road, 300m to the east.

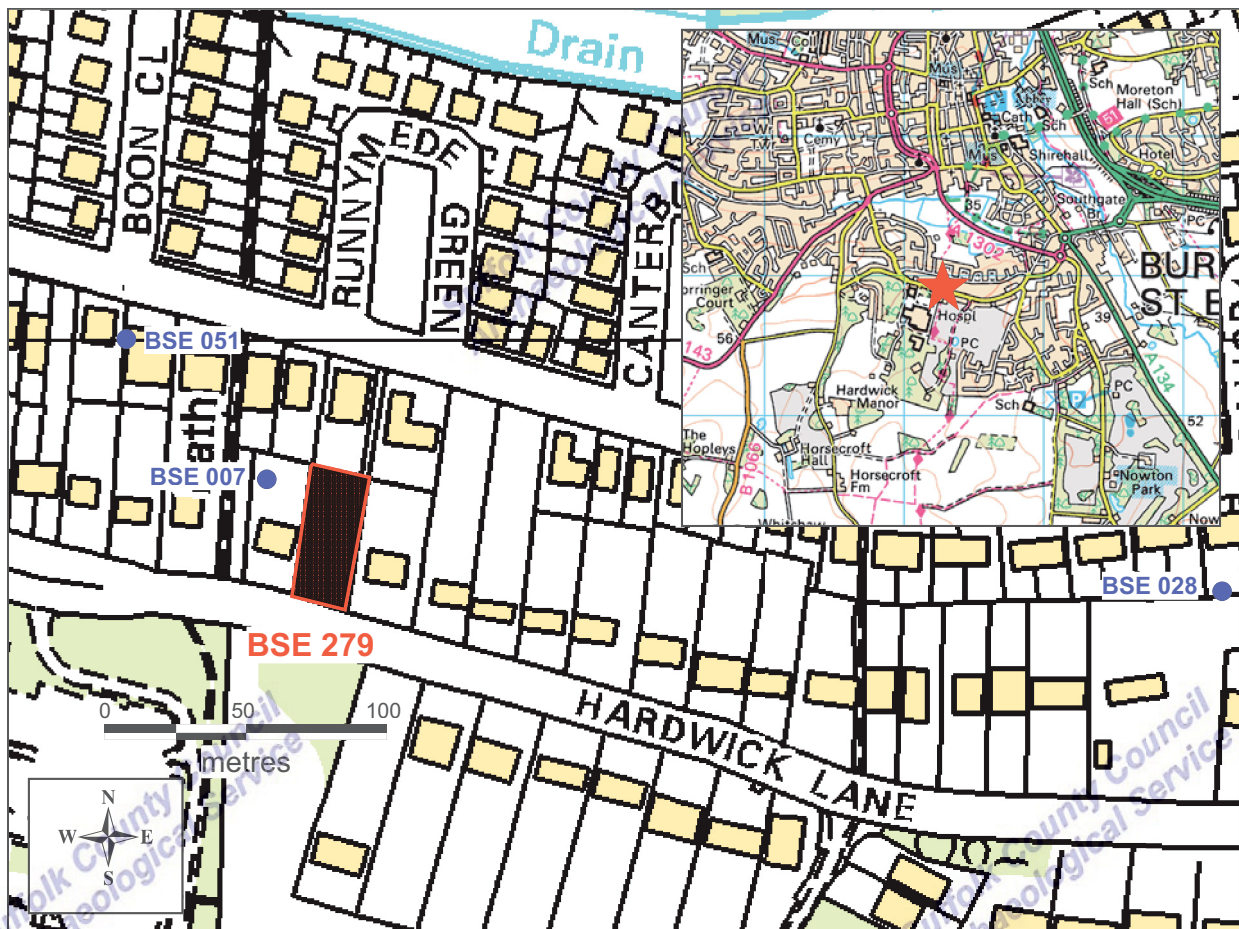


Figure 1. Site location plan

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The proposed development of flats and associated parking spaces, which would replace the existing house and front garden, therefore lay in an area of high potential interest. The burials of BSE 007 clearly indicate the presence of an Anglo-Saxon cemetery, which could be of regional or national importance. The exact location of this potential cemetery though was unclear, with it not being certain that it lay under the proposed development, and there was no firm evidence of

its extent, quality or status. Any cemetery could be well preserved as the vicinity had consisted of open fields until house building in the 1950's. Furthermore these houses are relatively widely spaced, with sizeable gardens, which will have limited any ground disturbance. A cemetery of national importance would likely require preservation *in situ*, and this would have a major impact on determining the suitability of the development and would probably require substantial design changes or affect the projects economic viability.

This uncertainty meant that a decision as to the suitability of the proposed development, and a judgement on the nature and extent of any archaeological mitigation work that would be required, was not possible. A programme of archaeological evaluation was therefore requested in advance of determination of the planning application to assess the archaeological potential of the site. This would enable an archaeological decision on the applications suitability to be made and establish what, if any, archaeological mitigation would be required.

2. Methodology

Eight trenches, measuring 1m wide and 66.5m length in total, were excavated by a mechanical excavator with a ditching bucket under the supervision of an archaeologist. The specification required 10% of the 1000sqm property to be evaluated but c.300sqm of the site was unavailable for trenching due to the presence of the existing bungalow, driveway and associated services. The total 66.5sqm evaluated therefore amounted to c.9.5% of the available area but only 6.65% of the total property.

The test trenches were excavated in two stages, and were placed to cover the entire property where practically possible within the garden. Each trench was excavated to the top of the natural subsoil surface, generally a mid orange/brown clayey gravel with areas of chalk. This normally involved the removal of 0.2m-0.3m of turf and topsoil although in some areas modern garden landscaping had added a further 0.2m of topsoil. Excavated soil was examined for unstratified finds and both spoilheaps and trenches were metal-detected by an experienced detectorist.

The trenches were then cleaned and recorded by hand. Soil profiles were drawn at a scale of 1:20 and site levels, including spot heights on the subsoil horizon at the end of each trench, were taken using a TST. Levels were transferred by dumpy level from an OS benchmark at TL 8503 6296.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-15437) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>).

The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under SMR No. BSE 279.

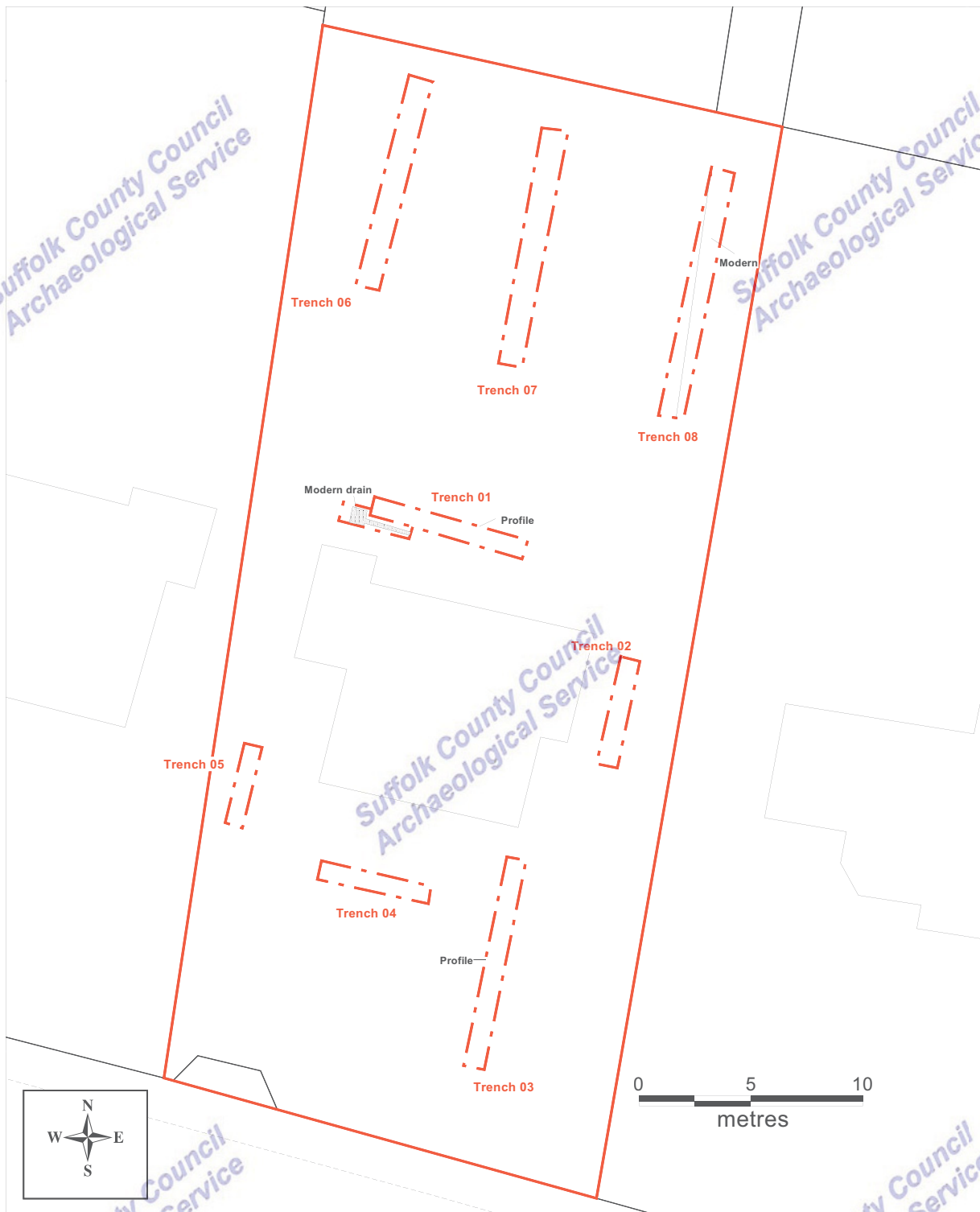


Figure 2. Site plan

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3. Results

All eight trenches were opened in areas of lawn. To the immediate rear of the house the lawn had been raised by 0.2m as indicated by the presence of a buried manhole cover and drain which necessitated the realignment of trench 01. In general though the garden lay upon a gentle north facing slope. Basic trench descriptions are listed in the table below.

Trench No.	Length	Description	Subsoil spot heights
01	8.5m	E-W aligned. 0.5m-0.6m of modern topsoil overlaid a layer of mid brown sands, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil. Trench profile drawn.	46.61m (W) 46.74m (E)
02	5m	N-S aligned. 0.3m of modern topsoil overlaid the natural subsoil which gradually rose to the south.	47.25m (N) 47.46m (S)
03	10m	N-S aligned. 0.4m of modern topsoil overlaid a layer, 0.3m thick, of mid brown sand, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil. This was a mid yellow/brown sand/gravel which rose to the south. Trench profile drawn.	47.5m (N) 47.78m (S)
04	5m	E-W aligned. 0.25m-0.3m of modern topsoil overlaid a layer, 0.15m-0.2m thick, of mid brown sands, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil.	47.69m (E) 47.5m (W)
05	4m	N-S aligned. 0.3m of modern topsoil overlaid a layer, 0.2m thick, of mid brown sand, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil.	47.35m (N) 47.38m (S)
06	10m	N-S aligned. 0.3m of modern topsoil overlaid a layer, 0.4m-0.55m thick, of mid orange/brown sand/silt, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil of mid yellow/brown sands.	45.16m (S) 45.11m (N)
07	11m	N-S aligned. 0.3m of modern topsoil overlaid layer, up to 0.2m thick, of mid orange/brown sand/silt and gravel, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil.	45.9m (S) 45.55m (N)
08	13m	N-S aligned. 0.3m of modern topsoil overlaid layer, 0.15m thick, of mid orange/brown sand/silt and gravel, which in turn overlaid the natural subsoil. A modern trench ran north-south along entire east side of trench.	46.47m (S) 45.79m (N)

Table 1. Trench descriptions

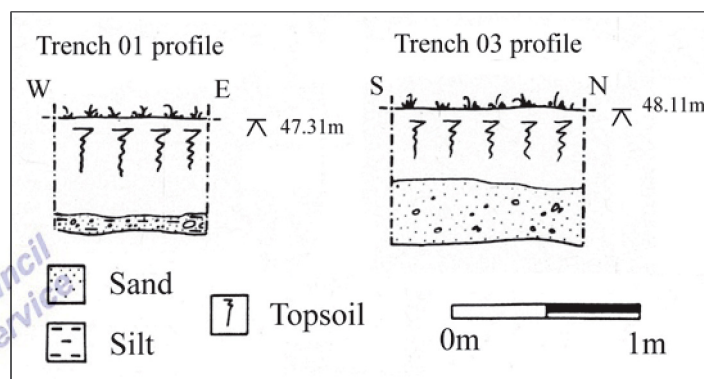


Figure 3. Trench profiles

4. Discussion

Each trench, apart from 02 in which there appears to have been some truncation, identified an intact soil horizon of orange/brown sands overlying the undisturbed subsoil. This good preservation of the natural soil horizon is probably due to the general area having been used as open fields prior to the 1950's and then as domestic gardens, thereby escaping the effects of

building work or modern deep ploughing. There was a complete absence of any residual or unstratified artefactual material within these soil layers. The clean and undisturbed subsoil also meant that it was very clear that there were no archaeological deposits in any of the trenches, either relating to an Anglo-Saxon cemetery or any other phase of activity. The different sandy subsoils seen in trenches 03 and 06 were probably the infill of shallow hollows on the natural slope.

Although the trenching plan was partly limited by the existing house and gardens it did manage to broadly cover the area to be affected by development. The complete absence of archaeological deposits therefore is firm evidence that the potential Anglo-Saxon cemetery does not lie under the proposed area of development and is likely to be unaffected. This perhaps indicates that the recorded spot location of BSE 007 is quite precise and that any cemetery lies further to the west underneath No's 88 or 90.

6. Conclusion and Recommendations

The evaluation has demonstrated that it is unlikely that there are Anglo-Saxon burials lying within the development area and the lack of any evidence of past human activity indicates that the development will have little or no impact on archaeological deposits.

J.A.Craven
Assistant Project Officer
Field Team, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

June 2006

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Division alone. The need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its archaeological advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting service cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Appendix 1

SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE - CONSERVATION TEAM

Brief and Specification for an Archaeological Evaluation

86 HARDWICK LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety and other responsibilities, see paragraphs 1.7 & 1.8.

This is the brief for the first part of a programme of archaeological work. There is likely to be a requirement for additional work, this will be the subject of another brief.

1. Background

- 1.1 A proposal to demolish the existing bungalow and develop the site with approximately six dwellings is being considered.
- 1.2 In order to establish the full archaeological implications of this application the planning authority has been advised that an archaeological evaluation of the application area should be required of the applicant before determination.

An archaeological evaluation of the area is required to achieve this and will inform archaeological decisions on the acceptability of the proposal and any mitigation which may be possible.

- 1.3 This proposal area lies within the broad find spot of a group of three Anglo-Saxon burials recorded as being found during building work in the 1950s (probably either No 86, 88 or 90 Hardwick Lane). The number of burials indicate that there is almost certainly a cemetery at this location and there is a high level of potential for any ground disturbance within the land parcel of No 86 to damage or destroy burials.

An Anglo-Saxon cemetery would be ranked as being of at least regional importance and may be of national importance. At paragraph 8 of PPG 16 there is a presumption in favour of the physical preservation of sites of national importance. On the basis of current evidence a decision on the quality and status of the cemetery cannot be made; nor can its presence within the area for development be demonstrated for certain.

- 1.4 All arrangements for the field evaluation of the site, the timing of the work, access to the site, the definition of the precise area of landholding and area for proposed development are to be defined and negotiated with the commissioning body.

- 1.5 Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

- 1.6 In accordance with the standards and guidance produced by the Institute of Field Archaeologists this brief should not be considered sufficient to enable the total execution of the project. A Project Design or Written Scheme of Investigation (PD/WSI) based upon this brief and the accompanying outline specification of minimum requirements, is an essential requirement. This must be submitted by the developers, or their agent, to the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds IP33 2AR; telephone/fax: 01284 352443) for approval. The work should not commence until this office has approved both the archaeological contractor as suitable to undertake the work, and the PD/WSI as satisfactory.
- 1.7 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 this office before execution.
- 1.8 The responsibility for identifying any restraints on 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. **Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation**

- 2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
- 2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- 2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and natural soil processes. Define the potential for existing damage to archaeological deposits. Define the potential for colluvial/alluvial deposits, their impact and potential to mask any archaeological deposit. Define the potential for artificial soil deposits and their impact on any archaeological deposit.
- 2.4 The principal potential is for Saxon burials. Once sufficiently located and identified burials and associated grave goods are to be left *in situ* unless there is overwhelming reason and prior agreement with the Conservation Team. In this context site security and confidentiality regarding the findings is most important in order to safeguard the site from desecration and robbery.
- 2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- 2.6 Evaluation is to proceed sequentially: the desk-based evaluation will precede the field evaluation. If field-walking is proposed it will precede trenching. The results of the desk-based work and any field-walking are to be used to inform the trenching design. This sequence will only be varied if benefit to the evaluation can be demonstrated.
- 2.7 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design, this document covers only the evaluation stage.
- 2.8 The developer or his archaeologist will give the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of Suffolk County Council (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.
- 2.9 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.
- 2.10 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. **Specification A: Desk-Based Assessment**

- 3.1 Consult the County Sites and Monuments Record (SMR), both the computerised record and any backup files.

4. **Specification B: Field Evaluation**

- 4.1 Trial trenches are to be excavated to cover a minimum 10% by area of the **entire site** and shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. Linear trenches are thought to be the most appropriate sampling method. Trenches are to be a minimum of 1.8m wide unless special circumstances can be demonstrated. If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' must be used. The trench design must be approved by the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service before field work begins. An indicative trench design is attached.
- 4.2 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine fitted with toothless bucket and other equipment. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.
- 4.3 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.

- 4.4 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled.
- 4.5 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.
- 4.6 The contractor shall provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) is available.
- 4.7 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.
- 4.8 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.
- 4.9 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed with the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service during the course of the evaluation).
- 4.10 Human remains must be left *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. *"Guidance for best practice for treatment of human remains excavated from Christian burial grounds in England"* English Heritage and the Church of England 2005 provides advice and defines a level of practice which should be followed whatever the likely belief of the buried individuals.
- 4.11 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. Any variations from this must be agreed with the Conservation Team.
- 4.12 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies.
- 4.13 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

5. General Management

- 5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by the Conservation Team of SCC Archaeological Service.
- 5.2 The composition of the project staff must be detailed and agreed (this is to include any subcontractors).
- 5.3 A general Health and Safety Policy must be provided, with detailed risk assessment and management strategy for this particular site.
- 5.4 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.
- 5.5 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-based Assessments* and for *Field Evaluations* should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

- 6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).
- 6.2 The data recording methods and conventions used must be consistent with, and approved by, the County Sites and Monuments Record.
- 6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.
- 6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.
- 6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*. The finds, as an indissoluble part of the site archive, should be deposited with the County SMR if the landowner can be persuaded to agree to this. If this is not possible for all or any part of the finds archive, then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate.

- 6.8 The site archive is to be deposited with the County SMR within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.
- 6.9 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology*, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to the Conservation Team, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.10 County SMR sheets must be completed, as per the county SMR manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.
- 6.11 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.
- 6.12 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the SMR. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

Specification by: Robert Carr

Suffolk County Council
 Archaeological Service Conservation Team
 Environment and Transport Department
 Shire Hall
 Bury St Edmunds
 Suffolk IP33 2AR

Tel: 01284 352441

Date: 16 May 2006

Reference: /86 Hardwick Lane

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.

SMR Number	BSE 007	SF6705	Record Type	Monument
Site Name	Hardwick Lane		Period	Sax
Three male skeletons.				

National Grid Reference

TL85266295 Point

Administrative Area

Civil Parish BURY ST EDMUNDS, ST EDMUNDSBURY, SUFFOLK

Status and other references

Sites & Monuments Record - 6705

Parish Code - BSE 007

National Monuments Record - TL86SE11

Type and Date

INHUMATION Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD

SITE - to (FINDS SCATTER)

Associated Finds

(SPEARHEAD)	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	IRON
KNIFE	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	IRON
SHIELD	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	IRON

Description

Three male skeletons. Iron split socketed spearhead, tanged knife (6" long), shield boss. Found during building operations - 'Three male skeleton broken up by building trenches lying in graves approximately 2ft deep in gravel. No special orientation and casual hurried interments lying at full length' (S1)(R1)(R2).

Sources

(R1) : , , , , Edwardson A R, letter to Miss A L Savill, November 1958
 (R2) : , , , , Meaney A, Gazeteer of Early AS Burial Sites, 1964, 226
 (S1) Unpublished document: OS Card, , OS, , OS, card TL86SE11, 1958
 (M1) : , , , , SAU: One box shield boss fragments, marked by SEW as "probably Barons Road".
 (M2) : , , , , Conservation pre 1974: graphite blackened consistent with
 (M3) : , , , , Moyses Hall 1950-1970

Associated Events**Associated Individuals**

Plouviez Judith - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
 Pendleton Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
 Carr Robert - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
 BSEMH (Edwardson A R

Compiler
 Reviser
 Reviser
 Reported by

SMR Number BSE 028 - SF6729

Site Name 62 & 64 Barons Road

SMR Number BSE 028 SF6729

Record Type Monument

Site Name 62 & 64 Barons Road

Period Sax

Inhumation with spear, shield boss, knife.

National Grid Reference

TL85606291 Point

Administrative Area

Civil Parish BURY ST EDMUNDS, ST EDMUNDSBURY, SUFFOLK

Status and other references

Sites & Monuments Record - 6729

Parish Code - BSE 028

Type and Date

INHUMATION Early Medieval/Dark Age - 410 AD to 1065 AD

CEMETERY Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD

SITE - to (FINDS SCATTER)

Associated Finds

SPEAR	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	IRON
SHIELD	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	IRON
KNIFE	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	IRON
(POTTERY)	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	CLAY
(SQUARE HEADED brooch)	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	BRONZE
BEAD	Early Saxon - 410 AD to 649 AD	AMBER

Description

Inhumation with spear, shield boss, knife. ?Prehistoric/ESax? sherds in fill of Grave I (S1). Inhumation with square head brooch. Found at 62 Barons Road in 1970 (S1). Box with amber beads found in store marked BSE 028 in handwriting of S E West, in DOE box reused from Westgarth Gardens; does not compare to published grave groups, though one bead is marked IX.2. Inhumation, shield boss and spear found at 64 Barons Road in 1986.

1999: Small conservatory with 300mm deep footings at 64 Barons Road (E/99/2476/P)(TL 85597 62926). No finds, subsoil immediately under existing concrete patio apparently undisturbed (S2).

Sources

(S1) : , , , , SAU, West S E, 1970

(M1) : , , , , Excavation archive:

(M2) Unpublished document: Parish file, , Suffolk Archaeological Service, , (S1)(S2)

(S2) Unpublished document: Site Report, , Suffolk Archaeological Service, , SAU, Carr R D

Associated Events

SF15539 Event - Intervention: Excavated by SAU (SEW), 01/01/1970 -

Associated Individuals

Plouviez Judith - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Carr Robert - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Pendleton Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

SAU (SEW)

Compiler

Reviser

Reviser

Reported by

SMR Number BSE 051 - SF6753

Site Name Barons Road

SMR Number BSE 051 SF6753

Record Type Monument

Site Name Barons Road

Period Un

Inhumation.

National Grid Reference

TL85216300 Point

Administrative Area

Civil Parish BURY ST EDMUNDS, ST EDMUNDSBURY, SUFFOLK

Status and other references

Sites & Monuments Record - 6753

Parish Code - BSE 051

Type and Date

INHUMATION - to

SITE - to

FIND

Associated Finds

Description

Inhumation. Single extended burial, orientated SE-NW, cut by ? ditch. No associated finds. Found in foundation trench for new house. See also BSE 007, 028 (Anglo Saxon graves).

Sources

(M1) Unpublished document: Parish file, , Suffolk Archaeological Service, , Parish file :

Associated Events

Associated Individuals

Plouviez Judith - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Compiler

Nobbs R (builder)

Reported by