

Crankles' Corner Wall Survey The Old House, Shire Hall complex BSE 010

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Heritage Asset Assessment Report

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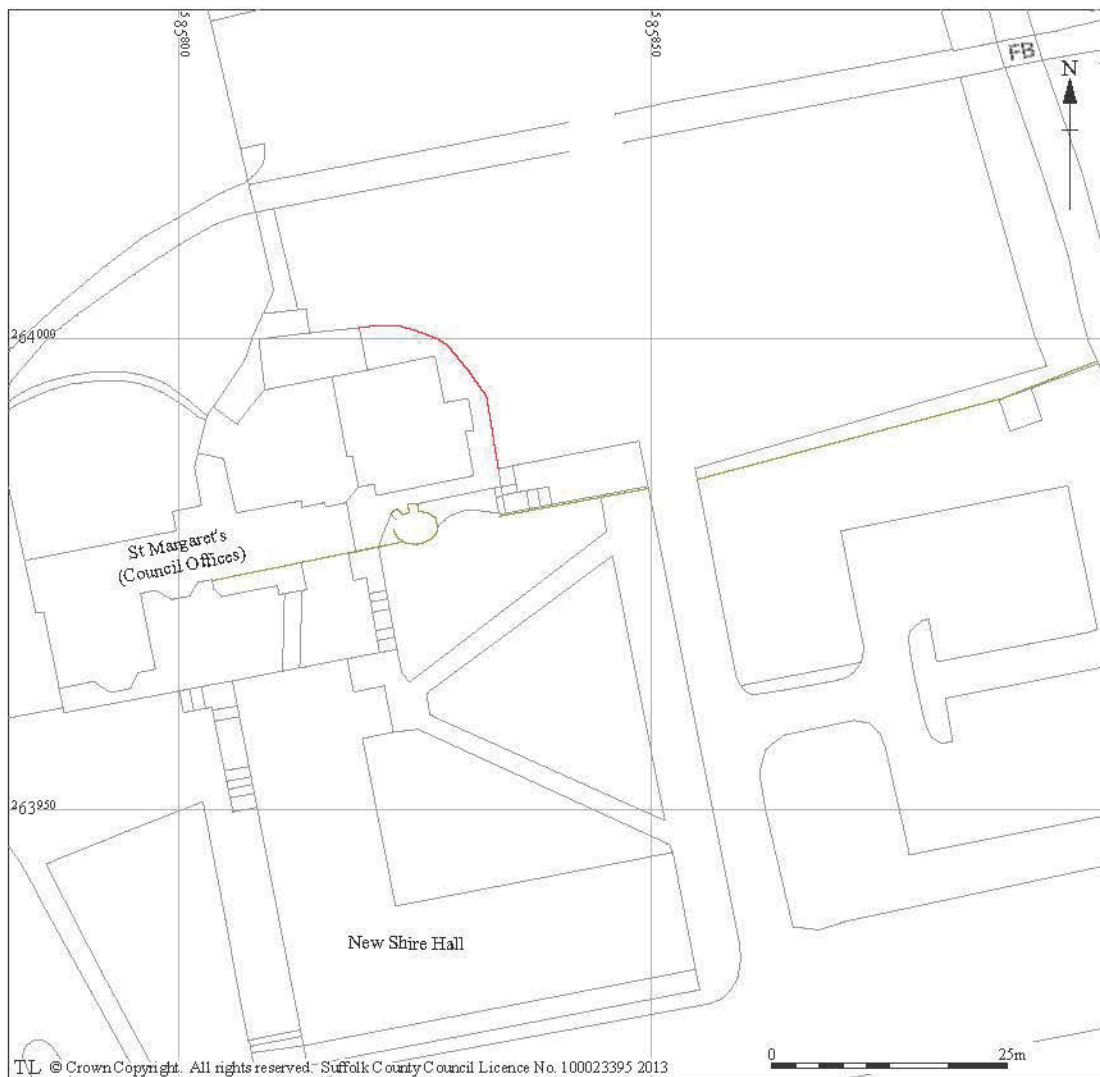


Figure 1. Site plan with the surveyed wall in red and remains of 12th century precinct wall in green.

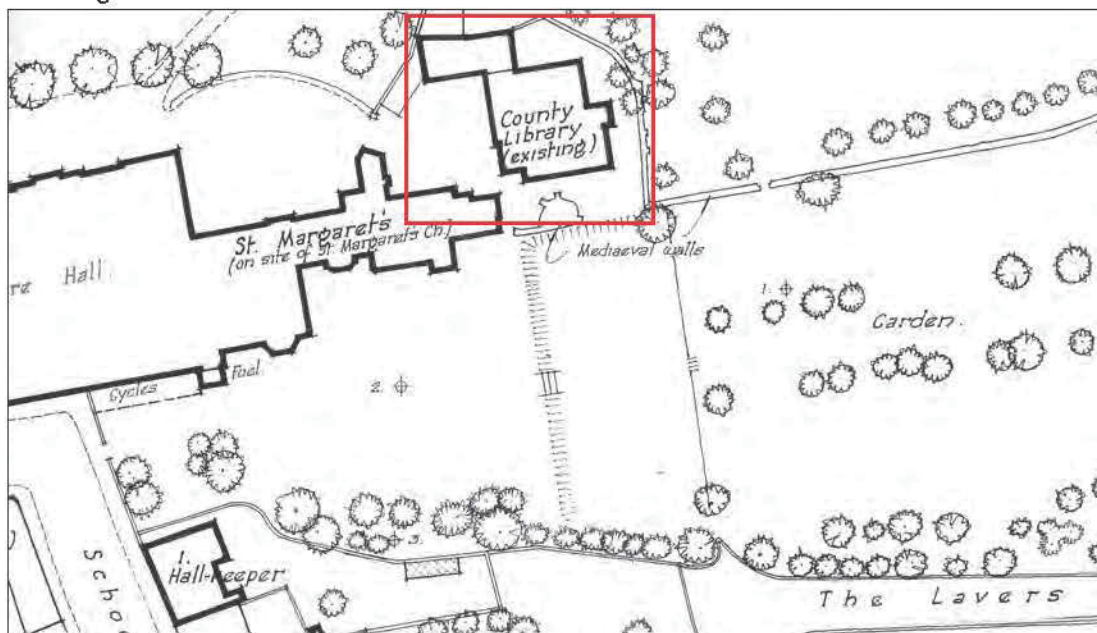


Figure 2. The site in 1960 prior to construction of the 'new' shire hall.

1. Introduction

The offices known as Crankles' Corner lie within the precinct of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund in Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 1) at TL 8583/6399. On the south side of the offices are the remains of the south arm of the Abbey's precinct wall, the construction of which began in c. AD 1120 and which eventually enclosed the entire convent grounds. The abbey wall and precinct have been designated a Scheduled Ancient Monument and are protected by statute (see Appendix 1 for SAM area); the curving masonry wall which forms the east boundary to the offices has been included within the scheduling. The wall has been shrouded in thick ivy for at least 20 years; in that time it has received no maintenance and is now in a state of collapse.

An application is being made to convert the former office and the applicant wishes to address the state of the wall within any future development plans. This report provides a written and photographic analysis of the wall and is intended to inform this decision. The site was inspected by the author on 25th July 2014 and the assessment was funded by Messers Milburn, Savin and Thurlow.

2. Archaeology and historical background

County Council

Crankles' Corner was once the stable yard to St Margaret's House, the Grade II* listed building which stands alongside the site, and contained the stables, coach-house and various ancillary outbuildings. The house and grounds were adjacent to what was the original Shire Hall (now the magistrates' courts) and were purchased by West Suffolk Council on 29th March 1932 as an addition to their offices; some of the former outbuildings were demolished, post war, to accommodate the County Library (Fig. 2) and it is this building together with the remaining 19th century stable that form the Crankles Corner offices today.

The council acquired the land (now the car-park) to the north of the precinct wall in 1957 and the properties fronting Raingate Street at the start of the 1960's with a view of bringing together many of the councils' departments, which were housed separately across the town, on to a single site; the 'new' shire hall complex was opened in 1968 and West and East Suffolk Councils were combined into a single authority in 1974.



Figure 3. Extract from Thomas Warren's map of Bury published 1776 showing St Margaret's House at the centre of the map. At this time the wall forms the property boundary and the surrounding land was in separate ownership. Warren draws a distinct corner that approximates to the end point of the early section of the wall, this aligns with the north boundary of the St Margaret's House plot west of the stable block suggesting that the stable yard is an enlargement of a 16th century plot. The building enclosed by the wall is the forerunner of the stables that exist today. North is to the left. (BRO ref 373/17)



Figure 4. J.G. Lenny's map of Bury, 1823 showing Hudson's famed botanical gardens within the area of the monk's cemetery (now the SCC car park) and the Crankles. North is to the top.

Suffolk County Council vacated the complex in 2009 after which it was sold to private developers.

The medieval abbey

Until its dissolution in 1538 the Abbey of St Edmund was one of the largest and most pre-eminent Benedictine houses in England with Europe-wide connections and was a major destination for international pilgrimage. The abbey church with its shrine to St Edmund lay at the centre of the precinct with the convent buildings attached to the north side whilst in the southern half was the Great Churchyard, the lay burial ground for the town's two parishes, and the monks' cemetery. Forming part of the precinct boundary to the south of the churchyard were St Mary's Church, St Margaret's chapel and the (?)song school and immediately outside the precinct wall (on the site of the former council offices) was the Sacristy Yard where, it is supposed, that the mansion for the household of the Abbey's Sacrist and the town's mint were located. Alongside the Sacristy Yard, the River Lark was managed to create the monastic fishponds – the Crankles.

Post dissolution

Following the Dissolution, the entire convent site was initially leased by Sir Antony Wingfield before being sold to John Eyer in 1560. It was conveyed as a single entity but by the 17th century many of the small parcels of land around the margins of the site had been transferred into individual ownership. Property deeds show that the boundaries that divide the south side of the precinct into the land parcels that we see today were already in place by the first quarter of the 18th century; the monk's cemetery was an orchard by 1727 and separate from The Great Churchyard, which was still in private hands until 1798 when it was purchased on behalf of the Borough (Breen 2007). The Warren map shows how the area was divided in 1776 and is annotated with the owner's names (Fig. 3).

St Margaret's House

St Margaret's House is purported to stand on the site of the medieval chapel of St Margaret the Virgin and St Mary. The early 18th century brick façade conceals a 17th century timber-framed core which was built against the inside face of the precinct wall, incorporating a length of the medieval wall in its southern side.

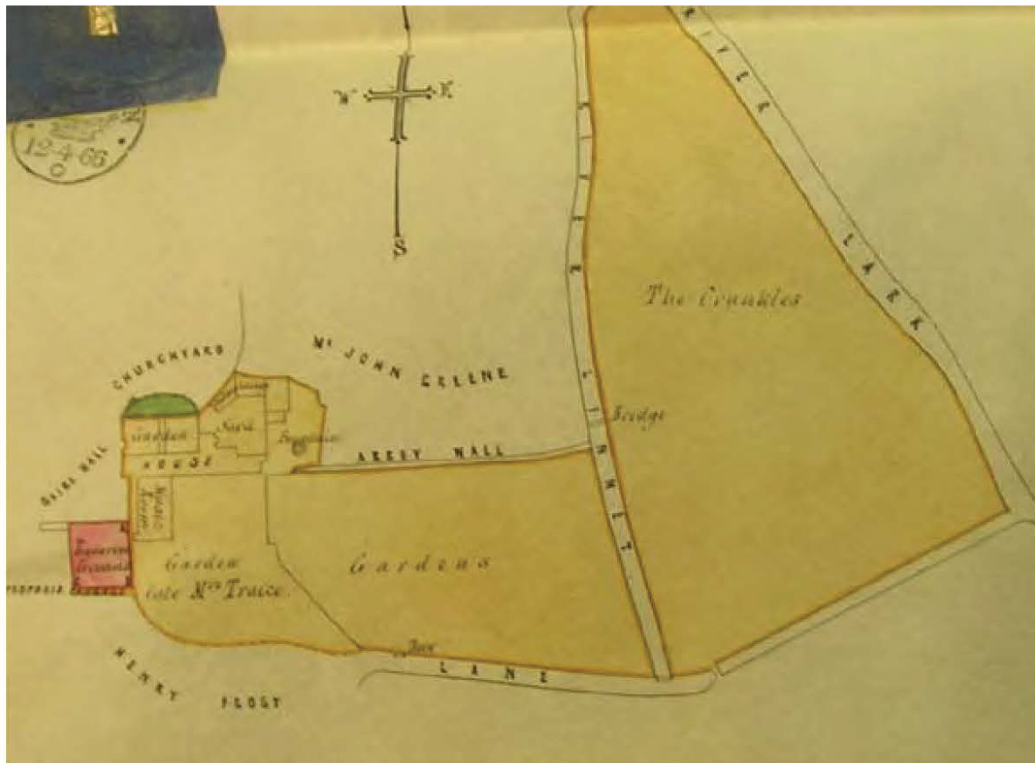


Figure 5. Plan of St Margaret's House and the gardens attached to the deeds of 1866 showing the breach in the precinct wall and a fountain in the area of the current Crankles' Corner offices. (BRO ref property deeds 312/1-60)



Figure 6. First edition Ordnance survey 1886 showing the breach in the precinct wall and the area to the west of the surveyed wall at the same level as the gardens to the south. The elevated position of the stables and St Margaret's are maintained by a lobed revetment wall closer to the buildings. The plan shows that the size and location of the gap created in the precinct wall was determined by the medieval tower to the west and the surveyed wall; the gap was probably punched through after 1833 when the garden to the south (the new shire hall site) was added to the St Margaret's property.

In the 18th century the property was a modest-sized urban plot that comprised the house, forecourt and stable yards only; the extensive gardens to the south and east of the house, as shown on the plans from the mid-19th century (Fig. 5), were not added to the property until 1833. The gardens (site of the 'new' shire hall offices) were purchased by the then owner of St Margaret's, Robert Nunn, from the Revd. John Frederick Benjafield whose family had owned and resided in the mansion (now Nos.1 and 2 Precinct Close) on the north side of the churchyard since the turn of the 19th century (Breen 2007). The Benjafield's property (which had been formerly the heirless Earl Stafford's) included several parcels of land alongside the River Lark including the areas of the two car parks currently on both sides of the precinct wall.

The former SCC car park

In 1820 the land to the north of the precinct wall (which was being referred to as 'Pleasure Gardens' in earlier deeds) was leased from the Benjafield family for £60 per annum by Nathaniel Hodson, a pioneering botanist who established a garden on the site as a home for his collection of plants. The garden was supported by subscription from the nobility and gentry of the town and stocked with specimens gathered from around the world. Such was the interest in the garden that Hudson was offered the site of the Great Courtyard of the Abbey in 1830 and thus the fore-runner of the Abbey Gardens was opened in 1831. Hudson's original botanical garden is shown on Payne's map of the town of 1823 (Fig. 4).

Archaeological test pits excavated close to the wall in 2007 (Gill 2007) showed that the ground level within the SCC car park has been built up by about 0.8m since the 16th century. A buried soil, and evidence of a narrow flint built wall were found within 10m of the survey area and alongside the north-south section of the surveyed wall a large pit dating to the 17th century was discovered.

3. Results

General description

The Crankles' offices are located on a raised terrace which projects out into the south west corner of the former SCC car park north of the precinct wall; the terrace is between 1 -1.5m above the surface of the car park and the surveyed wall acts as a revetment between the two levels. The office complex is made up of two buildings; a post-war library and a late 19th century stables. The main body of the stables, above terrace

level, is brick-built but is raised on the remains of an earlier rubble-built structure (the building shown on the Warren map, Fig. 3) which itself included a fragment of an earlier, possibly medieval building. The south end of the large, early 18th century wall, which separates the car park from the great churchyard, was rebuilt when the stables was added and was possibly realigned to accommodate it.

The survey wall is c.25m long and prior to the acquisition of the entire site by the county council had formed a longstanding boundary joining the graveyard wall (later the stable) at its northeast end to the precinct wall at its south; the junction between the surveyed wall and the Precinct wall has since been obliterated by the addition of a flight of steps that were added as part of the County Council's development of the site in the 1970's. On initial inspection the course of the wall appears to arc around to form a curving corner, but it is in actuality faceted; made up of three, angled, straight-sections. The wall is covered in ivy which was poisoned three years ago in an attempt to uncover and access the wall fabric; this achieved partial success but where the ivy persists it was cut back by hand to create windows in the foliage through which the wall was examined.

The wall stands up to 1.7m high and includes the remains of a small parapet that extends c.60cms above the terrace level. The parapet only survives in short lengths alongside the stable building and as a small fragment close to the south steps, between these fragments the parapet has collapsed and lies as rubble at the base of the wall. The existing parapet remains are truncated and at no point does the wall survive to its original build height. The parapet has been replaced with a utilitarian tubular metal hand rail; this differs from the more stylish one that forms the bannister to the steps and must be a later installation. The railings have in the main been erected inside the line of the wall but the concrete setting of the final stanchion at the north end is cut into the top of the wall.

Banked up against the face of the wall is a substantial depth of rubble, abandoned material largely from the collapse of the former parapet, which spreads from the wall to the curb edge of the car park in a great sloping scree. Prior to the initial defoliation, the rubble was completely masked by the ivy, the rubble giving the impression that the ivy was bushier than it actually was. The rubble was exposed in sections and at one point it was excavated to determine if any surviving wall face remained. The wall was

examined and recorded in sections and the results of these observations are summarised below.

Analysis

The surveyed wall is of a 'rubble' construction composed of flint, whole and broken bricks and fragments of limestone salvaged from the ruins of the abbey.

The wall has been constructed in at least three phases (sections A, B and C) which can be identified in compositional changes within the fabric and variations in the wall thickness. In addition to the primary phases there are further patches of repair.

Section A

The earliest section of the wall is the length between the steps and the start of the curving corner which is labelled 'A' in Figure 7. It is badly eroded and presents as a sloping rubble pile with no indication of an intact wall face (Pl. 2). This part of the wall dates to no earlier than the turn of the 16th century and post-dates the construction of the Precinct wall by about 400 years. It is composed of large flints, a high proportion of limestone fragments (all of which appear to be Barnack stone) and occasional brick. The bricks are, without exception, a narrow 'Tudor' type that measure 1¾"-2" thick and date from the late 15th-16th century and no material that could be positively dated to later than this was seen. The bonding mortar was coarse, with large grit and flint inclusions, and made up with poorly-slaked lime with large lumps of chalk. The mortar is thick and hard, and the flints in the core are of a large size normally set aside for face-work (the adjacent precinct wall uses similar large flints for the face but small ones in its core).

This primary section runs at a right angle to the precinct wall but the junction between the two has been obliterated by the addition of the current stairs; beyond the stairs the face of the precinct wall face has been repaired but there is no indication of a stub or scarring to show where Section A was attached. At its south end the decayed rubble face terminates with the remains of a 'Tudor' brick dressing; the north jamb to a shallow blind recess, either an alcove or a blocked door (Pl. 3). The south jamb is missing, cut away when the flight of steps was built in the 1970's. The alcove is c.300mm deep and the back about 1.30m back from the curb edge.

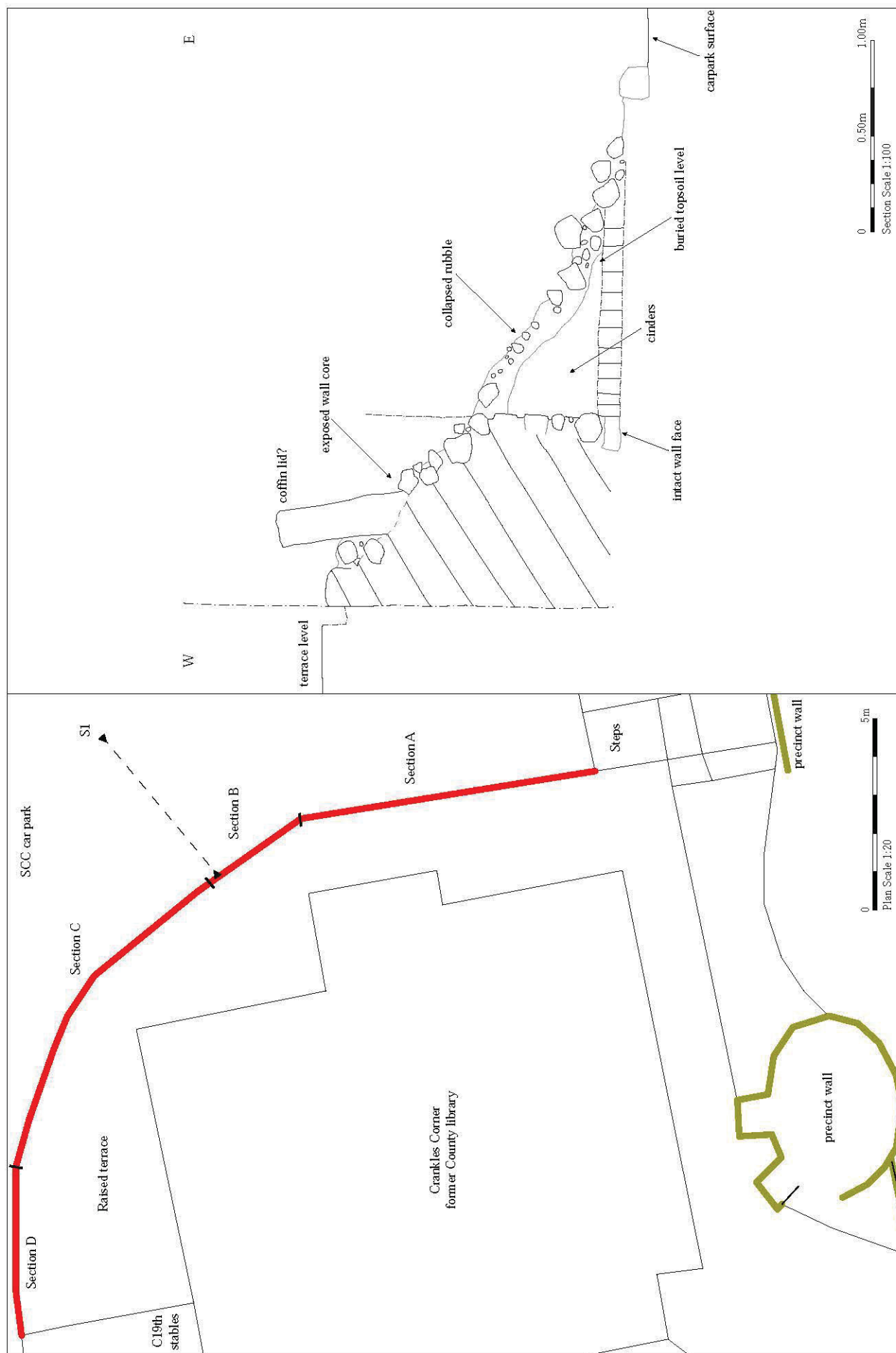


Figure 7. Plan showing the location of the wall length as described in the text (left) and (right) a cross section of the wall and the banked up rubble at S1 in Section B

The back (west side) of the wall, as seen from the path on the terrace (Pl. 10), is the true rear face and here the estimated wall thickness is 1.40m. The top of the wall has been truncated flush with the level of the terrace and at the extreme south end there is the remains of a later built parapet but generally all of the visible fabric in Section A is contemporary with the estimated 15th-16th century date.

Section B

Section B is the first change of angle on the east side of the wall and is the start of the 'curving' corner and the wall fabric here is a later build phase than that in Section A. The beginning of this section of wall (the junction between A and B) can be easily identified as the south end of this section terminates with a column of brickwork. Like Section A, the wall had been truncated at terrace level and all that is immediately visible is an exposed ragged core.

The collapsed rubble banked against the wall was excavated here within a narrow 500mm wide slot back to the wall face (Fig. 7 and Pl. 4). The wall remains here are 1.4m high to the terrace and the excavation exposed an intact face of 0.6m. The wall is faced with large (double –fist sized) flints and 9" bricks. The bricks vary from $2\frac{3}{8}$ - $2\frac{1}{4}$ " in thickness suggesting a 16th-18th century date and the mortar is a white lime with the large flint (1-2cm) inclusions. The composition of the core is indistinguishable from that of the wall face; the same mortar mix has been used and the mix of brick and flints are similar. Although this section of the wall uses considerably less re-used limestone than the earlier wall. A notable exception is the inclusion of a large slab which has parallel straight sides and a square end, one face has been split away but the other has a shallow angled pitched top and could be part of a stone coffin lid. It is set into the core of the wall on edge and would have acted like a vertical tie. The existence of the wall face gives a measurable wall thickness of 1m.

The material banked against the base of wall included a thick deposit of fine, gritty cinder/ ash from a coal fire; this has been dumped against the wall and seals the former ground surface (Pl. 5 and Fig. 7). The fire residues were dumped before the collapse of the parapet, the rubble of which has tumbled over the cinders. The overlying rubble includes a large amount of vesicular slag or furnace waste; this is in large lumps and has been used as a building material as it has mortar attached to it. The furnace waste does not appear in the upstanding part of the wall and the rubble material is clearly part

of the later parapet; charcoal is also mixed in with the mortar as seen elsewhere in the parapet build. A large pit recorded in the 2007 test excavations was located at the base of the wall close to the junction of Sections A and B.

Section C

Section C is aligned differently to Section B and comprised a core of large flint cobbles and limestone blocks bound with a white-coloured mortar with large flint 1-2cms inclusions. The wall surface has thick mortared bonds, which is well finished so it is difficult to tell if it represents face or exposed core. In contrast to Section B no brick was used in the build although the mortar was very similar. All of the limestone appeared to be core material but was concentrated (?intentionally) at a break or change in the wall fabric.

The wall was again truncated level with the terrace ground surface and the site of a major collapse with a vast amount of rubble banked up against the face of the wall. The rubble is made up mainly of 19th century bricks (many stamped 'Culford Suffolk' and some with another illegible stamp from another manufacturer), which are from the collapsed parapet and do not match anything in the upstanding wall. At the point where Section C was examined there appears to be a large void in the wall (where the limestone occurs) and a big dump of clinker and spent coal; this material occurs within the tumbled material north of the wall and on the surface at terrace level. The north end of the modern railings terminate here and the final stanchion has been secured in a concrete setting cut into the top of the wall, the erection of the railing obviously post-dates the collapse (probably by some time) but compromised the remaining structure.

Section D

Where the wall was examined in section D the wall face included red-bricks with the mix of large flints, with the bricks concentrated towards, but not exclusively, the top of the wall remains (Pl. 6). The bricks were a mix of slender 16th century types but late 18th/early 19th century ones are present; the later bricks are all 'handmade' without 'frogs' and tempered with added burnt flints- the composition of the face and the brick sizes were similar to that seen in Section B. The wall is bonded with a hard, buff-coloured, lime mortar tempered with fuel ash/charcoal which is similar to that used in the parapet and unlike the mortar noted in Sections B and C.

The rubble from the collapsed parapet is banked up against the face up to a depth of c.0.8m and spreads 2.2m out from the wall to the car park curb. The rubble is a mix of flint and some 'abbey' stone, but mainly brick, and is a continuation of the spread that lay in front of Section C. The rubble includes a lot of early 20th century garden debris such as flower pots and bits of metal implements and has attracted more recent domestic rubbish (e.g. bottles) since.

Section E

The west end of the wall, where it abuts to the stables has been rebuilt in the relatively recent past (1990's) and was part of a tranche of work that included the repair of the north east corner of the Coach house itself. The wall face, the straight 4m length from the corner of the coach house to the first angle change, represents a single phase of construction; it is built using flint and second-hand bricks of variable date and from a miscellany of sources (Pl. 7). The latest bricks are LBC Flettons, these are common throughout the build and include examples close to the visible bottom of the wall; the Fletton was introduced at the start of the 20th century and immediately became the cheap brick of choice. The Flettons used in the wall are different from the LBC 'Rustic' facing bricks used on the former Library building, so this wall repair and the building are unlikely to be contemporary. The wall is bonded with a soft, fine textured sand, lime-mortar which is consistent across this section of the wall. The bottom of the wall steps out, forward of the face, and includes no modern bricks suggesting that this is a stub of an earlier version.

At the east end of this section part of the wall face has collapsed revealing the inner core, this is composed of small flints in a white, high chalk, mortar and includes no brick or tile in the mix (Pl. 8). The core behind the Section E wall face is unlike the facing material and more akin to the wall core in section C suggesting that this is a re-facing of an existing wall.

The parapet

The parapet is a later addition to the wall added in the latter years of the 19th century and, apart from areas of patching, post-dates the entire wall below it. The construction phase that produced the parapet is characterised by the use of a pozzolanic mortar; a lime mortar mixed with charcoal and ash to produce a rapidly setting mortar supposedly resistant to frost. Despite this the parapet has collapsed over most of the length of the

wall and only exists as fragments at the two end of the wall; almost all of the rubble at the base of the wall is the remains of the parapet. The surviving parapet is only 300mm thick and slimmer than the main body of the wall (Pl. 9).

Stables

The rubble wall directly beneath the stables is the remains of a previous incarnation that has its origins in the 17th or 18th century (Pl. 12). Included within this build is a section of an earlier wall; the mortar is a pale brown colour, with a coarse gritty texture and is consistent with the mortars used in other buildings on the convent's site. This fabric appears only in a narrow strip and may be a stub seen in cross-section.

4. Discussion

The wall as an expression of the current boundary dates probably to the latter part of the 18th century but has made use of a pre-existing wall, part of an earlier structure that dates from the 16th century. The rubble-wall construction, composed of flint, bricks and fragments of limestone salvaged from the ruins of the abbey is almost a defining characteristic of the town's architecture from the Dissolution through to the 19th century; many examples can be found in the town and because they tend to use reclaimed and second-hand materials are difficult to date precisely.

Encroachment all along the south side of the great churchyard occurred soon after the Dissolution with the infilling of the north side of School Hall Street (Honey Hill) between St Mary's church and (what was to become) the Shire Hall with a number of small tenements. The Abbey's precinct grounds were sold in 1560, the ownership of the Shire Hall was conveyed to the Borough by 1578 and sale deeds from the following century show to what extent the south side of the precinct had been broken up into separate parcels of land. The forerunner of St Margaret's House was built in the 17th century and images of the former Magpie Inn (on the site of the magistrate's car park) show a 16th century open hall. This activity demonstrates that the land divisions illustrated by Thomas Warren were long held when he drew his plan in 1776.

Thomas Warren marks the boundary on his town map of 1791 but draws a slightly different outline. Warren takes the trouble to record a distinct corner that approximates to the end point of the early section of the wall; this aligns with the north boundary of the St Margaret's House plot west of the stable block, suggesting that the area of the stable

block is an encroachment into the graveyard and an enlargement of the 16th century plot. The physical evidence demonstrates that the north-east half of the wall is relatively late and a subsequent rationalisation of the boundary shown on the Warren map.

The bricks used in the earliest section of the wall date to the 16th century, although whether it was built as part of the abbey complex or, as seems more likely, soon after the Dissolution is uncertain. The wall was an addition to the Precinct wall and the bricks are similar to those used to create the arch over the pedestrian door cut through the wall just to the east of the survey area suggesting that the two are contemporary; the arch shape of pedestrian door would place it in the middle of the 16th century.

The wide breach in the precinct wall, which is visible from the south side (Pls. 1 and 11), is clearly related to the position of the surveyed wall, as the east side of the opening aligns with it. The break in the precinct wall was probably punched through after 1833 when the garden to the south (the 'new' Shire Hall site) was added to the St Margaret's House property. At this time the ground levels in this location either side of the precinct wall were the same and the elevated position of the stables and St Margaret's were maintained by a lobed revetment wall closer to the then buildings (Fig. 6). The lower level immediately behind the surveyed wall was still in place in 1937 and the full width of the raised terrace as we see it today was not created until the library building was constructed after WWII; the bow-back brick alcove, which now fills the break in the precinct wall, was built in the 1960's.

Flanking the west side of the gap is a 12th century tower (Pl. 11) which even the Victorian garden designers were loath to pull down. To the west of the tower the precinct wall survives to a greater height and the tower seems to be the transitional step to the change in the wall's height; St Margaret's chapel was located here and the greater wall height is likely to be part of this building. The quite steeply sloping site of the Abbey precinct (which has been accentuated on the west side of the SCC car park by the continued use of the Great Churchyard after the Dissolution) would have had to have been managed by the builders of St Margaret's chapel and therefore the platform that the current house stands on is likely to be the work of the church's medieval architects. The now buried earlier revetment (Fig. 6) could be part of this system and it is interesting to note that the medieval wall fragment below the brickwork close to the north east of the stable is close to the line of the previous revetment.

5. Conclusion and recommendations

The wall has been in a state of collapse for the best part of forty years and has probably been neglected by Suffolk County Council, the former owners of the site, ever since the new offices were built. The earliest part of the wall seems to date to the 16th century immediately following the Dissolution of the Abbey; individual tenements were being carved out of the precinct grounds at this time and the wall may represent one of these new tenement boundaries. The wall is close to the end of the supposed site of St Margaret's Chapel (a building that was probably pushed into dereliction by the removal of its roof at the Dissolution, the immediate fate of most of the ecclesiastical buildings at that time) and is a demonstrably early example of this change as it had already been replaced by a timber-framed dwelling by the 17th century. Although the wall is not thought to be part of the Abbey infrastructure it has historic significance in that it offers important evidence relating to the immediate aftermath of the Dissolution, an event which overnight fundamentally changed the town and the lives of its inhabitants.

The analysis and recording of the wall has been limited because it is largely concealed by the combination of ivy and rubble; the removal of the rubble would offer a chance to test the conclusion of the assessment and would be an important opportunity for study. The rubble is almost entirely material from the later parapet and of no intrinsic historic significance, its value lies in the protection that it offers to the important earlier wall behind, only the core of which is exposed at the moment at its truncated top. Removal of the rubble would provoke urgent (and ongoing) maintenance of the Scheduled Monument; it is therefore the opinion of the author that a method of stabilising the rubble (possibly by burial and planting), to enhance this protection, should be sought as an adequate mitigation in any development plans.

6. Plates



Plate 1. Views of Crankles' Corner from the north (top), south east (middle) and east (bottom) showing its elevated position above the former SCC car park and proximity to the medieval abbey's precinct wall. This section of precinct wall was built during the abbacy of Anselm and dates from between AD 1120-48. The top and bottom pictures are taken from within the abbey precinct, the centre picture from the Sacristy Yard.



Plate 2. The earliest length of the surveyed wall, which dates to the 16th century, is shown on the right with the 12th century precinct wall behind the car. The junction between the two walls has been destroyed by the steps in the centre of the picture. The former 19th century parapet is banked up as rubble in front of the wall; a section of the parapet still remains beneath the tall ivy but otherwise it has been replaced with the metal handrail.



Plate 3. The blind alcove at the south end of the wall can be seen behind the ivy. The remains of brick dressing on the edge of the alcove indicates the position of the 16th century wall face, the full width of the alcove has been cut away by the modern steps; the rubble to the right is all 19th century.



Plate 4. Excavation through the rubble in section B to show the face of the length of wall dating to the 18th century. The south end of this length terminates with the column of brickwork (to the left of the 1m scale) where it attaches to the wall remains from the 16th century. Jutting out from the top of the wall is possibly a fragment of a stone coffin lid.



Plate 5. Excavated section showing a dump of cinders against the face of the 18th century wall which were deposited before the parapet of the wall collapsed over them.



Plate 6. Section D and E with the remains of the parapet lying at the base of the wall. This section of the wall dates from the 18th and 20th centuries.



Plate. 7. The north east end of the wall has been refaced in the 20th century. An SCCAS staff member can be seen standing at terrace level (left) and the parapet wall survives to its greatest height (600mm) at this point. The end section of the wall (extreme right) is a more recent repair and the absence of rubble at the foot of the wall and the less established ivy growth is probably the result of both being cleared previously to gain access for the repairs. The scale is 2m.



Plate 8. East end of Section E where part of the wall face has collapsed revealing the inner core composed of small flints in a white, high chalk, soft mortar, probably of an 18th century date, and includes no brick and tile in the mix. The core behind is unlike the facing material, suggesting that this section has been re-faced. The scale is 1m.



Plate 9. The internal face of the parapet, looking south-east. The setting for the end stanchion of the railing has cut into the top of the wall.



Plate 10. The railings bordering the path to the rear fire exits are set inside the line of the wall in the 'imported' material used to raise this part of the site to extend the terrace. The clump of ivy in the foreground obscures a remaining stub of the parapet wall. Note the railings are a simpler style to those on the steps; a reflection of the council's diminishing resources?



Plate 11. The south side of the precinct wall with the Crankles' Corner offices behind showing the 12th century tower (centre) and the much taller precinct wall, associated with St Margaret's chapel beyond. The break in the wall was probably cut through after 1833 when site of 'Crankles' corner was linked to what had become the garden (the area in the foreground) of St Margaret's House.



Plate 12. A small section of medieval wall (right of the downpipe) at the base of the stables, possibly a relic of St Margaret's chapel.



Plate 13. Pedestrian door cut into the precinct wall just to the east of the site; the bricks and arch shape suggest a 16th century date and are contemporary with the earliest length of the surveyed wall; both are thought to be the result of immediate post-Dissolution activity. The scale is 2m.

7. Bibliography

Breen., A.,M., 2007 Documentary Research in *Archaeological Assessment report Shire hall Complex BSE 291*. SCCAS report no 2007/23

Gill., D., 2007 *Archaeological Assessment report Shire hall Complex BSE 291*. SCCAS report no 2007/23

Scheduled Monument

Number: 35556

County/UA: SUFFOLK COUNTY

Local Authority: ST. EDMUNDSBURY DISTRICT (B)

Parish: BURY ST. EDMUNDS CP

Notes:

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Map Centre NGR: TL8579764188

Map Scale: 1:2500

Scheduled Monument

Un-mapped

Mapped

Print Date: 10 March 2011

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www.english-heritage.org.uk



Name: BURY ST EDMUND'S ABBEY: INCLUDING THE MONKS' CEMETERY AND OUTER PRECINCT AND VINEYARD WALLS

Appendix 2. Plan of proposed drains in 1914 showing the stable block in detail.



North to the bottom of the picture .

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-195621

Project details

Project name	Boundary wall at Crankles Corner, Shire hall, Bury St Edmunds: Historic assessment
Short description of the project	An assessment was made of the flint and rubble wall that forms part of the the boundary to the Crankles Corner offices. The office stand on the site of the former St Margaret's chapel, it lies within the precinct of the medieval abbey of St Edmunds and part of a designated scheduled monument. The wall as an expression of the current boundary dates probably to the latter part of the 18th century but has made use of a pre-existing wall, part of an earlier structure that dates from the 16th century.
Project dates	Start: 25-07-2014 End: 29-07-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	BSE 010 - Sitecode
Type of project	Building Recording
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure"
Prompt	Scheduled Monument Consent

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS BSE 010 Crankles Corner, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds
Study area	100.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 85829 63997 52.2422746575 0.722122898845 52 14 32 N 000 43 19 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35.00m Max: 36.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Dr Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	David Gill
Project supervisor	David Gill
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Messers Milburn, Savin and Thurlow

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Crankles' Corner Wall Survey, The Old House, Shire Hall complex: Historic asset assessment
Author(s)/Editor(s)	'Gill, D.'
Other bibliographic details	SCCAS report no 2014/097
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Shire hall, Bury St Edmunds
Description	SCCAS client report/soft bound/A4/ colour
Entered by	David Gill (david.gill@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	18 November 2014

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