

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION REPORT

Athenaeum Toilets, The Athenaeum, Bury St Edmunds BSE 272

A REPORT ON THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS, 2006

Suffolk County Council
Archaeological Service

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Field Team
Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service

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Acknowledgements

This project was funded by the St Edmundsbury Borough Council and the archaeological work was specified and monitored by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The archaeological work was carried out by John Duffy, David Gill and Nick Taylor all from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The description and photographic survey of the cellar was initially carried out by Abby Antrobus as part of research for a doctoral thesis.

The project was managed by David Gill, who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing was carried out by Richenda Goffin, Anna West and Gemma Adams, and the specialist finds assessment report by Richenda Goffin. Post-excavation assistance was provided by Gemma Adams.

Summary

Excavation to a maximum sample depth of up to 0.8m behind the Athenaeum during redevelopment of the toilet block revealed post-medieval features and soil layers, including two wells. The finds from the excavations reflect the later history of the site. Interventions were not deep enough to penetrate medieval archaeology, although earlier deposits were identified. However, the building work exposed a timber framed jettied building frontage and this, along with an earlier stone vaulted cellar, was recorded. This gives evidence for the character of which buildings lined a former medieval lane or courtyard in the area now beneath the Athenaeum, depicted on Warren's map of 1747 as an area of probable early encroachment onto the space of Angel Hill. The date of the archaeological assemblage is consistent with the change in use of the site in the late 18th or early 19th century.

HER information

Planning application no.

Date of fieldwork: February 2006

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Introduction

A programme of archaeological work was commissioned by St Edmundsbury Borough Council ahead of and during the redevelopment of the toilet block within the Athenaeum. The project included excavation, monitoring of building works and building recording, all of which were based on the outline brief provided by R. Carr (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team).

The site, within the Athenaeum, is located within the urban core of the medieval town of Bury St Edmunds in an Area of Archaeological Importance (Fig. 1, overleaf). It is 25m to the west of the medieval abbey precinct, within a block of plots that represents apparent infilling of part of the ancient space of Angel Hill.

The Athenaeum was formerly known as the *Assembly Rooms*. In 1714, John Eastland converted a house with seventeen hearths, as described in the Hearth Tax returns of 1674, into the 'Assembly House' (Statham 1988). The 'Athenaeum' was a society formed by the amalgamation of the Archaeological and Young Men's Institutes and in 1854 they bought the Assembly Rooms (Statham 1988). The Athenaeum building is formed from an amalgamation of structures: phases of remodelling and expansion (particularly in 1789 and 1803) saw, rather than rebuilding, the absorption of older buildings into the complex (Rowntree 2002, 2-3). One of these campaigns involved the building over of the former yard or garden that is shown on Thomas Warren's map of 1747 (Fig. 2). Number 7, Athenaeum Lane, now within the Athenaeum, is one of the range of buildings shown on Warren's map that formerly fronted the western side of this area. Fig. 3, a view of the Athenaeum from the top of the Norman Tower, illustrates the rooflines of these former buildings. An aim of this project is to explore the antiquity and character of this former yard with the view that it might be a lost lane. The area to the rear of 7 Athenaeum Lane formed the main excavation area and its eastern façade was the focus of the building survey.

The programme of work started with the excavation of the open courtyard and the former toilet block down to the formation level required for the development (Fig. 1). Photographic recording of the exposed timber-framed building and the associated cellar was also undertaken. During the construction phase of the redevelopment, two areas of footing trenches were monitored to the south of the timber-framed building.

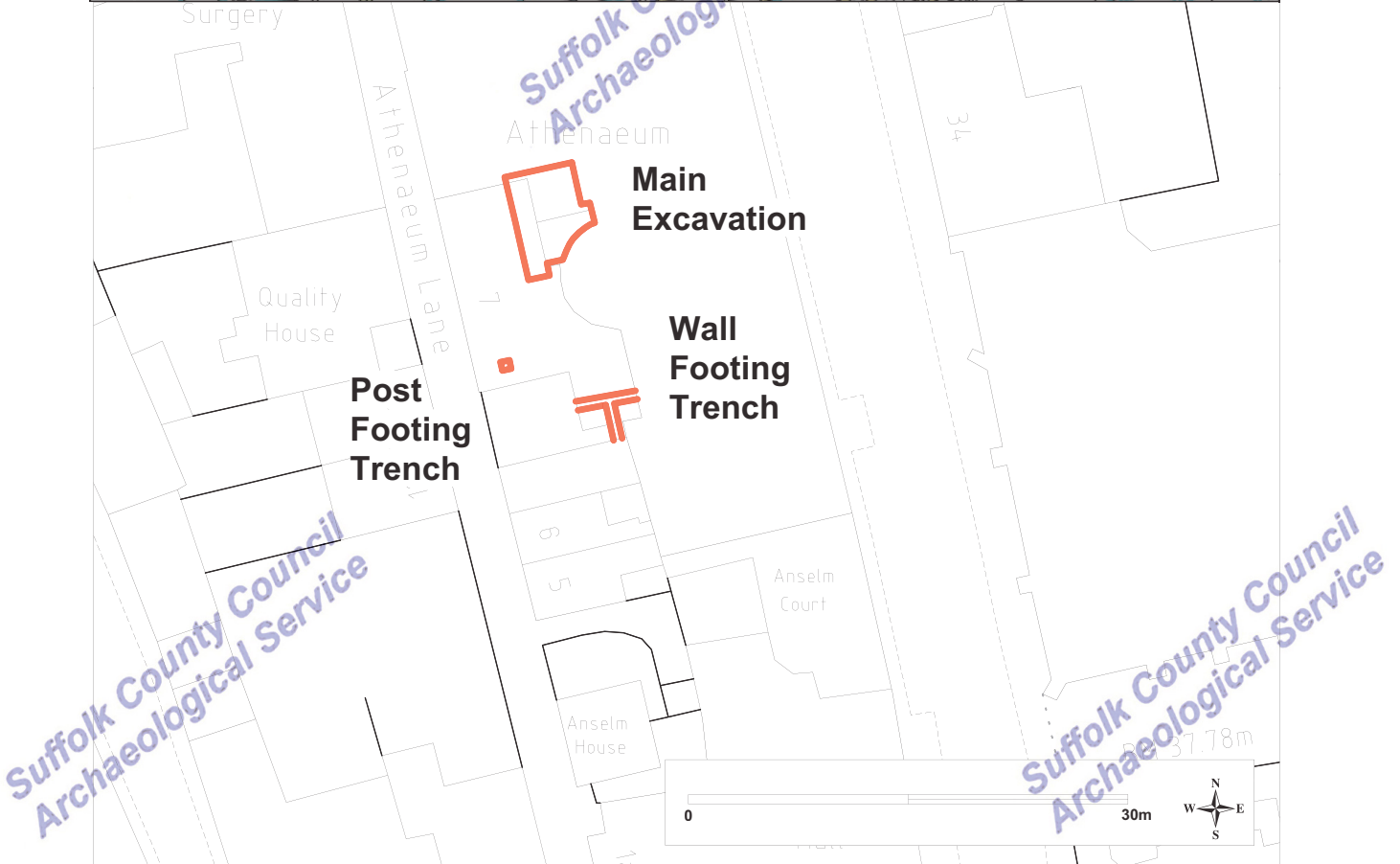
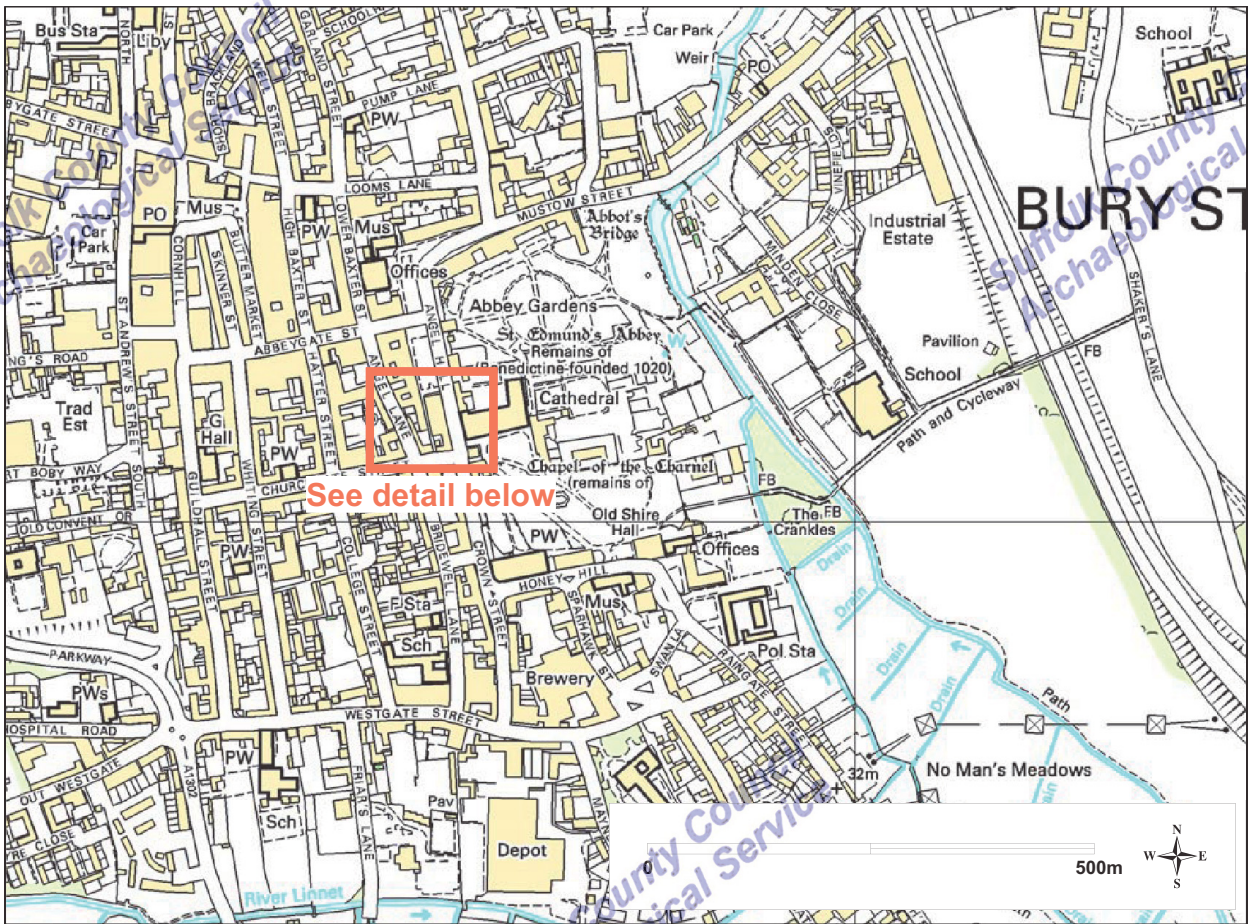


Figure 2. Extract from Warren's map (1747) The buildings marked '20' on the south side of Angel Hill, ranged round a courtyard, formed the 'Assembly House'.



Figure 3. The Athenaeum from the Norman Tower (facing northwest), showing the rooflines of the buildings within the complex. The former courtyard is built over.

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Figure 1. Site location

Historical Background

The Athenaeum stands on an 'island site' at the south end of Angel Hill. An analysis of the documentary history of the site was conducted by Anthony Breen and is included as Appendix 1 of this report. Post-medieval houses and inns which stood on the site are described. Breen notes that the development of the plots of land occupied by the Athenaeum possibly represents infilling of part of the open space of Angel Hill, and, in brief, he concludes that if this part of the town *was* created as a result of encroachment, this took place at a relatively early date. Athenaeum Lane, to the west of the development area, was known as Punch Lane or Ponchislane in the medieval period, and the area at the east end of Churchgate Street was called Paddockpole. The *Kalendar of Abbot Samson* includes charters which refer to shops, land and stone houses in this area at least by the late 12th and early 13th centuries (Davies 1954). Later, in 1467, John Baret, a wealthy merchant, bequeathed several properties on 'Punchyslane', including: the 'Hert of the Hop' inn which stood on Mustow; a garden; a tenement which he left to William Baret, except the hall, two chambers with a solar above in the end of the hall and the part of the garden with the privy, which were to be let separately; a 'long tylid house' and 'fysympil' ground that were both associated with the Inn (Tymms 1850, 31-2, 43). Baret's will does not give the exact location of these properties. However, they do not appear in the 1433 or the 1526 Sacrist's rentals, whilst properties on the west side of Punch's Lane do. It can be deduced, therefore, that the 'Hert of the Hop' and associated tenements must have been situated on the east side of Punch's Lane, within the area of the development site under examination. This historical evidence shows that there was a long history of occupation of the site, from the medieval period through into the late 18th or early 19th century, and that several phases of medieval and post-medieval structures and activity associated with a former land or yard might be anticipated.

Methodology

Initial excavation of the open area was undertaken by the developer to remove the overlying concrete and its hardcore base. This was followed by hand cleaning and excavation of the archaeological deposits by experienced archaeologists. Footing trenches were excavated by the developer and were monitored and recorded by an experienced archaeologist.

All identified archaeological deposits were given a unique four-digit context number, starting at 0001, with a full written record produced for each. All features were drawn in section and plan at 1:20 and photographed using colour digital and black and white film.

The building and cellar recording consisted of a photographic record taken during the redevelopment process as and when features were uncovered. The photographic recording was undertaken by an experienced archaeologist. The project architect's photographic record was also utilised. The site archive and finds are kept at the County Council Archaeological Store, Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds under site code BSE 272.

Results

Introduction

The excavations revealed post-medieval walls, wells and layers which yielded post-medieval finds. Building survey recorded the jettied frontage of a late 15th-century timber-framed building and an earlier stone vault.

Main Excavation Area

The main excavation site was within the area occupied by a toilet block (along its western half) and a small concrete surfaced courtyard (Fig. 4). The western area of the site and central parts of the former courtyard area were heavily truncated and disturbed by pipes and structures associated with the old toilets. The excavation was focused on the undisturbed areas, though the depth was limited to that of the development formation level which meant most deposits were exposed in plan and remained unexcavated. However, a small segment, 0017, near the southern end of the excavation area was dug to understand deposit depth and preservation (Fig. 5).

The site was split into a north and south area as several modern pipes ran east to west across the excavation. The overburden of the areas was given two separate numbers with 0002, a mixed dark brown silty sand and brick/tile rubble, to the north and 0003, a 0.2m deep dark brown silty sand with brick and tile rubble, to the south. These layers were sealed by modern hardcore and concrete forming the base and surface of the former courtyard.

Within the northern excavation area several layers, walls and a well were identified. Well 0004 was circular in plan although it was heavily disturbed on its eastern side. It was lined with unmortared red brick with a date likely to be the early 18th century. Although only four courses were seen due to the limited excavation, it was likely that further courses survived. The well was filled by a loose dark brown silty sand and rubble. Collapsed into the top of well 0004 were the remains of a red brick arch, 0005, which was bonded with a grey/white mortar. The well appeared to be cut by a possible feature to the east which was filled by a dark brown clayey sand, 0014. Unfortunately this layer was not excavated and no clear cut was visible.

Several walls were identified in the northern area, the most northerly of which was a north-to-south running brick and flint wall, 0009, bonded with a greyish white mortar. The wall was heavily truncated with only a short length, 0.64m, visible making interpretation difficult. The wall cut through layer 0008, a dark brown silty sand, which remained unexcavated but contained pottery sherds of a 16th–18th century date. Layer 0013, a mixed black and dark brown silty sand, overlay layer 0008.

To the south of wall 0009 was another north to south running wall, 0011, which was constructed using flint, brick and tiled fragments bonded with a yellow mortar. A collapsed section of this wall, 0012, was partly overlying it and spread to the east. A total length of 0.88m was visible making interpretation difficult. The collapse was cut away to the east by the footings for the surviving Athenaeum chimney, 0010.

A third wall, 0015, was located to the west of well 0004 and was identified running in two sections. It was constructed using brick, tile and flint bonded with a white mortar.

Across the southern area of the excavation site below 0003 two further layers were identified (0006 and 0007). The uppermost layer, 0006, was a mixed black and dark brown silty sand that extended across most of the southern area becoming patchy to the west. Below layer 0006 was a dark brown silty sand, 0007, which extended across the entire southern area. The layers were below the formation level of the development and were therefore only excavated in segment 0017.

Segment 0017 was dug to identify the depth and preservation of the underlying archaeological deposits. The segment was excavated through the upper two deposits, 0006 and 0007, which were identified on the surface. Immediately below layer 0007 was an orange/yellow mortar and

brick rubble layer, 0018, which overlay brick wall 0022. The wall appeared to butt end within segment 0017 and survived to three courses deep. Layer 0018 may have been a demolition layer associated with this wall. Wall 0022 overlay another brick wall, 0023, which was only partially visible in the segment but may have been the footing for wall 0022.

Immediately below layer 0018 in segment 0017 was a light grey clay layer, 0019, which in turn sealed a mid grey clay layer, 0020. The lowest identified layer within segment 0017 was a possible flint wall, 0021, bonded with a yellow mortar, which was only partially visible at the base of the excavated segment. Unfortunately, due to the limited area exposed, the interpretation of the identified deposits was difficult. However, the segment identified surviving archaeological deposits and structural remains below the formation level of the current development.

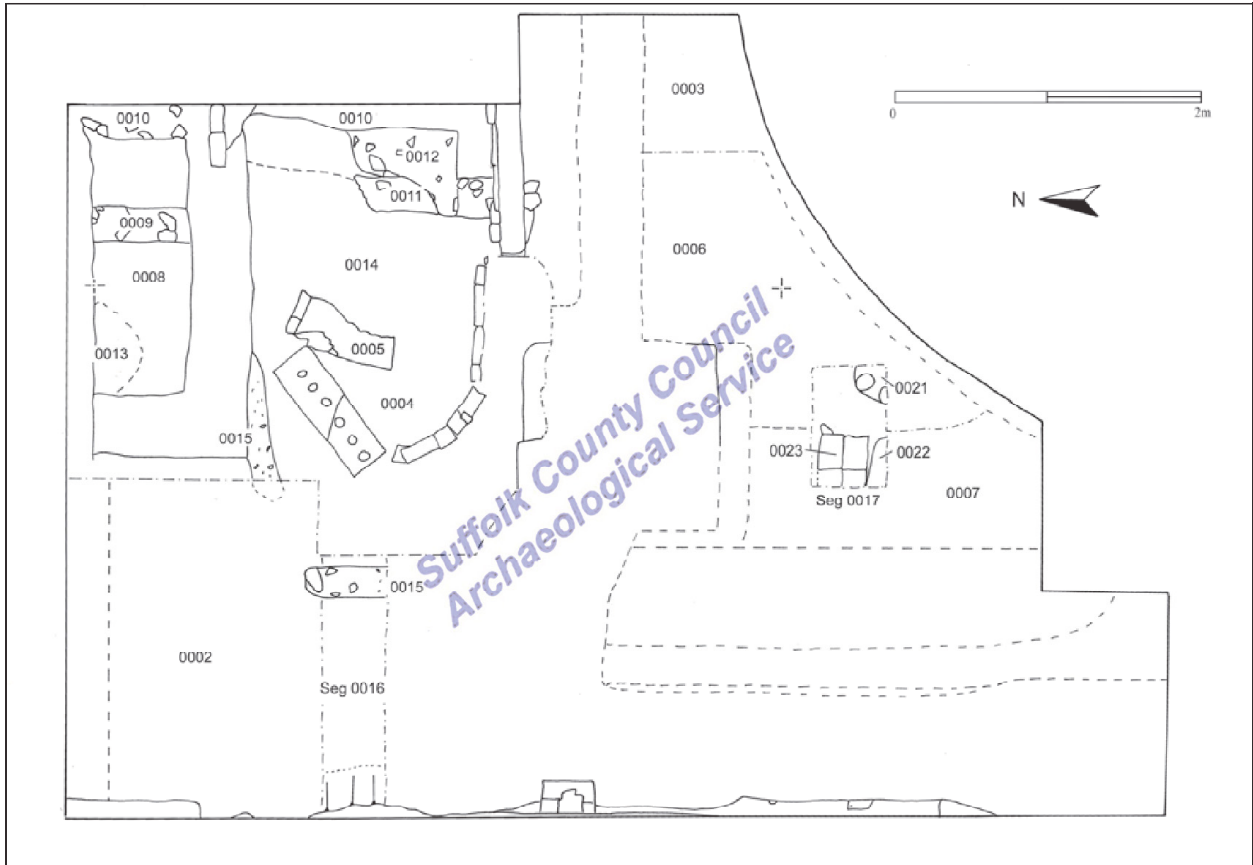


Figure 4. Plan of excavation area

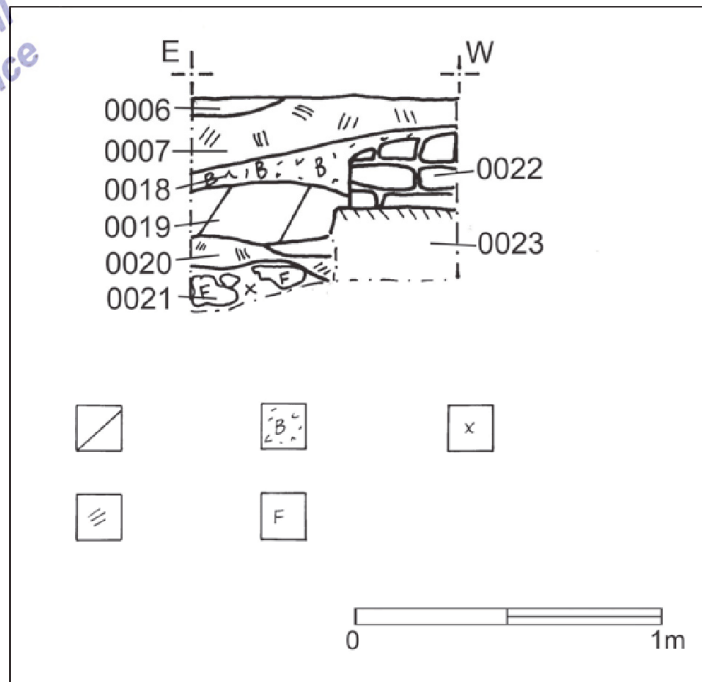


Figure 5. Section from Segment 0017

Jettied-Building Frontage

Although the excavations did not reach medieval layers, to the north of the excavation area extant later medieval timber framing was recorded as it was exposed, revealing the jettied frontage of the ground floor of the eastern façade of 7 Athenaeum Lane. Evidence was noted for former doors and windows that opened onto the lane or yard shown on Warren's map. Fig. 6 shows a photographic mosaic of the framing.

This frontage was constructed on a sill beam which sits, now, on a brick and rubble plinth. The jetty runs along the entire façade, and there are empty mortices visible for former supporting brackets at intervals along the jetty-plate. The panels were in-filled with wattle and daub (Fig. 7). The building has, inevitably, been altered and remodelled. There is evidence to suggest, however, that at some point - probably in the original construction - the ground floor frontage comprised two symmetrical units.

The doorway at the northern end (Fig. 6, door 1) is original, as indicated by mortice holes for a doorhead. To the south (left) of this door there is another doorway. This is not original, and there is instead evidence for a former window (window 1): diamond-shaped sockets which housed the window mullions were observed in the jetty plate which passes over the doorway (Fig. 8). Part of the window sill survives between door 1 and window 1. A rectangular mortice for a stud reveals that the window did not extend as far south as the lintel of this later door. To the south of this door is another window but it is apparently of a different phase and it straddles a partition in the timber framing. The division in the framing bisects the property: this division sits over an earlier, stone-built cellar wall, suggesting a continuity in property boundaries (see general discussion). The next window to the south has been remodelled (window 2). However, the location of this window, together with that of the door next to it (door 2), suggests that the arrangement of the building here formed a mirror image of the unit of property at the northern end of the structure. The spacing of the jetty brackets, which respects these openings, provides circumstantial evidence that they were original.



Figure 6. East face of timber-framed building (photographic mosaic from architect's photographs).



Figure 7. Wattle and daub panel revealed during renovation work.



Figure 8. Sockets for former diamond window mullions and a mortice in the jetty plate for a former upright (window 1 on Fig. 6).

Cellar

Underneath the jettied building are the remains of a stone built structure. The cellar was listed in 1952 as being ‘of limestone blocks, partly tunnelled and partly roofed in heavy timber joists... there is a niche containing part of a re-used medieval pillar’ (DoE 1997 639-1/9/180). Fig. 9 shows that the cellar is a small space with, to the west, a recessed segmental barrel vault (Fig. 10) measuring 3.4m wide north-south and 2.25m in depth east-west.

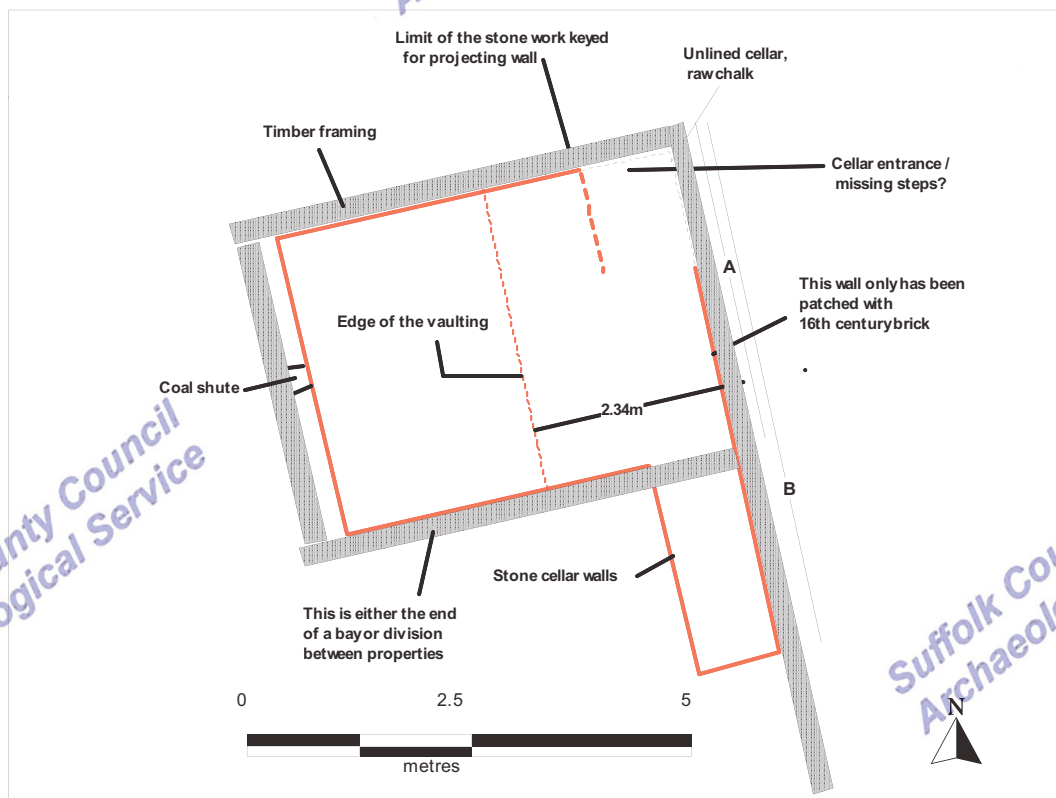


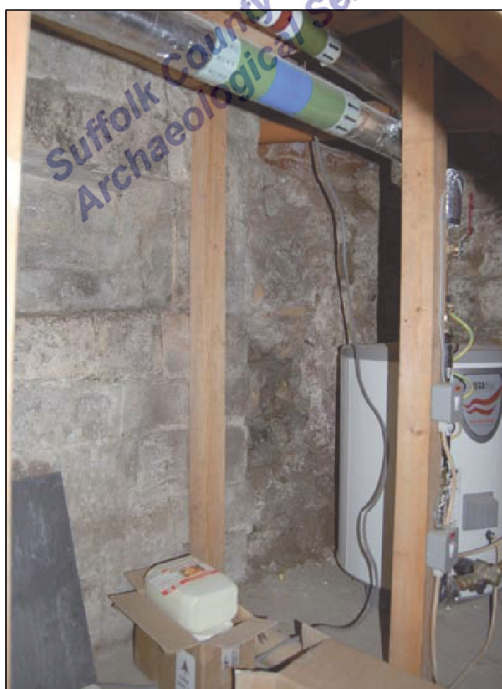
Figure 9. Plan of cellar

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Figure 10. Barrel vault in the cellar, photographed from the southeast.



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Figure 11. North wall of the cellar, showing the niche built into it.

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A detailed description of the cellar can be found in a recent thesis (Antrobus 2008, 224-229), a summary of which is presented here. The two side walls of the vault both project out 1.3m to the east. The southern one then returns to the south, and there are traces of robbed out stone in the northern wall which suggest that it also turned to the south. Both of these walls incorporate stone-built niches at the same height, one of which does include a column fragment (Fig. 11). The wall to the east is of mixed fabric. The rest of the structure is constructed from non-uniform courses of ashlar blocks. There are, therefore (ignoring modern changes), two main phases of construction: one in stone, and one in rubble.

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Phase 1

The earliest phase comprises the stone built vault and associated stone walls which extend equidistantly beyond it. The vault is formed from Barnack stone blocks which are regularly laid. These are *in situ*. The mortar is yellowish orange, thick and sandy and is similar to medieval mortar found elsewhere in Bury. Where it is visible beneath accretions of render, mildew and crystalline fluorescence, the finish on the stones is in the form of parallel, diagonal striations, executed with a straight (bolster) chisel rather than a claw chisel (Fig. 12). It is similar, for example, to the finish of the original stones of the Norman tower.



Figure 12. Tooling on the stonework.

In the north east corner, there are the remains of a staircase, with a stone step surviving at a height of 1.30m above the ground. This step is underneath a door at the northern end of the timber-framed building and it is likely that the stair was used to access the vault. However, the rubble that remains of the staircase consists of mortar, gravel, stones, flints and some occasional large round quartzite stones. Without traces of ceramic building material, it is not possible to tell for certain whether the stair belongs to Phase 1 or Phase 2 (Fig. 13)



Figure 13. Step and rubble in the northeast corner.

Phase 2

The east wall of the cellar is directly under the sill beam of the frontage of the building and unlike the stone walls, it is constructed from mixed materials. Some ashlar work at the base of this wall might be earlier, but the top of the wall is built up with rubble that includes Tudor bricks. It is this which distinguishes it as a secondary phase. It is most likely that the wall was built up as a foundation for the eastern front of the timber-framed building. The floor beams of the timber-framed building, which are chamfered, abut the stone walls of the vault and are not keyed into them, indicating that the vault is indeed earlier (Fig. 14).



Figure 14. The timbers of the floor of the jettied building abut the vault.

A brick chimney was built over the vault either at the same time as the building was constructed or at a later date. The possibility that the purpose of the vault was to serve as a foundation to the

chimney can be discounted as its construction would have represented an unlikely investment in a space that was cramped and dark.

Wall Footing Trench

Further monitoring of construction work did not reveal further evidence for the medieval buildings. The T-shaped footing trench excavated to the south of 7 Athenaeum Lane identified the remains of a post-medieval well, 0024. The well was circular in plan and was filled by a loose brown silty sand and rubble which remained unexcavated. The remains of a 0.25m thick brick and yellow mortar capping survived across the top of the well.

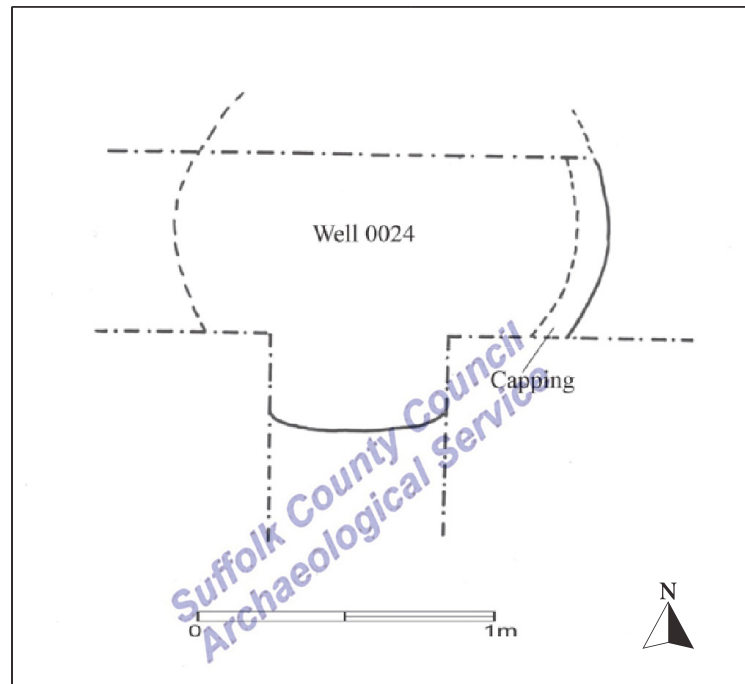


Figure 15. Wall footing plan

Post Footing Trench

A post footing was monitored within the area of 7 Athenaeum Lane. The footing trench was excavated by the developer and a record was then made of what was exposed. The upper layers were the modern concrete surface and its hardcore base below which was a brick and tile rubble layer, 0025. Below this was drain 0028 which was the uppermost of two drains identified within the footing. The drain was brick-lined with a brick capping and a flint and brick base. The drain was three brick courses deep and was still intact though no longer in use. The drain sat within a trench, 0030, excavated through the earlier deposits and the trench was filled by rubble, mortar and a mid brown silty sand. A second earlier drain, 0027, was also identified but was only visible in section making interpretation difficult. Drain 0027 was a layer of brick and stone capping over a 0.14m deep void. Two layers, 0026 and 0029, were identified below the two drains. The uppermost of the two, 0026, was a mixed dark brown silty sand, black sand and a mid brown clay. Below this was layer 0029, a chalk and brick rubble layer. No natural subsoil was identified within the footing.

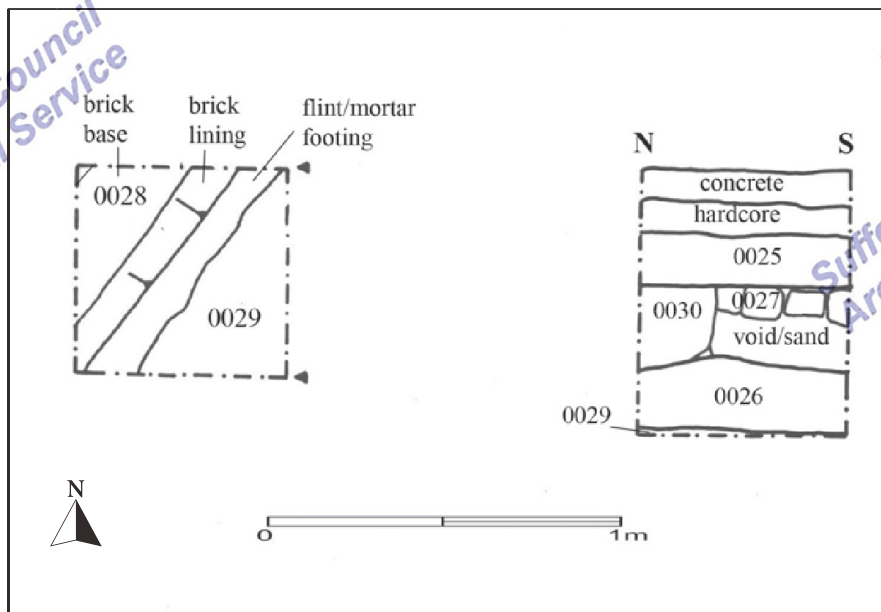


Figure 16. Post footing plan (left) and section (right)

The Finds by Richenda Goffin

Introduction

Finds were collected from 8 contexts, as shown in the table below.

OP	Pottery		CBM		Clay pipe		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0004			1	3503						Post-med
0006	1	13			6	25	7	13	15 oyster @ 124g, 2 iron nails @16g	16th-18th C
0007	17	342	10	998	6	18	23	262	18 oyster @ 182g, 1 glass @ 42g, 1 flint @ 3g	L17th- E18th C
0008	6	179					2	33		16th-18th C
0013			1	45	3	9	7	97	1 glass @ 8g	17th-19th C
0014	2	34	2	226	3	17	1	1	1 glass @ 3g	L16th-18th C
0018			5	616			1	21		Late med?
0019			1	1057					2 stone @ 332g	13th-15th C
Total	26	568	20	6445	18	69	41	427		

Table 1. Finds quantities

Pottery

A total of 26 fragments of pottery was collected (0.568kg). The assemblage is entirely post-medieval in date. The pottery has been fully catalogued and input into the access database.

Small quantities of Glazed red earthenwares, including West Norfolk Bichrome ware, were present in four layers. A fragment of tin-glazed earthenware decorated in a polychrome foliate design similar to Chinese porcelain was found in 0007, dating to the early 18th century. A fragment of a Glazed red earthenware bowl found in layer 0014 was found with a single sherd of Green Glazed Border ware dating to 1550-1700.

Ceramic building material

Twenty fragments of ceramic building material were recovered weighing 6.445kg. A complete red-fired brick with some flint inclusions from 0004 is post-medieval with dimensions which are

the equivalent of a Drury type Late Brick Type 3 dating to the seventeenth and early 18th century. Most of the remainder of the assemblage is made up of roof tile fragments, (found in deposits 0007, 0013, 0014 and 0018). Many of the peg tiles are hard-fired with reduced grey cores, and date to the late or high medieval period. Similar types of tiles were recovered on recent excavations at the Angel Hotel (Anderson, 2005). None of these tiles were made in estuarine fabrics associated with the period 13th-15th century, and none of them had any glaze which is also a feature of medieval tiles. Other peg tiles were made in hard red-firing fabrics of post-medieval date, and two fragments of roof tiles in 0007 were made of a finer, softer, slightly micaceous fabric with red clay pellets which is also late or post-medieval. Smaller quantities of peg tiles in the same range of fabrics were present in 0018, together with a very worn brick fragment in a medium sandy fabric with cream clay bands and pellets which dates to the 16th-18th century. An early brick fragment dating to the 13th-15th century was identified in 0019. It is unevenly made and has a pink/purple fabric with cream external margins and is covered with buff sandy mortar.

Clay tobacco pipe

Eighteen fragments of clay tobacco pipe were recovered from four contexts (0.069kg). Most of the assemblage is made up of stem fragments, but part of a small bulbous bowl with rouletted rim and a small foot present in 0006 is likely to date to the first half of the seventeenth century.

Post-medieval bottle glass

Three fragments of post-medieval bottle glass were collected (0.053kg). A fragment of the base of a cylindrical wine bottle made of dark green glass dating to the 18th century was present in layer 0007, and another bottle fragment was recorded from 0013. A much smaller piece of green bottle glass found in layer 0014 may be earlier, although still post-medieval.

Flint (identification and comment by Colin Pendleton)

A single pale grey unpatinated small blade with parallel blade scars on the dorsal face with use-wear on one face was recovered from layer 0007. It is Mesolithic or Neolithic, and is similar to other early flints found elsewhere in this locality of the town, including the Cathedral site (Gill forthcoming) and the earthwork bank.

Metalwork

Two iron nails were collected from 0006. In addition a single large iron fragment also found in 0006 may be structural. It measures 126mm in length and is 26mm at its widest point. It has tapering shanks and a broken head which turns at a right angle. The fragment may be part of a holdfast, which was used to secure wood to brickwork or other woodwork or masonry, particularly in the post-medieval period (Margeson, 146-147).

Stone

Two fragments of sandstone were collected from 0019. The stones were partially burnt and are covered with the remains of a cream sandy mortar, even over a broken edge, indicating that they had been reused.

Animal bone

Forty-one pieces of animal bone weighing 0.427kg were recovered. Layer 0006 contained fragments of bovine ribs and a large bovine astragalus as well as a fragment of calcined bone. A fragment of a sheep scapula, part of a pig's mandible, a bovine rib, and the humerus of a sheep were present in 0007. A piece of a bovine metacarpus in 0018 had been split longitudinally and cut across the full width. A large rib in 003 which has butchery marks on it was present with the remains of two sheep tibia.

Discussion

The earliest artefact recovered from the excavation is a single flint fragment which is early Prehistoric in date. This was re-deposited into the silty sand deposit in the southern area of the site. Although residual, its significance lies in the fact that it is one of several flint finds of this date recovered from this area of the town.

No medieval pottery or datable medieval small finds were identified, as the excavation itself was limited in depth. Small quantities of medieval building materials such as roof tiles and a single fragment of brick from later deposits may derive from the earlier buildings. The remainder of the assemblage is post-medieval.

General Discussion

The excavation of the site carried out in advance of the refurbishment of the toilet block revealed post-medieval features and soil layers, including two wells. Lengths of brick, flint and tile rubble walling revealed in the trenches indicate the presence of post-medieval structures, although interpretation of their form and use was beyond the scope of the excavation. They may well represent rooms, yard or courtyard infrastructures in use before incorporation of the area into the Athenaeum complex: most of the finds are 17th-18th century in date. It is perhaps significant that the assemblage of roof tiles, dated to the later medieval period, was retrieved from a demolition layer (0018) associated with an earlier wall 0022 opposite the jettied building, and from layers which overlay 18th-century features. It is possible, if the assumption is made that the tiles were originally used on the site, that the archaeology represents occupation or use of the courtyard area until it was remodelled sometime in the later 18th or 19th century, involving the destruction of a later medieval tiled roof. Alternatively, the features could represent features associated with phases of the Athenaeum complex.

Medieval finds were all related to architecture: a small piece of 13th-15th century brick and the aforementioned tiles. Although the excavation area was in front of the frontage of 7 Athenaeum Lane, the level to which the excavations were carried out, defined by the depth of the development work, did not extend into medieval archaeological layers. It is possible that some of these occupation layers have already been truncated: the height of the sill beam of the timber frame suggests that the late medieval ground surface was not at a height significantly different to that of today. However, excavation of a small sample section revealed that there are archaeological deposits underlying the area examined. The exposure of a very small fragment of flint wall (0021) is of interest given the presence of the medieval vault not far to the northwest of it. It might be that archaeological information which could shed more light on the form of structures and use of this area still lies buried.

Turning to the architectural evidence, in 1952, Number 7 Athenaeum Lane was listed as having a 16th-century timber-framed core, but at the time the timbers were not exposed (DoE 1997 639-1/8/190). It is suggested, particularly in the context of the documentary survey, that the jettied frontage revealed during these works might be earlier than the 16th century. Building contracts from Bury St Edmunds, published by David Dymond, show that two-storeyed jettied buildings of this type, 'long-wall-jetty-houses', were being constructed in Bury St Edmunds in or around the year 1460 (Dymond 1998, 277-281). These buildings were jettied along the street wall, without cross wings or open halls (Dymond 1998, 281). Was number 7 Athenaeum Lane one of the properties bequeathed by John Baret to his nephew William in 1467? Given the symmetry of the two units evident in the façade, it is tempting to relate them to the 'two chambers with a solar above in the end of the hall' that are mentioned for this site, although equally this could have been a reference to service rooms (Tymms 1850, 31-2). The absence of the property from the

rentals hinders further comment. However, it is possible that, in this urban building situated in a yard or lane, smaller units were created for subletting.

Consideration of the cellar adds to an appreciation of the longevity of buildings on the site. The structure predates the timber frame, and it has been argued elsewhere that it was most likely built at the turn of the 13th century (Antrobus 2008, 224-9). The vault is the cellar described by the antiquarian Edmund Gillingwater in 1804. He records that during the conversion of Anderson's Coffee House into an Assembly Room, workmen

'struck an iron bar through the floor, in making a small wine cellar... the place below was very spacious, had a plain arch and was more than 20ft long and there appeared to be a subterranean passage from it to the abbey... part of a freestone staircase was discovered.'
(1804: 92)

There are no known parallels for the vault from the town and whilst there are no indisputable diagnostic features, the fact that Barnack stone was used suggests a medieval date. The Barnack quarries were abandoned *c.* 1500 but before then stone from here and other Midland quarries was used in East Anglia (Alexander 1996, 115). The tooling on the stonework is not incompatible with a date of *c.*1200. David Stocker has tentatively suggested that the widespread preference by English masons for ornamented chisels is a phenomenon that had occurred by the turn of the 13th century, and that a finish of diagonal striations executed with a plain chisel is likely to be indicative of stonework of pre-*c.*1200 (Stocker 1999, 347-8). If this is accepted, the date of the vault is placed within the time frame of the documentary evidence for stone buildings in this part of the town.

Without further evidence for the superstructure over this vault, little more can be said of the original form of the building and hence use of the site. The side walls, which extend to a point 1.3m beyond the edge of the barrel vault, may well have supported a superstructure, with the staircase in the north-east corner leading up to the rest of the building. Without any real idea as to access, street levels and the building above, definite assertions cannot be made about the original form and use of the vault. However, the use of arches, tunnels, accesses, entries and projections over and off of the street is common in both French and English Romanesque architecture, where there is evidence for a diversity and variety of building forms with commercial and domestic functions (Pitte and Ayers 2002). With so many unknowns, all that can be said is that this cellar formed part of a larger structure which was superseded by the later medieval period. Remodelling of the cellar took place when the jettied building was constructed, with the eastern wall built up to the level of the sill beam. At this or a later date, a chimney was built which re-used the barrel vault as a foundation.

Clearly, the architectural evidence suggests that there was a medieval street or yard on this site from at least the 12th century. The width of the cellar, if the north and south walls are assumed to be the same thickness as the west wall, is 5m, which, at 16 ½', is a perch, or equivalent to a unit of the land divisions seen on the north side of Angel Hill. The coincidence of the end of a bay or a range in the timber-framed superstructure above the cellar wall suggests that older property divisions were preserved in the later medieval fabric. The creation of smaller units within a timber-framed building is typical of later medieval urban architecture, and it would appear that this building was used into the 19th century within an urban courtyard (perhaps the yard of the *Hert of the Hoop*) or along a small former thoroughfare leading to Churchgate Street.

Conclusions

The architectural evidence confirms that there was medieval occupation on the Athenaeum site, associated with an open area to the west of Athenaeum Lane. The archaeological evidence,

although limited, relates to the later phases of this occupation. The survival of earlier layers was also noted.

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Appendix 1. Documentary Report on the Site of the Athenaeum, Bury St Edmunds by A. Breen.

Introduction

This report has been prepared to examine documents relating to the site of the Athenaeum that might be relevant to the understanding of its setting in relation to the historic geography of Bury St Edmunds. In 2002 Dr Carol Rowntree, St Edmundsbury Council prepared a detailed report on the 'History of the Athenaeum, Bury St Edmunds'. The report included appendices giving a 'Description of the Building' and copies of 'Historic Prints and Plans'. At the same time due to an absence of any 'comprehensive set of accurate plans, elevations or sections' a 'measured survey and level survey of the external boundary' was carried out 'to provide an accurate plot of the site'. The report suggested that the Athenaeum was 'a complex combination of earlier structures that gradually encroached on the formerly open southern part of Angel Hill'. This report considers the evidence for and possible date of any such encroachments.

Athenaeum Lane

The narrow lane to the west of the property is now known as Athenaeum Lane. In the card index of references to streets in Bury held at the Suffolk Record Office, there is only one reference to deeds listed under this heading. The documents relate to '4 & 6 Athenaeum Lane' and cover the years 1872 to 1930 (ref. 1433/5). The earliest deed in the bundle dated 13th September 1872 and includes a plan of the buildings then to the standing next to the lane and to the south of Athenaeum. Though this document includes a schedule of earlier deeds beginning in 1846 there are no earlier descriptions of the property. The plan shows the north boundary of this property at an angle to the Churchgate Street frontage at the southern end of the plot. The adjoining building, the Masonic Lodge at the eastern of Churchgate Street is set at a different angle to the other buildings along the northern side of this street and obstructs the view to the Norman Tower. The alignment of other buildings to the rear of the Athenaeum are shown on the 1:500 Ordnance Survey plan of Bury sheet number XLIV.7.22 published in 1885. This plan marks the position of the Six Bells Public House to the south east of the Athenaeum and opposite St James's Church. Also within the Athenaeum site a small courtyard with a pump is shown.

Amongst a documents retained by the borough there is a deed of 1855 in which the lane is described as 'the Way or lane called Pig Lane otherwise Rose'. On a copy of Payne's 1834 map of Bury reproduced in the appendices of the report the lane is named as 'Punch Lane'. In the report there is a reference to the 1801 sale particulars of the then Assembly Rooms in which lane is named as 'Pig-lane'.

The earlier deeds for the Athenaeum or 'Assembly Room' are held at the Suffolk Record Office (ref. D7/6/46) and begin with a lease and release dated 3rd May 1713. These documents describe the Athenaeum as

'All that capital message or tenement commonly called or known by the name of the Whitehouse otherwise New House as the same was heretofore in the occupation or possession of Thomas Fletcher Serjant att Law or his assigns and now being in the possession and occupation of the said James Easland his assigns or undertenants And also all and singular the houses edifices building yards easements and commoditys whatsoever to the same belonging or appertaining and to the same demised used occupied or enjoyed scituate lying and being in Bury St Edmunds aforesaid in a street called Mustow in the parish of St Mary's with the appurtenances And all that parcell of ground to the said Capitall

message adjoining on the North part of the said message and with the same occupied and inclosed heretofore purchased of Edward Grimston esq and William Le Grice gent And also all that peece or parcell of an orchard and garden scituate lying and being in Bury St Edmunds aforesaid in a Lane there called **Punch Lane alias paddocks poole** and lying on the east side of the said orchard next the lane called Punch Lane conteyning thirteen foot of the Rule measure in Length seventeen foot of the same measure in Breadth (upon and over which said peece of ground part of the said message is Builde or Standeth) together with the sell soyles entryes and eves dreeps to the said Building Standing and being over and upon the said peece of Ground are now in the occupation of the said James Eastland his assignes or assign and late were in the possession or occupation of Sir Adam Felton Bart and Elizabeth Vicountess Monson or either of them’.

The National Archives’ online index to the wills of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury reveals that the will of Sir Adam Felton was proved on 19th February 1697. Elizabeth Vicountess Monson has been identified with ‘Lady Munson’ listed in the 1674 Hearth Tax returns for Bury as paying the tax for a house with 17 hearths.

In the next deed dated 13th November 1732, the description of the property is slightly different. The deed refers to

‘All that capital message or tenement late of the said James Eastland deceased ...being upon or near to a place called the Angel hill in Bury St Edmunds ...fronting and abutting upon the Angel hill aforesaid North and the stables and outhouses belonging to the message or common Inn called the Six Bells in part and the yard and outhouses belonging to the message or common Inn now or late called the Piggin part south and do lye between the way or lane called Punch Lane on the west part and the street or highway there called Mustow or otherwise leading the Angel hill aforesaid to St James’s church on the East part’.

Thomas Shoosmith is mentioned as the Innholder of the Six Bells in another deed in the same bundle dated 22nd October 1714. There were 76 inns in Bury in 1707 and a list of their names and some of the owners can be found in the Egerton papers at the British Library, Manuscript Room. A photocopy of this list is available at the record office (ref. P755/42) and includes ‘17 The Pig 18 The Six Bells Shoosmith 2s 6d’. As both Inns predate the 1713 deed this suggests that the property description included in that deed was historic and copied in part from an earlier document.

The earliest surviving Corporation Book for Bury (ref. D4/1/2) for the years 1652 – 1691 includes a reference in May 1691 to ‘Gascoyne Youngs for inroaching upon the corporacon ground upon the Angle Hill for takeing in forty foote in length and three foot in breadth’. He was required to pay rent for this ground for the next forty years. There are no other references to encroachments in this area. The later book for 1693 – 1713 includes a further reference to a licence being granted for an encroachment of part of the Market Place but again there are no further references to encroachments on Angel Hill.

Punch Lane

Following the dissolution in 1539 the possessions of the former of the abbey passed to the crown to be administrated through the court of Augmentation. The first accounts produced by the court relating to Bury include a reference to ‘the heir of Robert Lee armiger for the tenement called Paddockpole 4s’ (Redstone 1909). This property is again mentioned in a 1542 rental for the town as ‘Pinch Lane otherwise Paddock Poole Of Robert Paynter for free rent of one tenement at the Corner of the green aforesaid late Robert Lee’ (Breen 2000). Neither Punch Lane nor Paddock Poole are mentioned in the Sacrist Rental of 1526 or 1542 town rental, however in the earlier 1433 Sacrist rental there is a reference to three properties in Paddockpool. The 1433 rental is held at the British Library, Manuscript Room and a photocopy is available at the record office

(ref. Acc. 1055). Included with the photocopy there is a typed script of Margaret Statham's 'A Tour of Bury St Edmunds in 1433'. She states that after a description of the properties that now form the Angel Hotel, 'further tenements carry on to Churchgate Street corner. The present Athenaeum Lane is not given any name but in John Baret's will proved 1467 (see Tymms Bury Wills p 31) it is called Punchyslane'.

Samuel Tymms' 'Bury Wills' was published in 1850 and includes a full transcript of John Baret's will. The section relating to Punch Lane describes in late Middle English his 'hefd' or head place.

'Itm I yeve and assigne to my hefd place and to alle the occupyers therof and specially William Baret to be gynne with, my gardeyn with the long tylid hous, fysympil grownd in Punchyslane, except a part of the gardeyn wiche I assigne to the hert of the hop and whan the place of the hert of the hop is soold I wil my ffeffes and executours, so it hurte not the sale, reserve the gardeyn that it may longe to the longe tyled hous, as it did of old tyme, for it longith not to the same place of the hert, wiche I put in the discrecon of my executours. Itm I grawnte and assigne to William Baret or to hem shall occupye my hefd place the yeers that haue vndir the coventys seel, paying yearly iij s iiij d to the sexteyn, for a tenement in Punchyslane wt a gardeyn therto, except the halle, the ij chambrys with the soler above in the ende of the halle toward my gardeyn and a part of the gardeyn with prevy, wich part of the gardeyn I put in discrecon of my executours to assigne to be leyd out, to this entent I wil that Jone Crattefeld, othir wyse callyd Jone Baret, my nece doughtir of William Baret my brothir of Cratfeld, that she haue the seid halle, chambrys, prevy and pcelle of gardeyn terme of lyf and the seid William Baret or he shal occupye my hefd place to paye yeerly to my seid nece Jone Baret x s yeerly terme of hire lif and he that payith that pencon to haue the wayl yt comyth ovir of that part and of fysympil ground therto of the long tylid hous and gardeyn. An in caas be the seid Jone Baret my nece kepe hire sool vnmaryed, because she is agyd, and wil not holde hire content with this, I will thanne she haue terme of lif hir dwellyng and hire chambyr in my hefd place, that is to seye in the chambyr next the welle with a dore openyng in to the lane, with esement of the prevy be side, and esement in leeffull tyme to make hire mete in the chymeny and to warme hire by wtjnne ye kechene and to haue a part of the gardeyn with free in-comyng and out-goynng to sette herbis and to fetche hem whan nede is, esement to the welle to draw watyr as is necessarie And if the seid William Baret or who so be occupyere of my hefd place wil fynde the seid Jone Baret my nece mete and drynk, clothyng and beddyng hosyn and shoes, terme of hire life and kepe hire stille in the seid hefd place paying here yearly a pencyon of iij s iiij d thane I wil the pencyon of x s aforeseyd be not payid'.

Tymms has added in his notes that 'The Hart of the Hop' was 'an inn with the sign of a hart upon a hoop situated in Mustowe Street, Bury St Edmunds'. 'In the will of the testator's father Geoffrey Baret of Bury, 1416 [Lib. Osbern f. 142] this house is bequeathed to his son as his tenement 'In Le Mustowe vocatus le inne ate herte'. Many an old sign consisted of a carved figure set in a hoop ... and the common phrase 'Cock-a-hoop' has its origin in this practice'.

The reference in the will to the 'sexteyn' is of some interest. This is word is the Norman French translation of *Sacristus* and refers to the same monastic official. The 1433 Sacrist rental omits any reference to the 'Hart of the Hop'. The phrase included in the 1467 will 'the yeers that hou vndir Coventys seel' suggests that the property was held at farm that is leasehold. None of the properties on Angel Hill as described in the rental were held at farm. In the 1433 rental following the description of the properties on what is now known as Angel Hill there are three tenements 'late Geoffrey Barette'. The first held by John Baret paid rent of 3 shillings. The next also held by John Baret paid 1 shilling and 10 pence. They joined another tenement to the south with a rent of six pence that was owned by Walter Page 'lying between the tenement of John Barette on the part of the north and the street called Cherchgate Strete on the part of the south'. Above the first property rented at 3 shillings a note in a later hand states 'now Myles Crosby' and above Walter Page's property another note states 'Now George Watton'. These names appear in both the sacrist rental of 1526 and the town rental of 1542 under the heading of 'Mustow'. In 1526, the

entries were

‘Of Myles Crosby for a tenement late John Hyll between the tenement of William Moor on the north parte & the tenement of John Adams, mynstrell on the south parte iiis

Of John Barrett for a tenement late William Barrett xxiid

Of George Watton for a tenement late Richard Wellys between the garden of the covent on the north parte and the Chirchgatestrete on the south vi d’

In 1542 William Moor is identified as the former occupier of the Angel. Between the entry for the Angel another three tenements are listed before

‘Of Thomas Bacon for a tenement there late Miles Crosby and before John Hill p. a. iiis Of John Barratt for a tenement there late John Smyth and now a yard plot p. a. xxiid Of John Watton for a certain parcel of a tenement late John Well p. a. iii d’.

These entries suggest that the space on the north side of what is now the Athenaeum Lane between Churchgate Street and the Angel Hill was no longer suitable as a main street frontage. The property descriptions, amounts of rent, and terms of tenure do not match that of either the ‘Hart of the Hop’ or the ‘Long Tyld Hous’ as described in 1467 and this seems to suggest that both buildings were on the eastern side of the lane. The ‘Hart’ faced Mustow, now Angel Hill to the north and was part of what is now the Athenaeum.

In the published town rental of 1295 (Redstone) there is a further reference to three properties under the heading ‘Ponchislane’. The first is described as ‘The Sacrist holds I tenement upon the corner of Churchgate Street formerly John at Hyll’s’, the next was formerly Hugh de Hopton goldsmith and the third formerly John Tybbyngg.

Paddock Poole

In the 1433 rental there is the entry ‘Item John Bury marchaunt for a tenement situated on the corner of the Paddockpool late John Drengston and formerly William Warde, chaplain and John Doone lying between the tenement of the same John on the part of the west and the lane called Maister Andreweslane on the part of the east and abuts towards the north on the King’s Highway of the aforesaid town VI d’. This entry does not appear in either the 1526 or 1542 rentals. Margaret Statham identifies ‘Maister Andreweslane’ with Bridewell Lane and states ‘Paddockpool appears also in 12th century deeds. In 1433, it evidently comprised the lower end of Churchgate St’.

The 12th century references appear in two grants partly translated in the ‘Kalendar of Abbot Samson’ (Davis 1954). The first grant has been dated to between 1198 – 1200 ‘Grant to Peter *Pugilis* the son of William son of Folcard of a building site 90 ft by 53 ft at Paddockpool in Bury Saint Edmunds to be held of the sacrist for a pound of Alexandrian incense a year and such other services as the other tenants of the sacrist do’. The next is dated 1200 – 01 ‘Grant to Thomas the goldsmith son of Ralph and his heirs of a shop and land in Bury St Edmunds in front of the great gate of the monastery and near the stone house once Richard of Horringer, the street leading to Lemotstowe and a place once known as Paddockpool for the rent of 9s a year to the sacrist’. The Latin text is slightly different after Lemotstowe ‘perante domun Radulfi Valensis et attingente usque ad terram quam idem Radulfus tenet de sacrista in loco qui quondam dicebatur Paddocpol’. That is ‘formerly the house of Radulph Valensis and before towards the land that the same Radulph held of the sacrist in a place once known as Paddockpool’. These details suggest that this shop was at or close to the southern entrance of Athenaeum Lane. The existence of the ‘stone house once Richard Horringer’ and another ‘formerly the house of Radulph Valensis’

suggests that other buildings stood on or here this site.

Conclusion

The documentary sources do not support the suggestion of a gradual encroachment on 'the formerly open southern part of Angel Hill'. There is just one reference to a small encroachment on Angel in Corporation Book in the period 1652 – 1691. Other encroachments before the earliest deed for the Athenaeum site would have been recorded in these books. Unfortunately, there are no earlier books and the lack of further references to encroachments is not conclusive.

The various rentals suggest that the area on the western side of what is now Athenaeum Lane were reverting to gardens in the late 15th and early 16th century, possibly indicating that another structure blocked the site on the eastern side of the lane. Two properties a long tiled house and an inn called 'The Hart' are mentioned in a will of 1467. There is an earlier reference to this inn in 1416. 'The property descriptions, amounts of rent, and terms of tenure' as described in the rentals 'do not match that of either the 'Hart of the Hop' or the 'Long Tyloid Hous' as described in 1467 and this seems to suggest that both buildings were on the eastern side of the lane'.

The will also mentions 'the chambyr next the welle with a dore openyng in to the lane'. On the 1885 Ordnance Survey plan there is a small court yard with a pump within the Athenaeum site adjoining the house in Athenaeum Lane described in an appendix to 'The History of the Athenaeum' 'a self-contained timber building of two storeys ... the upper floor was jettied towards the courtyard'. The will also refers to a 'fysympil'.

The grant from of 1200 – 1201 suggests that the paddockpool had already been filled in. As late as the 1713 deed the name Paddock Pool was still being applied to Punch Lane, later Pig Lane, later Rose Lane and finally Athenaeum Lane. Though it is possible that the lane led from the pool to Mustow or Angel Hill to Paddock Pool there is evidence for other houses within this area in the late 12th century.

If the Athenaeum site is a series of encroachments on the former open area of Angel Hill, the documentary sources suggest that such encroachments are very early. Part of the site was built-up by the early 15th century and possibly before this date.

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March 2006

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Appendix 2 Context list

Context	Feature	Plan No	Section No	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Find	Interpretation
0001				Main Exca	Find	Find	Number assigned to unstratified finds recovered from courtyard area.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0002				Main Exca	Layer	Layer	Upper layer excavated within the north half of the site. Mixed dark brown silty sand and brick/tile rubble with some small chalk fragments and charcoal flecks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0003			1	Main Exca	Layer	Layer	Upper layer in south half of site. South of wall footings and pipe. Covered entire area. 0.2m deep directly below modern hardcore and concrete. Dark brown silty sand with brick and tile rubble, occasional small chalk fragments and charcoal flecks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0004		1		Main Exca	Structure	Structure	Circular well. Heavily disturbed. Unexcavated. Some brick lining survives (sample kept) at least four courses deep. Remains of a brick arch over well (0005). Filled by a loose dark brown silty sand and rubble. Brick lining is unmortared.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well
0005	0004	1		Main Exca	Structure	Structure	Remains of a brick arch across top of well 0004. Collapsed into well slightly. Bonded using grey/white mortar. Heavily disturbed. Less than 50% of arch survives.	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well arch
0006		1	1	Main Exca	Layer	Layer	Layer excavated in south half of site. Cleaned of across area and partially excavated in segment 0017. Mixed black/dark brown silty sand with occasional small flint, chalk fragments and frequent charcoal flecks.	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0007		1	1	Main Exca	Layer	Layer	Layer excavated in south half of site under 0006. Cleaned across area and partially excavated in segment 0017. Dark brown silty sand with occasional small flint and small chalk fragments.	<input type="checkbox"/>	

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Context Feature	Plan No	Section No	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Finds
0008	1		Main Exca	Layer	Layer excavated in north half of site. Cleaned off to top but not excavated into. Dark brown silty sand with moderate small chalk fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
0009	1		Main Exca	Structure	Remains of a possible wall running north to south. Only visible for a length of 0.64m. Heavily truncated by Athenaeum footings to north and concrete footings to south. Heavily disturbed. Brick/flint/geyish white mortar constructed.	Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0010	1		Main Exca	Structure	Footing for Athenaeum chimney along north-east edge of site. Mixed flint/brick/greyish white mortar/yellow maortar.	Wall footing	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0011	1		Main Exca	Structure	Heavily disturbed and truncated wall running north to south. Survives to a length of 0.88m (N-S). Flint/brick/tile fragment bonded with a yellow mortar. Under possible collapse (0012) from wall. Cut a way to north where layer 0014 exists.	Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0012	1		Main Exca	Structure	Wall collapse from 0011. Brick/tile fragment/flint bonded with yellow mortar.	Wall collapse	<input type="checkbox"/>	
0013	1		Main Exca	Layer	Layer visible along north edge of site. Overlies 0008. Unexcavated as below construction level. Mixed black/dark brown silty sand.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
0014	1		Main Exca	Layer	Layer surviving in north half of site. Possible fill of feature which appears to cut through wall 0011 and well 0004. Dark brown clayey sand with moderate to frequent small chalk fragments, moderate small tile and brick fragments and occasional charcoal flecks.		<input type="checkbox"/>	
0015	1		Main Exca	Structure	Heavily truncated remains of a possible wall. Survives to a length of c.0.98m approximately east to west. Constructed using brick/tile and flint bonded with a white mortar. Possibly continues in segment 0016.	Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Context	Feature	Plan No	Section No	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Finds
0016		1		Main Exca	Segment		Segment excavated east to west to identify deposits in north-west corner of site. Showed 0002 continuing across to footings of jettied building at western edge of site.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0017		1		Main Exca	Segment		Segment excavated in south half of site to identify build-up sequence and depth of archaeology. Due to limited space and density of archaeological deposits natural subsoil was not identified.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0018			1	Main Exca	Layer		Orange/yellow mortar and brick rubble.	Possible demolition layer	<input type="checkbox"/>
0019			1	Main Exca	Layer		Light grey clay with occasional chalk fragments.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0020			1	Main Exca	Layer		Mid grey clay		<input type="checkbox"/>
0021			1	Main Exca	Structure		Possible wall. Partially visible in base of segment 0017. Impossible to determine extent and nature. Medium flint nodules (subangular) bonded with a yellow mortar.	Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>
0022			1	Main Exca	Structure		Possible butt end of a brick wall visible in segment 0017. Unclear if original end or cut end. Survives to three courses deep. Very little visible in segment 0017.	Wall	<input type="checkbox"/>
0023			1	Main Exca	Structure		Possible surface/step or wall. Brick constructed. Very little visible in segment 0017. Impossible to determine extent and nature.	Surface	<input type="checkbox"/>
0024			3	Wall Footi	Structure		Well. Excavated in footing trench to south of main excavation area. Filled by a loose brown silty sand and rubble not excavated. Circular in plan. Brick and yellow mortar capping 0.25m thick. Sides not visible.	Well	<input type="checkbox"/>
0025			2	Post Footi	Layer		Brick/Tile rubble layer across all of post footing trench. Immediately below modern hardcore.		<input type="checkbox"/>

Context Feature	Plan No	Section No	Trench	Identifier	Type	Description	Interpretation	Finds
0026		2	Post	Footi	Layer	Mixed dark brown silty sand, black sand and mid brown clay.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0027		2	Post	Footi	Structure	A layer of brick and stone over a 0.14m deep void. Appears to form an earth cut drain and capping. Only visible in section so extent and exact nature was not determined.	Possible drain	<input type="checkbox"/>
0028		2	Post	Footi	Structure	Brick lined drain with brick capping and a flint and brick base. Three brick courses deep. Bricks were 11cm x 23.5cm x 6 cm. Still intact but not longer in use. Capping removed by developer as trench was excavated. Brick drain is sat on a flint and mortar footing.	Drain	<input type="checkbox"/>
0029		2	Post	Footi	Layer	Lowest layer identified in post footing trench. Chalk and brick rubble. Not excavated.		<input type="checkbox"/>
0030		2	Post	Footi	Layer	Rubble, mortar and mid brown silty sand layer. Cut by possible drain 0027 and drain 0028.		<input type="checkbox"/>