

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION REPORT

SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/021

The Hyndman Centre, Hospital Road, Bury St Edmunds BSE 341

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www.suffolkcc.gov.uk/e-and-t/archaeology

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HER Information

Planning Application No: SE/09/0101

Date of Fieldwork: 2nd February 2010

Grid Reference: TL 851 638

Funding Body: Commissioned through: Milburn Leverington Thurlow

Curatorial Officer: Dr. Jess Tipper

Project Officer: Mo Muldowney

Oasis Reference: suffolkc1_71618

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Summary

An archaeological evaluation carried out at The Hyndman Centre, Hospital Road, Bury St Edmunds identified a large post-medieval chalk quarry or extraction pit of unknown dimensions. No archaeological remains were identified.

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1. Introduction

An evaluation was carried out on Hospital Road, Bury St Edmunds ahead of a proposed extension to The Hyndman Centre (Planning application number SE/09/1010). The work was carried out on 2nd February 2010 and undertaken in accordance with a Brief and Specification produced by Dr. Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT).

Hospital Road is located to the south-west of the medieval core of Bury St Edmunds, close to the site of the Westgate and The Hyndman Centre is situated near the east end of this road, behind the Elephant and Castle pub and south of Parkway (Fig. 1).

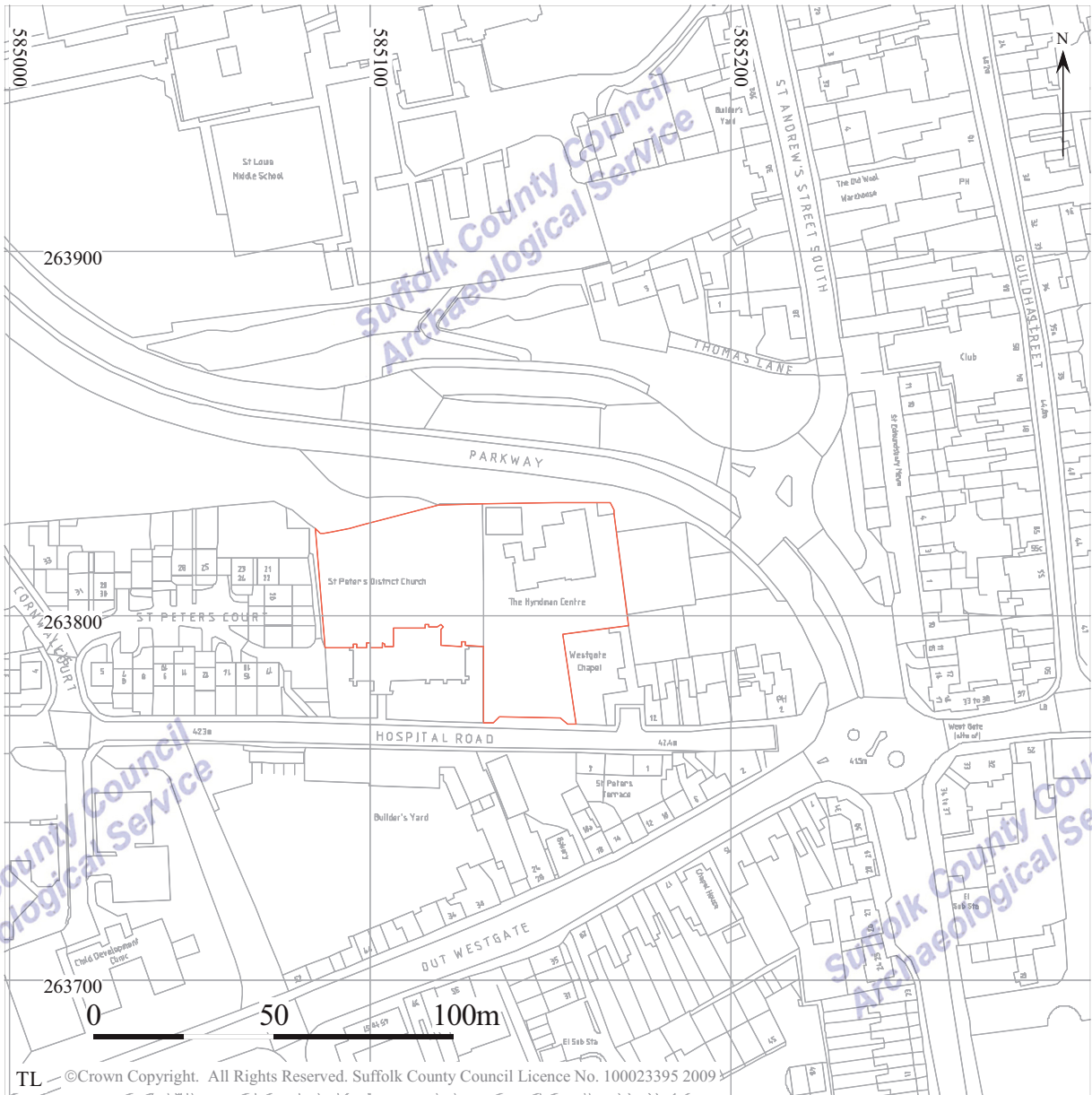
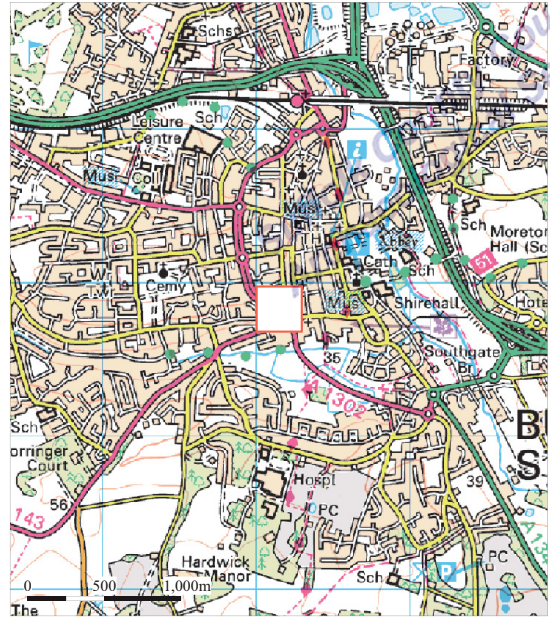
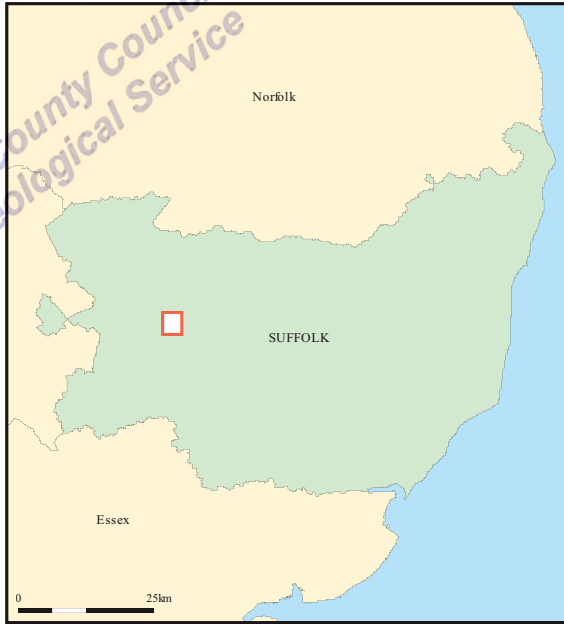
2. Geology and topography

The development area overlies chalk and lies at approximately 42m OD on the side of the south-facing valley overlooking the River Linnet. At this point, the land is relatively flat, forming a plateau or step in the valley side. St Peter's Church is situated in the west side of the development on grassy land and The Hyndman Centre and Westgate Chapel area are situated on the east side, with a tarmac car park. The two sides are separated by iron railings. The site as a whole is bounded by metal fencing along the south edge, the aforementioned buildings to the east and a brick-and-flint wall to the north and west.

3. Archaeological and historical background

There are a large number of entries in the HER near the development area, although most of these refer to objects, buildings and archaeological interventions within the town walls, which stood to the north and east. These include the site of the Westgate (BSE 066), which stood at the convergence of Hospital Road, Out Westgate, St Andrew's Street, Cullum Road and Westgate Street. Closest to the development area are the sites of lime kilns BSE 076 and BSE 075; these kilns are noted on Warren's map of 1971 and also on the Ordnance Survey maps (see below). It is most likely that the evaluation will identify features relating to this activity. In addition, a monitoring to the

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Figure 1. Location plan

south-east on Cullum Road recorded the presence of a Roman ditch and post-medieval finds (BSE 187) and a deep pit containing 11th century pottery and animal bone was identified, near to the site of Westgate.

3.1 Documentary research

The development area has been subject to documentary research (Breen 2010, Appendix 3) the contents of which are summarised here.

The earliest references to the land under investigation were found in the records of Crosier's Charity and relate to ownership in the 14th and 15th centuries. Deeds held in the same collection refer to the land as a 'grange and garden' throughout the 15th century and record that lime kilns are situated nearby, but not on the site.

A later reference in a book (Paine 2008) concerning St Peter's Church and the development of the site since 1858, states that in 1570 the land belonged to the Reverend John Crosier of Barrow who ran a charity. In 1858, the same charity was given the land by the 1st Marquis of Bristol of Ickworth as a site for a new church, St. Peter's. A plan of the site drawn up ahead of the construction of the church held in the St Mary's Parish Collection, shows that the land was largely empty except for a barn and bullock shed in the north-west corner (Fig.2). This barn may have been a fairly new building at that time, as it was not plotted on Warren's 1791 map of Bury (Fig. 3). Note that Warren's map shows a building on the south edge of the land, fronting Cheavington (now Hospital) Road, which does not appear on the St Mary's plan.

St Peter's was constructed in 1856 and completed before 1863 and the school standing in the north-east corner of the site – now The Hyndman Centre – was constructed sometime between then and 1874, when it is first mentioned in White's 'Directory of Suffolk'. Both buildings are shown on the 1884 1:25000 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 4).

4. Methodology

The Brief and Specification (Appendix 1) stated that a 10m long trench should be excavated within the footprint of the proposed development in order to achieve a 5% sample of the total area. However, a live service trench running east to west across the area meant that the trench had to be split into two and measured only 8.1m long (Fig.

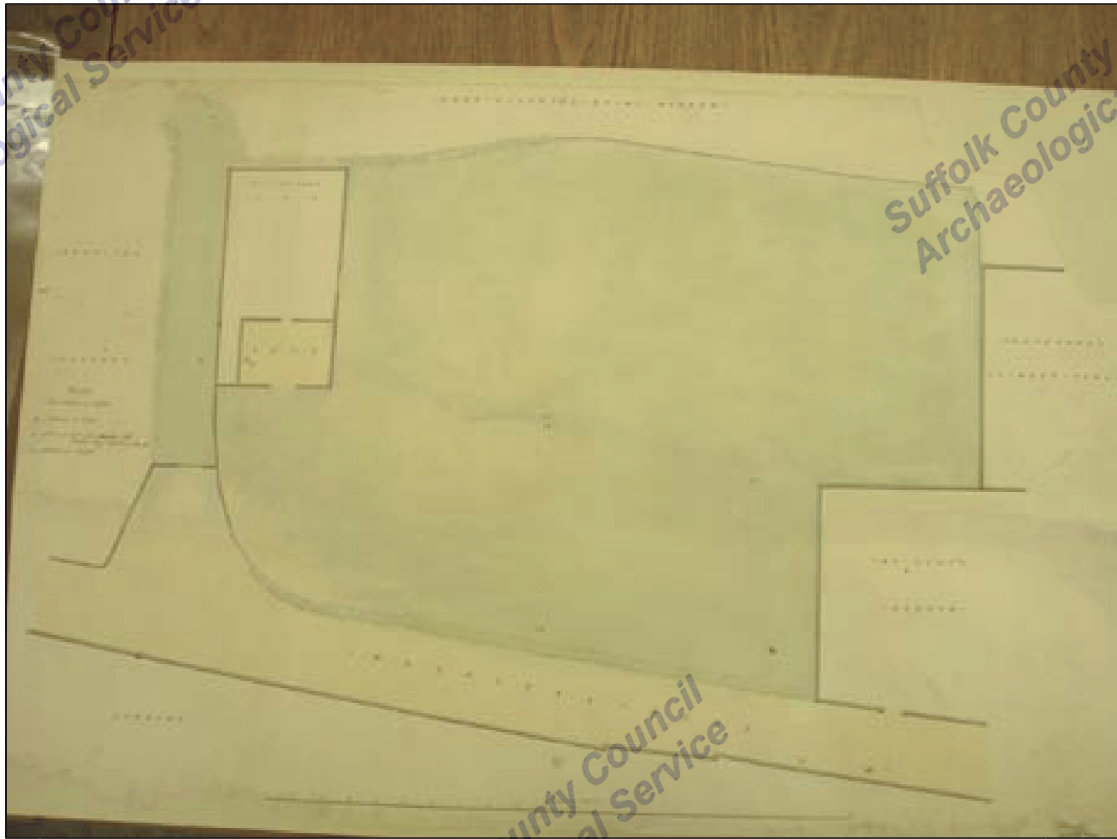


Figure 2. Plan of the site prior to the construction of St Peter's Church

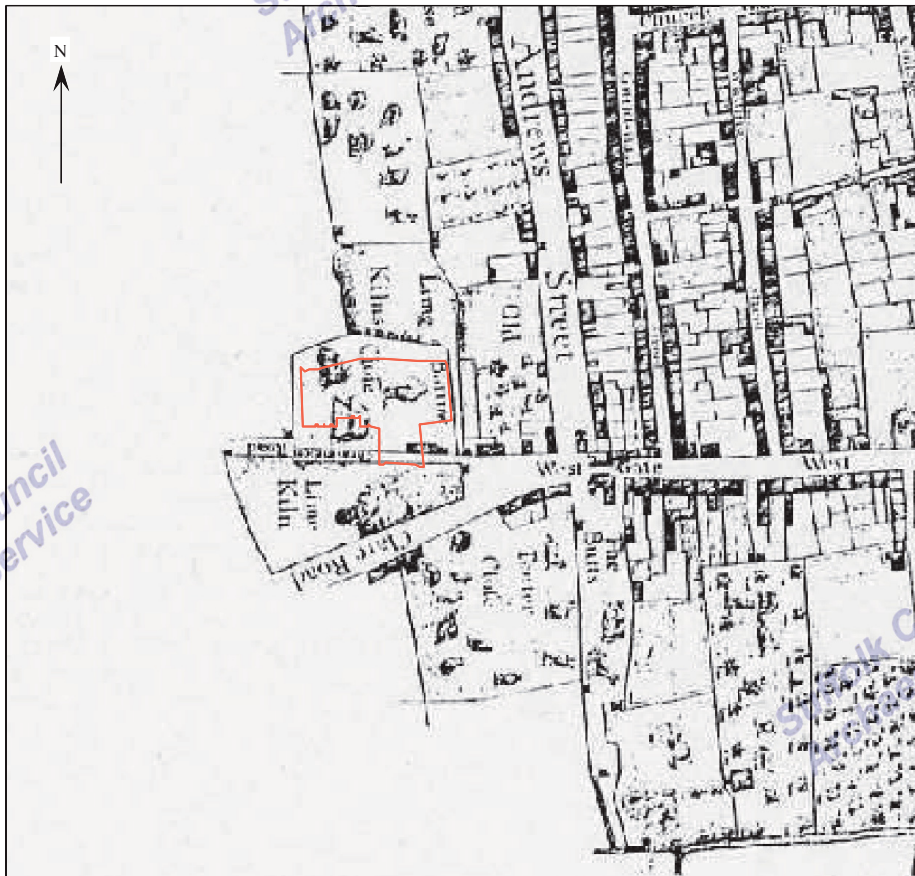


Figure 3. Extract from Warren's 1791 map

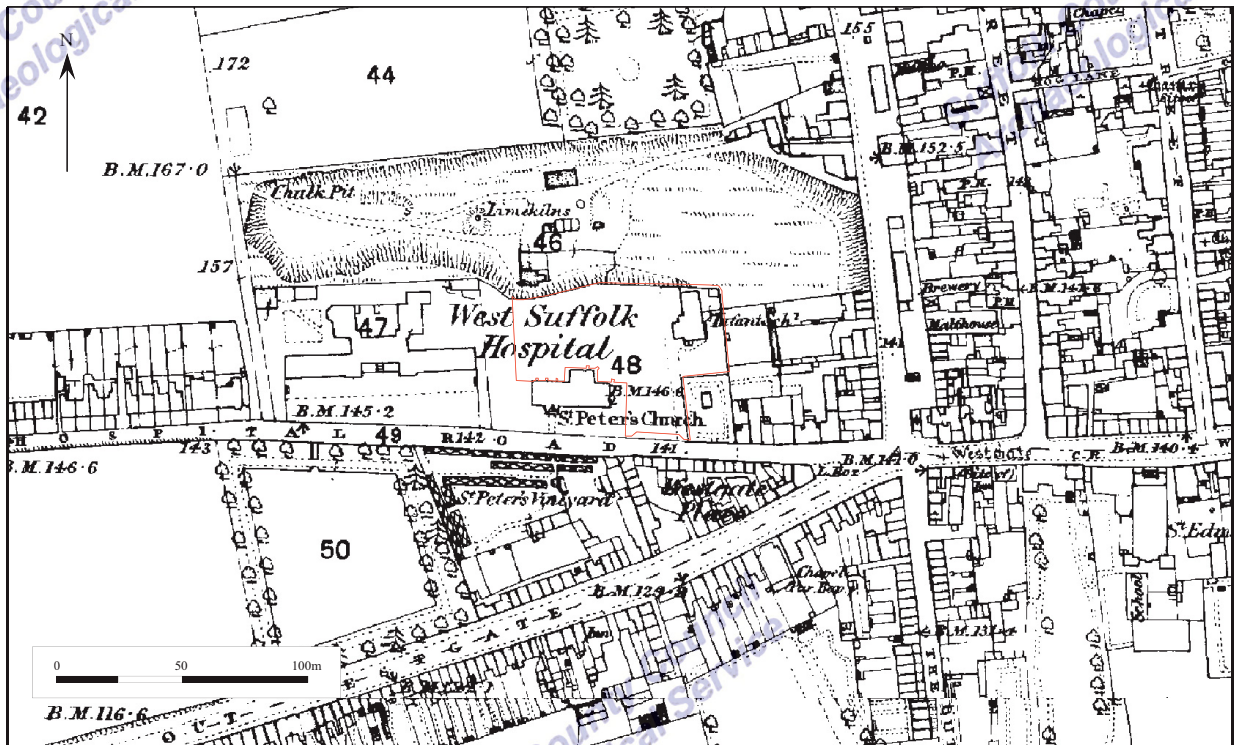


Figure 4. 1884 OS map extract

5). The full 1.8m width was achieved however. Excavation of the trench was undertaken by a tracked 360 mechanical excavator, using a toothless ditching bucket. A breaker was used to remove the tarmac surface of the car park area. All machining was constantly supervised by an experienced archaeologist.

All deposits were recorded using SCCAS *pro forma* sheets and plans and sections were sketched at 1:10, 1:20 and 1:100. Colour photographs were taken using a high resolution digital camera (314 dpi). The evaluation trench and service trench locations were surveyed using a Leica GPS, as were a number of additional ground surface levels.

No metal-detecting was carried out and no environmental samples were taken.

A digital copy of the report has been submitted to the Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

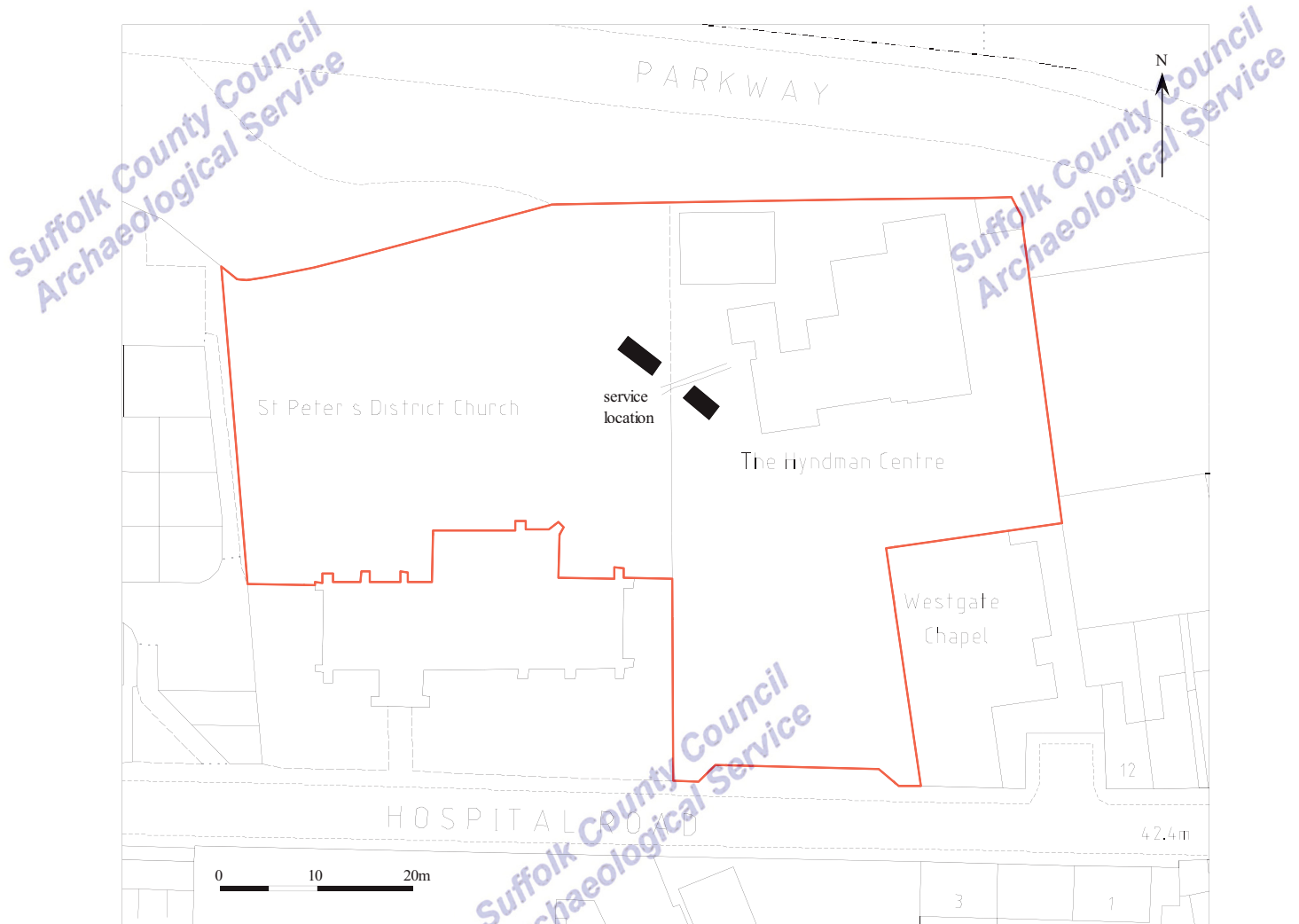


Figure 5. Trench location (shaded black)

5. Results

The evaluation trench revealed no archaeological deposits, but did identify a large pit at the north-west end.

Two separate series of deposits were identified in each part of the trench; unfortunately neither could be related due to the presence of two service pipes/cables.

Quarry/extraction pit 0007 was located in the north-west section of the trench. None of the cut was visible in either plan or section, but its fill (0003) was and extended across the entire trench. Fill 0003 comprised apparent bands of light whitish brown clay silt and mid grey brown silt, which formed rough arcs across the trench (Plate 1). It was a minimum of 0.6m deep. Tile, glass and slate were recovered. Mechanical excavation

ceased in this trench at a depth of 1.26m when it became clear that this was a large pit of post-medieval date. Health and Safety issues were also considered.

Subsoil 0002 overlay the pit and was composed of mid greyish brown sandy clay up to 0.32m deep. This was in turn overlain by topsoil 0001, mid orange brown sand and silt.

In the south-east section of the trench the natural chalk (0006) was identified at a depth of 0.48m. It was overlain by 0005 mid grey silty clay, with a 0.02mm lens of charcoal, which varied between 0.02m and 0.12m deep. The final layer in the trench was 0004 tarmac and substrate, which formed the car park surface of The Hyndman Centre (Plate 2).

6. Finds and environmental evidence

6.1 Introduction

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

Context	Tile		Brick		Animal bone		Miscellaneous	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	4	149					Glass 1 @ 3g	18th to late 19th C
0003	3	288	2	523	3	14	Slate 1 @ 4g	18th to mid 19th C
Total	7	437	2	523	3	14		

Table 1. Finds quantities

Ceramic building material

Two groups of ceramic building material (tile and brick) have been recovered from the evaluation work at the Hyndman Centre.

The topsoil contained four pieces of roof tile (149g) all dating to the post-medieval period. The examples are all fragmentary, abraded and with the exception of one, have attached mortar, indicating reuse. Of note is a small piece of black glazed pan tile (58g) which has a distinct sandy fabric, dominated by red iron ore (msfe). This type of tile, modelled on Dutch imports, was not thought to have been produced in this country until after 1701, and in particular blacks with glazes were a speciality in Norfolk (Clifton-Taylor 1972, 279).

Pit fill 0003 yielded three tile fragments (288g). Two of these are roofing tiles in a medium sandy fabric (ms), the third is an abraded floor tile in an elongated diamond

shape. The surfaces are very smooth and display no serious wear; the fabric itself is fine with common iron ore (fsfe).

Both of the late brick fragments are abraded and located in pit fill 0003. The first is a white medium sandy type (ws) comparable with the Norwich LB9 category (Drury 1993, 165). The second is closer to an LB1/2 in the same sequence, and occurs in an iron rich fabric (msfe). Both display mortar (signifying reuse) and are dated between the 18th and mid 19th century.

Animal bone

All three pieces of animal bone (14g) are noted in pit fill 0003, and all join. The bone was an unfused epiphiseal metacarpal of an immature sheep.

Miscellaneous

Single small fragments of late post-medieval/modern green bottle glass (3g) and slate (4g) were recorded in the topsoil (0001).

6.2 Discussion of the material evidence

This is a small and abraded collection of artefacts, which in the absence of pottery, has been dated to the 18th and late 19th century by the few instances of CBM.

7. Discussion and Conclusion

The fine chalk fragments and silts 0003 forming arcs across the north-west section of trench were the backfill material of a large pit (0007) of unknown size. A small number of tile and brick fragments recovered from the fill suggest a post-medieval date for the activity. In the south-east section of the trench no cut features were identified and only post-medieval and modern layers were observed. Grey layer 0005 may relate to the chalk extraction or lime burning activity nearby, but it was not possible to prove this as the potential relationship with the pit was obscured by a service pipe. The remaining deposits in this end of the trench (0004) related to the construction of the car park.

The evaluation has demonstrated that the only extant remains in the development area were post-medieval and modern. The presence of a large chalk quarry/extraction pit containing 18th and late 19th century CBM fragments was not surprising given the site's

proximity to known lime workings, as indicated by the documentary research, historic maps (Warren and OS) of the same period and the HER.

Without more extensive investigation however, it cannot be determined how widespread chalk extraction was on this site, although it is highly probable that there are more pits of similar size. If this is the case, the area is likely to have been severely truncated and therefore any earlier archaeological remains will have been destroyed when the pits were dug.

8. Archive deposition

Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds T:\Arc\ALL_site\BSE\BSE
341 Hospital Road, Hyndman Centre

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Parish Box H/80/1

9. List of contributors and acknowledgements

The evaluation was carried out by Liz Muldowney and Mo Muldowney, archaeological staff from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Field Team.

The project was directed by Mo Muldowney, and managed by Andrew Tester.

Finds processing was carried out by Jonathan Van Jennians, and the specialist finds report was written by Andy Fawcett. Richenda Goffin edited the report.

10. Bibliography

- | | | |
|---------------------|------|--|
| Clifton-Taylor, A., | 1972 | <i>The Pattern of English Building</i> Faber & Faber, London |
| Drury, P.J., | 1993 | 'Ceramic building materials' in Margeson, S., 1993 <i>Norwich Households: The medieval and post-medieval finds from Norwich survey excavations 1971-1978</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Report No 58 163-165 |
| Paine, C., | 2008 | 'St Peter's Church, Hospital Road, Bury St Edmunds 150 |

Years 1858-2008'

Disclaimer

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

Plates.

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Plate 1. NW section of trench, showing arcing pit fill(s) 0003, facing SE



Plate 2. SE section of trench, facing SE

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Appendix 1. Brief and Specification

Brief and Specification for Archaeological Evaluation

THE HYNDMAN CENTRE, HOSPITAL ROAD, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK (SE/09/0101)

The commissioning body should be aware that it may have Health & Safety responsibilities.

1. The nature of the development and archaeological requirements

1.1 Planning permission has been granted by St Edmundsbury Borough Council (SE/09/0101) for the erection of side and front extensions of The Hyndman Centre, Hospital Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3JT (TL 851 638).

1.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins (PPG 16, paragraph 30 condition).

1.3 The area of the proposed development is located on the north side of Hospital Road (see accompanying plan). It is situated on chalk drift and chalk (loam over chalk) at c. 45 - 50.00m AOD.

1.4 This application lies in an area of archaeological importance recorded in the County Historic Environment Record, on a historic routeway into the medieval town. The site has good potential for the discovery of important hitherto unknown archaeological sites and features in view of its topographic location overlooking the River Linnet. There is high potential for early occupation deposits to be located in this area. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.5 Aspects of the proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.

1.6 In order to inform the archaeological mitigation strategy, and as part of a staged scheme of archaeological evaluation work, the following work is required:

- Collation and assessment of historic documentation, including all cartographic sources, relevant to the site to identify historic landuse and the siting of old boundaries and which would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site. Where possible copies should be included in the report.
- A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area, informed by the results of the documentary survey.

1.7 The results of this evaluation will enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified, informing both development methodologies and mitigation measures. Decisions on the need for, and scope of, any further work should there be any archaeological finds of significance will be based upon the results of the evaluation and will be the subject of an additional brief.

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

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

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

satisfactory. The WSI will provide the basis for measurable standards and will be used to satisfy the requirements of the planning condition.

1.11 Before any archaeological site work can commence it is the responsibility of the developer to provide the archaeological contractor with either the contaminated land report for the site or a written statement that there is no contamination. The developer should be aware that investigative sampling to test for contamination is likely to have an impact on any archaeological deposit which exists; proposals for sampling should be discussed with the Conservation Team of the Archaeological Service of SCC (SCCAS/CT) before execution.

1.12 The responsibility for identifying any constraints on field-work, e.g. Scheduled Monument status, Listed Building status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites &c., ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor. The existence and content of the archaeological brief does not over-ride such constraints or imply that the target area is freely available.

1.13 Any changes to the specifications that the project archaeologist may wish to make after approval by this office should be communicated directly to SCCAS/CT and the client for approval.

2. Brief for the Archaeological Evaluation

2.1 Establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation in situ [at the discretion of the developer].

2.2 Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

2.3 Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.

2.4 Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

2.5 Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2.6 This project will be carried through in a manner broadly consistent with English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (MAP2), all stages will follow a process of assessment and justification before proceeding to the next phase of the project. Field evaluation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential. Any further excavation required as mitigation is to be followed by the preparation of a full archive, and an assessment of potential, analysis and final report preparation may follow. Each stage will be the subject of a further brief and updated project design; this document covers only the evaluation stage.

2.7 The developer or his archaeologist will give SCCAS/CT (address as above) five working days notice of the commencement of ground works on the site, in order that the work of the archaeological contractor may be monitored.

2.8 If the approved evaluation design is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected. Alternatively the presence of an archaeological deposit may be presumed, and untested areas included on this basis when defining the final mitigation strategy.

2.9 An outline specification, which defines certain minimum criteria, is set out below.

3. Specification: Assessment of Historic Documentation

3.1 Collation and assessment of all cartographic sources relevant to the site to identify historic landuse, the siting of old boundaries and any earlier buildings. Where possible copies should be included in the report.

3.2 Collation and assessment of historic documentation relevant to the site that would contribute to the archaeological investigation of the site.

4. Specification: Trenched Evaluation

4.1 A single trial trench is to be excavated, amounting to 10.00m in length x 1.80m in width across the site of, or immediately adjacent to, the new side extension.

4.2 If excavation is mechanised a toothless 'ditching bucket' at least 1.80m wide must be used. A scale plan showing the proposed locations of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before field work begins.

4.3 The topsoil may be mechanically removed using an appropriate machine with a back-acting arm and fitted with a toothless bucket, down to the interface layer between topsoil and subsoil or other visible archaeological surface. All machine excavation is to be under the direct control and supervision of an archaeologist. The topsoil should be examined for archaeological material.

4.4 The top of the first archaeological deposit may be cleared by machine, but must then be cleaned off by hand. There is a presumption that excavation of all archaeological deposits will be done by hand unless it can be shown there will not be a loss of evidence by using a machine. The decision as to the proper method of excavation will be made by the senior project archaeologist with regard to the nature of the deposit.

4.5 In all evaluation excavation there is a presumption of the need to cause the minimum disturbance to the site consistent with adequate evaluation; that significant archaeological features, e.g. solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post-holes, should be preserved intact even if fills are sampled. For guidance:

For linear features, 1.00m wide slots (min.) should be excavated across their width; For discrete features, such as pits, 50% of their fills should be sampled (in some instances 100% may be requested).

4.6 There must be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits must be established across the site.

4.7 Archaeological contexts should, where possible, be sampled for palaeoenvironmental remains. Best practice should allow for sampling of interpretable and datable archaeological deposits and provision should be made for this. The contractor shall show what provision has been made for environmental assessment of the site and must provide details of the sampling strategies for retrieving artefacts, biological remains (for palaeoenvironmental and palaeoeconomic investigations), and samples of sediments and/or soils (for micromorphological and other pedological/sedimentological analyses. Advice on the appropriateness of the proposed strategies will be sought from J. Heathcote, English Heritage Regional Adviser for Archaeological Science (East of England). A guide to sampling archaeological deposits (Murphy, P.L. and Wiltshire, P.E.J., 1994, A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis) is available for viewing from SCCAS.

4.8 Any natural subsoil surface revealed should be hand cleaned and examined for archaeological deposits and artefacts. Sample excavation of any archaeological features revealed may be necessary in order to gauge their date and character.

4.9 Metal detector searches must take place at all stages of the excavation by an experienced metal detector user.

4.10 All finds will be collected and processed (unless variations in this principle are agreed SCCAS/CT during the course of the evaluation).

4.11 Human remains must be left in situ except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site. However, the excavator should be aware of, and comply with, the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857.

4.12 Plans of any archaeological features on the site are to be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50, depending on the complexity of the data to be recorded. Sections should be drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 again depending on the complexity to be recorded. All levels should relate to Ordnance Datum. Any variations from this must be agreed with SCCAS/CT.

4.13 A photographic record of the work is to be made, consisting of both monochrome photographs and colour transparencies and/or high resolution digital images.

4.14 Topsoil, subsoil and archaeological deposit to be kept separate during excavation to allow sequential backfilling of excavations.

4.15 Trenches should not be backfilled without the approval of SCCAS/CT.

5. General Management

5.1 A timetable for all stages of the project must be agreed before the first stage of work commences, including monitoring by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological contractor will give not less than five days written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

5.2 The composition of the archaeology contractor staff must be detailed and agreed by this office, including any subcontractors/specialists. For the site director and other staff likely to have a major responsibility for the post-excavation processing of this evaluation there must also be a statement of their responsibilities or a CV for post-excavation work on other archaeological sites and publication record. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.

5.3 It is the archaeological contractor's responsibility to ensure that adequate resources are available to fulfill the Brief.

5.4 A detailed risk assessment must be provided for this particular site.

5.5 No initial survey to detect public utility or other services has taken place. The responsibility for this rests with the archaeological contractor.

5.6 The Institute of Field Archaeologists' Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

6. Report Requirements

6.1 An archive of all records and finds must be prepared consistent with the principles of English Heritage's Management of Archaeological Projects, 1991 (particularly Appendix 3.1 and Appendix 4.1).

6.2 The report should reflect the aims of the WSI.

6.3 The objective account of the archaeological evidence must be clearly distinguished from its archaeological interpretation.

6.4 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given. No further site work should be embarked upon until the primary fieldwork results are assessed and the need for further work is established.

6.5 Reports on specific areas of specialist study must include sufficient detail to permit assessment of potential for analysis, including tabulation of data by context, and must include non-technical summaries.

6.6 The Report must include a discussion and an assessment of the archaeological evidence, including an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological potential of the site, and the significance of that potential in the context of the Regional Research Framework (East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).

6.7 The results of the surveys should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the County Historic Environment Record (HER).

6.8 A copy of the Specification should be included as an appendix to the report.

6.9 The project manager must consult the County HER Officer (Dr Colin Pendleton) to obtain an HER number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.

6.10 Finds must be appropriately conserved and stored in accordance with UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines.

6.11 The project manager should consult the SCC Archive Guidelines 2008 and also the County HER Officer regarding the requirements for the deposition of the archive (conservation, ordering, organisation, labelling, marking and storage) of excavated material and the archive.

6.12 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS), and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure the proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).

6.13 Every effort must be made to get the agreement of the landowner/developer to the deposition of the finds with the County HER or a museum in Suffolk which satisfies Museum and Galleries Commission requirements, as an indissoluble part of the full site archive. If this is not achievable for all or parts of the finds archive then provision must be made for additional recording (e.g. photography, illustration, analysis) as appropriate. If the County HER is the repository for finds there will be a charge made for storage, and it is presumed that this will also be true for storage of the archive in a museum.

6.14 The site archive is to be deposited with the County HER within three months of the completion of fieldwork. It will then become publicly accessible.

6.15 An unbound copy of the evaluation report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork unless other arrangements are negotiated with the project sponsor and SCCAS/CT. Following acceptance, two copies of the report should be submitted to SCCAS/CT together with a digital .pdf version.

6.16 Where positive conclusions are drawn from a project (whether it be evaluation or excavation) a summary report, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute for Archaeology, must be prepared. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the evaluation work takes place, whichever is the sooner.

6.17 County HER sheets must be completed, as per the County HER manual, for all sites where archaeological finds and/or features are located.

6.18 Where appropriate, a digital vector trench plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the County HER. AutoCAD files should be also exported and saved into a format that can be imported into MapInfo (for example, as a Drawing Interchange File or .dxf) or already transferred to .TAB files.

6.19 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

6.20 All parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the County HER. This should include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report (a paper copy should also be included with the archive).

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Date: 29 June 2009 Reference: / TheHyndmanCentre-BSE2009

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

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Appendix 3. Documentary evidence

Introduction

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

This site is to the east of St Peter's Church and the Hyndman Centre was formerly 'St Peter's School then St Mary's Special Unit' before being changed into a 'Parish Centre, now named the Hyndman Centre'. The history of the church and something of the development of the Hyndman Centre have been described in the well researched booklet 'St Peter's Church, Hospital Road, Bury St Edmunds 150 Years 1858-2008', the work of the distinguished local historian Clive Paine. He writes that 'The land, where the church and Hyndman Centre now stand, belonged to a charity founded by Revd John Crosier of Barrow in 1570. The 1st Marquis of Bristol of Ickworth, who also owned most of Barrow, not only offered the charity other land in Barrow, but gave the Bury land as a site for the new church. The legal exchanges took place in June 1854 and the 1 1/8 acres were conveyed to the Church Commissioners in December 1855'. The architect John Henry Hakewill of London was employed to design the church, and the foundations, 'described as in "Union Terrace" or "at the West Gate"', were begun in August 1856. There is a copy of the original architectural drawing of St Peter's in the booklet together with a later print showing the church in 1863. This church was built as a chapel of ease to accommodate the expanding population of the medieval parish church of St Mary's and the records relating to the building of the chapel of ease and the school are now in the St Mary's Parish Collection held at the record office in Bury (ref. FL 545).

The St Mary's Parish collection includes the original plans for St Peter's but not the original plans of the school. This school is briefly mentioned in White's 1874 'Directory of Suffolk' as 'St Peter's Infant School is on the Hospital Road and Miss Eliza Game is the mistress'. The school and Miss Game are also listed in Kelly's 1869 directory, but not in Harrod's directory of 1864. In the St Mary's Parish Collection, there is a plan of 'proposed additions' to the school dated 16 March 1897 (ref. FL 545/12/3) and a file of correspondence relating to the 'closure of the school and proposed sale of the site' in 1955 and 1957 (ref. FL 545/12/9).

Maps

The site is shown on the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey plan sheet number XLIV.7.21 surveyed in 1884. The land is shown as part of the grounds of St Peter's Church though divided in two parts, with the infant school occupying the north-east side of the site.

There are copies of the 1:2500 Ordnance Survey plans amongst the Archaeological Units records at their offices in Bury St Edmunds. The plans for the proposed extension of 1897 only relate to minor alterations to the buildings (ref. FL 545/123).

In the St Mary's Parish Collection, there is a plan of this site showing only a barn and bullock shed located at the north-western end of the site (ref. FL 545/12/3) the site of both of these structures is now within the church grounds and not part of the former school site. The plan shows a curving west to east line crossing the site and four fixed points are noted with letters. These may possibly relate to testing the ground before the construction of the church building and are listed in the margin of the plan under references as 'A Not solid at 13 feet' etc.

There is a further plan of the property attached to a deed in the Barrow Parish Collection dated 16 June 1854 between the Trustees of the Crosier's Charity and the Marquis of Bristol (ref. EL 13/12/48). The plan shows only the position of the barn. This plan labels the property to the north as 'old lime kiln'.

The barn may have been recently constructed before the property was given to the church. On Warren's 1791 survey of the borough of Bury (ref. 555/938) a house is shown within the plot marked 'Barrow Town Land' and measured at 1 acre 1 rood and 36 perches. This plot is situated between the Chalk Pits to the north and the road to the south and a limekiln is shown on the opposite of the road. The position of the pound should also be noted.

Although there is an extensive collection of deeds for the Crosier Charity estate in the Barrow Parish Collection, the administrative records of the charity are incomplete, with their separate account of the Town Estate commencing from 1852 only.

Crosier's Charity

The surviving records of Crosier's charity are in the Barrow Parish Collection and include deeds relating to this site dating from November 1353 through to 1863 (ref. EL

13/12/1-50). Each of the original medieval deeds has been catalogued in detail. The earliest deed in this collection is a grant by Richard Charman, draper of Bury St Edmunds to Edmond Le Masonn and Alice his wife of Bury St Edmunds. The property is described as one 'grange with a curtilage in the town suburbs of St Edmunds outside of Westgate between the tenements of Thomas De Sutton and of Joan Sparwe and between Le Spyntelnefeld and Chevington Way'. In the published Subsidy of 1327 (Hervey 1906) after the name of the butcher Walter de Rysby there are the entries 'Willmo Charman iiii s' and 'Waltero Sparwe vi s viii d' before 'Henrico Pynfoul xii d' as the arrangement of these returns often followed a geographic sequence these may be the immediate ancestor of Richard Charman and Joan Sparwe mentioned in the deeds. It is also interesting to note the surname Pynfoul in relation to the position of the pound or penfold (pynfoul) shown on Warren's 1791 plan of the borough. Richard Charman is also mentioned in two deeds in the Hengrave Collection. In April 1354 William, the abbot of Bury exchanged with Richard Charman four acres and three and a half roods 'of arable land ... lying in two pieces outside the Westgate' (ref. 449/2/12) and in January 1373 Thomas Gemen of Bury quitclaimed to Richard Charman his rights to lands and tenement in Bury 'which were formerly of William Charman' (ref. 449/2/13). Another deed in the Hengrave collection dated 11 April 1437 relating to land in 'Spyntelmelle Feld' mentions two acres of land 'lying at Seynt Petter' (ref. 449/2/16) though this is not a reference to the later chapel of ease, but to the medieval hospital in Risbygate Street.

The deeds do not appear to relate to a single property. In the earliest deeds the property is described as a 'grange with a curtilage' but in deeds from 1413 onwards a 'grange with one garden' is described and there is also a break in the succession of owners. In a deed of 1430 the property is described as one grange with one garden with the abuttals listed as 'west the grange and garden of John Copynge and east the grange and garden of Robert Roger north Spyntelmellefeld and south the way to Chevington' but in another deed of 1425 Margaret Roger 'late wife of Robert Roger' granted the property described as 'one grange and curtilage' to her son John Roger amongst others' suggesting that the two properties were adjacent (ref. EL 13/12/3 & 9). The eastern end of the site was further subdivided in 1481 when John Fuller granted to John Plandon 'one enclosed garden' that abutted south on the garden of Thomas Fuller suggesting that Thomas Fuller had retained part of the property fronting the road. This

Thomas Fuller had been granted the grange and garden in 1465 and the earlier owners can be traced back to the deed of 1413 (see EL 13/12/6 & 7).

From 1447 onwards there is evidence of lime pits in the area as these are mentioned in the deeds in the form 'Le Lympetts' (ref. EL 13/12/10). In deeds dated 1457 there are references to land called 'Lymkelneland' and a 'close called Lymkelneyerd' (ref. EL 13/12/16 & 17). In these later deeds the property was combined with others.

There is further documentary evidence for presence of lime kilns in this area in the Sacrist's rental of 1433 in the entry 'Item the same Richard (Worsted chaplain) for one grange late the aforesaid Katrina Worsted and formerly the said Rose and Thomas Whyght and Richard Osberne lying outside of the Westgate between the tenement called 'Le Lymkell' on the part of the west and the common way called Dytchweye on the part of the east and abuts towards the north on 'Le Lymkell' (ref. 1055). The lime-burner John Ingram is mentioned in the same rental as living in a tenement 'within the Westgate between the stone wall of the town on the part of the west'. The rent for Richard Worsted's property was 8d and a succession of later owners is given above the text as 'now Thomas Moor 'whellewryght' now Robert Potter'. This same property can be found in the later rental of 1526 when it was described as 'of Richard Jamys, lymour, for a berne late John Jamys before John Bullok, whelewright, without the West Gate between the tenement called Lyme Kell on the west parte & the Common Wey called the Dyche Way on the est parte' (Breen 2000). The relation of Spynthil Mill, Spyntmilmlfeld and Spynthilmelweye all to the north of this site is shown on various maps depicting a reconstruction of the geography of the medieval borough.

Many of these medieval property owners can be identified in the collection of wills proved at the Sacrists' Peculiar Court whose records were incorporated with those of the archdeacons of Sudbury after the dissolution of the abbey.

Conclusion

As there are such a large number of medieval deeds relating to this site, it is certain that the land was not part of the nearby chalk pits and or the site of any of the close by lime kilns. The exact meaning of the references 'Not solid at 13 feet' on the plan of the site in the St Mary's Parish Collection is unclear. The barn shown on this plan was of then recent construction, as it is not shown on Warren's 1791 survey of the borough. On the

1791 survey a house is shown within the site of the late church and school but fronting the street. There appear to be no documents in the Barrow Parish Collection that would help to detail these changes in the site.

In the medieval period the north side of this street was occupied by a series of small granges or barns each set in its own curtilage that is enclosed within a boundary or with a small garden. The evidence of the deeds suggests that the land, later the site of the church and school, may have contained two separate granges. Part of the western side of the property was separated from the street frontage in the middle of the fifteenth century with the then owner Thomas Fuller retaining a garden situated next to the street.

The owners from 1327 onwards can be identified and there is scope for some additional research once the site has been examined.

Anthony M Breen January 2010

References

Maps and Plans

FL 545/12/3 Plan of Proposed Alterations St Peter's School 1897

XLIV. 7.21 1:2500 Ordnance Survey plan surveyed 1884

FL 545/5/128 Plan Plot of Land, Hospital Road (designated site of church) c. 1856

EL 13/12/48 Property Plan from deed 1854

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Acknowledgement

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