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**LAND AT VINEFIELDS FARM, EAST CLOSE,
OFF EASTGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK IP33 1UQ**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 8620 6440	Report No: 4078
District: St Edmundsbury	Site Code:
Approved: C Halpin MlfA	Project No: 4779
Signed:	Date: May 2012 (Revised July 2012)

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CONTENTS

OASIS SUMMARY SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 THE EVIDENCE**
- 4 METHODOLOGY**
- 5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 7 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 8 DISCUSSION**
- 9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

APPENDICES

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| APPENDIX 1 | HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA (HER) |
| APPENDIX 2 | CONCORDANCE OF FINDS |
| APPENDIX 3 | SPECIALIST REPORTS |

OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Land at Vinefields Farm, East Close, off Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UQ. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<p><i>In May 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Vinefields Farm, East Close, off Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UQ (NGR TL 8620 6440; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 73 residential units and associated access, garaging and public open space (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning Ref. SE/11/0368).</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), on the edge of the medieval and post-medieval town, and on the valley side which would have also been a favourable location for early settlement. The HER records prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds from a site nearby (HER BSE 026) on a site at East Close, including a building with a flint rubble wall, pits and ditches, flint lines well, and residual early and later Saxon pottery sherds and a gully containing Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery.</i></p> <p><i>In the event the evaluation revealed a sparse number of undated features (Tr.1 F1026, Tr.3 Ditch F1019 and Tr.7 Gully 1024). The remaining features were modern (post 1750 AD); several were likely associated with the construction of the nearby A14.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>May 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>4779</i>	Site code	
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Open field/grassland</i>		
Planned development	<i>The construction of 73 residential units and associated access, garaging & public open space</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Linears, pits, post holes</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Undated and modern</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	
HER for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP33 1UQ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.1.85m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 8620 6440</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 50m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at Vinefields Farm, East Close, off Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UQ. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Smith., L. & Stoakley, M.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4078</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>May 2012 (Revised July 2012)</i>		

LAND AT VINEFIELDS FARM, EAST CLOSE, OFF EASTGATE STREET, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK IP33 1UQ

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Vinefields Farm, East Close, off Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UQ (NGR TL 8620 6440; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 73 residential units and associated access, garaging and public open space (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning Ref. SE/11/0368).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), on the edge of the medieval and post-medieval town, and on the valley side which would have also been a favourable location for early settlement. The HER records prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds from a site nearby (HER BSE 026) on a site at East Close, including a building with a flint rubble wall, pits and ditches, flint lines well, and residual early and later Saxon pottery sherds and a gully containing Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery.

In the event the evaluation revealed a sparse number of undated features (Tr.1 F1026, Tr.3 Ditch F1019 and Tr.7 Gully F1024). The remaining features were modern (post 1750 AD); several were likely associated with the construction of the nearby A14.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Vinefields Farm, East Close, off Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UQ (NGR TL 8620 6440; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the redevelopment of the site comprising the construction of 73 residential units and associated access, garaging and public open space (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning Ref. SE/11/0368) (Fig.8).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Abby Antrobus of the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 8th March 2012), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 8th March 2012), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The principal research objectives for the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- To 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.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to the impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Bury St Edmunds is a former county town in west Suffolk, situated at the confluence of the Rivers Lark and Linnet to the south-east. The historic core of the town is adjacent to the cathedral and ruins of the medieval abbey in the centre of the modern town. Modern residential and industrial estates have developed on the outskirts of the town.

2.2 The site is located in the north-east part of the town and on land to the east of Vinefields Farm to the south of Eastgate Street. It is bounded by the A14 to the west, Eastgate Street to the north and Shaker's Lane to the east. The site comprises a rectangular plot of grassland and comprises an area of c.1.85ha.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 Bury St Edmunds is in an area of undulating countryside and is located within a shallow river valley. The River Lark merges with the River Linnett in the south-east part of the town at the location of No Man's Meadow. To the south-west the land slopes from c.70m AOD to c.40m AOD at the location of the River Linnett. The town centre is at c.65m AOD at the location of a cemetery c.2km to the west of the site. To the east, the land gradually slopes from c.60m to c.50m AOD at the location of the A14. The site is on relatively level ground at a height of c.50m AOD.

3.1.2 The solid geology of the site comprises Upper Cretaceous Chalk, overlain by drift geology of Quaternary Cover Sands with Head deposits that comprise orange sands and clay in varying proportions (BGS 1978). The soils of the site belong to the Melford association (571o) and typically comprise deep, well-drained sandy loams or sandy clay loams, with the sands generally calcareous in origin with a flint/stone content (SSEW 1983).

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric

3.2.1 Worked flint implements of possible Mesolithic date (BSE 026 – MSF1378) were discovered c.100m to the north-east of the site. A Neolithic flint chisel (BSE 054 – MSF6757) was found in a garden c.375m to the north-west of the site. Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery (BSE 026 – 1378) was found during an excavation c.100m to the north-east of the site. Artefacts of Iron Age date (BSE 010 – 15054) were found during archaeological excavations (ESF15388) in the grounds of the Abbey c.500m to the south-west of the site, and a silver lunula (BSE 057 – MSF3442) was found via metal detector at Moreton Hall School c.500m to the east of the site.

Romano-British

3.2.2 Archaeological remains of Romano-British date are limited within the vicinity of the site. Archaeological excavations at East Close (ESF15654) recovered 21 sherds of re-deposited Roman pottery (BSE 026 – MSF1665) (Anderson 1994). A scatter of 1st century and 3rd to 4th century coins (BSE 057 – MSF3443) was discovered at Moreton Hall School using a metal detector c.500m to the east of the site. The line of a possible former Roman road (BRG 052 – MSF25442) between Eastgate Street and Great Livermere is located c.500m to the north-east.

Saxon

3.2.3 Bury Abbey (SAM 35556) is c.500m to the south-west of the site. Evidence of early Anglo-Saxon occupation was discovered during archaeological excavations (ESF15655) c.100m to the north-east of the site with the recovery of a sherd of early Saxon hand-made pottery (BSE 026 – 16659) (Anderson 1994). A small monastery (BSE 010 – MSF15053) and the Church of St Mary (BSE 010 – MSF437) was founded within the grounds of the Bury Abbey c.500m to the south-west of the site in c.633 by the Saxon King Sigebert. A significant quantity of mid to late Saxon pottery (Ipswich and Thetford ware), blue glass

(BSE 120) and structural remains have been discovered within the grounds of the Abbey c.400-500m to the south-west (BSE 010 – MSF15053, BSE 120 & BSE 241 – MSF2227) (Gen & Keen 1981). A coin (sceatta) of middle Saxon date (BSE 100) was found using a metal detector to the east of Shaker's Lane c.300m to the south of the site, and a ditch of late Saxon date (BSE 026 – MS F6727) was revealed during excavations (ESF 16121) at East Close c.100m to the north-east (Anderson 1996).

3.2.4 St Edmunds Bury was formerly called Beodericesworth. In c.869 King Edmund was taken prisoner and martyred by the Danes. Literary sources document a brutal execution, in which he was first flayed, then bound to a tree and shot repeatedly with arrows (Hindley 2006, 188). He was then decapitated and his head was discarded in neighbouring woodland. His subjects, discovering his body bound to the tree, interred his remains in a wooden chapel at Hoxne (*Ibid*).

Medieval

3.2.5 In the 10th century, Edmund's body was moved to Beodericesworth and the name was gradually eclipsed by St Edmunds Bury. Following the King's martyrdom, six priests devoted themselves to a monastic life under the patronage of the royal saint and founded a monastery in the early 10th century (BSE 010 – MSF437, SAM3555 6). In 1020 the secular priests were replaced with 20 Benedictine monks of King Canute. In the 11th century William the Conqueror increased the monastery's privileges and the number of monks increased to 50 in c.1081. The church of St Mary (BSE 010 - MSF437) was demolished and re-built under Abbott Baldwin in the late 11th century.

3.2.6 The medieval town of St Edmund's Bury (BSE 241) comprised the urban settlement to the west including the Abbey complex with land to the east of the town comprising agricultural land. A possible SW/NE aligned medieval road (BRG 052 – MSF25442) is located c.500m to the north-east of the site. Mid-12th to mid-13th century pottery and tiles were discovered in the southern part of the Abbey complex (BSE 291) during archaeological test pitting (ESF20343) c.500m to the south-west of the site (Car & Gill 2007). An archaeological evaluation (ESF 20810) in the Abbey Gardens c.550m to the west of the site revealed a flint bonded wall and a robbed wall trench (BSE 332), structural remnants associated with the Abbey (Gill 2009). Palaeo-environmental analysis of 12th century peat deposits at the site revealed a large quantity of cereal pollen demonstrating that crop processing had occurred close by (*Ibid*).

3.2.7 To the north of the St Edmund's Abbey (BSE 010) and c.500m to the west of the site, an archaeological evaluation to the rear of Thingoe House revealed ditches and pits dated from the 12th to 14th centuries. A layer of structural clay was discovered, possibly indicative of that some form of building or workshop was in existence in this area. The two early 13th century hospitals of St Nicholas (BSE 025) and St Stephen (BSE 134), located c.250m - 400m to the north of the site, were possibly associated with the monastery. Archaeological investigations at East Close (ESF 16121) c.100m to the north-east of the site revealed a 12th to 14th - century metalworking site (BSE 026 – MSF 6727) with finds including pottery, jewellery, silver coins, bronze and iron tools, bone implements, stone architectural fragments (Anderson 1996).

3.2.8 An archaeological evaluation (ESF18808) at Eastgate Barns c.400m to the north-west of the site revealed a 13th to 14th century ditch (BSE MSF2 477) and a subsequent excavation (ESF20517) uncovered the remains of two possible timber buildings (Gill 2004, Duffy 2008). Eastgate Barns is believed to be the site of one of the three medieval abbey

grange sites in Bury St Edmunds. Structural remains and evidence of medieval quarrying (BSE 204) were discovered during an archaeological evaluation (ESF20745) at Cotton Lane c.550m to the north-west of the site (Tester 2002). An excavation at the site (ESF20746) revealed drainage ditches, structural remains comprising flint and mortar walls as well as a wooden water revetment (Duffy 2004). It has been suggested that the drainage ditches and water revetment were employed to drain the area of the River Lark floodplain (*Ibid*).

3.2.9 The Abbey complex and grounds were extensive by the 14th century and were surrounded by large stone walls with gates (East Gate and All Souls Gate) and a bridge (BSEs 068, 090, Misc & 147) located c.250m-500m to the west and south-west of the site respectively. The monastery was sacked and burnt during the riots of 1327 after the death of Edward II. A monk's cemetery (BSE 092), the Abbey vinefields (BSEs 041 & 158) and a large fishpond complex named the Crankles (BSE 062), located c.400m-500m to the south-west of the site, were associated with the monastery. Finds retrieved from the site of the Abbey vinefields (BSE 041) included 14th century pottery and a silver ring brooch with garnets engraved with '*Ave Maria Gracia Plena*' (signifying 'Hail Mary, Full of Grace'). Further north, a monastic grange (BSE 130) and the St Mary's Chapel (BSE 146) located c.125m to the west, also formed part of the Abbey complex. An archaeological evaluation (ESF21309) at the Shire Hall car park c.450m to the south-west of the site revealed that the landscape had been raised in the 15th century to create fishponds, a mill-lead (an artificial watercourse/aqueduct for a watermill) and grazing meadows (BSE 375).

Post-medieval

3.2.10 There is a large quantity of post-medieval archaeological remains within the vicinity of the site. A scatter of late medieval to post-medieval artefacts (BSE 057 – MSF3444) was discovered c.500m to the east of the site, comprising 15th to 17th century coins, a Boy Bishop token and a small bronze seal matrix. Archaeological excavations at 15-17 Eastgate Street c.250m to the north-west of the site (ESFs 19793 & 19872) revealed evidence for tanning (BSE 292) including three wells, walls and the remains of five clay-lined pits interpreted as tanning pits (Tester 2008). An overall date of 16th to early 17th century is suggested. Documentary evidence confirms the presence of tanners in Bury St Edmunds from as early as 1433.

3.2.11 Evidence of lime burning was discovered during an archaeological evaluation (ESF21206) at Hollow Road (BSE 344) in which a large pit with several successive phases of burning was recorded (Tester 2010). Cartographic evidence from 1776 depicts two lime kilns (BSEs 063 & 078) c.250m to the south-west and north-east of the site respectively. 19th century archaeological remains comprise an ice-house (BSE 010 – MSF18054) and the early 19th century Botanic Garden (BSE 010 – 2185, Grade II Registered Park No. 4680) located within the grounds of the Abbey c.500m to the west of the site. 19th century garden walls were discovered during an archaeological evaluation (ESF21032) at 19 Eastgate Street c.500m to the south-west of the site (BSE 364) (Gill 2011).

3.2.12 Post-medieval occupation sites (BSE 026 – MSF1378 & BSE 229 – MSF2215) comprising the remains of domestic and industrial buildings, ovens, walls, pits and a dovecote were recorded to the east of East Close and at Eastgate Barns c.100m – 400m to the north and north-east of the site. A significant quantity of artefacts was discovered at both sites including animal bone, architectural fragments, coins, keys and tools (Tester 2008). Post-medieval flood plain deposits along with a pit and ditch were recorded on Eastgate Street (BSEs 337 & 371) c.300m to the north-west of the site (Hickling 2010,

Duffy 2011).

Cartographic Sources (Figs. 3 - 5)

3.2.13 Thomas Warren's 1760 map of Bury St Edmunds (Fig. 3) depicts the site in the close proximity of the Vineyard of the Abbey to the north of No Man's Meadows and the River Lark. The Abbey (BSE 010) and the churchyard are depicted to the south-west of the site to the west of the river.

3.2.14 The site is undeveloped in 1845 (Fig. 4). Shaker's Lane is depicted running north-south adjacent to the site to the east. Vinefields Barn comprises a cluster of buildings and is depicted to the south-west of the site. The site in the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 5) is shown as allotment gardens and a gravel pit is depicted in the north-east corner of the site located adjacent to Shaker's Lane (not labelled). The site remains undeveloped on the 1926 and 1977 Ordnance Survey maps (not illustrated).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Eighteen trial trenches providing a c.5% sample of the site were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The individual trenches were linear in plan and were 40m in length. They were all 1.8m in width and arranged in a grid pattern (Fig. 2).

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 6)

Sample Section 1A: East End, North Facing 0.00m = 39.35 m AOD		
0.00 – 0.54m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel, flint, CBM and glass
0.54 – 1.21m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark reddish brown, soft, silty sand with occasional angular gravel, flint and CBM
1.21m+	L1002	Natural. Mid yellowish red, soft, slightly silty sand with bands and patches of light buff white, compact, chalk marl.

Sample Section 1B: West End, North Facing

<i>0.00m = 38.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.36 – 1.06m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
1.06m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 1 contained an irregular linear (F1026)

Linear F1026 was irregular in plan (1.80+ x 2.20 x 0.25m), orientated N/S. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1027, was a mid orange brown, compact, clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 2A: South End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 39.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.54m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 2B: North End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 39.52 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30 – 1.12m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
1.12m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 3A: West End, South Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.34m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.32 – 1.23m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
1.23m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 3B: East End, South Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.23 – 1.06m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
1.06m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1019.

Ditch F1019 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.15m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a mid reddish brown, loose, silty sand with occasional angular gravel. It contained animal bone (132g).

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 4A: South End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 39.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.36m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 4B: North End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 39.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.65m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 5A: North End, West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.99m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.99m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 5B: North End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.47m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.24 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.49m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained Ditch F1003.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.22 x 0.39 m), orientated E/W. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid reddish brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained CBM (2g) and animal bone (4g).

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 6A: West End, South Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.42m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 6B: East End, South Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.45m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.34+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained Ditch F1005.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.42 x 0.21m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The upper fill, L1006, was a dark reddish brown, friable, sandy silt. It contained numerous modern finds including modern pottery. The principal fill, L1007, was a mixed whitish and yellowish, firm, sandy silt with frequent angular gravel. It contained CBM (813g).

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 7A: South End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 41.24m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.44m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 7B: North End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.03m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.46m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained Gully F1024.

Gully F1024 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.15m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1025, was a light / mid yellowish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional chalk fragments. It contained no finds.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 8A: South West End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.63 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.31m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 8B: North East End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 41.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.27m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 8 contained five modern post holes (F1028, F1030, F1032, F1034 and F1036) and a small modern feature (unexcavated).

Post Hole F1028 was circular in plan. It contained modern finds and was not excavated. Its fill, L1029, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt.

Post Hole F1030 was circular in plan. It contained modern finds and was not excavated. Its fill, L1031, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt.

Post Hole F1032 was circular in plan. It contained modern finds and was not excavated. Its fill, L1033, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt.

Post Hole F1034 was sub-rectangular in plan. It contained modern finds including CBM (809g) and was not excavated. Its fill, L1035, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt.

Post Hole F1036 was circular in plan. It contained modern finds and was not excavated. Its fill, L1037, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 9A: South East End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 41.77m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.28m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 9B: North West End, North East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 40.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.35m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 10A: North East End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 41.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.33m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 10B: South West End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 41.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 11A: North West End, South West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 41.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.37m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 11B: South East End, South West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 41.44 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.34m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 11 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 12A: North East End, North West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 42.33 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.36m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 12B: South West End, North West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 42.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.36m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 12 contained Post Holes F1021 and F1038, and Tree Hollow F1010.

Tree Hollow F1010 was irregular in plan (1.80+ x 2.50 x 0.25m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1011, was a light grey / orange, compact, chalky silt. No finds were present.

Post Hole F1021 was circular in plan (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.08m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1022, was a dark grey brown, friable, silty sand. It contained modern finds.

Post Hole F1038 was circular in plan (0.72 x 0.68 x ?). It had vertical sides and its base was not revealed. Its fill, L1040, was a mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt. It contained a modern square gate post.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 13A: North West End, North East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 42.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 13B: South East End, North East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 43.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 13 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 14A: North East End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 43.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 14B: South West End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 43.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 15A: South East End, North East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 43.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.28m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 15B: North East End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 44.16m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.34m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 15 contained Ditch F1008.

Ditch F1008 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.50 x 0.56m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It had two fills. The upper fill, L1023, was a light brownish white, compact, silty chalk. It contained modern pottery (7g) and glass (4g). The basal fill, L1009, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional chalk and angular gravel. It contained modern pottery (22g), CBM (357g) and slag (15g). F1008 was also recorded in Trench 17.

Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample Section 16A: North East End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 44.28m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.25m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 16B: South West End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 44.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 16 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 17A: North West End, North East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 44.22m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.25m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 17B: South East End, North East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 44.42m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.27m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 17 contained Ditch F1016.

Ditch F1016 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.54 x 0.61m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1017, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silty with occasional chalk fragments. It contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1018, was a light whitish brown, compact, sandy silty with frequent chalk fragments. It contained CBM (298g), animal bone (34g) and glass (3g).

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 18A: North East End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 45.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 18B: South West End, South East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 46.74m AOD</i>		
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0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.33m+ L1002		Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Quarry F1012 and Pit F1014.

Quarry F1012 was ill defined in plan (3.25+ x 2.67 x 0.32m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a light brownish grey, friable, ashy sand with occasional chalk. It was cut by Pit F1014. It contained modern pottery (13g) and glass (20g).

Pit F1014 was ill defined in plan (1.60+ x 1.50+ x 0.34m). It had vertical sides and its base was not defined. Its fill, L1015, was a dark brownish grey, very loose, ashy sand with occasional chalk. It was cut by Quarry F1012. It contained modern pottery (200g).

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts and/or ecofacts during the evaluation.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across the site. It was a dark greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional angular gravel, flint, CBM and glass. It overlay Subsoil L1001 a dark reddish brown, soft, silty sand with occasional angular gravel, flint and CBM. L1001 was absent from the southern area of the site. The Natural Drift Geology was present below Subsoil L1001 and was a mid yellowish red, soft, slightly silty sand with bands and patches of light buff white, compact, chalk marl.

8 DISCUSSION

Summary of the archaeology

8.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	1026	Linear	Undated
3	1019	Ditch	Undated
5	1003	Ditch	PM/modern
6	1005	Ditch	Modern
7	1024	Gully	Undated
8	1028	Post hole	Modern
	1030	Post hole	Modern
	1032	Post hole	Modern
	1034	Post hole	Modern
	1036	Post hole	Modern
12	1010	Tree Hollow	-
	1021	Post hole	Modern
	1038	Post hole	Modern
15	1008	Ditch	Modern
17	1016	Ditch	PM/modern

18 1012		Quarry	Modern
1014		Pit	Modern

8.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER), on the edge of the medieval and post-medieval town, and on the valley side which would have also been a favourable location for early settlement. The HER records prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and medieval finds from a nearby site at East Close (HER BSE 026), including a building with a flint rubble wall, pits and ditches, a flint-lined well, residual early and later Saxon pottery sherds and a gully containing Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery.

8.3 In the event the evaluation revealed a sparse number of undated features (Tr.1 F1026, Tr.3 Ditch F1019 and Tr.7 Gully 1024). The remaining features were modern.

8.4 Only one of the modern features (Ditch F1003; Trench 5) had a relationship with Subsoil L1001 in the north of the site. The fill of this feature (L1004) was sealed by L1001 and contained post-medieval/modern finds.

9 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

9.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008).

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WEB RESOURCES

Accessed on 27th April 2012

www.heritage-gateway.org.uk

<http://wtp2.appspot.com/wheresthepath.htm>

www.historicaldirectories.org

APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT DATA (HER)

The following sites are those that lie within a 500m radius of the site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

HER No	NGR SP	Description
Neolithic		
BSE 054 - MSF6757	TL 857 645	Unpatinated flint 'chisel', 9.51cm long x 3.8cm wide and 2.2cm thick, cutting edge 2.3cm wide.
Bronze Age		
BSE 026 - MSF1378	TL 8622 6463	East Close. Assessment excavation located (prehistoric?) gully containing three sherds of flint filled BA/IA pottery. Also 68 worked flints including a Mesolithic (?) element.
Iron Age		
BSE 010 - MSF15054 ESF15388	TL 856 642	Bury Abbey; Queens House. IA finds from Fleming/Woods excavations.
BSE 057 - MSF3442	TL 8683 6451	Moreton Hall School. Silver Iceni coin found metal detecting. Boar-Horse type C (Allen 1970), moderately worn.
Roman		
BSE 026 - MSF1665	TL 862 646	East Close. Excavations at East Close by SAU located 21 sherds (redeposited) Roman pottery.
BSE 057 - MSF3443	TL 8682 6449	Moreton Hall School. Scatter of coins found metal detecting. Numerous iron nails and oyster shell noted by finder. Coins range <i>Vespasian denarius</i> (69-79) - Valentinian (360's) mainly C3 - C4.
Saxon		
BSE 026 - MSF16659	TL 862 646	East Close. 1991-1994: Excavations at East Close by SAU located 1 small sherd ESax hand made pottery, 2 sherds Ipswich ware, 3 sherds Thetford ware and 3 sherds of S t Neots ware.
BSE 100 - MSF1353	TL 8645 6404	Silver sceatta with "standard" type reverse found metal detecting.
BSE 010 - MSF15053 ESF15387	TL 856 642	Bury Abbey; Queens House. A small monastery was founded in circa 633. Later after martyrdom of St Edmund in circa 869, King Edmund's body was transferred to Bury. In C10 the community was of secular priests, replaced by 20 Benedictine monks of King Canute in circa 1020. Excavations by Humphrey Wood & Anthony Fleming (S2) of the complete interior of 'The Queen's House' and a small adjoining area to the west located remains of mid & late Saxon buildings, Ipswich & Thetford type ware and an iron stylus.
BSE 120 - MSF1508	TL 8578 6412	Five fragments of pale blue glass from surface of eroding face bank (middle Saxon date).
BSE 241 - MSF2227	TL 8579 6414	Beodricsworth; St Edmund's Bury. A small monastery founded in circa 633. Probably much developed after transference of body of St Edmund in early 10th century. Other evidence consists of post hole buildings and a stylus and features, artefacts and metal working debris from B SE 127 (St Edmunds Nursing Home).
Medieval		
BRG 052 - MSF25442	TL 8816 6880	Bury St Edmunds to Great Livermere Roman-Medieval Road. Line of former road of probable Roman or Medieval date between Bury St Edmunds Eastgate Street and Great Livermere. Survives as field and parish boundaries,
BSE 008 -	TL 865 643	Fragments of pottery found near Moreton Hall.

MSF6706		
BSE 010 - MSF437 ESF20575	TL 856 642	Abbey Grounds, Bury St Edmunds; Abbot's Bridge; St Mary's church. The church of St Mary, founded by Sigeberht, was demolished by Abbot Anselm (1121-48) as it stood in the way of the new right (south) arm of the abbey church. The relics of St Edmund were translated in c.1095. Parts round the cloister were built, followed by the nave and the W front, the latter being in hand by c.1140 at the latest. The monastery was sacked and burnt in the riots of 1327 after the death of Edward II. Church (Mid Saxon to 12th C), [Abbey, Chapel, Churchyard, Dovecote, Gatehouse, Inhumation, Minster (a ll Med)]. Bridge (13 th /14 th C). 5 med coffins found (FSF34581). Scheduled Ancient Monument - 35556
BSE 025 - MSF6726	TL 8636 6480	St Nicholas's Hospital - remains of . Founded circa 1215 , suppressed 1539.
BSE 026 - MSF6727 ESF15919 ESF16121 ESF16155	TL 8625 6466	East Close. Ditch (Late Saxon to 13th C), pit (med), metalworking site (12-14 th C), iron working site (13 th – 14 th C), building & well (13th - 15th C). Finds include pottery and 2 buckles, strap end and strap fitting , annular brooch, pilgrim badge, lead, bone comb & needle, coin, knife , gouge, punch, chisel, whetstone, quern & metal-working debris/iron (13 th – 16 th C). Grimston pottery (12 th – 15 th C), roof tiles, brick, architectural fragment, window glass found in 1996.
BSE 041 - MSF6742	TL 86 64	Abbey Vinefields. C14 med pottery sherds, two tokens, and a silver ring brooch with garnets C13 early C14. Silver ring brooch, mercury gilded, decorated with 4 almandine garnets set in collets and engraved with inscription ' <i>Ave Maria Gracia Plena</i> '. 7 rim and 1 base sherds and a tile, one glazed sherd. 3 bones, 2 tokens, one Bury, Sancto Nicholas, with mitre penny size; the other probably C16.
BSE 062 - MSF1018	TL 8593 6402	The Crankles. Site of the abbey's large fish pond complex, SE of abbey (BSE 010).
BSE 068 - MSF1019	TL 8577 6437	East Gate of Bury St Edmunds, site of. The East Gate was erected at the bottom of Mustow (Street) and if we are to believe Tymms's 'Handbook of Bury St Edmunds', there was an All Souls Gate, higher up Eastgate Street. Several of the gates of Bury were sketched by Thomas Martyn, FSA, about 1750. Documentary evidence records that Abbot Anselm (1121-1148) built stone walls around the town and the abbey precinct
BSE 090 - MSF1174	TL 8575 6407	Two large piles of flint and mortar rubble wall material exposed during excavation of 45cm wide x 80cm deep water-pipe trench.
BSE 092 - MSF1218 ESF15199	TL 858 640	Area defined as site of 'Cemetery of the Monks' on OS 25 inch map.
BSE 130 - MSF1630	TL 8601 6486	Monastic Grange owned by the Abbey of Bury St Edmunds known to have existed from the C14 if not before.
BSE 134 - MSF1717	TL 862 647	Possible site of St Stephens Hospital.
BSE 146 - MSF1677	TL 8597 6448	'St Mary's Chapel (site of)' marked to rear of 'Eastgate House' on OS 1886 map.
BSE 147 - MSF1678	TL 8584 6443	'Eastgate Bridge (site of)' located on OS 1886 and shown on Warren's 1747 map and Downing's 1740 maps, with bridge-chapel as illustrated pre 1732.
BSE 158 - MSF18055	TL 8585 6411	Bridge leading from Abbey to Abbey vineyard, probably medieval, as illustrated in 1741

BSE 204 - MSF2056 ESF20745 ESF20746	TL 8569 6471	Land off Cotton Lane. Evaluation identified evidence of widespread quarrying during the Med period almost certainly of gravel from the river terrace exposed by a series of machine excavated trenches across the site of a proposed housing development off Cotton Lane. These areas were then used to dump substantial amounts of waste from the medieval town and Abbey(?). The corner of a building constructed with flint and mortar foundations and including a buttress, was also uncovered on the edge of the floodplain. Close to this building and elsewhere on the site were elements of a complex network of ditches which seem to have been variously in use from the medieval period to the present. A programme of archaeological work was undertaken to further investigate these features. The recovered finds indicated a fairly wealthy deposit likely to be clearance from the town centre. The open area excavation and trenching allowed further investigation of the drainage ditches and the flint and mortar structural remains. The results suggest the network of drainage ditches, one of which contained the waterlogged remains of a wooden revetment, drained the area of the River Lark floodplain. This network varied over time with visible recutting and infilling of the ditches.
BSE 229 - MSF2477 ESF18808 ESF20517	TL 8604 6479	Eastgate Barns. 2004 : Evaluation on the site of one of the monastic granges around the Abbey of St Edmund revealed a ditch dating to C13th-C14th and a p-med ditch. 2004: Excavation. The site lay outside of the limits of the main medieval town and to the north of the roadside occupation along Eastgate Street. The site has been known as Eastgate Barns, Holderness Barns and Grange Farm. It is believed to be the site of one of the three medieval abbey grange sites in Bury St Edmunds and was occupied by the cellarer. The archaeological work identified the remains of several structures from the medieval and post-medieval periods. These included the trenches for two possible medieval timber buildings, a post-medieval oven, dovecote and two phases of post-medieval domestic buildings. Also identified was the western boundary of the site formed by two phases of ditches in the medieval period followed by two phases of post-medieval walls. The excavation uncovered activity throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and identified areas of well preserved archaeological deposits. However it did not identify any substantial medieval structures likely to be the main grange house which was thought to lie further to the east under the existing industrial units.
BSE 241 - MSF22274	TL 8568 6412	St Edmund's Bury; Bury St Edmunds. Medieval urban area of Bury St Edmunds.
BSE 291 - MSF24766 ESF20343	TL 8582 6396	Shire Hall Complex Assessment, Bury St Edmunds. 2007: An archaeological assessment, comprising a documentary search, geophysical survey and the excavation of trial holes was undertaken as part of the study into the possible future use and development of the Shire hall site, Bury St Edmunds; part of which lies within the precinct of the Abbey. The investigation identified the site of the Sacrist yard beyond and outside the south precinct wall. The yard would have contained the homes, offices and workshops of the Sacrist's staff, and part of the gatehouse into the yard was identified in the fabric of the standing monument. Evidence of a return wall

		on the east side of the precinct and a possible ditch alongside the south wall were also found. Within the precinct human burials part of the monks cemetery were found and finds recovered from the test pits included a considerable quantity medieval pottery and tiles, dating to the middle of the twelfth to the middle of the 13 th century. Glazed medieval roof tiles, indicative of high-status buildings, were also found and these are thought to be directly associated with the Abbey and Ipswich and Thetford-ware pottery confirms that this part of the town is also within the Middle and Late Saxon settlement Area.
BSE 329 - MSF24806 ESF21001 ESF20550	TL 8583 6431	The PDA adjoins and is part of the Abbey of St Edmund, a site of international significance. The site lies within the area of high archaeological importance, defined in the Replacement St Edmundsbury Borough Local Plan 2016 (Appendix B). The topographic location of the PDA adjacent to the historic river crossing of the main eastern route into Bury St Edmunds has a high potential for medieval settlement along the road frontage. The documentary evidence indicates that tanning and associated activities took place within the PDA. The well preserved evidence of the early post medieval tanning industry found at BSE 292 suggests that any material found within the PDA would be equally prolific and possibly even better preserved due to a lack of later development within the PDA. The location of the PDA close to the river within the floodplain significantly, increases the potential for waterlogged material or environmental evidence to survive. 2009: An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land adjacent to Eastgate Street and Minden Close, Bury St. Edmunds and identified two ditches, a series of large pits (one containing a deposit of horn cores), two smaller pits, deposits associated with the Abbey Precinct wall and possible floor surfaces. The majority of these features have been spot-dated to the mid-12 th and 14th centuries, whilst only one ditch was dated to the post-medieval period.
BSE 332 - MSF25037 ESF20810	-	An archaeological assessment was undertaken within the Abbey Gardens in Bury St Edmunds. The work was concentrated mainly within the flood plain of the River Lark in the 'events area' and the playground. The assessment was designed to inform a Garden Management Plan for future applications for Scheduled Ancient Monument Consent work and an Archaeological Conservation Plan. The investigative work included topographic and geophysical surveys, palaeoenvironmental assessment and test-pitting. The survey work confirmed that archaeological deposits lay close to the current surface with layers of rubble encountered at depths of 100-250mm. In the main these were post-dissolution deposits associated with the post-medieval use of the gardens but structural remains of the Abbey including a bonded flint wall and a robbed wall trench (both also identified in the geophysics survey) were also found. The medieval ground level and finds-rich occupation debris deposits were recorded and evidence of the secondary channel, or mill-lead which formerly ran alongside the river and which is shown on early maps of the Abbey, was identified as both a landscape and archaeological feature. The palaeoenvironmental assessment identified well preserved pollen and organic

		deposits within the floodplain. These provided reliable radiocarbon dates from the Neolithic (2700-2900BC), Middle Saxon (C7th-8th) and early Medieval periods (C11th-12th). Pollen samples indicate the site was open sedge fen prior to the foundation of the abbey and the distribution of the peat showed a river course that fluctuated within the flood plain. Peat deposits sampled from the mill-leaf close to the site of the putative mill (as shown on A.B Whittingham's conjectural plan of the Abbey) dated to C11th-12th and produced abundant cereal pollen demonstrating that crop processing had occurred close by.
BSE 375 - MSF25591 ESF21309	TL 8588 6397	Shire Hall car park, Bury St Edmunds. Evaluation showed the landscape had been raised in the 15th century to create fishponds, a mill-leaf and grazing meadows, and also revealed the base of the original phase of the 12th century precinct wall.
BSE 378 - MSF25539 ESF21245	TL 8566 6441	Thingoe House, Bury St Edmunds. An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the rear of Thingoe House, Bury St Edmunds. The site spans a one block area within the town's medieval grid between Northgate Street, an axial road that leads to one of the town's gates and Cotton Lane, a back lane bordering the River Lark's flood plain. The earliest feature was the large ditch which formed a boundary on the floodplain edge; the ditch was filled in by the c.12-13th century but the boundary itself, later defined by a fence line, remained in existence until recently. Medieval pits, dated to 12-14th century were found within the floodplain and were probably excavated to extract the quality gravels which existed here. A layer of structural clay also indicated that some form of building or workshops existed in this area at this time. Above the floodplain post-built structures and the presence of extensive oven debris were found within what would have been an area of urban backyards. A square flint-lined well and the remains of an associated outbuilding dating to the late 15th-early 16th and late post-built structures sealed and cut the medieval backyard deposits but there was an absence of later material below the flood plain suggesting that it had become the garden by the c.15th century. The remains of a post-medieval building shown on Warren's map of 1747 were found to front onto Cotton Lane.
BSE Misc - MSF20384	TL 8607 6409	According to Tymms there was an All Souls Gate, higher up than the Eastgate.
Post-medieval		
BSE 010 - MSF18054	TL 856 642	Ice-house recorded in Bury Abbey grounds as shown on 1823 plan. Scheduled Ancient Monument – 35556.
BSE 010 - MSF2185		Botanic garden of 1831 beside early C18 Town Walks, opened as public park at end of C19 (registered). Registered Park or Garden (II) – 4680.
BSE 026 - MSF1378 ESF15658 ESF16090 ESF16148	TL 8622 6463	East Close. September 1991: Assessment excavation located various post-med features including pits & a flint lined well to rear of property fronting Eastgate Street. Occupation site, including oven, pit, wall, feature & building. Finds included: pottery, 3 buttons, strap end, buckle, coin, comb, 2 tokens, whetstone, knife, shears, vessel, bottle, key, spindle whorl, pipe, weight, a arrowhead, nail, roof tile & animal remains.
BSE 057 -	TL 8682 6449	Moreton Hall School. Scatter of late Med - PMed coins and

MSF3444		metalwork found metal detecting. Finder also noted many iron nails and oyster shells. Coins C15-C17 and some C19. Small bronze seal matrix with hare or rabbit blowing a trumpet riding a hound 'IRIDE". Boy Bishop token. Lead head terminal, ? date.
BSE 063 - MSF1018	TL 8595 6415	'The Vineyard of the Abbey' shown on Thos Warren's map of Bury in 1776.
BSE 078 - MSF1094	TL 8633 6470	Working lime kiln shown on Thos Warren's 1776 town map.
BSE 079 - MSF1094	TL 8633 6466	Working lime kiln shown on Thos Warren's 1776 town map.
BSE 229 - MSF2215	TL 8604 6479	Eastgate Barns. 2004 : Evaluation on the site of one of the monastic granges around the Abbey of St Edmund revealed p-med ditch. 2004: Excavation. The site lay outside of the limits of the main medieval town and to the north of the roadside occupation along Eastgate Street. The site has been known as Eastgate Barns, Holderness Barns and Grange Farm. It is believed to be the site of one of the three medieval abbey grange sites in Bury St Edmunds and was occupied by the cellarer. The archaeological work identified the remains of several structures from the medieval and post-medieval periods. The site included the trenches for two possible medieval timber buildings, a post medieval oven, dovecote and two phases of post medieval domestic buildings. Also identified was the western boundary of the site formed by two phases of ditches in the medieval period followed by two phases of post-medieval walls. The excavation uncovered activity throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods and identified areas of well preserved archaeological deposits. However it did not identify any substantial medieval structures likely to be the main grange house which was thought to lie further to the east under the existing industrial units
BSE 292 - MSF24074 ESF19793 ESF19872	TL 8587 6449	15-17 Eastgate Street. April-May 2007: documentary and excavated evidence for a tanning site of Medieval to Post Medieval date found prior to housing development. The site lies just outside the Eastgate of the Medieval town and adjoins the River Lark (to the west). A single trench was excavated which located at least 3 wells, walls and the remains of 5 clay-lined troughs interpreted as tanning pits. Supporting evidence included a large collection of animal horn cores, which are a waste product of tanning. At least one of the troughs is dated to the 17th century and an overall date of 16th to early seventeenth century is suggested. Documentary evidence (report by Breen in S1) confirms the presence of tanners in the area from medieval times, probably from at least 1433. Bury was certainly important as a tanning/leather preparation centre between 1500 & 1750.
BSE 337 - MSF25354 ESF21100	TL 8590 6459	Flood alleviation Scheme, Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds. Monitoring identified post-medieval floodplain deposits, building footings along Eastgate Street, and a roadside ditch.
BSE 344 - MSF25513 ESF21206	TL 8640 6484	Chapel Cottage, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds. Evaluation trenches in the grounds of Chapel Cottage, Hollow Road, Bury St Edmunds found no evidence of that could be related to the former medieval hospital of St Nicholas's immediately to the south. There is evidence from three of the four trenches for lime burning. This was clearest in trench 2 where a large

		pit, or exposed chalk face contained bricks from a partially robbed structure with evidence for successive phases of burning that dates from the late 17th - early 18th century
BSE 364 - MSF25257 ESF21032	TL 8585 6395	A continuous monitoring was carried out during the excavation of cable trenches in the carpark of Shire Hall, Bury St Edmunds. The continuation of the southern precinct wall of Bury Abbey and two probable 19th century garden walls were found. all of these walls had what is believed to be worked garden soil built up around them
BSE 371 - MSF25609 ESF21334	TL 8587 6451	19 Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds. A two trench evaluation was undertaken ahead of the erection of two townhouses on land to the rear of 19 Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmunds. A single, heavily truncated, pit was identified below a series of built-up deposits.

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

BSE389, Vinefields Farm, TT

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	5	Ditch			2	4	
1005	1006	6	Modern Linear	Modern	(10) 64g	26	1	Clay Pipe Frag - 1g Cu. Frags (6) - 15g Fe. Frags (172) - 1618g Glass (5) - 11g Mussel Shells - 13g Slag (5) - 22g
	1007					813		
1008	1009	15	Ditch	Modern	(4) 22g	357		Slag (3) - 15g
	1023			Modern	(2) 7g			Glass (1) - 4g
1012	1013	18	Pit	Modern	(4) 13g			Glass (1) - 20g
1014	1015	18	Pit	Modern	(7) 200g			
1016	1018	17	Ditch			298	34	Glass (1) - 3g
1019	1020	3	Ditch				132	
1034	1035		Posthole			809		

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 27 sherds weighing 288g excavated from four features. The assemblage is nearly all moderately to heavily abraded, and comprises post-medieval / modern red earthenware, stoneware and factory made white earthenware.

KEY:

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware 17th+

ENGs: Modern English stoneware late 18th+

RWE: Refined white earthenware late 18th+

Feature Context	Quantity	Date		Comment
Modern Linear 1005	1006 8x58g 2x2g RWE	PMRE	Modern	PMRE: most sherds from a small internally glazed jar or bowl plus one unglazed sherd REW: highly abraded
Ditch 1008	1009 4x18g	PMRE	Modern	PMRE: 2 vessels represented x1 brown glazed, x1 unglazed
	1023 2x6g	RWE	Modern	RWE: blue Transfer Print, 2 vessels represented
Pit 1012	1013 2x3g RWE 1x2g PMRE 1x4g ENGs		Modern	RWE: abraded, x 1 with Transfer Print
Pit 1014	1015 5x133g RWE 1x48g PMRE 1x14g ENGs		Mid-19 th -20 th	RWE:x2 upper profiles to shallow bowls, x1 'willow pattern' plate

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 30 fragments (2305g) of late post-medieval CBM, including peg tile, wall and floor brick that probably originates in the 19th century. The CBM was recovered in a slightly abraded but highly fragmented condition, and is unlikely to be directly associated with a structure in the immediate vicinity.

The peg tile and wall brick occur in a single oxidised red-orange fabric, tempered with common, medium quartz sand and occasional flint (0.5-5mm). The peg tile is limited to small fragments of 12-14mm thick flat tile that typically exhibit a sanded base, with a single fragment exhibiting a circular peg hole. Fragments of peg tile were contained in Ditches F1003, F1008, F1016 and Linear F1005. The wall brick was represented by a single fragment contained in Linear F1005 (L1007) and comprised a type that was 55mm thick with a narrow frog, indicating it is a 'soft-red' brick of 19th century manufacture.

In contrast the floor brick, contained in Posthole F 1034 (L 1035) was manufactured in a cream to pale yellow-brown fabric, with inclusions of common, medium quartz sand, sparse calcareous grains/voids (0.25-3mm), and occasional flint (0.5-5mm). The fragment has partial extant dimensions of ? x 115 x 40mm, which is typical of white flooring bricks manufactured in the 19th century.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

A total of 14 animal bones were recovered from trial trench excavations at the Vinefields site. The bones were generally in a poor state of preservation with high levels of abrasion and root etching. The bones came from four deposits relating to four different features, L1004 (Ditch F1003), L1006 (Modern linear F1005), L1018 (Ditch F1016) and L1020 (Ditch F1019). Only two taxa were positively identified; sheep/goat and cattle. Sheep/goat was represented by three bones, a scapula, a pelvis and a tibia; none of these showed any signs of butchery or pathology. The pelvis was noted as having a fairly robust pubis and seems likely to belong to a male sheep/goat. Cattle were represented by a piece of mandible and a tooth fragment, both from L1020; again no butchery marks or pathology were observed. The remainder of the fragments were designated as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. A single medium mammal rib fragment, displaying small knife cuts, came from L1006; this was the only bone to have no sign of root etching. It seems likely that the heavy root etching would have obscured butchery marks and other bone modifications on the rest of the assemblage and hence these may be under-represented.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1

Sample section 4A, facing west



DP2

Trench 5 F1003



DP3

Trench 6 F1005



DP4

Trench 7 F1024



DP5

Trench 12 F1030 modern brick structure



DP6

Trench 15 F1008



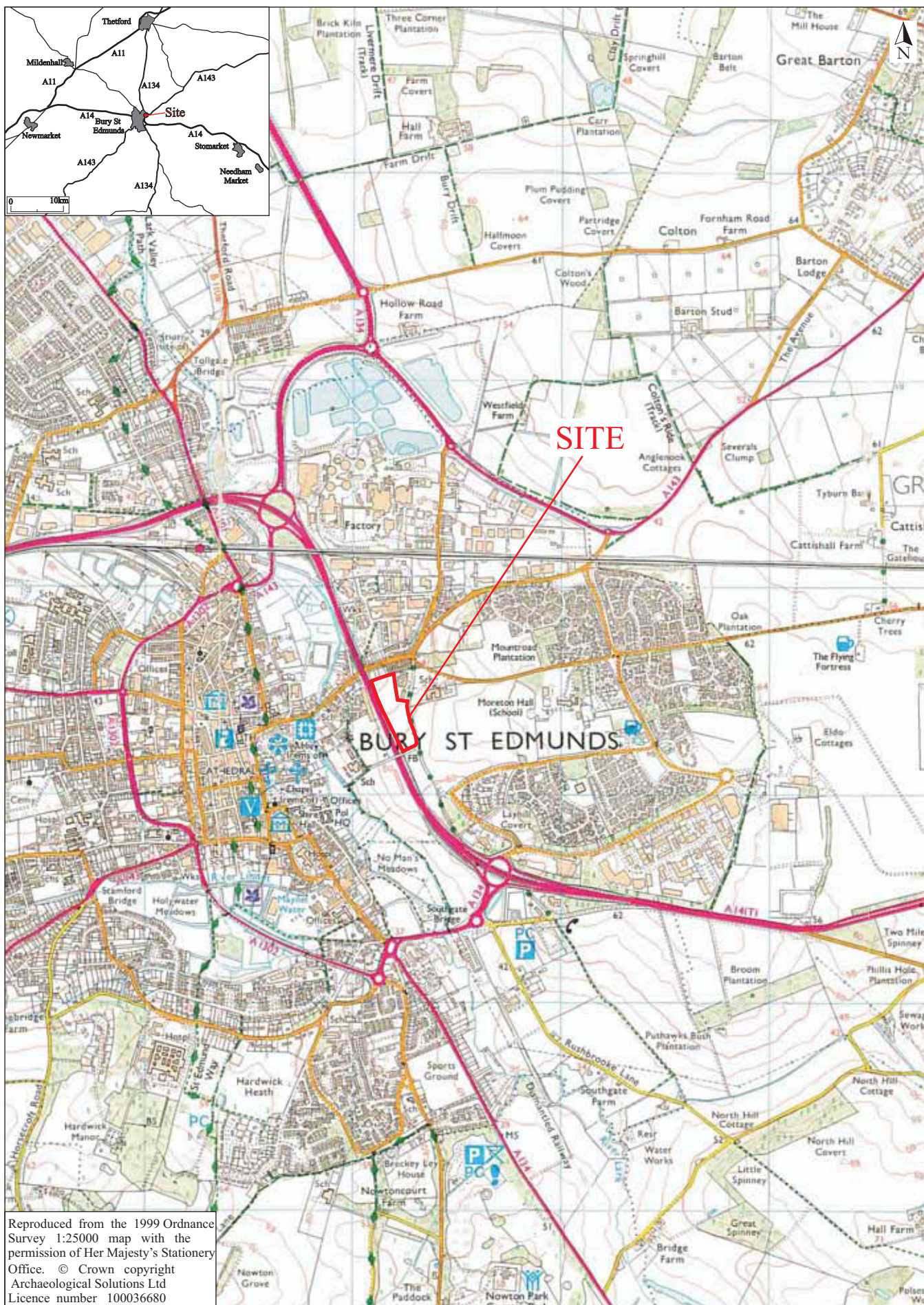
DP7

Trench 4, facing north

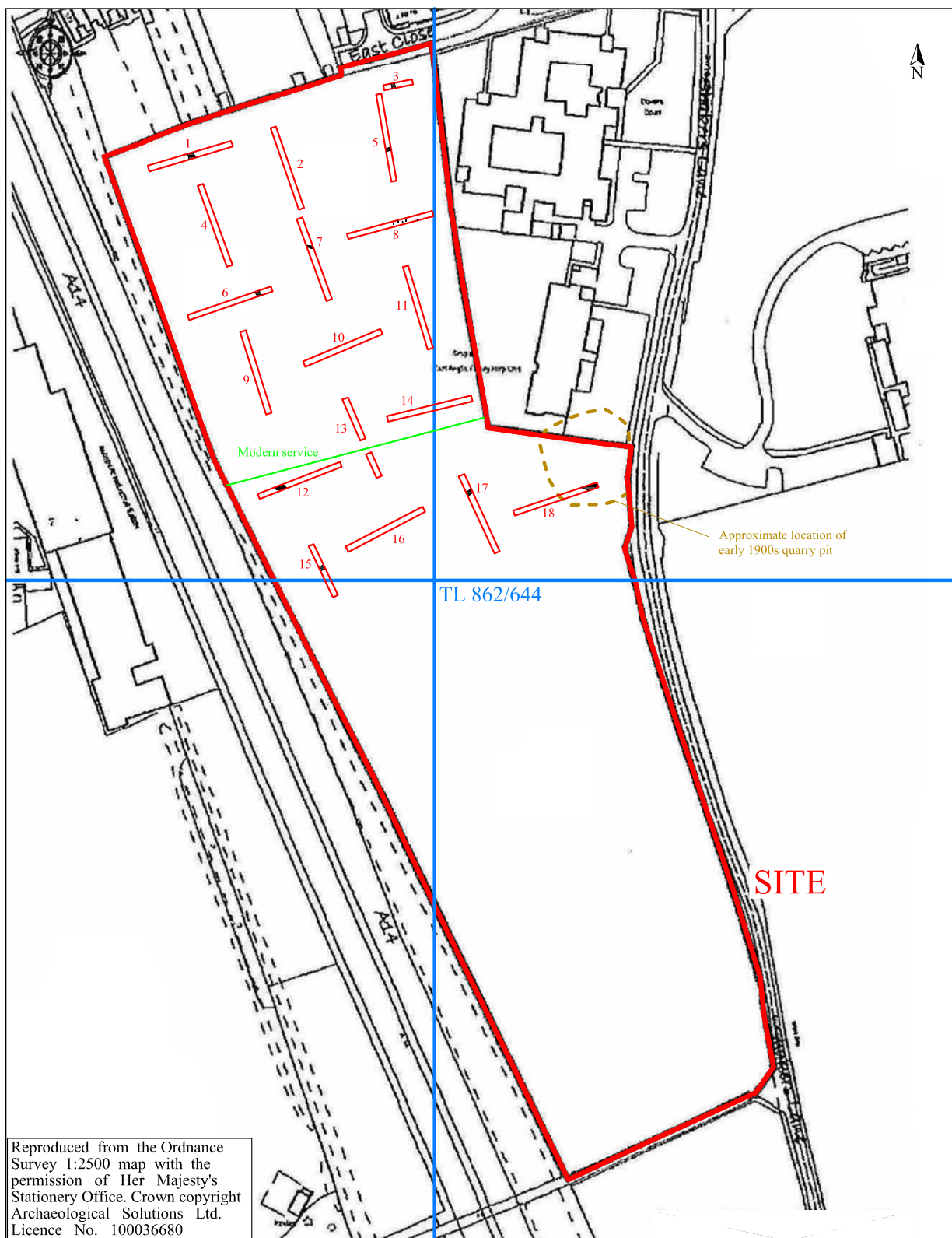


DP8

Trench 5, facing south

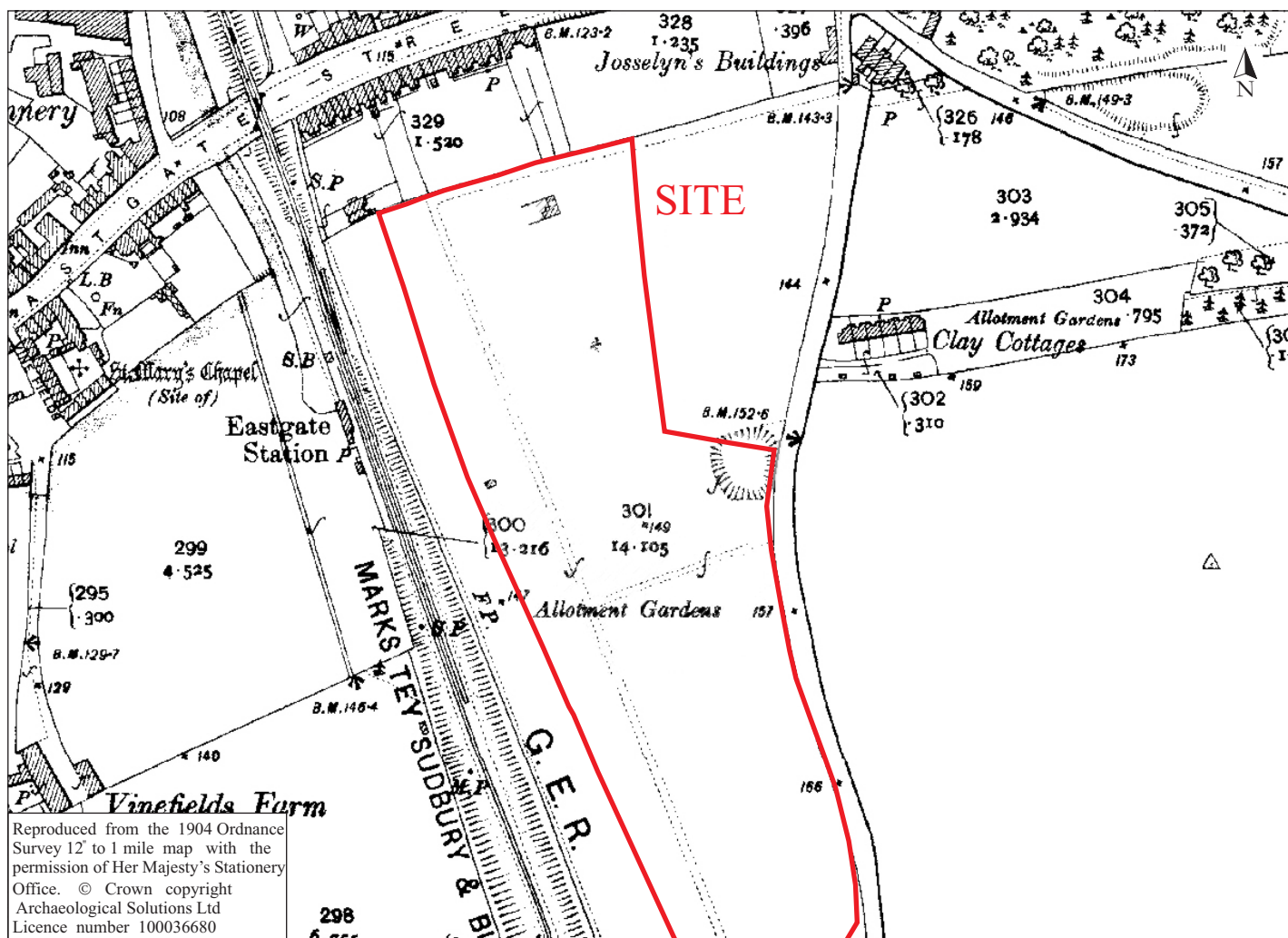


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



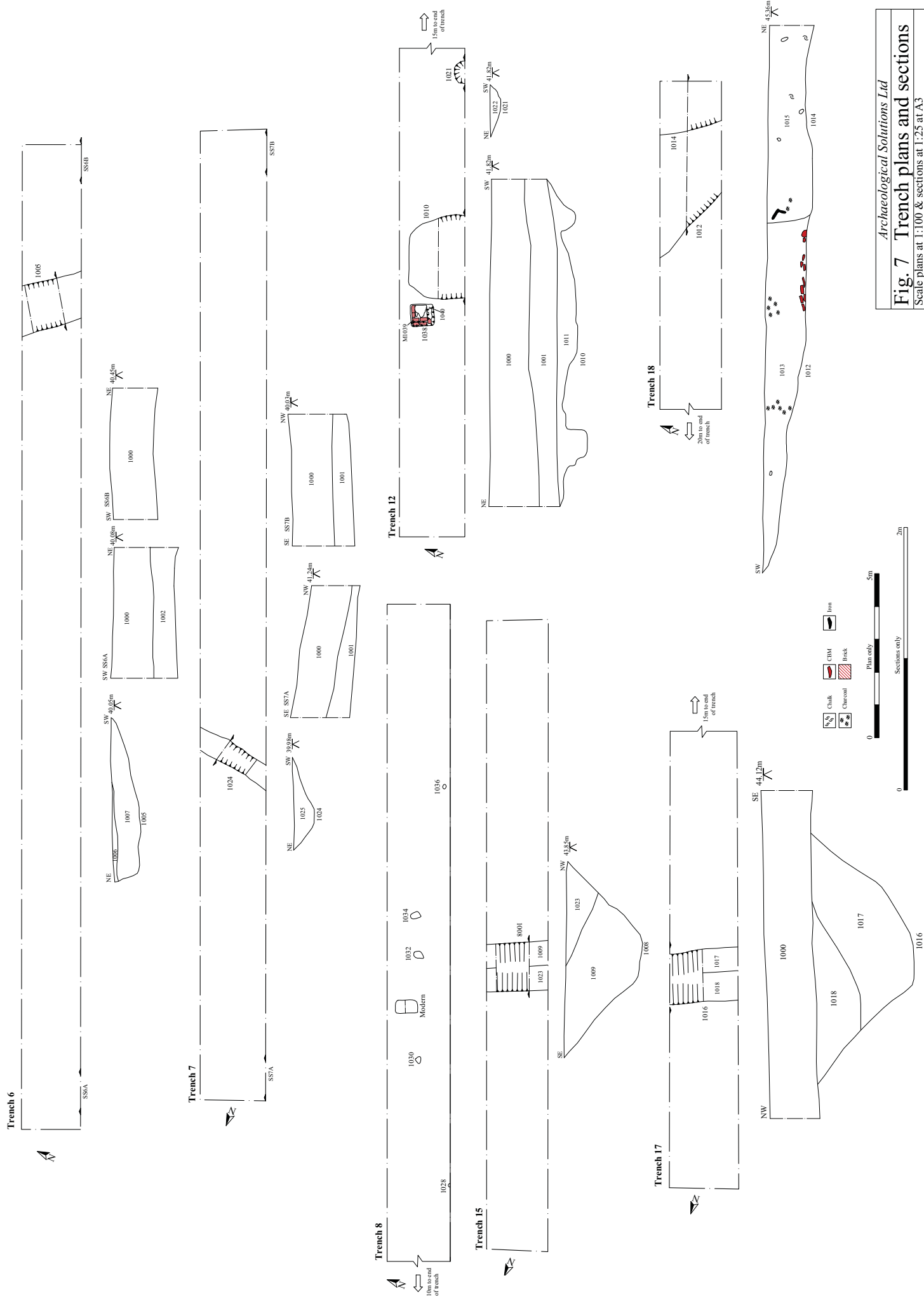
0 150m

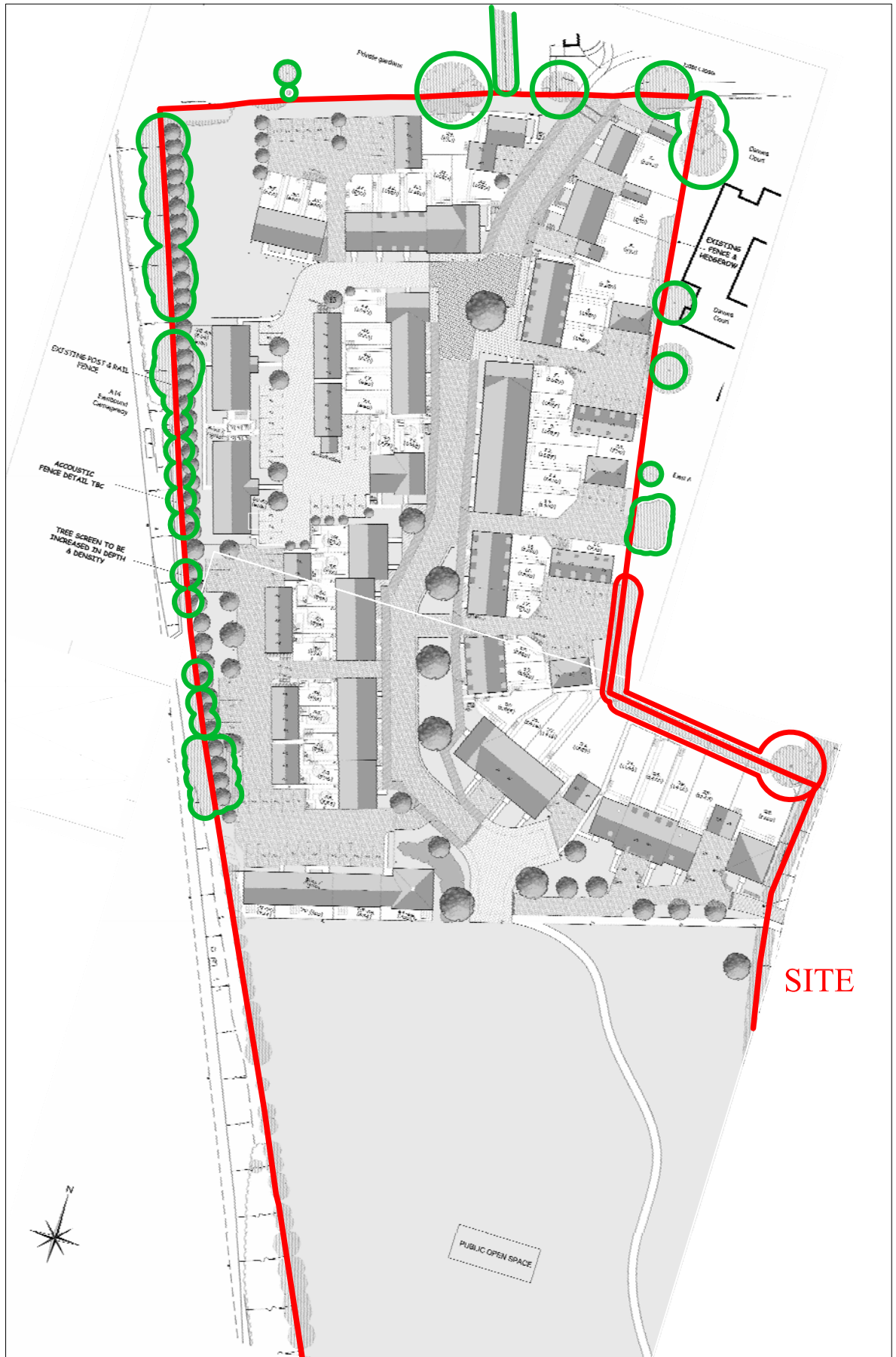
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4



<p><i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i></p> <p>Fig. 5 OS map of Suffolk, 1904</p> <p>Not to scale</p>







SITE



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Fig. 8 Proposed development plan
 Scale 1:1250 at A4