
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PRIORY HOTEL, TOLLGATE LANE,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK**

**TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED
ASSESSMENT, STANDING WALL ASSESSMENT AND
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

Authors: Kerrie Bull BSc (Field work and report) Tansy Collins MSt (Report) Lauren Wilson MA (Background research) Antony RR Mustchin MSc (Editor)	
Illustrations: Thomas Light MA	
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name		<i>Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk</i>	
<p><i>In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a targeted archaeological desk-based assessment, standing wall assessment and evaluation at the Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8506 6599). The project was commissioned by the client in advance of proposals to alter and extend the hotel; and to inform the principle of the development of this site. The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team and Historic England. The site also partially lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Babwell Friary and Historic England required the archaeological investigation to be carried out under Scheduled Monument Consent.</i></p> <p><i>Physical assessment of two sections of wall comprised the assessment of a large stretch of the medieval precinct wall extending north-east from the beyond the breakfast room. The curved section of wall is of a number of phases, the predominant visible fabric being post-medieval brick (17th to 19th century) and flint, the latter likely reused, with occasional pieces of reused medieval stonework. It is largely of a phase associated with the post-medieval buildings, though investigations below an area of raised ground might provide further evidence for its evolution and ascertain whether it follows a medieval wall line.</i></p> <p><i>During the evaluation residual prehistoric (Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age), Roman and Saxon (10th – 11th century pottery) was found in F1006, a possible robber trench. Trench 1 contained evidence of human burials in two parts of the trench: centrally and within the northern extension. Disarticulated human bone was also found in the northern extension (L1023), and residual human bone was found in Pit F1018 (=1042) and Pit F1059. The evaluation revealed articulated human bone within grave cuts and the burials were left in situ.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation recovered low quantities of residual medieval CBM, including glazed floor tile. The medieval glazed floor tile includes a single fragment with under-glaze relief decoration, suggesting it was manufactured in the late 14th to 15th centuries. F1006 may have been a robber trench and its alignment tentatively suggests that it may be a continuation of the robbed out wall recorded to the south-east in 1998. Trench 1 also contained an undated ditch (F1013), and small (F1036) and large pits (F1018 (=1042), ?F1035 and F1046). Post-medieval (late 16th – 18th century) pottery and CBM was found within F1018 (=1042).</i></p> <p><i>The information recovered during evaluation adds to the overall understanding of the medieval friary and will inform the mitigation strategy for the new development.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		October 2016	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work TBC
P. number		6797	Site code BSE 509
Type of project		Archaeological desk-based assessment, standing wall assessment and archaeological evaluation	
Site status		Grade II* listed building partly within a Scheduled Ancient Monument	
Current land use		Hotel complex	
Planned development		Demolish existing garden room and extend hotel	
Main features (+dates)		Human burials, possible robber trench, pits	
Significant finds (+dates)		Sparse residual prehistoric, Roman and Saxon (10 th – 11 th C) pottery, and residual disarticulated human bone.	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Suffolk	St Edmundsbury Bury St Edmunds
HER/ SMR for area		Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)	
Post code (if known)		-	
Area of site		c.7800m ²	
NGR		TL 8506 6599	
Height AOD (min/max)		c.29m AOD	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Archaeological Solutions Ltd	
Funded by		Mr B Keane	
Full title		Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Targeted Archaeological desk-based assessment, standing wall assessment and archaeological evaluation	
Authors		Bull, K., Collins, T. and Wilson, L.	
Report no.		5229	
Date (of report)		28 October 2016 (Revised 07/04/2017)	

PRIORY HOTEL, TOLLGATE LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, STANDING WALL ASSESSMENT AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a targeted archaeological desk-based assessment, standing wall assessment and evaluation at the Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8506 6599). The project was commissioned by the client in advance of proposals to alter and extend the hotel; and to inform the principle of the development of this site. The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service –Conservation Team and Historic England. The site also partially lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Babwell Friary and Historic England required the archaeological investigation to be carried out under Scheduled Monument Consent.

Physical assessment of two sections of wall comprised the assessment of a large stretch of the medieval precinct wall extending north-east from the beyond the breakfast room. The curved section of wall is of a number of phases, the predominant visible fabric being post-medieval brick (17th to 19th century) and flint, the latter likely reused, with occasional pieces of reused medieval stonework. It is largely of a phase associated with the post-medieval buildings, though investigations below an area of raised ground might provide further evidence for its evolution and ascertain whether it follows a medieval wall line.

During the evaluation residual prehistoric (Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age), Roman and Saxon (10th – 11th century pottery) was found in F1006, a possible robber trench. Trench 1 contained evidence of human burials in two parts of the trench: centrally and within the northern extension. Disarticulated human bone was also found in the northern extension (L1023), and residual human bone was found in Pit F1018 (=1042) and Pit F1059. The evaluation revealed articulated human bone within grave cuts and the burials were left in situ.

The evaluation recovered low quantities of residual medieval CBM, including glazed floor tile. The medieval glazed floor tile includes a single fragment with under-glaze relief decoration, suggesting it was manufactured in the late 14th to 15th centuries. F1006 may have been a robber pit and its alignment tentatively suggests that it may be a continuation of the robbed out wall recorded to the south-east in 1998. Trench 1 also contained an undated ditch (F1013), and small (F1036) and large pits (F1018 (=1042), ?F1035 and F1046). Post-medieval (late 16th – 18th century) pottery and CBM was found within F1018 (=1042).

The information recovered during evaluation adds to the overall understanding of the medieval friary and will inform the mitigation strategy for the new development.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2016 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a targeted archaeological desk-based assessment, standing wall assessment and evaluation at the Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8506 6599; Figs.1 - 2). The project was commissioned by the client in advance of proposals to alter and extend the hotel; and to inform the principle of the development of this site. The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service – Conservation Team and Historic England. The site also partially lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Babwell Friary and Historic England required the archaeological investigation to be carried out under Scheduled Monument Consent, which was granted under Ref S00145422.

1.2 It is proposed to extend and alter the Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds. An existing conservatory and breakfast room are to be replaced by an extension on the eastern side of the hotel. The standing wall, an existing curvilinear flint and brick wall, is proposed to be partially demolished as part of the proposals. The hotel lies to the north of the historic core of the town, on the northern side of Tollgate Lane to the west of the River Lark. The whole proposed development site lies within the site of Babwell Friary and the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SF159) designated area and precinct of the friary extends into the hotel site. The Scheduled Ancient Monument only covers a small portion of the Friary area.

1.3 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 14th June 2016), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 8th August 2016). It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments and Evaluations* (2015).

1.4 Documents such as the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (2015) and *Understanding Historic Buildings, a guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2006 (revised 2016), were also used to guide the project. The curved wall was subject to descriptive and photographic recording to Level 2 as defined in the Historic England document.

1.5 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- to establish whether any archaeological deposit exists 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; and
- 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

1.6 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.

1.7 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 impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies in the northern part of Bury St Edmunds at the junction of Thetford Road (B1106) and Mildenhall Road (A1101). Tollgate Lane borders the site to the south, whilst to the north are meadows and residential properties fronting Friary Meadow.

2.2 The Priory Hotel is a hotel complex situated partially within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Babwell Friary (Appendix 1). The main hotel building is listed, as are the walls (Appendix 2 and 3). The proposal would see the existing Conservatory and Garden Room partially demolished and a new extension built to provide restaurant space. Part of the proposal is to demolish a section of curved wall, which is the focus of buildings recording to Historic England Level 2

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The Priory Hotel site lies between 25-30m AOD within a relatively flat landscape. The land gently rises to the south-west away from the River Lark which runs on a north-west to south-east alignment c.100m to the north-east of the hotel.

3.2 The site lies within three different geological formations. The western part of the site falls within the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. The central part of the site is located in a Chalk Rock Member whilst the eastern part is dominated by the Holywell Nodular Chalk Formation and New Pit Chalk Formation. The overlying soil type is a freely draining, lime-rich and loamy soil (Soil Survey of England and Wales 1983).

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistory

4.1 Directly to the north of the site struck flint was found in the garden of a house fronting Mildenhall Road. The flint includes a Neolithic or early Bronze Age scraper, a Neolithic long flake or blade with edge retouch and parallel blade scars, and a heavily patinated large flake (SHER BSE413).

4.2 Southwards other prehistoric finds have been made including a Palaeolithic handaxe (SHER BSE346), a bronze ring (SHER BSE033) and a struck flint flake (SHER MSF24555) all located in the vicinity of the railway station c.650m to the south. An Iron Age coin is also noted c.560m to the south-west (SHER BSE045).

Romano-British

4.3 Roman finds are also concentrated to the south, nearer the town centre where Roman 'remains' and coins have been recorded. In 1870 an artefact scatter, identified as Roman, was uncovered (SHER BSE006). During the excavations of a medieval hospital three re-deposited coins were found (SHER BSE013). Closer to the site, but still at some distance, is the record of finds of a 3rd century AD Roman coin and a harness ring c.560m to the south-west (SHER MSF14978).

Saxon

4.4 Saxon finds include a brooch found c.700m to the north of the site (SHER FSM013), sherds identified as mostly re-deposited c.750m to the south (SHER BSE013), and two skeletons c.460m to the west (SHER BSE005). A possible early Saxon inhumation cemetery, comprising at least 20 skeletons, is recorded (SHER BSE059).

Medieval

4.5 Differing sources give different dates but it is generally accepted that in the 1230s the Franciscan friars endeavoured to establish themselves at Bury but were

discouraged by the legate and the monks of the abbey. After obtaining a bull in their favour from the pope, Alexander IV, they settled in a farm north of the town in 1257 (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 224). They were expelled and took their case to Henry III who, urged by his queen, supported the friars and they were established on the west side of the town in 1258. However after the death of Alexander IV Rome changed sides and the new pope, Urban IV, urged the friars to destroy their buildings (Messent 1934, 115). After obeying these orders there was reconciliation between the monks and the friars and, on the condition the friars left the town, they were granted a site north of the north gate called Babwell (VCH 1975, 124).

4.6 King Henry III styled himself as their founder however differing sources state Adam de Lincolne to be the founder. There were a number of benefactors (Messent 1934, 115) and between 40 and 44 friars are recorded in 1300. They attempted, unsuccessfully, to regain a footing in the town in 1327 (Knowles and Hadcock 1953, 224). This attempt followed riots which saw the prior of St Edmunds and his brethren locked up in the Guildhall. By the beginning of the fifteenth century there appears to have been peace between the monks and the friars as the abbey made a donation of £10 towards the expenses for the general chapter of the Grey Friars in 1412. The popularity of the Babwell friars is demonstrated by the frequency of bequests to them (VCH 1975, 124).

4.7 Alderman Olle, an owner of the Priory House in the modern period had a plan, now lost, that indicated the presence of the church to the north-east of the house with additional buildings to the north (SHER BSE014). Various investigations within the priory boundaries are discussed below but a sculptured fragment carved in limestone was discovered in a garden to the west of Mildenhall Road. This was found with mortar rubble probably associated with a demolished stone wall or structure (SHER BSE060).

4.8 The Priory also included a mill over the River Lark which formed the border of the site to the north-east. Jocelin of Brakeland, a monk and chronicler, commented on Abbot Samson's faults by mentioning the fishpond and new mill which is later shown on 18th century cartographic sources (SHER FSME012; BSE164). At this point the site borders Tollgate Lane and crosses the River Lark over a bridge thought to have medieval origins (SHER BSE121).

Post-Medieval

4.9 Following the dissolution the friary was given to Anthony Harvey, Esq. in 1541 who presumably built the older parts of Priory House (Messent 1934, 115). The Palmer family re-fronted the house in the 18th century with a Mrs Palmer still listed as the owner in 1821 (Messent 1934, 115). On the tithe apportionment of 1839 a Sir Thomas Grey Cullum is listed as owner with John Rudland occupying the house and gardens (Appendix 6). The Cullum family probably owned the house for some time as an 1813 map, described below, illustrating the site and the house, is in their private collection. During this period the area to the north of the Friary had been developed into a maltings and coal yard (SHER BSE368). This comprised a brick quayside and the channelling of the river and a river lock was introduced in 1890 (SHER BSE394).

Modern

4.10 Several pillboxes are listed in the surrounding area, the closest being one within the Scheduled Ancient Monument and c.200m to the north of the hotel (SHER BSE399). According to sales particulars the house was owned by Alderman Robert Olle, mayor of Bury St Edmunds, who carried out extensive alterations in 1952.

5 CARTOGRAPHIC EVIDENCE (Figs. 4 - 8)

Warren's map of the Priory from the Cullum estate 1813

5.1 This source was accessed from the HER file held by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, but is also accessible from the Suffolk Record Office, Bury St Edmunds (Ref. Ez/45/69/4). It depicts the general area of the site with the river to the east and several buildings fronting the road to the west (Fig. 4). The main façade of the house is depicted, labelled as the Priory, with gardens to the south. The remainder of the site is meadow.

Fornham All Saints tithe map 1839

5.2 The Fornham All Saints tithe map is dated 1839 (Fig. 5). The house is shown as an elongated U-shaped structure on the western boundary to the road, but fronting south to a carriage circle. Formal gardens are laid out to the south-east and several long ranges also front the road to the north. The remainder of the site lies in an area noted as pasture on the tithe apportionment but immediately to the east of the main building a hatched line extends south-east to north-west that may represent a banked area, much as the slope that extends today, though the extant bank may represent multiple phases of reconstruction or work, and more pertinently a short line extends from the north end of the main building to probable bank. Though not quite aligned, it is possible this line comprises the section of extant curved wall discussed below, though inaccuracies of maps of this date make this suggestion tentative.

First Edition Ordnance Survey map 1885

5.3 The 1885 map (Fig. 6) records Babwell Friary (as it is labelled) as a large house on the western boundary of the site and is the first source to depict the site in particularly useful detail (Fig. 6). The boundary walls to the north and south along the road are labelled as 'Friary Wall (remains of)', as is the garden wall to the east of the house and the curved wall projecting from the house (the latter two assessed below). The northern portion of the site is part of that labelled as 'Grey Friars Monastery (Site of)' and within the area of the assessment site a large wall (no longer extant) extends north-east from the curved wall and at its north-eastern extent a label demonstrates the discovery of human remains in 1878. The curved wall is depicted with its buttressing on the east side as well as a small structure projecting on the east in the position of an existing pond. A bank is shown to the east of this which is likely the bank that exist today, though perhaps remodelled on occasion and at this point a small number of steps cross the change in slope. Also of note are large glass houses attached to the south-east side of what is now the garden wall to the east.

Second Edition Ordnance Survey map 1904 and Ordnance Survey map 1926

5.4 The 1904 and 1926 maps (Figs. 7 and 8) record only minor changes though two small structures are shown on the east side of the curved wall which are gone by 1926. Of note is the loss of the large wall extending north-east from the curved wall which is no longer depicted on the 1926 map.

6 PREVIOUS SITE INVESTIGATIONS (Fig. 9)

6.1 An excavation and watching brief during the building of the first chalet extension to the hotel in 1985 explored the possibility the Olle manuscript was correct and the Friary church lay to the north-east of the house (Carr 1985). Two trenches were laid out, as time was limited, with the intention of cutting the churches west wall. Below post-reformation deposits wide-footed flint rubble walls were uncovered, and an inhumation identified as an aged male. General building debris was recorded including glazed floor tiles, roof tiles and glass fragments (Martin, Plouviez and Feldman 1985, 151). The walls were heavily robbed. It was tentatively concluded that the excavation revealed the medieval west wall of a substantial building.

6.2 Prior to the construction of the second chalet extension a geophysical survey was carried out. Analysis of the data suggests the presence of occupation, and identifies a distinct area likely to be a small building and another with wall-like features on the E/W alignment expected of Friary buildings (Gater and Gaffney 1989). However it was concluded that the lack of evidence in the survey area adjacent to the excavated area ruled out the location of a church here (Carr 1989). The construction of the extension was designed to keep disturbance of the archaeology to a minimum with surface stripping over the floor areas and excavation of footing trenches. This investigation revealed the interior of a medieval building with *in situ* unglazed red tiles and 23 articulated skeletons (Martin, Pendleton and Plouviez 1990, 266). One prestigious burial was in a stone coffin and contained a chalice and paten; interpreted as a priest burial. Altogether the results suggested the confirmation of this as the location of the medieval church. The levelling of the car park to the north-east revealed further flint and mortar walls.

6.3 A further geophysical survey is mentioned in a brief and specification for archaeological excavation (Carr 1993). The survey, conducted in 1991, is not mentioned elsewhere and concluded the area surveyed was very unlikely to have substantial wall remains but it was probable for these to be present within the curtilage.

6.4 The proposal to extend the hotel in 1992 by providing a breakfast room required a site visit before comments were made on the application (accessed in the HER file). Site notes from this visit mention the section of curved wall, but only to note it will not be disturbed by the new build. The site notes conclude a watching brief may be all that is required. This proposal is picked up by a trial trench evaluation in 1998 (Sommers 1998). The evaluation revealed a large feature aligned with an existing portion of the precinct wall and it probably represented a robbing trench of a demolished stretch of wall (Martin, Pendleton and Plouviez 1999, 366).

There was no evidence of any buildings constructed against the precinct wall, and this was surmised to mean that the cemetery could have extended right up to this point. However there was no evidence of any burials (Sommers 1998, 4). The building of the breakfast room in 2000 was accompanied with a monitoring which uncovered a length of precinct wall. A section of the wall was removed and this allowed investigations of the footings to identify its similarity to a wall excavated at St Saviours Hospital, dating from the 12th century (Caruth and Anderson 1997). Finds included 16th to 17th century pottery and a femur bone from a pit which presumably derives from the monk's cemetery to the north (Tester 2000, 5).

6.5 A small evaluation carried out in 1998 outside the south wall of the Friary wall revealed a large ditch running parallel to the wall and an undated, but possibly medieval, building. The latter was of post-hole construction and only the southern corner survived (Martin, Pendleton and Plouviez 1999, 366). However further monitoring in 2000 could not find the evidence of the post-hole building (SHER BSE154). It was suggested that this building was pre-Friary in date, based upon the method of construction. Furthermore it was suggested that the present road-line is on the same line as the medieval road and that the angle within the precinct wall could be explained by the presence of this earlier building (Caruth 1998, 6).

7 STANDING WALL ASSESSMENT

7.1 The site was visited on the 15th September 2016 in order to assess two distinct walls. The first forms the curved wall extending from the east side of the hotel to the immediately north of the conservatory and the second forms a substantial wall extending south-west to north-east from a point beyond the existing breakfast room.

Curved Wall

7.2 The first section of wall extends from the east elevation of the hotel building and curves round to the north. Historic maps demonstrate that its northern end formerly met the line of a substantial wall extending parallel with the extant precinct wall noted below, but which was no longer extant by 1926. Maps also depict a small structure on the east side of the wall in the area of the existing pond, which is no longer extant. Large areas of foliage make it difficult to assess some areas of the wall, but a general recording could be conducted. The wall is set higher than the lower garden area to the east, on a level with the existing patio.

7.3 The wall is historic but incorporates fabric of varying dates and there is little definitive evidence to demonstrate its construction in the medieval period. The eastern side includes sections of coursed flintwork, but retains nothing particularly diagnostic and the surrounding fabric and inner, north-west face is post-medieval.

7.4 The wall rises approximately 2.6m high which from the east includes small flint cobbles in irregular courses with occasional integrated piers of brick of varying dates. Most flint is unknapped and the lime mortar includes flint inclusions. There are two brick buttresses applied to the south-east side for secondary reinforcement but are not tied into the wall itself. Each example shoulders in at approximately 0.7m and terminates at 1.8m with a sloping cap. They are constructed of flint with gault

brick corner and capping bricks. The bricks measure 8½” - 8¾” x 4” x 1¾” - 2” (216mm – 222mm x 102mm x 44mm) and where corner are broken the puddled clay is visible. The mortar here is a fairly pale hard lime mortar with flint inclusions. The character of the bricks is consistent with a 17th or 18th century date.

7.5 The north-west side at the north end is much more irregular with flint at low level but much brick of numerous dates, largely of brick rubble interspersed with flints in no discernible pattern and one or two larger flint pieces are visible with one larger stone piece, all seemingly reused here. The bricks includes red and yellow bricks apparently 17th and/or 18th century date with 19th century examples, the later probably areas of repair.

7.6 There is a doorway at the west end close to the main building. It is no longer accessible as the existing conservatory has been built against its south side and the north side is mostly obscured by external refrigeration units. The doorway has a tiled arch with yellow brick jambs and appears inserted into pre-existing fabric. It is not possible to measure the depth of the wall as the north end is covered by vegetation, but a partial view of the doorway suggests it is narrower than the medieval precinct wall to the east.

7.7 The position of the wall and its proximity to the rear elevation of the hotel building along with the high proportion of post-medieval fabric might suggest this wall was constructed as part of a phase of work associated with the post-medieval buildings. If the core incorporates medieval fabric, the exposed fabric is largely post-medieval apart from flint and the occasional isolated piece of stone that is not in-situ. Investigations at the base of the wall in an area of raised ground might provide further evidence for the evolution of this wall and discern whether the fabric is reused medieval or the wall is constructed along the course of medieval fabric.

Boundary Wall, East of the Existing Breakfast Room

7.8 The second stretch of wall extends south-west to north-east from a point beyond the existing breakfast room and continues outside the extent of the current site boundary.

7.9 There are areas that are not entirely visible due to the presence of vegetation, but in general forms a high wall of 3m+ height of substantial proportions with flint facing. The most well-preserved sections are faced in flint cobbles laid in courses, with others in a less coherent pattern that may be repairs. At the east end a narrow doorway is visible and has brick jambs and arch with flint facing within. Diagnostic features include straight skintles visible on the bricks which suggest a 19th century date for the brick elements.

7.10 At the west end the wall survives in fairly good condition, though in some places area of flint cobbling has fallen away revealing the core of the wall. Close to the west end, a blocked doorway is visible with a stone threshold visible at ground level. The brick infill is a mix of types but generally appears to be of 19th century date but possibly blocked at a later date reused earlier fabric. This doorway clearly gave access to the glass houses visible on historic maps and a view of the wall from the south side reveals a higher level of mortar / plaster retention, perhaps where

protected by the former glass houses. This lime fabric is a pale, almost white lime mortar with a high chalk content and flint inclusions. To the east in the centre, the south side a horizontal line visible within the flintwork may mark a building lift, or be the impression of a roof line from the glass houses visible on historic maps.

7.11 This wall formerly continues to the south-west towards the main building, the foundation of which was recorded during archaeological monitoring and recording undertaken by Suffolk C.C. Archaeological Service during the construction of the breakfast room. This work found the footings to be identified as similar to walls excavated at St Saviours Hospital, dating from the 12th century (Caruth and Anderson 1997) and so formed a surviving length of medieval precinct wall of the friary.

8 METHODOLOGY (TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION)

8.1 A test pit (1.06m x 1.58m) was excavated by hand. A trial trench (36m x 1.60m) was excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The test pit and trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

8.2 The mechanically excavated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide 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 and features were scanned by metal detector.

9 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Test Pit 1 (Figs. 2 and 13)

0.00m = 30.78m AOD		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil/turf. Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with sparse small sub-rounded gravel and flints.
0.09 – 0.38m	L1001	Made ground/ landscaping. Firm, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded gravel and flints, sparse chalk, CBM and mortar flecks throughout
0.38 – 0.49m	L1004	Buried topsoil. Firm, dark brown grey sandy silt with sparse small sub-rounded gravel and flints.
0.49 – 0.56m	L1005	Loose, mid brown grey sandy/silty gravels. Sparse chalk flecks.
0.56 – 0.64m	L1040	Friable, pale to mid grey yellow silty coarse sand and gravel with occasional sandy/lime mortar flecks. It contained modern (18 th – 20 th century) pottery.
0.64 – 0.98m	L1041	Friable, pale yellow grey silty coarse sand and gravels. It contained CBM.
0.98m +	L1034	Natural deposits. Friable, mid yellow orange sand and gravel.

Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 and 12 – 14)

<i>Sample section: 1A</i> <i>0.00m = 29.40m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil/turf. Firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with sparse small sub-rounded gravel and flints.
0.09 – 0.40m	L1001	Firm, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-rounded gravel and flints, sparse chalk, CBM and mortar flecks throughout
0.40 – 0.58m	L1004	Firm, dark brown grey sandy silt with sparse small sub-rounded gravel and flints.
0.58 – 0.77m	L1005	Loose, mid brown grey sandy/silty gravels. Sparse chalk flecks.
0.77m +	L1031	Friable, pale to mid grey yellow silty course sand and gravels with occasional sandy/lime mortar flecks.

<i>Sample section: 1B</i> <i>0.00m = 29.55m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil/turf. As above.
0.10 – 0.21m	L1004	As above.
0.21 – 0.36m	L1005	As above.
0.36m+	L1034	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Graves F1049, F1051, F1053, ?F1055 and ?F1057. L1023 was also recorded and it contained disarticulated human bone. Residual human bone was found in Pit F1018 (=1042) and Pit F1059). F1006 may have been a robber trench. It contained residual prehistoric (Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age), Roman and (Saxon) 10th – 11th century pottery. An undated ditch was recorded (F1013), and also small (F1036) and large pits (F1018 (=1042), ?F1035 and F1046). Post-medieval pottery and CBM was found within F1018 (=1042). A tree hollow, F1027, and modern features e.g. Soakaway F1024 were present.

F1006 was linear in plan (1.6+ x 2.58+ x 1.12m+), orientated NE/SW. It was steep sided and its base was unseen. It contained four fills. Its basal fill (L1007), was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with sparse, small sub-angular flints. It contained residual Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age pottery (2; 31g), CBM (1917g) and animal bone (3g). It was overlain by L1008, a loose, mid orange brown, sterile sandy gravel, which contained no finds. L1009 was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with sparse small to medium sized sub-angular flints. It contained a residual sherd Romano-British pottery and a sherd of residual 10th – 11th century pottery (2; 17g). The uppermost fill (L1010) was a firm, mid brown grey sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and sparse chalk flecks. It contained no finds. F1006 was cut by Tree Hollow F1027 and F1011, a modern service trench. It was aligned with an existing portion of precinct wall and may have represented a robber trench of a demolished stretch of the wall. To some extent, the fills of F1006 may have represented surviving wall foundation deposits; medieval wall foundations of banded gravel have been recorded elsewhere in the town.

Ditch F1013 was linear in plan (4.0+ x 1.4+ x 0.7m), orientated ENE/WSW. It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained four fills. Its basal (L1017) was a loose mid orange/grey yellow silty/sandy gravel which yielded animal bone (2g). It

was overlain by L1016, a friable, mid to dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flints. L1015 comprised a friable, mid brown orange mottled with grey, silty sand with moderate small sub-angular gravel and flints. Its uppermost fill (L1014) comprised friable, dark brown grey sandy silt with frequent sub-angular flints. It contained no finds but may have been medieval in date, possibly representing a boundary ditch running outside the precinct wall. F1013 was cut by Tree Hollow F1027.

Large Pit F1018 (=1042) was subcircular (1.6+ x 5.84 x 1.10m+). It had steep sides and its base was unseen. It contained four fills. Its basal fill (L1021) was a friable, dark brown grey sandy silt with sparse, small sub-angular flints and chalk flecks. It contained CBM (63g), animal bone (707g), an Fe fragment (30g) and shell (1g). L1021 was overlain by L1020 (=1045), a friable, dark orange brown silty sand/gravel. It contained CBM (11629g), animal bone (47g) and a Fe fragment (6g). Overlying was L1019 (=1044), a loose, mid brown grey sandy silt with very frequent large flint nodules some with mortar. It contained post-medieval (late 16th – 17th century) pottery (1; 237g), CBM (7284g), animal bone (438g) and shell (16g). The uppermost fill (L1043) was a friable, mid to dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular flints and gravel and sparse chalk. It contained post-medieval (late 16th – 18th century) pottery (2; 395g), CBM (5136g), animal bone (1116g), metal fragments (31g) and shell (93g). Pit F1018 (=1042) cut F1035 and F1046 and itself was cut by a modern service trench.

Tree Hollow F1027, was irregular in plan (1.6+ x 2.5+ x 0.96m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. The basal fill (L1028) was a loose, pale yellow grey sterile silty gravel. It was overlain by L1029, a friable, mottled dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. Its uppermost fill (L1030), comprised a friable, mid orange grey sandy silt with sparse chalk flecks and small sub-angular flints. It was devoid of any finds. F1027 cut F1006 and F1013, and was cut by a modern service trench.

F1035 was a large feature (1.6+ x 5.84 x 1.10m+), possibly a large pit or ?former cellar, although its plan and profile could not be defined within the confines of the trench. Its basal fill (L1033) was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints and gravel. It was overlain by L1032, a friable, pale grey yellow silty sand with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular flints and gravel and sparse lime mortar flecks. It contained no finds. F1035 was cut by F1018 (=1042) and modern Soak-away F1024.

Pit F1036 was circular in plan (0.40 x 0.14m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1037) was a firm, mid – dark grey brown sandy silt clay with moderate small sub angular flints. It contained no finds.

F1046 was a large feature (1.6+ x 1.42+ x 0.84m+), possibly a large pit, although its plan and profile were uncertain do its truncation by F1018 (=1042) and F1059. Its basal fill (L1047) was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small sub-angular flints and gravel. It yielded CBM (159g), a glass sherd (17g) and shell (8g). It was overlain by L1048, a friable, pale grey yellow silty sand with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular flints and gravel and sparse lime mortar flecks. It contained CBM (784g) and animal bone (61g).

Grave F1049 was sub-rectangular in plan with near vertical sides and a flattish base (c.1.8 x c.0.95 x 0.38m), orientated SSW/NNE. It was excavated sufficiently to define the grave cut and presence of an articulated burial (Skeleton 3). It cut L1023 a layer which contained disarticulated human bone, CBM (26g), metal fragments (12g) and shell (<1g).

Grave F1051 was ?sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and its base was unseen (0.75+ x 0.41+ x 0.30+m), orientated SW/NE. It was excavated sufficiently to define the grave cut and presence of an articulated burial (Skeleton 4). It was cut by Grave F1053.

Grave F1053 was ?sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and its base was unseen (0.95+ x 0.91+ x 0.28+m), orientated SW/NE. It was excavated sufficiently to define the grave cut and presence of an articulated burial (Skeleton 5). It cut Grave F1051 and was cut by F1055 and F1059.

?Grave F1055 was ?sub-rectangular in plan with steep sides and its base was unseen (0.58+ x 1.02 x 0.20+m), orientated SW/NE. It was partially excavated and no human bone was revealed but the plan, orientation and proximity of the feature suggests that it may be a grave cut. It cut Grave F1053.

?Grave F1057 was ?sub-rectangular in plan. Its profile was unseen (0.28+ x 0.60+ x 0.08+m), orientated ?SW/NE. It was partially excavated and no human bone was revealed but the plan, orientation and proximity of the feature suggests that it may be a grave cut. It was cut by F1059.

Pit F1059 was subcircular in plan (0.85+ x 2.75 x 0.16m+). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1060) was a firm, mid – dark grey brown sandy silt clay with moderate small sub angular flints. It contained CBM (114), animal bone (215), an iron fragment (5g) and shell (8g). It cut F1046, and Graves F1051, F1053 and F1057.

10 CONFIDENCE RATING

10.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

11 DEPOSIT MODEL

11.1 Test Pit 1 and Trench 1 revealed relatively recent deposits to a depth of up to 0.77 – 0.98m. The underlying natural, L1034, was a friable, mid yellow orange sand and gravel

12 DISCUSSION

12.1 The site is an area of archaeological significance within the precinct of the medieval friary (HER BSE 014). The standing friary walls are Scheduled as part of

the Friary and are Grade II* listed (466966), as is the Priory Hotel itself (466965). The hotel has 16th century and later phases. It likely has an early core which may be centred on the medieval Prior's Lodge. Parts of the precinct wall are incorporated in the south and western parts of the hotel.

12.2 The Friary dates from occupation by Franciscans in 1263 and it was dissolved in 1538 and granted to Anthony Harvey in 1541. From then on priory buildings were cleared and the site developed into a house with formal landscaped gardens.

12.3 The site has not been systematically investigated but investigations have taken place in association with phases of development, including a geophysical survey, evaluation and monitoring (HER BSE 014, 119, 261 and 300). These and other sources suggest the area of the proposed extension may lie away from the main church to the north and likely away from the cloister and other main buildings, though if the cloister was south of the church, as on other Franciscan sites it could be closer to the area of proposed development. It is however likely near the site of the Prior's Lodge and likely within the extent of the friary cemetery.

12.4 The area of the proposed extension is landscaped also with some natural terracing and the patio area is built up, though visible on historic maps so seemingly of some age but perhaps reworked. Monitoring of the groundworks for the previous conservatory did not reach depths where archaeological remains were present. Evaluation of the Breakfast Room revealed 0.30m of surviving topsoil in this lower part of the site and the potential for surviving medieval horizons. Features found here and during subsequent monitoring included a robbed out portion of the boundary wall and further compacted gravel foundations as well as pits. This suggests the foundation of the precinct wall likely runs along the southern edge of the proposed extension area.

12.5 Physical assessment of two sections of wall comprised recording of a large stretch of the medieval precinct wall extending north-east from the beyond the breakfast room. The curved section of wall is of a number of phases, the predominant visible fabric being post-medieval brick (17th to 19th century) and flint, the latter likely reused, with occasional pieces of reused medieval stonework. It is largely of a phase associated with the post-medieval buildings, though investigations below an area of raised ground might provide further evidence for its evolution and ascertain whether it follows a medieval wall line.

12.6 The site thus had a potential for remains of the medieval friary complex including the precinct wall, burials, and buildings associated with the Prior's Lodge which may have extended to the north of the southern precinct boundary.

12.7 Residual prehistoric (Late Bronze Age – Early Iron Age), Roman and Saxon (10th – 11th century) pottery was found in F1006, a possible robber trench which may have contained surviving foundation material from the precinct wall.

12.8 Trench 1 contained evidence of human burials in two parts of the trench: centrally (Graves F1051, F1053, ?F1055 and ?F1057) and within the northern extension (Grave F1049). The burials were encountered at a depth of between 0.24m and approximately 0.84m below the modern surface. Disarticulated human

bone was also found in the northern extension (L1023), and residual human bone was found in Pits F1018 (=1042) and F1059. The latter cut the graves and Pit F1018 (=1042) was adjacent. The fact that the graves and later pits were found at the same level (Figs. 13-14) suggests previous ground disturbance, perhaps associated with landscaping. Articulated human bone was present within grave cuts, and the burials were left *in situ*.

12.9 The development has a high potential to impact upon additional burials, as it appears to lie within the extent of the friary cemetery. The evidence suggests that the burials within the central part of the trench were stratified, and there is further potential for this in the northern area. The alignment of the most northerly burial appears similar to burials identified around the priory church and is different to those present within the central area (Fig. 12). The central burials align with the precinct wall and may reflect the alignment of a building or structure running parallel to the wall. This is not possible to assess within the confines of the trench, however. The Victoria County History of Suffolk records a number of notable burials at the church of the Friars Minor at Babwell, including Sir Walter Trumpington, Dame Anne his wife and Margaret Peyton (<http://www.british-history.ac.uk/vch/suff/vol2/pp124-125#fnn9>), which clearly demonstrates the existence of a lay as well as a religious cemetery at this location; the same may well be true of the current site.

12.10 The evaluation recovered low quantities of residual medieval CBM, including glazed floor tile. The medieval glazed floor tile includes a single fragment with under-glaze relief decoration, suggesting it was manufactured in the late 14th to 15th centuries (CBM report below, Appendix 8). Other finds of interest include a possible early medieval/ medieval lead strap end (SF6), present as residual material within L1043 (Pit F1018=1042) (see *The Metalwork*, Appendix 8).

12.11 F1006 may have been a robber pit, and its alignment (Fig. 9) tentatively suggests that it may be a continuation of the robbed out precinct wall recorded to the south-east in 1998.

12.12 Trench 1 also contained an undated ditch (F1013), and small (F1036) and large pits (F1018 (=1042), ?F1035 and F1046). Post-medieval (late 16th – 18th century) pottery and CBM was found within F1018 (=1042).

12.13 A tree hollow, F1027, and modern features e.g. Soakaway F1024 were present.

12.14 The information recovered during evaluation adds to the overall understanding of the medieval friary and will inform the mitigation strategy for the new development.

13 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

13.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Suffolk County Archives. 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.

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APPENDIX 1 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**List Entry Summary**

This monument is scheduled under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act 1979 as amended as it appears to the Secretary of State to be of national importance. This entry is a copy, the original is held by the Department for Culture, Media and Sport.

Name: BABWELL FRIARY (remains of)

List Entry Number: 1003762

Location: Not currently available

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Suffolk	St Edmundsbury	District Authority	Bury St. Edmunds
County	District	District Type	Parish
Suffolk	St Edmundsbury	District Authority	Fornham St. Martin

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date first listed: Not applicable to this List entry.

Date of most recent amendment: Not applicable to this List entry.

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: RSM - OCN

UID: SF 159

List Entry Description**Details**

This record has been generated from an "old county number" (OCN) scheduling record. These are monuments that were not reviewed under the Monuments Protection Programme and are some of our oldest designation records. As such they do not yet have the full descriptions of their modernised counterparts available. Please contact us if you would like further information.

National Grid Reference: TL 85105 66090

APPENDIX 2 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**List Entry Summary**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: THE PRIORY HOTEL

List Entry Number: 1022595

Location: THE PRIORY HOTEL, MILDENHALL ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Suffolk	St Edmundsbury	District Authority	Bury St. Edmunds

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 07-Aug-1952

Date of most recent amendment: 30-Oct-1997

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 466965

List Entry Description**Details**

BURY ST EDMUNDS

TL86NE MILDENHALL ROAD 639-1/13/474 (East side) 07/08/52 The Priory Hotel (Formerly Listed as: MILDENHALL ROAD (East side) Babwell Friary)

II*

House, now a hotel, on the site of the former Babwell Friary, a house of Franciscan friars transferred here after 1262. C16, C17 and C18, possibly with a fragmentary older core. Part timber-framed and rendered, part flint with brick dressings. Plaintiled roofs. Complex plan, with the principal range aligned east-west and with 2 wings extending northwards from it. EXTERIOR: part 2 storeys, part 2 storeys and attics. The principal range is timber-framed and rendered and has a red brick gable end facing the Mildenhall Road which incorporates a C16 chimney-stack with 4 detached hexagonal shafts on moulded bases. In the early C17 the stack was widened and given shaped gables; quoins to the lower stages are partly of stone. Just below the chimney shafts a recessed plaster panel with the remains of a sundial. The principal front is on the south side. 5 window range: all 12-pane sashes in flush cased frames. The central 6-panel double entrance door is partly glazed and set in a heavy Tuscan porch. An internal chimney-stack has 5 attached hexagonal sawtooth shafts on a low rectangular base. The pitch of the roof has been made shallower to accommodate a larger attic storey. On the east, a 2-storey flat-roofed canted bay was added to the gable end in the C18: 3 windows, all 12-pane sashes in flush cased frames; a plain parapet with a moulded stucco cornice. In the gable above the flat roof a 2-light casement window and moulded bargeboards with a small lion's head at the apex. The wing extending northwards from the east end of the main range is in 2 sections:

part with sash windows in Georgian style, part on a lower level with a split level mansard roof. The long wing extending northwards from the west end of the main range and fronting the Mildenhall Road is in flint with white brick dressings: externally of the early C19, it is thought to contain fragments of the Friary buildings, although none are visible. 6 window range: 12-pane sashes in shallow reveals. 2 half glazed doors and 4 sash windows to the ground storey. An internal chimney-stack has 3 hexagonal shafts on moulded bases similar to those on the gable end stack; originally it had 4 shafts. INTERIOR: the east-west range is in 3 bays and was first divided into 3 heated rooms. Only main beams are visible on the ground storey, boxed in the east bay. The 2 west bays have ovolo-moulded trimmers and a main cross-beam which formerly held a partition, now faced with later boarding. The end stack on the west has a very wide fireplace with plain stone jambs and a straight chamfered lintel. The internal stack has 2 back-to-back hearths on each storey, all rendered over to simulate stone. On the ground storey these have simple ovolo-moulded segmental-arched openings; on the upper storey one has a moulded Tudor arch with spandrels. Another upper fireplace has been 'Georgianised' and has patterned blue Delft tiles. Along the north upper wall of this range is a section of close studding with a blocked 3-light ovolo-moulded mullioned window and main posts with long jowls. Within the upper room at the east end the tie-beam of the original end wall is exposed with an unusual form of folded leaf carving and the central motif of a pomegranate. Some sash windows on each storey have panelled internal shutters. An early C19 stair has stick balusters and a wreathed handrail. The Babwell Friary remains are a Scheduled Ancient Monument. (BOE: Pevsner N: Radcliffe E: Suffolk: London: 1974-: 153-154).

Listing NGR: TL8505665991

Selected Sources

Books and journals

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National Grid Reference: TL 85056 65991

APPENDIX 3 NATIONAL HERITAGE LIST ENTRY**List Entry Summary**

This building is listed under the Planning (Listed Buildings and Conservation Areas) Act 1990 as amended for its special architectural or historic interest.

Name: WALLS TO THE PRIORY HOTEL

List Entry Number: 1022596

Location: WALLS TO THE PRIORY HOTEL, MILDENHALL ROAD

The building may lie within the boundary of more than one authority.

County	District	District Type	Parish
Suffolk	St Edmundsbury	District Authority	Bury St. Edmunds

National Park: Not applicable to this List entry.

Grade: II*

Date first listed: 07-Aug-1952

Date of most recent amendment: 30-Oct-1997

Legacy System Information

The contents of this record have been generated from a legacy data system.

Legacy System: LBS

UID: 466966

List Entry Description**Details**

BURY ST EDMUNDS

TL86NE MILDENHALL ROAD 639-1/13/475 Walls to The Priory Hotel 07/08/52
(Formerly Listed as: MILDENHALL ROAD Boundary Walls of Babwell Friary)

GV II*

Walls, partly boundary walls to the present property but also with a length of wall relating to the former Babwell Friary, refounded on this site in the 1260s. Part medieval, part C18 and C19. In flint, brick and stone. A 45-metre stretch in a mixture of brick, flint and stone with old mortar and a sloped coping extends from the south-west corner of The Priory Hotel (qv) and then turns north-east along the Tollgate Lane towards Thetford Road for c150 metres. The varied north-east stretch is approximately 2 metres high: mainly in rubble flint with red brick coping, but also with a mixture of old red brick; one section has red brick banding. Linked to this boundary stretch and extending diagonally from it inside the grounds is a 100-metre length of Friary wall. Approximately 3 metres high, in rubble flint with an inserted pointed-arched doorway in C18 white brick. To the north of the house the wall extends for about 170 metres along the Mildenhall Road: more than 3 metres high, in coursed and random flint, divided into bays by 'pilasters' of C20 brick. The Babwell Friary remains are a Scheduled Ancient Monument.

Listing NGR: TL8508865952

APPENDIX 4 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD (HER) DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a 1km radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER).

HER	NGR TL	Description
Prehistoric		
BSE413	TL 8502 6606	2012: items seen and recorded as: Neolithic or Early Bronze Age scraper on long flake; Neolithic long flake/blade with edge retouch and parallel blade scars on dorsal face; heavily patinated large flake, possibly Mesolithic or Neolithic, with later, unpatinated, limited edge retouch.
BSE045	TL 8456 6570	IA coin found in garden. Potin Class 2. Mack 24; Allen 02 (? C1).
MSF24555	TL 8500 6540	1880: Levallois flake (now in Ashmolean Museum). Is rolled and stained. Area of BSE 004?
BSE033	TL 8535 6545	Bronze ring from cauldron.
BSE346	TL 8536 6533	Palaeolithic hand axe, Too rolled to classify by type. Details in (S1)
BSE013	TL 8520 6670	1989-1994: SAU excavations of Med hospital site located three re-deposited Rom coins, a dupondius of Faustina II (AD 161- 175), an illegible irregular radiate of late C3 and an illegible Constantinian (?) coin of C4. Also one Rom sherd.
Romano-British		
MSF14978	TL 8455 6555	December 1974: Items found in topsoil during construction of new sportshall at County Upper School: coin of Tetricius? may be Tetimius Antoninianus (cf Reece 771/2), reverse - SPES AUG, obverse - CPUU ESU TETRICIUS CAES (AD 220- 223); bronze ring, diameter 2.5cm internal, patinated without corrosion. Rom(??) harness ring (S1). Some confusion in record may be more than one 'ring' but probably only one, apparently (from sketch) of D section with (moulded?) radiate line decoration.
BSE013	TL 8520 6670	1989-1994: SAU excavations of Med hospital site located three re-deposited Rom coins, a dupondius of Faustina II (AD 161- 175), an illegible irregular radiate of late C3 and an illegible Constantinian (?) coin of C4. Also one Rom sherd.
BSE006	TL 8528 6531	"Roman remains found AD 1870"
Saxon		
FSM013	TL 8520 6670	1989-1994: SAU excavations of Med hospital site located three re-deposited Rom coins, a dupondius of Faustina II (AD 161- 175), an illegible irregular radiate of late C3 and an illegible Constantinian (?) coin of C4. Also one Rom sherd.
BSE005	TL 8465 6585	'Portion of two skeletons, bronze toilet implements, bracelet and silvering' recorded on BSEMH map from TL 8461 6584 (as marked by cross). OS add glass bead. Described at the time as Rom but re-assessment of the finds and further burials in the vicinity suggest a Sax date, possibly C7.
Medieval		
FSM023	TL 8511 6729	Indicative area of the historic settlement core of Fornham Saint Martin, defined from historic maps, the locations of listed buildings and artefact scatters. Domesday Church.
FSM005	TL 8524 6695	Saxon inhumation burials, C6-C7. Remains of two skeletons, said to be together in a shallow grave, found in a gas main trench by the side of Northumberland Avenue in Dec 1954 at (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s) according to BSEMH map. Artefacts recovered were a toilet set (circular bowl spoon, bodkin and ? "ear scoop" - broken) on wire ring, tubular bronze bracelet, solid silver ring (one and half inches diameter, 2 hook terminals), blue glass bead and 2 bronze fragments, 1 with a rivet. Most of the material, including the skeletons, had been disturbed by the time it was collected. Found at a depth of circa 2 feet. Trial trenches driven for several yards to N and S without further finds (R1)(S1)(S2)(S7). At the time the inhumations were assumed to be Rom but the artefacts and later nearby finds more probably Sax (? C7).

		<p>Human bones and a shield boss found in digging a pit for house drainage in Nov 1955. Skull and further artefacts retrieved by Edwardson. Said to be 50 yards from the previous find (S4) and marked at (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s) on BSEMH map. Finds include iron spearhead with split socket, sugar loaf shield boss, grip and rivets and two bronze buckles. Grave, 3 feet 6 inches below surface. Four other skeletons uncovered circa 100 yards away in graves 2 feet deep into chalk. Lying at right angles to one another, nearly touching in two cases, and appeared to be hurried burials. No associated objects. These presumably include `28/9/57 two skeletons in shallow graves in chalk. No material', sited with a cross to (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s) although this spot is marked very close (circa 10m-20m) to the 1955 site. This account also says that three male skeletons were destroyed in the 1955 find above.</p> <p>All accounts give the same 6-figure grid reference for all the finds though see BSEMH map references above.</p> <p>These burials are possibly related to C19 finds on Tollgate Lane - see BSE 059.</p>
MSF6823	TL 8455 6612	<p>Pottery C13/C14 onwards found in garden. Two tokens (late) retained by finder, (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s).</p>
BSE060	TL 8496 6609	<p>Sculpture fragment of head carved in fairly soft fine-grained limestone. Probably from corbel table or similar location. Style suggests late medieval date.</p> <p>Was dug up by land owner 'years ago' in her back garden. Location so close to Babwell Friary suggests this was the origin of the piece.</p> <p>2012: tapered square (circa 18" to 2') stone block, with marked central dimple in top surface, found digging up tree stump in garden of 31 Mildenhall Road. Other, loose, flint and mortar rubble spread in subsoil suggesting demolished stone walling/structure in area (?).</p>
BSE014	TL 8550 6650	<p>Babwell Friary.</p> <p>Franciscan Friary, founded 1263, dissolved 1538. Two bridges over R Lark. The remaining undeveloped areas of the site of a small Franciscan friary founded just outside Bury in 1263. The N half of the scheduled area is a rough field and includes a fishpond and earthworks (and a World War II pill box). The other half is garden and includes part of the church, cemetery and claustral wall. There are remains of the Friary wall along the bank which bounds the site on the NE and remains of a mural bridge at the E end. All the various known features are marked and described on the OS record cards (S1)(S2).</p> <p>April 1962: A S Phillips describes precinct walls and discovery of footings on N side during construction of housing estate and position of blocked gateway. Also states Alerman Olly of Fornham (Babwell) Priory 'possesses a plan undated but probably early C19. It shows the foundation of the church centred at TL 8507 6604 with those of several other buildings on the N side'. These were plotted on OS card.</p> <p>1985: Excavations by SAU in advance of 1st hotel extension, single inhumation and remains of a substantial E-W wall, subsequently interpreted as ?S wall of church nave.</p> <p>1989: Geophysical survey in January (details in file) followed by excavations by SAU in advance of 2nd hotel extension.</p> <p>Inhumations, small area of tile and wall footings beneath building suggesting a church. To the NE under a car park area substantial walls also forming part of church and associated buildings to the N.</p> <p>July 1990: Additional area of former Friary, including gateway (site of) and NW ?ditch (?date), now largely built over, incorporated in mapped area of site.</p> <p>1991: Geophysical survey in advance of development at the 'Vinery' adjacent to River Lark. Shows possible walls along the W edge of the site. (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for landowner details).</p> <p>(N.B. Planning Applications: E/89/2887/P - dwelling 'The Vinery'; E/91/3067/P (hotel conservatory); E/89/2449/P - 2nd hotel extension; E/84/2324P - 1st hotel extension.)</p> <p>Circa 1998: Evaluation by small test trench on area of proposed extension: only Med wall (?), robber trench of C20 identified. An evaluation was carried out in connection with an extension to the hotel, within the precinct of the medieval Franciscan Friary at Babwell. A large feature, which was aligned with an existing portion of the precinct wall,</p>

		probably represented the robbing trench (? 20th century) of a demolished stretch of the wall.
BSE119	TL 8511 6606	1994: Monitoring of the footing trenches following resistivity survey (BSE 014), of two bungalows, one within the precinct of the medieval Franciscan Friary and one immediately outside the precinct, demonstrated little surviving archaeology. Construction problems meant that the wall foundations for the bungalow within the precinct had to be piled, and therefore, the footing trenches were shallow and generally barely penetrated subsoil. Areas of disturbance noticed between the two bungalows were possibly attributable to gravel extraction and a single feature was identified in the trenches of the building outside the precinct wall. Occasional finds (pottery/tile) were identified but there was no sign of intensive medieval occupation. A sub rectangular earthwork was identified in the NW corner of plot 1 which may be the remains of a medieval building platform. A ditch just outside the precinct wall was also identified.
FSM012	TL 8526 6602	'Babwell or Abbot's Mill (site of)', as shown on OS map. Jocelin of Brakeland, commenting on Abbot Samson's faults stated "he has so raised the level of the fish pond at Babwell, for the new mill, that...". The mill is shown on Bowen's 1755 map, but not on Hodskinsons 1783 map though a possible large leat is shown on the E side of the river (S4). River canalised(?) and lock inserted to SW of mill site in C18/C19(?). Affect on mill unknown. HER'd area extended to include substantial (dam) bank to rear of Tollgate PH under Babwell Mill site and earthworks in meadow to S of bank.
BSE031	TL 8455 6585	Bone decorated strap end (whistle). Edwardson grid references, probably only approximation.
BSE367	TL 8466 6511	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the former site of Cecil and Larter motors adjoining St Peters Care Home, Out Risbygate, Bury St Edmunds. Three trial trenches were excavated; a trench at the front of the property uncovered a medieval cess pit, and a possible footing trench for an earlier building. A sequence of surfaces including at least two of flint and stone, one of chalk and one of clay could not be closely dated but it was overlain by shallow footings that are likely to be 18th or 19th century in date. A second trench set back from the road contained a pit that was filled with fragments of architectural stone that are likely to come from the medieval hospital. A third trench to the rear of the plot was dug into truncated ground that contained evidence of pit excavations that could not be closely dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods.
BSE164	TL 8517 6596	September 1998: An archaeological evaluation of the land around the Tollgate Public House, near the site of the medieval Babwell Mill, revealed evidence for the water management system serving the mill. Documentary and physical evidence was found for the siting of the dam and mill pond as well as evidence for the changing course of the river, both natural and manmade. Possibly early Saxon features were found (sealed by suspected medieval deposits) which may indicate settlement activity. Contemporary with a possibly early Saxon cemetery identified last century on Tollgate Lane (BSE 059).
BSE154	TL 8511 6600	1998: Two evaluation trenches just outside the precinct wall of Babwell Friary (BSE 014) uncovered a large ditch running parallel to, and south of, the Friary wall, filled in the PMed period. 2000: Confirmed by monitoring plus other pits were found, but could not be dated. No further evidence was found of a possible Med posthole building identified during an earlier evaluation (SCCAS Report 98/20 - see BSE 014). Evidence from monitoring the adjacent plot shows that the ditch extends away east of the site. The ditch probably relates to the Friary boundary, although the date is not known.
BSE258	TL 8499 6541	A posthole of likely Medieval date was identified during evaluation trenching. It was was contemporary to a sherd of Medieval pottery identified in its vicinity. A Boy Bishop token, musket ball and a flint flake were also found.
MSF24554	TL 8440 6560	'Boy-Bishop' St Nicholas token and Imitation penny found on path by recreation ground.

MSF6840	TL 8580 6550	Horse pendant, trefoil shape with the three crowns of St Edmund in gilt on blue enamel background. Length 3cm x 3cm.
BSE129	TL 8510 6527	January 1996: Four post holes located in trial trench during site evaluation in surviving area on edge of former gravel pit. The post holes were dispersed along the trench and one contained a Med rim sherd. Med pottery was also recovered from the trench spoil. Further excavation to follow?
MSF17147	TL 8536 6530	Lead papal bulla of Urban IV found in garden of 10 Fornham Road (S1). Probably relates to St Saviours Hospital site (BSE 013) and may be within bounds of same.
MSF4712	TL 8535 6528	Papal bulla of Urban IV found in the finder's garden, near St Saviour's Hospital.
BSE013	TL 8535 6525	1989-1994: SAU excavations of Med hospital site located three re-deposited Rom coins, a dupondius of Faustina II (AD 161- 175), an illegible irregular radiate of late C3 and an illegible Constantinian (?) coin of C4. Also one Rom sherd.
Post-medieval		
BSE395	TL 8488 6642	Terminus of Lark Navigation? Found on the 1880's map - it ran beyond Dunnell's (now Mildenhall) Maltings which is a grade listed 2 building.
BSE368	TL 8490 6634	Monitoring of the excavation of trenches, a man hole and a large soak-away at the former maltings on Mildenhall Road, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, revealed evidence of several post-medieval features and layers, including canal channels thought to be associated with the coal yard and the maltings. A brick quayside surface, as well as a chalk screed/surface, several makeup, consolidation and levelling layers were also recorded and are all post-medieval. Finds recovered from the site comprise late medieval and post-medieval brick fragments, and undated CBM.
BSE121	TL 8517 6607	Bridge crossing River Lark probably Med in origin. Now known as Tollgate Bridge. Note remains of Med bridge to N - see BSE 014.
BSE394	TL 8519 6604	Tollgate Lock, constructed in 1890, it collapsed in 1892 and remained derelict for many years. Lock number 1 on Lark.
BSE055	TL 8454 6609	Lead ulnaga seal found by (see 'Not to be published on web' tab for finder/s and/or findspot/s) in her garden. Dumb-bell shaped, folded at the middle, ends impressed with letter 'A' on one side and a pine-cone (?) on the other. Used as a quality control and provenance mark for cloth, in this case for an Augsburg fustian (mixed woollen and linen fabric) 'A' as an initial for the town and the pine-cone was the city badge. Probably late C16-early C17.
BSE398	TL 8489 6582	Archaeological monitoring at 83 Tollgate Lane discovered two 19th century pits. A piece of early 19th century brick was found in one of the pits.
BSE367	TL 8466 6511	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on the former site of Cecil and Larter motors adjoining St Peters Care Home, Out Risbygate, Bury St Edmunds. Three trial trenches were excavated; a trench at the front of the property uncovered a medieval cess pit, and a possible footing trench for an earlier building. A sequence of surfaces including at least two of flint and stone, one of chalk and one of clay could not be closely dated but it was overlain by shallow footings that are likely to be 18th or 19th century in date. A second trench set back from the road contained a pit that was filled with fragments of architectural stone that are likely to come from the medieval hospital. A third trench to the rear of the plot was dug into truncated ground that contained evidence of pit excavations that could not be closely dated to the medieval to post-medieval periods.
BSE246	TL 8511 6526	An excavation was conducted ahead of development on the site of the former maltings, Thingoe Hill, Bury St Edmunds. The site was heavily disturbed and terraced by the construction of the former maltings and the railway in the 19th century along with earlier post-medieval quarry pits. A small area of relatively undisturbed archaeology was excavated along the western edge of the site. Several pits and a probable ditch were identified and were post-medieval in date and therefore likely to be associated with the maltings. No medieval features were identified although residual medieval finds were recovered.
BSE129	TL 8510 6527	January 1996: Four post holes located in trial trench during site evaluation in surviving area on edge of former gravel pit. The post holes were dispersed along the trench and one contained a Med rim sherd. Med pottery was also recovered from the trench spoil. Further

		excavation to follow? Also PMed.
BSE387	TL 8517 6526	Recorded in gazetteer of significant Industrial Archaeological sites extracted from a 1980 booklet entitled 'Industrial Archaeology in and around Norfolk' and revised as 'Suffolk IA Sites in 1980' in Suffolk Industrial Archaeological Society Newsletter in 2011 where it is described as "Thingoe Maltings, off Fornham Road (TL 852653). Fine late 19th C maltings in two parallel ranges by railway. Still used for floor malting. John Jones adds: Maltings demolished and replaced by housing. Visited by SIAS March 1982 while still in operation. Now demolished for housing. For evaluation of site see BSE 129.
BSE255	TL 8528 6508	A 19th century malting and coal yard south of Northgate Station Bury St Edmunds. Visible on 1880's, 1900' and 1920's OS maps. Also in a 1880 photograph of the whole area.
BSE228	TL 8525 6517	OUTLINE RECORD: NORTHGATE RAILWAY COMPLEX
BSE271	TL 8533 6505	A series of six trenches were excavated across the development site. The results showed the site had been extensively quarried for sand and gravel in the post-medieval period and then reinstated in the mid to late 19th century for use as a rail siding, warehouse and coal yard. A maltings was also constructed along the southern limit of the site at this time. Little archaeological evidence remained though structural evidence of a possible warehouse and/or the maltings was identified.
BSE013	TL 8535 6525	1989-1994: SAU excavations of Med hospital site located three re-deposited Rom coins, a dupondius of Faustina II (AD 161- 175), an illegible irregular radiate of late C3 and an illegible Constantinian (?) coin of C4. Also one Rom sherd.
SUF073	TL 8635 7356	Bury to Thetford railway line. It was opened in 1876 and was closed to passengers in 1953 and goods traffic in 1960. It ran through Ingham, Culford and Barnham. Some railway banks remain on the route, other areas have since been built over. Parts of the line previous numbered under BRH 060
SUF071	TL 7115 6712	This stretch of track was erected to connect the line between the Newmarket Railway and Bury St Edmunds station. The line was completed in 1854 and remains in use. This stretch of track now comprises as part of the Ipswich to Ely Service along with SUF 069 (Ipswich to Bury St Edmunds).
SUF069	TM 0503 5909	The Ipswich and Bury Railway was built as an extension to the Eastern Union Railway. It was opened in November 1846 and formally merged with the Eastern Union Railway in July 1847. This stretch of track now comprises as part of the Great Eastern Main Line Service along with SUF 068 (Colchester to Ipswich) and SUF 070 (Haughley to Norwich). It also comprises part of the Ipswich to Ely line along with SUF 071 (Bury St Edmunds to Newmarket).
SUF074	TL 9144 5222	Bury St Edmunds to Long Melford railway line. Opened in 1865, closed to passengers in 1961 and closed to freight in 1965. It linked up the Ipswich to Ely line with the Stour Valley line.
Modern		
BSE406	TL 8487 6678	On W bank of River Lark, at SE corner of golf course, some 350m SW of Fornham St. Martin church, by a riverside footpath. Type 27 pillbox of standard design. Metal pivot has gone from central MG mounting. Entrance faces W. On slight mound
BSE400	TL 8494 6653	Some 150m N of 'Gateway' supermarket on Mildenhall Road, Bury St. Edmunds. On SW bank of River Lark and NE and adjacent to a footpath where the river and footpath bend by an electricity sub-station. Probably thick-walled type 22 pillbox, now surrounded by high wire fence [recorder unable to enter]. Pillbox also partly covered in vegetation. Small embrasures (none in entrance wall). Blast wall with right-angled ends in front of entrance. Entrance faces W. Single embrasure in blast wall.
BSE399	TL 8507 6618	In meadow at Babwell Friary, some 25m NE of midpoint of Friary Close, Bury St. Edmunds adjacent to SW bank of River Lark. This is probably the pillbox scheduled with the remains of Babwell Friary. Second World War Type 22 pillbox (thick-walled) of standard design, except that there are no embrasures in the entrance wall and there is a blast wall with right angled ends and a single embrasure in front of

		entrance. In meadow at Babwell Friary, some 25m North-East of midpoint of Friary Close, Bury St. Edmunds adjacent to South-West bank of River Lark.
BSE404	TL 8520 6600	OUTLINE RECORD: PILLBOX
BSE405	TL 8527 6594	At end of Layham Drive, Bury St. Edmunds, near the 'Tollgate' public house, in a small field on the SW bank of the River Lark. Type 22 pillbox (thick walled), of standard construction. Blast wall with embrasure. No embrasure in entrance face. Brick anti-ricochet wall. Entrance faces SW.
BSE409	TL 8538 6516	N of Station near road bridge, Bury St. Edmunds Two anti-tank pimples in verge by road. They are about 2.5 - 3ft high. These features could not be spotted on Google Streetmap.
Undated		
BSE086	TL 8460 6604	Human burial disturbed by service pipe trench to 51 Gloucester Road. Examined by S E West and A Tester (mostly already disturbed). Head to W, 1. 3m depth, no grave goods. Relationship to Northumberland Avenue Sax cemetery (BSE 005) and to C19 burials beside Tollgate Lane (BSE 059) unknown.
BSE296	TL 8460 6572	An undated ditch was recorded in footing trenches during monitoring groundworks for an extension to the rear of 171 Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds.
BSE373	TL 8490 6580	Remains of a minimum of 5 burials (probably Early Saxon) found 'February 29th 1956, at a depth of 4 feet in a trench made for drainage at Mr Lawson's new house on the right hand side of Tollgate Lane ... just east of the school'. The human (mainly skull) fragments were recovered by the father (who was a medical student at the time) of Ms Sue Hart. The location of "Mr Lawson's new house" is not entirely clear. On the OS mapping of the 1950s the school (Tollgate Primary), together with the council housing estates and roads to its north and east (Milddenhall estate) were under construction (these all lie on the north side of Tollgate Lane). A single house at TL84926585 was also under construction at this time. In views of the earlier (1821) discovery of human remains sited by the OS to TL84886585 (see BSE 059) it is possible the single house noted above was the findspot but ownership in 1956 needs checking as the estate houses were also to the east of the school.
BSE004	TL 8502 6543	Site of Thing Houe Tumulus. Human remains, horns and urns found in 1880. Marked as Thing Hone (?typographic error). Thing Hone, site of ancient mound, possible tumulus and was a place used by the Saxons for council and judicial assemblies, later used as an execution site until 1776 [a 'thyng' is the name of a Viking assembly site - from old English 'Thing' (meeting)]. 'Until 1766 it was the place of execution and was called "Betty Burrough's Hill", from the name of the last person who suffered there'. Adjoined Shire-House Heath where stood Hen-Howe, also said to be a meeting place - see BSE 487.
BSE089	TL 8516 6535	'Human remains found'. Shown with cross on OS 1:500 map. NW of other burials - BSE 006 and BSE 088.
BSE088	TL 8531 6530	Burials found in forecourt area during construction of new unit for Mann Egertons in 1960s. Examined by A R Edwardson. Probably associated with St Thomas' Chapel (BSE 006), possibly with St Saviour's Hospital (BSE 013).
BSE059	TL 8488 6585	Inhumation cemetery, possibly ESax. "Human remains found AD 1821", marked on OS 1:500 map with cross at TL 8490 6585 (see below). Before 1843 at least 20 skeletons were found in a field in the Tollgate Lane. They lay circa 1 foot deep ... lying at full length and in a row. With them was a small urn of coarse ware and rude workmanship, quite empty. It seems likely that both accounts refer to one find although the precise location is questionable. They have also been related to more recent finds of Sax burials to the west - see BSE 005. Note 1: OS 1884 map clearly marks the findspot with a cross in a garden about 8m in front of a house on the S side of Tollgate Lane at about TL 8488 6585. This is now on the edge of the garden and the footpath to the N (the road has been widened). It also shows an 'Old Chalk Pit' centreing

		on TL 8484 6581 slightly to the W and just S of Tollgate Lane. Note 2: Further burials, possibly from same cemetery, found on N(?) side of road - see BSE 373.
BSE429	TL 8499 6600	Horse Mandible found in garden.
BSE487	TL 8455 6575	Tumulus called Henhowe, on Shire Hall Heath between the roads from Risby Gate and North Gate (previously BSE Misc). Made the Hill of Judicature when local court transferred from Catteshill in 1305. On 'land adjoining (the site of Thinghowe) was the Shire-House heath on which, on a small eminence called Henhowe, the shirehall stood till its removal in 1573 to its present site'. This would appear to have to be the great court (equivalent to a Shire Court) of all 8 1/2 hundreds under the Abbey control, after its move from Catteshill (BRG 001).

APPENDIX 5 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Date	Description	Fig. No.	Scale	Location
1839	Fornham All Saints tithe map	4	-	SRO
1885	First Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet 44.3.11	5	1056 ft: 1 mile	SRO
1904	Second Edition Ordnance Survey map; sheet 44.3	6	25": 1 mile	SRO
1926	Ordnance Survey map; sheet 44.3	7	25": 1 mile	SRO

APPENDIX 6 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

No.	Owner	Occupier	Description	Cultivation	Quantity
83	Cullum, Sir Thomas Grey Bt.	Rudland, John	Further Friary paddock	Pasture	2. 1. 25
84	Cullum Sir Thomas Grey Bt.	Rudland, John	Home friary buildings	Pasture	5. 1. 37
85	Cullum Sir Thomas Grey Bt.	Rudland, John	Friary garden	Pasture	. 3. 32
86	Cullum Sir Thomas Grey Bt.	Rudland, John	Friary field	Arable	16. 1. 17

APPENDIX 7 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pottery Only)	Pottery (Qty)	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other (Qty)	Other (g)
	1001	1	Made ground	18th - 20th C	4	86	573		Slate Glass Oyster shell	1 1	10 15 35
	1004	1	Buried topsoil/turf				31				
1006	1007		Fill of Robber Trench	LBA-EIA	2	31	1917	3			
	1009		Fill of Robber Trench	Romano-British + 10th-11th C	2	17					
1013	1017		Fill of Ditch					2			
1018= 1042	1043		Fill of Pit	Late 17th-18th C	2	395	5136	1116	SF5 Fe nail SF6 Fe nail + lead Oyster shell	1 2 3	4 27 93
	1019=1044		Fill of Pit	Late 16th-17th C	1	237	7284	438	Oyster shell	1	16
	1020=1045		Fill of Pit				11629	45	Fe nail Human Bone	1 1	6 2
	1021		Fill of Pit				63	695	Fe nail Human bone Shell	1 2 2	30 12 1
1022	1023		Fill of Depression				26	<1	SF1 Fe nail SF2 Fe nail SF3 Fe nail SF4 Lead Shell	1 1 1 1 1	5 1 3 3 <1
	1040		Layer within Test pit	18th-20th C	1	13	104	53	Oyster shell	1	1
	1041		Layer within Test pit				224	6			
1046	1047		Fill of Pit				159		Glass Oyster shell	1 1	17 8
	1048		Fill of Pit				784	61			
1059	1060		Fill of Pit				114	199	Fe nail Oyster shell Human bone	1 1 4	5 8 16

APPENDIX 8 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 12 sherds weighing 800g from two features and made ground.

Methodology

The pottery was analysed in keeping with the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001 and MPRG 1998). Fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk fabric series (Anderson *unpub.*).

The Pottery

L1006 within a robber trench contained a hand made sherd of prehistoric flint tempered ware that is probably of Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. This was associated with a small brown handmade sherd containing mainly fine sand and a small amount of burnt organics that is probably of Early to Middle Saxon date (although it is possible it could be a late prehistoric sherd). L1006 of the same robber trench contained a Romano-British sherd of Wattisfield reduced micaceous grey ware, and a grey simple everted cooking pot rim in Thetford fine ware.

Pit F1042 (L1043) contained two pieces of Glazed Red Earthenware including a large body/base fragment probably from a deep bowl. L1044 contained the upper part of a Frechen stoneware Bartmann jug, in good condition, including the stamp of a bearded Wildman. These vessels were imported during the 16th and early 17th centuries. However, the bowl in L1043 is unlikely to be earlier than the 17th century, and could even be 18th century. Therefore the context is likely to be early 17th century, unless the Bartmann jug is residual despite its good condition.

Made Ground L1001 and L1040 contained sherds datable between the late 18th- to mid 20th centuries.

Key:

IAFT (0.41): Iron Age Flint Tempered ware Iron Age

RBGM (1.20): Wattisfield grey micaceous ware Romano-British

ESHW (2.00): Early Saxon ware 4th-7th

THET2 (2.52): Thetford type fine ware 10th- 11th

FRECH: Frechen stoneware 16th-early 17th

GRE: Glazed red earthenware late 16th-18th

ENGS: English stoneware 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed Ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made Ground	1001	4x90g ENGS		ENGS: all one vessel
Robber Trench	1006	1x5g ESHW 1x27g IAFI		
	1009	1x11g RBGM 1x7g THET2		THET2: Thetford type ware, simple everted jar rim
Made Ground (Test Pit)	1040	1x14g TPW	Late 18 th +	TPW: Plate/shallow dish rim
Pit 1042	1043	2x405g GRE	17 th -18 th	GRE: large fragment of internally glazed body/base angle of a ?bowl
	1044	1x241g FRECH	Late 16 th - 17 th	FRECH: top of Bartmann jug including, neck, handle and stamped bearded man

Table 1: Quantification of sherds by context

Reference

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J., 2001

Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No. 2

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 369 fragments (27833g) of CBM in a highly fragmented condition; the bulk of which was comprised of post-medieval rubble deposited into a single pit; however also present were low quantities of medieval CBM, including glazed floor tile (Table 2). The medieval glazed floor tile includes a single fragment with under-glaze relief decoration, suggesting it was manufactured in the late 14th to 15th centuries; while the post-medieval CBM was probably manufactured in the 17-18th centuries.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Decorated floor tile	Medieval	1	215
Plain (glazed) floor tile		8	2438
Peg tile		23	1785
Peg tile	Post-medieval	140	8143
Soft red brick		197	15252
<i>Total</i>		369	27833

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The medieval CBM was entirely manufactured in an abrasive orange fabric, generally fired evenly throughout, except for the decorated glazed tile, which has a well-defined contrasting dark grey core, probably the result of a second firing. The fabric is medium-coarse with inclusions of common sub-rounded quartz (0.25-0.5mm), with sparse quartz and flint grains (to 2mm). The most diagnostic piece was a 30mm thick corner fragment of a floor tile in Pit F1042 (L1043), which had an under-glaze, relief decorative scheme that incorporated a horseshoe/omega motif in the extant corner, beneath a very dark green lead glaze. This decoration (relief) on the tile is flat and not particularly well-formed, characteristic of tiles that emerge in the late 14th century (Eames 1985, 24-25), with similar designs recorded on tile at

Blythburgh Priory and Coston, Norfolk (Sherlock 1980, 35: design 65). Further large fragments of 30mm thick plain tiles with the remnants of a lead glaze on their upper surfaces, sometimes with drips down the edges, were contained in Pit F1042 (L1044 and L1045), with a small fragment also from Made Ground L1041. The bulk of the medieval peg tile was also contained in Pit F1042 (L1043, L1044 and L1045), with further small fragments in F1022 and Made Ground L1041. The peg tile has a width of 180mm, and is 14mm thick with slightly irregular, rough edges; a coarse sanded base, and two tapering circular peg holes (15mm wide at the top) that are notable for having a circular sunken margins extending 10mm beyond the radius of the perforation, presumably resulting from a tool used to pierce the tile when it was leather hard. Early peg tiles came into general use in East Anglia in the mid 13th century and had become almost universal by the beginning of the 14th century; however until 1477 when legislation standardised dimensions and quality they exhibited considerable variation (Drury 1981, 131). The thickness and technological traits of these fragments suggest they were manufactured between the mid 13th to mid 15th centuries, probably contemporary with the floor tile on the assemblage, albeit all re-deposited with post-medieval CBM.

In contrast, the remaining peg tile exhibits a more regular thickness of 12mm with a finer sanded base; while the highest proportion of the CBM assemblage is comprised of soft red brick with a thickness of 50mm, a smooth base and slightly rounded arrises (Table 2). Both were produced in a red-orange fabric with inclusions of common-abundant quartz (0.1-0.25mm), occasional iron rich grains and flint (<2.5mm). They are typical of building materials utilised in the 17th to 18th centuries, but appear to have been deposited as rubble predominantly in Pit F1042, with sparse fragments in Pits F1018 and F1046, and low quantities in other pits, robber trenches and made ground.

References

Drury, P., 1981

'The production of brick and tile in medieval England', in Crossley, D. (ed.), *Medieval Industry*, Council of British Archaeology Research Report No. 40, 126-42

Eames, E., 1985

English Medieval Tiles (London, British Museum Publications)

Sherlock, D., 1980

Medieval Floor Tiles in Suffolk Churches (Suffolk Historic Churches Trust)

The Glass

Antony RR Mustchin

The evaluation recovered two pieces of glass. A piece of modern, clear plate glass (15g) was present in Made Ground L1001. The primary fill of Pit F1046 (L1047) contained a single piece (17g) of dark green bottle glass. The piece measures 56mm x 42mm (maximum) and has a wall thickness of 3mm. The internal and external surfaces are corroded and brown/ slightly buffed in appearance (readily flaking). One side is recently broken and fresh chips/ scratches are visible on both surfaces. The piece has a shallow, S-shaped profile and is from the shoulder/ neck

of a bottle; only the very base of the neck is present. The original diameter of the bottle cannot be accurately assessed, although the surviving shoulder indicates a diameter in excess of 130mm. This might well suggest an onion- or mallet-shaped bottle of 17th or 18th century date. Pieces of a similar post-medieval bottle were recovered from the Saturday Market Place, King's Lynn (Mustchin 2014). Examples of globular bottles of this date have also been found at Eastgate Street/ Minden Close and the former Cattle Market, Bury St Edmunds (Duffy 2007, 22; Muldowney 2009, 23).

References

Duffy, J., 2007

Site of Former Cattle Market, Bury St Edmunds BSE252: A Report on the Archaeological Excavations, 2007, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2007/137 (Ipswich)

Muldowney, M., 2009

Land Adjacent to Eastgate Street and Minden Close, Bury St. Edmunds BSE329, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report No. 2009/023 (Ipswich)

Mustchin, A.R.R., 2014

Saturday Market Place, King's Lynn, Norfolk: Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision & Control and Recording of Exposed Remains. Research Archive Report, Archaeological Solutions Ltd Report No. 4718 (Bury St Edmunds)

The Metalwork

Antony RR Mustchin

The Nails

The evaluation recovered eight iron nails from five contexts (Table 3). All are incomplete and moderately to heavily corroded. Two (SFs 1 and 6) display possible secondary substances or corrosion products adhering to their upper shanks, just below the head. The nail fragment from L1021 (Pit F1018=1042) is of considerable size and is probably part of a clench nail. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database includes approximately 45 post-medieval nails of this type from Lincolnshire (PAS ID: LIN-F46D53) (<https://finds.org.uk/database/>). One use of this type of nail is in the construction of doors (*ibid.*). Relatively large heads on nails from L1023 (SF1), L1043 (SF6) and L1060 might suggest some heavy-duty function (cf. Ottaway *et al.* 2009, 143), possibly carpentry, while a use as decorative studs cannot be ruled out (*ibid.*). The remainder of the nails appear consistent with simple, square pins or carpentry nails. It is possible that the assemblage includes coffin nails, redeposited from funerary contexts, perhaps due to ground disturbance associated with earlier landscaping of the site (see Section 12.8, above). It is not proposed to X-ray the nails.

Context	SF No.	Weight (g)	Complete (Y/N)	Description
1020=1045	-	6	N	Flat, sub-rectangular head; slightly tapering, square shank. Surviving length: 44mm.
1021	-	30	N	Large, slightly domed sub-rectangular head (c. 34 x 17 x 12mm); tapering, rectangular shank. Surviving length: 32mm.
1023	1	5	N	Flat, sub-square/ sub-rounded head; possibly tapering, sub-square shank. Possible secondary substance or corrosion product adhering to upper shank. Surviving length: 25mm.
1023	2	1	N	Rectangular, T-shaped head; slightly tapering, square shank. Surviving length: 14mm.
1023	3	3	N	?Sub-rectangular, T-shaped head; near-complete, tapering, sub-square shank, bent towards point. Surviving length: 37mm.
1043	5	4	N	Flat, sub-square head; tapering, sub-rectangular shaft, bent towards point. Possible secondary substance or corrosion product adhering to upper shaft. Surviving length: 32mm.
1043	6	7	N	Flat, sub-square/ sub-rounded head; possibly tapering, sub-square/ sub-rectangular shaft. Similar in appearance to SF1. Surviving length: 38mm.
1060	-	5	N	?Flat, sub-square nor sub-rounded head; shaft cross-section not discernible. Surviving length: 32mm

Table 3: Summary of nails

The Lead

The evaluation recovered two pieces of lead:

- 1) L1023 **SF4**: Small, flat, sub-rectangular lead fragment (g); 15 x 11 x 3mm.
- 2) L1043 (F1018=1042) **SF6**: Probable early-medieval/ medieval strap end (Plate 1). Sub-rectangular in plan and slightly concave. Length: 41mm; width tapers from 18mm to 8mm; maximum depth: 8mm (the majority is c. 4-5mm deep). No signs of decoration. Possible perforation (incomplete) at wide end. Rear projections at wide end appear to have been designed to house a pin or bar running across the width. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database includes crude, early medieval lead strap ends of a broadly similar form from Lincolnshire (PAS IDs: PUBLIC-014C63 & LIN-CA8490) and a medieval example from Essex (PAS ID: ESS-E803B7) (<https://finds.org.uk/database/>).

References

Ottaway, P. with Wastling, L.M., Glynis, E., Watson, J. and Panter, I., 2009 'Structural ironwork and fittings', in Evans, D.H. and Loveluck, C. (eds.), *Life and Economy at Early Medieval Flixborough, c. AD 600-1000: The Artefact Evidence* (Oxford, Oxbow), 143-5

Website

<https://finds.org.uk/database/> (accessed 07/04/2017)

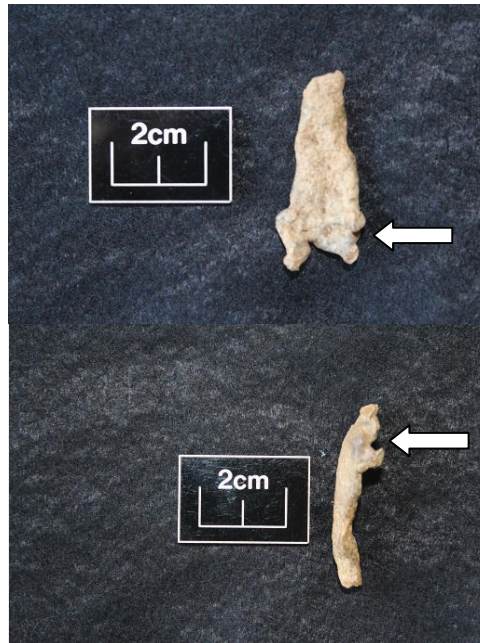


Plate 1: Probable early medieval/ medieval strap end from L1043; fixing for pin or bar indicated

The Marine Shell

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small quantity of marine shell was recovered during trial trench excavations at Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds. Preservation was generally rated as good or ok on a five point scale from very poor through to excellent. There were only low levels of abrasion and fresh breakages. Shells largely derived from pit fills and made ground (Table 4). The majority of the shells belonged to native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) and a single mussel shell fragment (*Mytilus* sp.) was also present; a total of 14 fragments were recorded (Table 4). Only one oyster shell showed any sign of human modification. This was an upper valve with an opening notch present on the posterior edge next to the hinge. A small number of shells were noted as having parasite infestations. The size of the oysters present varied considerably with the majority being in the region of 40-60mm in length and one particularly large specimen being over 90mm in length. A larger sample may elucidate as to shell harvesting practices and potential location of oyster beds.

Feature	Context	Description	Oyster				Mussel				Total
			Lower	Upper	Frag.	NISP	L	R	Frag.	NISP	NISP
-	1001	Made ground	2	1	1	4				0	4
1018	1021	Fill of Pit?			2	2				0	2
1022	1023	Mottled Fill				0			1	1	1
1022	1040	Made ground			1	1				0	1
1042	1043	Fill of Pit?		1	2	3				0	3
1042	1044	Fill of Pit?	1			1				0	1
1046	1047	Fill of Pit or linear?		1		1				0	1
1059	1060	Fill of Pit	1			1				0	1
<i>Total</i>			4	3	6	13	0	0	1	1	14

Table 4: Quantification of marine shell

The Disarticulated Human Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small quantity of disarticulated human remains was recovered during the analysis of animal remains from trial trench excavations at the Priory Hotel site. During excavation it was noted that articulated human remains were present and these were left in situ for the time being. It seems likely that the remains presented here come from disturbances of the aforementioned inhumations. Three contexts yielded human remains. A fibula shaft fragment came from L1021 (?Pit F1018) and a rib fragment came from L1045 (?Pit F1042). L1060 (Pit F1059) yielded four human bone fragments which were two vertebrae fragments and the unfused distal epiphyses of a radius and ulna. The presence of these unfused elements would tend to suggest an individual or individuals of less than 16-20 years old (Patel *et al.* 2011).

Reference

Patel, D.S., Agarwal, H. and Shah J.V., 2011

Epiphyseal Fusion at Lower End of Radius and Ulna: Valuable Tool for Age Determination, *Journal of Indian Academy of Forensic Medicine*, 33(2), 125-9

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small assemblage of animal bone was recovered during trial trench excavations at the Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds. Bones were recovered from a variety of made ground, pit and ditch fills (Table 5); many were of uncertain date. Overall bones were rated as having good or ok preservation on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent. Low levels of abrasion were noted but fresh breakages were fairly common. Canid gnawed bones were present in half of the contexts.

A total of 67 fragments were present, over half of which could only be recorded as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. Of the identified taxa cattle were the most abundant, followed by pig and sheep/goat. Two fragments of fish bone were also present; these were thought most likely to be rib elements.

Cattle were largely represented by meat bearing limb elements and butchery marks including both cuts and heavy blade chops were common. Where present earlier fusing elements such as proximal radius and distal tibia were fused and later fusing elements such as proximal and distal femur and proximal tibia were largely unfused, although a fused distal radius – late fusing – was also present. This suggests that the cattle present were of prime meat age and that the provision of meat was their primary function. Only a single fragment of foot bone (metacarpal) and no head elements were present, nor was there any evidence for the presence of particularly old, breeding animals or very young animals. This may suggest that the site was not producing its own beef but buying in prime meat joints from outside. However the sample size here is extremely small and it may be that waste parts were deposited elsewhere on site. A larger sample may elucidate this further.

Pig was represented by a mix of head and limb elements, some of which showed signs of butchery. No ageable elements were present. Sheep/goat was represented by a tooth, an atlas vertebrae and a tibia fragment. Some butchery was present but there were no ageable elements.

The presented evidence suggests the consumption of meat provided by domestic mammal taxa. Other potential uses of the animals cannot be suggested from such a small sample, nor can the exploitation of wild mammal and bird taxa; however it appears that fish were utilised to some extent. Any further work carried out at the sites should take steps to ensure the thorough recovery of such remains, through the employment of a systematic sampling and sieving programme.

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Cattle	Sheep/ goat	Pig	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Fish	Total
1006	1007	Fill of Robber Trench	LBA-EIA	ok		1					1
1013	1017	Fill of Ditch		ok					1		1
1018	1019	Fill of Pit?		ok	1			1			2
1018	1021	Fill of Pit?		good	4		2	10	2		18
1022	1023	Mottled Fill		good						2	2
1022	1040	Made ground	18th-20th C	good		2	1	1	4		8
1022	1041	Made ground		ok					1		1
1042	1043	Fill of Pit?	late 16th-18th C	good	9		2	11	3		25
1042	1044	Fill of Pit?	late 16th-17th C	ok	1			1	1		3
1042	1045	Fill of Pit?		ok				2	1		3
1046	1048	Fill of Pit or linear?		ok				2			2
1059	1060	Fill of Pit		good	1						1
				<i>Total</i>	16	3	5	28	13	2	67

Table 5: Quantification of animal bone from the Priory Hotel

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed during excavations at the Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds. Two samples from the fill of robber trench F1006 (L1007 and L1009), while the remaining sampled deposits are undated. Two samples (7 and 8) were from grave fills, taken more for the recovery of small bones or artefactual remains than carbonised macrofossils.

This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 6. Carbonised remains were rare within the sampled deposits. A single grain of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type) was identified in deposit L1007, whilst a further indeterminate cereal grain and small wild grass seed (Poaceae) were identified in ditch fill L1015 (F1013).

Conclusions

The low concentration of carbonised plant remains from the bulk sample light fractions indicates that the sampled deposits were not receiving debris from domestic or agricultural activities. This is perhaps expected considering the presence of graves within the excavation area. The present results are unable to provide detailed information regarding the medieval diet and economy associated with the recorded archaeological activity.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palynology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants								
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds		Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains				
1	1015	1013	Fill of Ditch	-	10	10	100%	X	-	Small Poaceae (1)	X	-	-	-	-	XX	Pupilla muscorum, Vallonia sp.	XX	X	X	X	-	-	-	
2	1016	1013	Fill of Ditch	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	1009	1006	Fill of Robber Trench	10th-11th C	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Pupilla muscorum	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
4	1007	1006	Fill of Robber Trench	10th-11th C	20	10	50%	X	-	FTW (1)	-	-	X	-	-	X	Oxychilus sp., Trichia hispida group	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
5	1023	1022	Mottled Fill	-	30	30	100%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	XX	Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida group	XX	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
6	1041	-	Layer	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
7	1052 and 1054	1051 and 1053	Fill of Grave(s)	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Carychium sp.	X	X	X	X	-	-	-	-
8	1050	1049	Fill of Grave	-	30	30	100%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	XX	Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp.	XX	X	X	X	-	-	-	-

Table 6: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from the Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 9 SPECIFICATION

**PRIORY HOTEL, TOLLGATE LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT,
BUILDING ASSESSMENT (STANDING WALL) and
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

29th June 2016
Revised 27th July and 8th August 2016

PRIORY HOTEL, TOLLGATE LANE, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT, BUILDING ASSESSMENT (STANDING WALL) and ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (dated 14th June 2016). It provides for a targeted desk-based assessment, an asset assessment of a standing wall and an archaeological trial trench/test-pit evaluation to be carried out in advance of the determination of planning proposals to alter and extend the Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (NGR TL 8506 6599), in order to provide further information on potential archaeological implications and to inform on the principle of development of this site. The evaluation is required by the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT. The site also partially lies within the Scheduled Ancient Monument of Babwell Friary and Historic England require the archaeological investigation to be carried out under Scheduled Monument Consent.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise a targeted desk-based assessment and archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and Historic England.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the project, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements for evaluation in particular, and the requirements/conditions of Scheduled Monument Consent. The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3*. heritage asset assessment of thw standing wall will adhere to the document *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice*, English Heritage 2006. It will also conform to the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2014), and the relevant technical standards in the document *Metric Survey Specification for English Heritage* (2000).

3 SITE and DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to extend and alter the Priory Hotel, Tollgate Lane, Bury St Edmunds. An existing conservatory and breakfast room are to be replaced by an

extension on the eastern side of the hotel. An existing curvilinear flint wall is proposed to be demolished as part of the proposals. The hotel lies to the north of the historic core of the town, on the northern side of Tollgate Lane to the west of the River Lark. The whole proposed development site lies within the site of Babwell Friary and the Scheduled Ancient Monument (SF159) designated area and precinct of the friary extends into the hotel site. The Scheduled Ancient Monument only covers a small portion of the Friary area.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) confirms that the site is an area of archaeological significance within the precinct of the medieval friary (HER BSE 014). The standing friary walls are Scheduled as part of the Friary and are Grade II* listed (466966), as is the Priory Hotel itself (466965). The hotel has 16th century and later phases. It likely has an early core which may be centred on the medieval Prior's Lodge. Parts of the precinct wall are incorporated in the south and western parts of the hotel.

3.3 The Friary dates from occupation by Franciscans in 1263 and it was dissolved in 1538 and granted to Anthony Harvey in 1541. From then on priory buildings were cleared and the site developed into a house with formal, heavily landscaped gardens.

3.4 The site has not been systematically investigated but a number of investigations have taken place in association with phases of development on the site, including geophysical survey, evaluation and monitoring (HER BSE 014, 119, 261 and 300). These and other sources suggest the area of the proposed extension may lie away from the main church to the north and likely away from the cloister and other main buildings, though if the cloister was south of the church, as on other Franciscan sites it could be closer to the area of proposed development. It is however likely near the site of the Prior's Lodge and likely within the extent of the friary cemetery.

3.5 The area of the proposed extension is landscaped also with some natural terracing and the patio area is built up. Monitoring of the groundworks for the previous conservatory did not reach depths where archaeological remains were present. Evaluation of the Breakfast Room revealed 0.3m of surviving topsoil in this lower part of the site and the potential for surviving medieval horizons. Features found here and during subsequent monitoring included a robbed out portion of the boundary wall and further compacted gravel foundations as well as pits. This suggests the foundation of the precinct wall likely runs along the southern edge of the proposed extension area.

3.6 The site thus has a potential for remains of the medieval friary complex including the precinct wall, burials, and buildings associated with the Prior's Lodge which may have extended to the north of the southern precinct boundary. The site also has a potential for remains of its subsequent post-medieval development.

3.7 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists 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.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period.

4.2.2 Wade (in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) discusses more 'urban' research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental

archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

4.2.3 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.4 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Given that the site is a Friary, Medlycott (2011, 70) also states that medieval cathedral complexes, monastic sites and churches require further study, including the synthesis of the results derived from building recording and excavations. Ayers (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) both indicate that the economic and social impacts of the church comprise important research subjects.

4.2.5 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary communication roots. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on

the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

4.2.6 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any evidence of the medieval friary complex and its post-medieval development.

References

Brown, N and Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Medlycott, M and Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 PROJECT OBJECTIVES TARGETED ARCHAEOLOGICAL DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

A targeted desk-based assessment will be undertaken and the results presented as part of the evaluation report, using the sources below. As well as information on the nature and condition of any buried archaeological remains, the assessment and evaluation could help to identify how the original house related to this area and the garden, and how the building as a whole relates to the buried remains of the Friary (such as its location in relation to the cloister or other buildings and possible relationship with the former Prior's Lodgings

The desk-based assessment will adhere to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessments* (revised 2014), and the other documents cited below. The sources to be consulted are listed (Appendix 2).

5.1 Methodology

Sources of Information to be Consulted

The desk-based assessment will entail consulting the sources listed in the brief and the CIFA guidance documents.

This will include:

- Consultation of the Historic Environment Record and reports therein and County Archaeological Archive
- Historic maps and images
- Any available geotechnical data
- Readily available records/images in the Suffolk Record Office

5.1.1 Archaeological Databases

The archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area. The primary source will be the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.1.2 Historical Documents

Documentary research will provide an overview of the history of the area and its immediate environs, suggesting the effects of land use and settlement patterns. The assessment will also consider the potential for detailed documentary research to contribute to any further archaeological investigation of the study area.

5.1.3 Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

Commonly a productive area of research, in order to examine historic land use. The examination will also be aware of the need to assess and map the archaeological impact of current and past land uses.

5.1.4 Aerial Photographs

Examination of aerial photographs can represent an important element of archaeological desk-based assessment, though in areas that have been heavily urbanised prior to WWII their uses are more limited.

5.1.5 Geotechnical Information

A description of the solid and superficial geology, and topography of the study area will be compiled. The purpose will be to appreciate the likelihood of archaeological remains, assess the hydrological conditions, and appraise the potential for waterlogged archaeological/palaeoenvironmental deposits.

5.1.6 Secondary and Statutory Sources

Other secondary and statutory sources will be consulted as necessary.

5.2 Site Inspection

On conclusion of the desk-based assessment a physical walkover of the site will be undertaken. It will have the following purposes:

- To examine the areas of archaeological potential identified during the desk-based assessment, in particular, with a view to gauging the likely survival or condition of the archaeological remains; and
- To consider the significance of above ground structures (e.g. industrial archaeology), historic buildings, historic landscape features, their settings and potential impacts for the proposed development

6 BRIEF FOR HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT OF CURVILINEAR WALL SECTION SPECIFICATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL RECORDING

6.1 Research Design

6.1.1 The project will compile a descriptive/photographic record of the wall (at EH/HE Level 2) prior to alteration proposals, and specifically aim to provide a detailed understanding of the nature of the structure and to provide commentary on the historical context, development and significance, including a thorough critique of the likely date of the bricks which form its make-up.

6.1.2 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown and Glazebrook (2000), and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). The archaeological background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) and a historical documentary/cartographic research, as set out in the brief.

6.1.3 As noted in the East Anglian regional research frameworks, structures of the Industrial Age (1750-1960) face a high rate of loss (due to renovation, conversion and redundancy) (Gilman, Gould, *et al*, in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000).

7 HERITAGE ASSET ASSESSMENT OF CURVILINEAR WALL SECTION RECORDING

7.1 The project will adhere to the document *Understanding Historic Buildings; a guide to good recording practice*, Historic England 2016 2006. It will also conform to

the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2014), and the relevant technical standards in the document *Metric Survey Specification for English Heritage* (now Historic England) (2000).

7.2 As set out in the SCC brief, ClfA document and HE document:

The objectives of the project are;

- The archaeological recording of the existing standing structure subject to the planning application, with additional recording/research undertaken as necessary to place the findings in the context of the buildings as a whole and as a group;

7.3 METHODOLOGY

Building Recording

7.3.1 As set out in the Historic England document, and below.

7.3.2 A full (Historic England Level 2) photographic and descriptive survey of the curvilinear wall section in its present condition will be carried out.

7.3.3 It is noted that all material used for the compilation of the record should be of archival quality.

7.4 Staffing

7.4.1 Profiles of AS staff are presented (Appendix 1)

7.5 Method Statement

7.5.1 The specific and general standards and requirements of the HE document will be followed. The Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ClfA) *Standard and Guidance for the Archaeological Investigation and Recording of Standing Buildings or Structures* (revised 2014) and *Annexes* will also be used to guide the project, as will the ALGAO document *Analysis and Recording for the Conservation and Control of Works to Historic Buildings*.

Research A documentary and cartographic survey relating to the history and evolution of the wall and site will be undertaken

Photography The photography will be undertaken using a digital camera (Canon 60D DSLR 18mp). The record will include external and internal coverage. A photographic scale will be included. Appropriate artificial lighting will be used where necessary. The photographic record will be accompanied by a photographic register detailing (as a minimum) the location and direction of the shot. Particular attention will be given to details e.g. fixtures and fittings.

Drawn Record No new drawn record will be made, other than from any existing plans/elevations available from the client, though a photographic location plan will be prepared and a block plan will be prepared

Descriptive Text Descriptive text will accompany the photographic and drawn record. It will encompass materials, method of construction, function, fixtures/fittings, phases (as appropriate).

7.5.2 The recording will consider (as appropriate):

- The plan form of the site
- Historical development
- Building function
- Materials, method of construction
- Internal arrangement
- Fixtures and fittings
- Phasing
- Local/regional/national importance of the site together with its component parts

7.5.3 AS will aim to identify the development of the structure/s through time.

7.5.4 A map regression exercise and documentary/pictorial research will be undertaken based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:2500 extract; the building/s will be given unique number/s and their position marked on the 1st, 2nd and 3rd editions; the title award; early maps and any surviving estate maps (as appropriate).

7.5.5 The buildings / features will be described in terms of their date, form, function, material, internal arrangement, fixtures/fittings, phasing.

7.5.6 The Historic Building Recording Report/Asset Assessment will adhere to the requirements of the brief and HE document and will comprise (as appropriate):

- a summary of the work undertaken and the results obtained.
- the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording.
- the history, layout, development of the site.
- a description of the building/s.
- survival condition and the relative importance of the site and its component parts, including assessment of features of historic interest within the property.
- appropriate illustrative material including photographs of features of architectural/historical interest, other photographs, maps, plans and drawings (including photographic location plans)
- a description of the contents of the project archive
- information on the long-term deposition of the project archive
- an OASIS summary sheet

7.5.7 Report copies will be lodged with the client, SCC AS-CT, Suffolk County Archives, Historic England, LPA, and the NMR.

7.5.8 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT and HE for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF

copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the Suffolk County Archives.

7.5.9 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

7.5.10 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

7.6 Provisional Schedule of Recording

The number of staff assigned to the project and the structure of the team

Tasks:

Research, Documentary and Cartographic Survey, Map Regression

Drawn Record

Photographic Record

Written Descriptive Survey

Report Writing and Archive

7.7 Project Structure and Staff (Historic Building Recording):

Consultant, Senior Project Officer, Project Officer, Graphics Officer

Senior Project Manager:

Claire Halpin MCIFA

Project Manager:

Jon Murray MCIFA

Consultant:

Lee Prosser PhD

Research, Photography and Written Records: Kathren Henry/Tansy Collins, Lauren Wilson

Drawn record:

Kathren Henry/Tansy Collins

Authors: Dr Lee Prosser/Kathren Henry/Tansy Collins/Lauren Wilson

7.8 Provisional Programme (Building Recording)

Research

Fieldwork

Post-fieldwork analysis

Completion of the project archive

Production of the report

All to be completed within c.10-15 days from start on site

8 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED/TEST-PIT EVALUATION

8.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

8.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the ClfA.

8.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

8.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3*.

8.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching/test-pitting to cover the site of the proposed development, and stipulate that a T-shaped trench is to be excavated NW/SE beyond the breakfast room. The trench will be up to 25m long and 1.6m wide. Following advice from Historic England a short spur trench will also lead off from the linear trench and extend into the Scheduled Area to the north east. A 2m x 2m test pit is also required in the upper terrace area adjacent to the building. It will be sited to avoid existing concrete bases for kitchen freezers, and an existing fence line. It will be excavated in the narrow grassed area between the fence and existing path, and will be c.1m x 2m to fit in this space. Advice from SCC AS-CT also requires provision for a further small test pit of similar dimensions in the area of the raised patio/terrace, location TBC once the site walkover has been carried out as part of the DBA. A trench plan is appended, to be confirmed following the initial desk-based assessment data gathering. The trenching allows for a c.9-10% sample of the c.450m² proposed development footprint area. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trench/test pit following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

8.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found, as will an animal bone specialist should articulated remains or large concentrations of bone be revealed. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. Any human remains revealed would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but

would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed.

8.1.6 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.10-15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

8.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological Archive to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

8.1.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 3). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

8.1.9 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health and Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

8.1.10 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

9 SERVICES

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

10 SECURITY

10.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

11 REINSTATEMENT

11.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

12 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

12.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

- a) the archaeological background
- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) A HER summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

12.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER.

12.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

12.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

13 ARCHIVE

13.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

13.2 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, 2010). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

13.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for

Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

13.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. 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. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

14 MONITORING

14.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

14.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

14.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

14.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges. Spoil will be metal detected as per Section 8 below.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning and Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan. Layers will be hand sampled for finds recovery and to inform a decision on further machining.

4 Full Excavation

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground are encountered (which is likely on this site) the upper levels of the test pits will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.6m wide at base.

The depth of archaeological deposits will be ascertained as far as possible, and test pits may be employed through deeper layers as required/as appropriate.

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, but to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation. Structural masonry remains will be left in-situ as appropriate at an evaluation stage, in consultation with SCC AS-CT/Historic England, as per conditions to be applied to Scheduled Monument Consent for the evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned. Features such as hearths may be subject to scientific dating as requires (Sampling section below).

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds, as the ditches occur within the trial trench/es.

Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place (in consultation with SCC AS-CT). Layers will be hand sampled for finds retrieval.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Digital shots (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras) will also be taken. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted before and after the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed by the Project Officer. AS own metal detectors (C-Scope CS1220XD's) and staff are trained in their use. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported

immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

Pottery with charred residues inside will be handled and assessed according to the relevant guidelines (*A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology*, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group/Study Group for Roman Pottery/Medieval Pottery Research Group/Historic England 2016)

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health and Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England, and the specialist will make his/her results known (and will feedback during the project as required) to the Historic England Science Advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011, and *Geoarchaeology; Using Earth Sciences to Understand the Archaeological Record*, HE 2004, revised 2015).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE Science Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Invertebrate fauna

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals, including invertebrates, provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan

assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis. Samples will be taken on site by AS as required (John Summers of AS is the environmental co-ordinator) and assessed by Dr Rob Scaife as necessary.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example, wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. Dr John Summers of AS will visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling, and take monolith and bulk samples as needed.

Where required, external advice will be sought from geoarchaeologist Dr David Bescoby. If required, analytical soil science analysis will be carried out by Dr John Crowther (University of Wales, Trinity St David) and analysis of micromorphological samples will be conducted by Quaternary Scientific (QUEST), University of Reading.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating and archaeomagnetism should not be ruled out.

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres (or 100% of the feature) which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for full assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis. Assessment of bulk soil samples will be carried out by Dr John Summers.

d) Animal Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis. Dr Julia Cussans of AS will examine the animal bone.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or Historic England Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the HE Science Advisor as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14, archaeomagnetic dating for hearths).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic

cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2 SOURCES FOR DESK-BASED ASSESSMENT

The following sources will be consulted providing that they are readily available.

Archaeological Databases

The archaeological databases represent the standard references to the known archaeology of an area.

Source Type	GLSMR or County Sites and Monuments Records Information held at the County/Borough/District Council e.g. plans of previous developments, services. Reports from excavations and evaluations. Non-listed structures of archaeological interest, either within or adjacent to the development site. Archaeological Survey Records, National Monuments Records, National Buildings Records, Listed Buildings Lists, Scheduled Ancient Monuments Lists, Regional Inventories, Public and Private Collections of Artefacts and Ecofacts.
Source Location	National Heritage Bodies, Royal Commissions, Local Authorities, Museums, Archaeological Organisations, Universities, Ordnance Survey Local Archaeological and Historical Societies.

Historical Documents

The documentary research will provide an overview of the history of the area and its immediate environs, suggesting effects on land use and settlement patterns.

Source Type	Charters, Registers, Manuscript Collections (Secular and Ecclesiastical), Deeds, Wills, Estate Papers, Electoral Rolls, Contemporary Published Accounts e.g. County and Agricultural Surveys), Industrial Investigations.
Source Location	Public Record Office, Parish Records, Estate Collections, Museums, National and Local Libraries, County, District, Metropolitan and Borough Archives, Study Centres, Press Libraries, Ordnance Survey, British Library.

Cartographic and Pictorial Documents

Commonly a productive area of research, for example, field names can be useful indicators of areas with archaeological potential.

The purpose of the consultation is to collate and assess all cartographic information relevant to the area.

Source Type	Information from metal-detecting societies Early Maps, Prints and Paintings, Tithe Maps, OS Maps, Estate Plans
Source Location	Public Record Offices, Parish Records, Estate Collections, Museums, National and Local Libraries, County, District, Metropolitan and Borough Archives, Ordnance Survey, Press Libraries, Private Collections, Local Archaeological and Historical Societies.

Aerial Photographs

Aerial photographs are perhaps the key source, of a desk-based assessment, for the identification of new archaeological sites.

Source Type	Aerial Photographs
Source Location	National Registers of Aerial Photographs (including RAF and OS flights), Museum Collections, National Heritage Bodies, Sites and Monuments Records, University Collections, Private Collections

Geotechnical Information

A description of the solid and superficial geology, and topography of the study area will be compiled. The purpose will be to appreciate the likelihood of archaeological remains in areas not identified through the GLSMR. The study will be supported by a site visit.

Source Type	Borehole and Test Pit Logs, Site Surveys, Geological Maps.
Source Location	Clients Engineers Records, Ordnance Survey, British Standards Institute, British Geological Publications.

Secondary and Statutory Sources

Source Type	Regional and Period Archaeological Studies, Landscape Studies, Local Knowledge, Dissertations, Policy Statements and Research Frameworks, Legislative Documents, European Directives, Local Development Plans, Unitary Development Plans, Constraint Maps
Source Location	Libraries, Local Landowners, Local and National Museums, Universities, Academic Journals, Monographs and Other Publications, Local Archaeological and Historical Societies.

APPENDIX 3

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF and SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology and History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the ClfA

Experience: Tom has twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years' experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 and 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer and Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCifA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

Qualifications: University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003)

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and Excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer. Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology and Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER

Julie Walker BSc MA PCIfA

Qualifications: Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)

University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)

Experience: Julie is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA grade) and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Professionally, Julie has worked for organisations including Albion Archaeology (2014) and Oxford Archaeology East (2014). Julie has a thorough knowledge and experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice. Julie's personal research interests include congenital and developmental defects in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and she has made several conference presentations on this subject.

PROJECT OFFICER

Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

SUPERVISOR

Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

SUPERVISOR

Thomas Muir BA MSc

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)

University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)

Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon

Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR

Mark Blagg-Newsome

Qualifications: University of Reading (2007-2010) BSc Archaeology
University of Reading (2010-2011) MA Res Archaeology

Experience: Mark has an excellent academic record in archaeology having received an award for best undergraduate dissertation (Department of Archaeology, University of Reading; 2010) and the prize for the best Roman archaeology dissertation (2014) from the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Mark also chaired and presented in sessions at the 2014 Roman Archaeology Conference and is a contributor on forthcoming archaeozoological publications. Before becoming a supervisor with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Mark held the position of Site Assistant and has worked on numerous commercial projects. He has also undertaken geophysical and GPS survey.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology and Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/Frillford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting

post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)
University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

Experience: Antony has over 14 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project Føroys Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 and 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of 'the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)

University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)

Dr Julia Cussans

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997- 2001)

University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

Experience: Julia has over 14 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman agricultural site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)

2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)

2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide

support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Thomas Light

Qualifications: University of Kent (2009-2012) BA Classical and Archaeological Studies

University of Kent (2012-2013) MA Roman History and Archaeology

Experience: Since completing his higher education, Thomas has gained good practical experience in the archaeological and heritage sector, working in a voluntary capacity for Guilford Institute Library and Archive, and Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Before becoming a graphics officer, Thomas held the position of Site Assistant and has excavated on a variety of commercial projects. In his current capacity Thomas has produced extensive illustrative material, including figures and plates for nationally and internationally distributed journal publications.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Claire Wootton

Experience: Throughout her professional career, Claire has gained extensive administrative experience. Her past roles include Administrative Officer with the Court Service (Royal Courts of Justice; 1988-1997) and Discovery Centre Administrator at St Edmundsbury Cathedral (2012-2015). Claire's Advanced Level qualifications include History, English and Law. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Claire has gained a thorough experience of archives administration through a programme of work-based training on numerous projects.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON and MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins and Medals
METALWORK and LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Mr A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

HISTORIC BUILDINGS CONSULTANT Lee Prosser BA PhD ACIFA

Lee Prosser is a specialist in historic buildings, with a particular interest in historic brickwork and timber-framing. After taking a degree in Archaeology and Victorian Studies at the University of Wales, Lampeter, he completed a doctoral thesis in landscape archaeology, formulating a model for the study of poorly documented landscapes by using a combination of toponymy, historic buildings and economic theory. Whilst employed by the former Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust for five years, he produced over a hundred historic building recording reports, many in conjunction with the late Adrian Gibson MBE.

Lee is currently curator (Historic Buildings) at Historic Royal Palaces, the organisation which manages and cares for The Tower of London, Hampton Court Palace, Kensington Palace, Kew Palace and The Banqueting House, Whitehall.

For ten years Lee was an associated tutor with academic status at Bristol University

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



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Post-excitation view of Trench 1 looking south-east



2
Post-excitation view of Trench 1 looking south-west



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F1013 in Trench 1 looking south-west



5
F1002 and SK1 in Trench 1 looking south-west



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F1027 in Trench 1 looking south-west



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F1049 and SK3 in trench 1 looking south-east



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SK4 and SK5 looking north-east



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Test pit 1 looking south-east



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Floor tile with remnant of plain glaze



12
Late medieval to Tudor peg tile



13
Decorated glazed floor tile 2



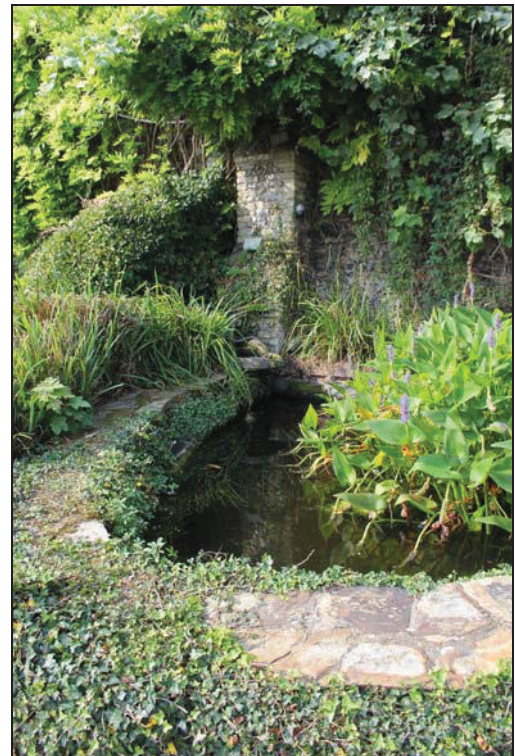
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Curved wall on the east side of the hotel building with the attached conservatory on the left, looking north-west



15
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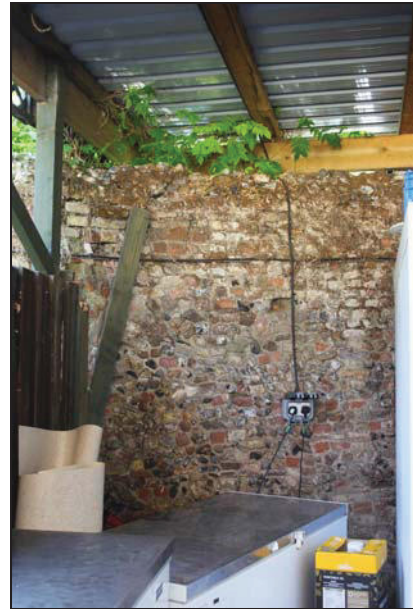
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Detail of a buttress on the east side of the curved wall showing straight joint, looking north



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19
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24
Precinct wall to the north-east of the breakfast room, looking east



25
Precinct wall (north-west side) to the north-east of the breakfast room showing section of coursed flintwork, looking south-east



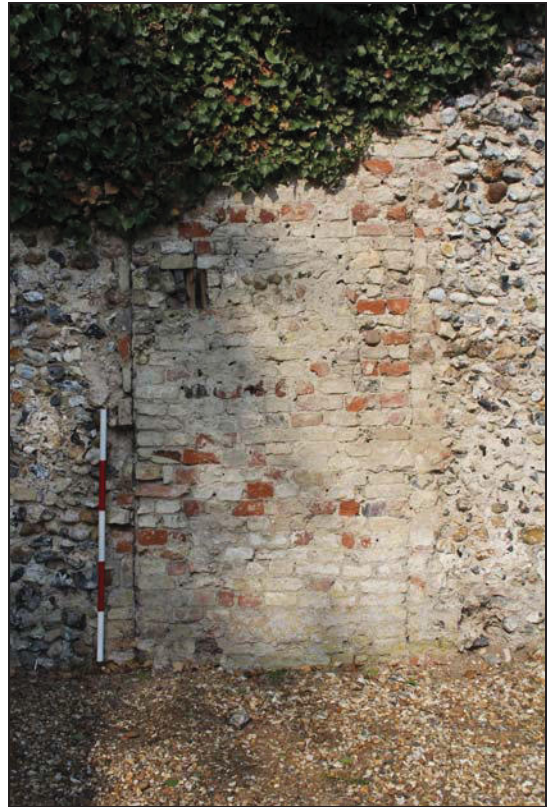
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Precinct wall (north-west side) to the north-east of the breakfast room showing section of coursed flintwork, looking south-west



27
Precinct wall to the north-east of the breakfast room showing blocked doorway at the west end that formerly gave access to the glass-house, looking south-east



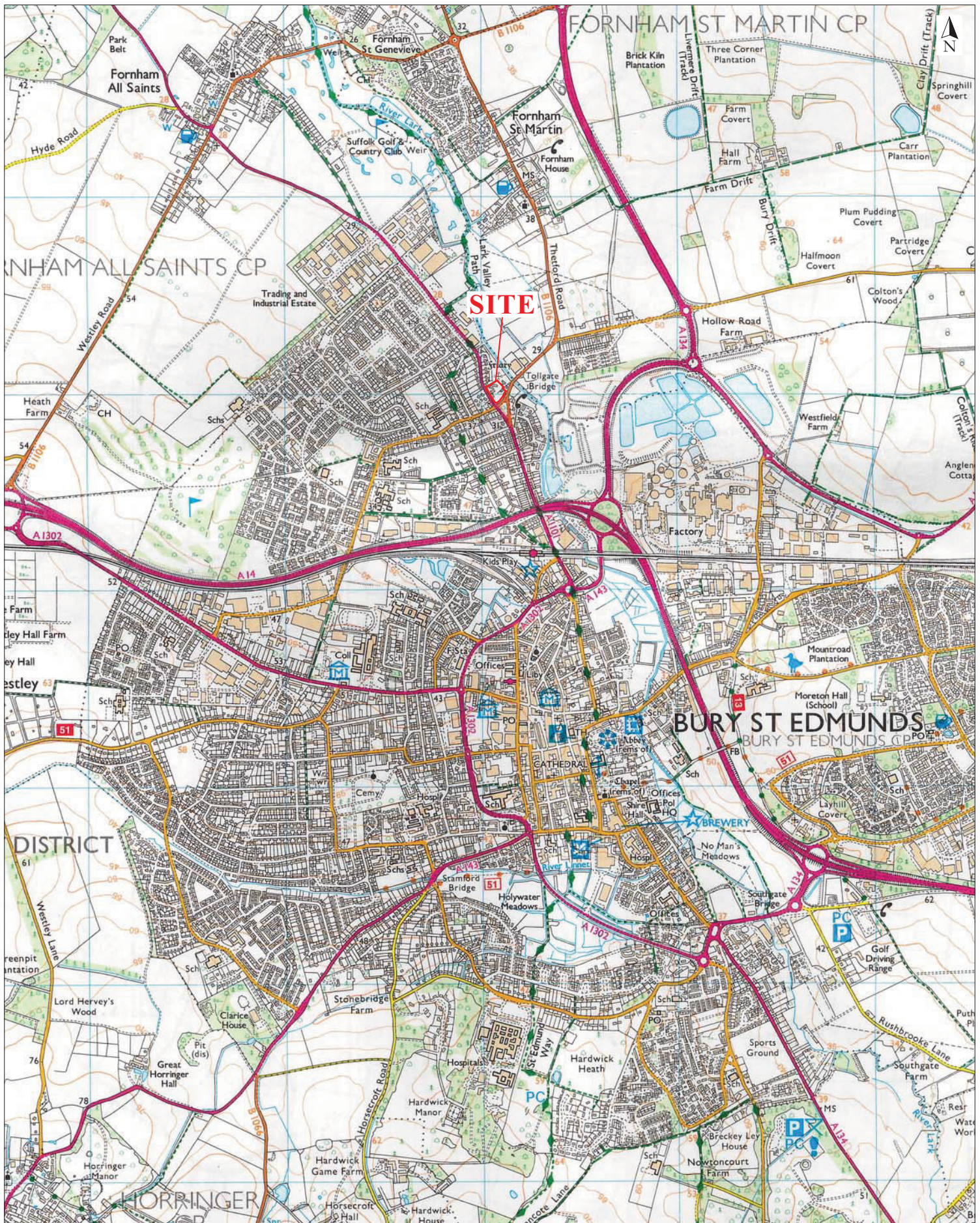
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Precinct wall (south-east side) to the north-east of the breakfast room showing blocked doorway, looking north-west



29
Blocked doorway at the west end of the precinct wall (south-east side) to the north-east of the breakfast room, looking north-west

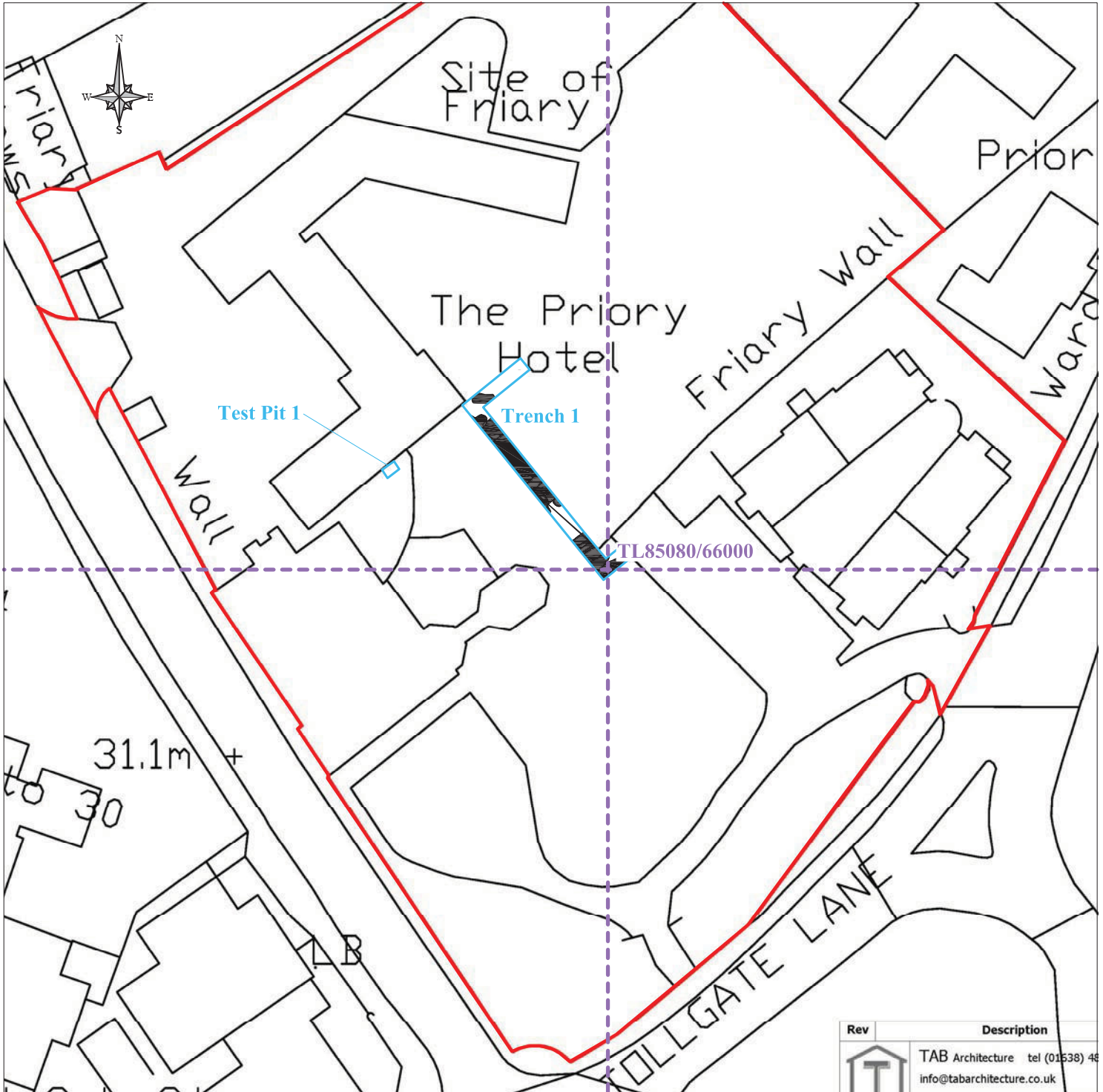


30
Precinct wall (south-east side) to the north-east of the breakfast room, looking north



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)

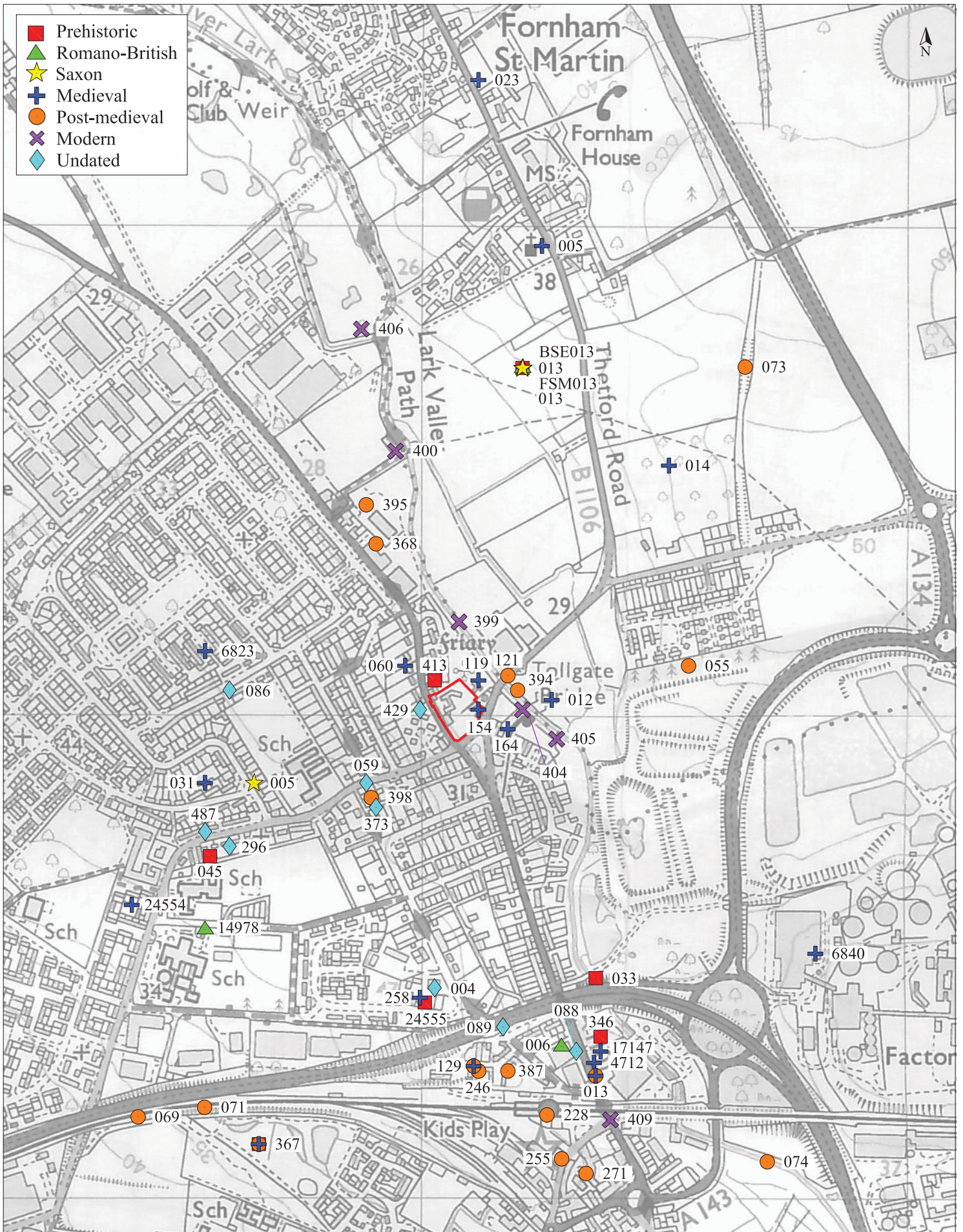


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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:600 at A4

Priors Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



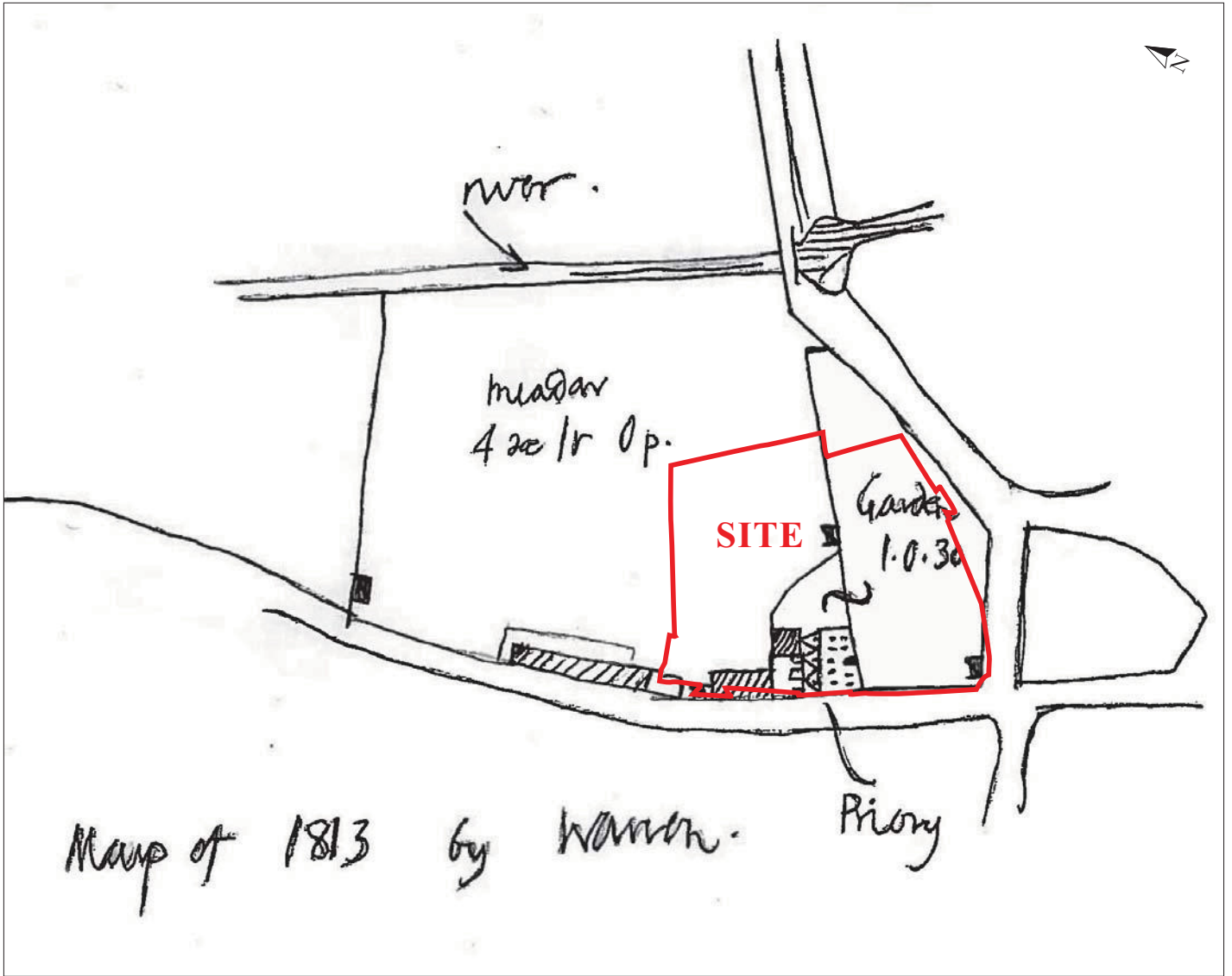
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Fig. 3 HER data

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

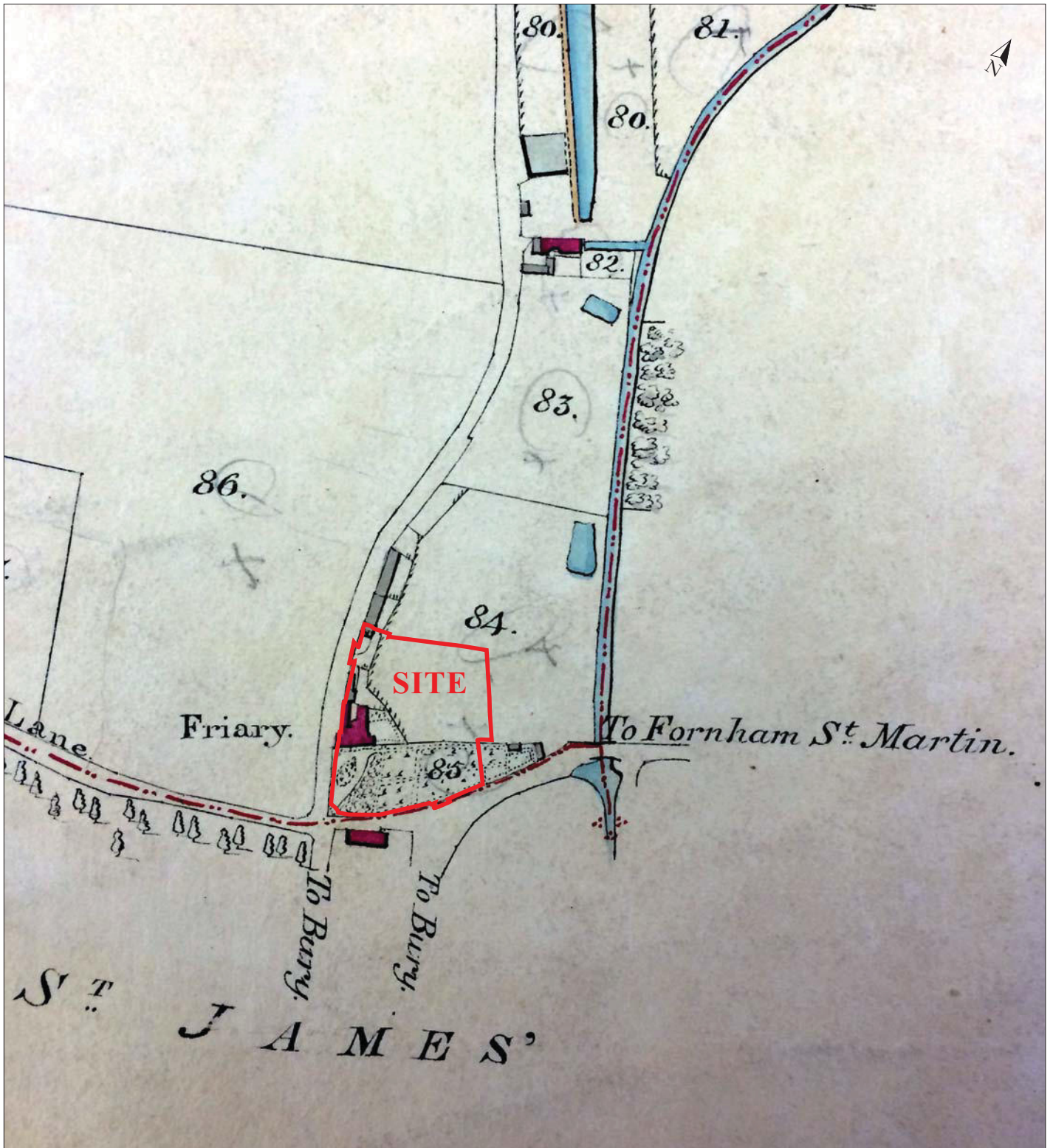
Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)

0 750m



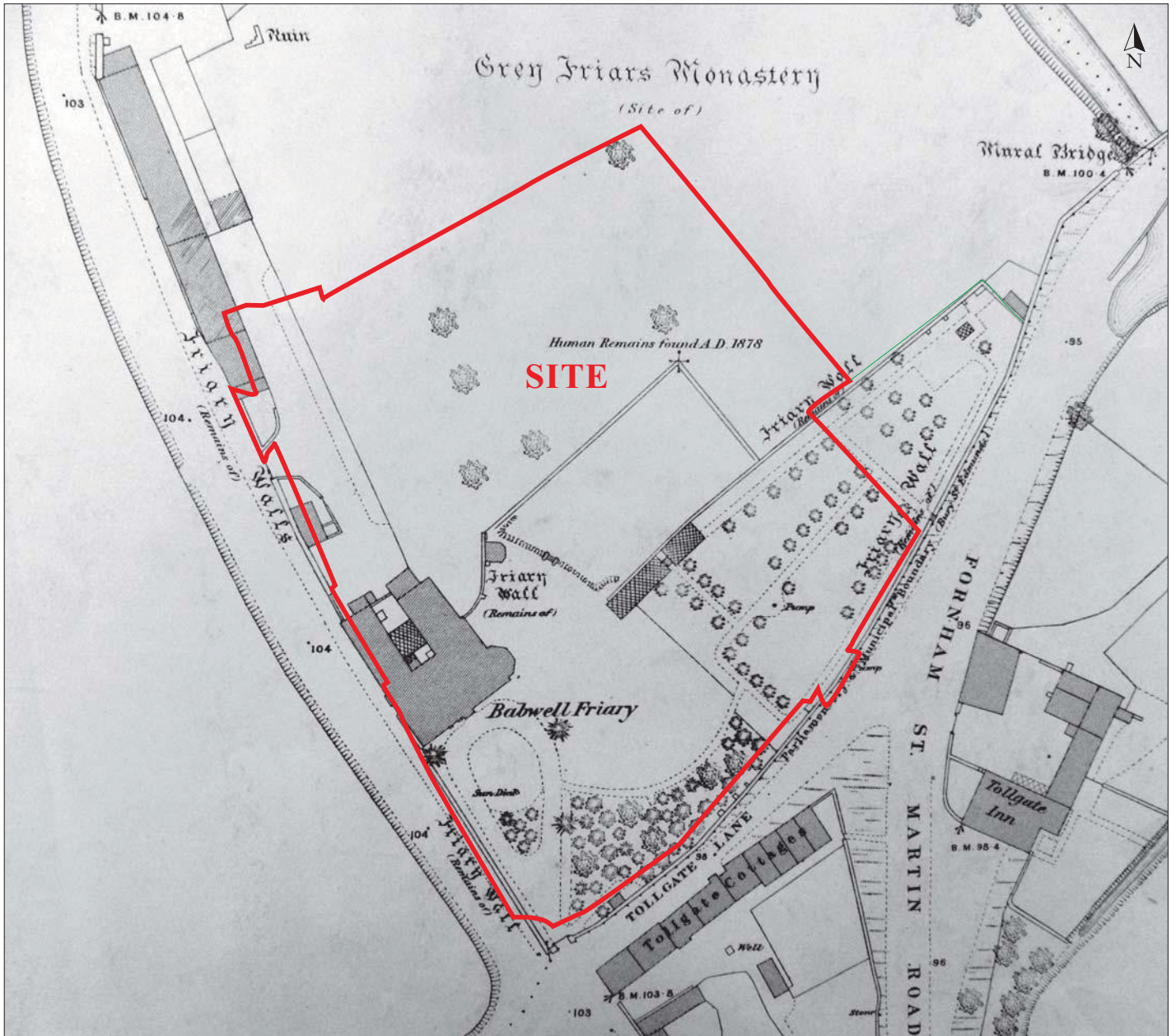
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Fig. 4 Warren's map, 1813
Not to scale
Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



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Fig. 5 Tithe map, 1839
Not to scale
Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



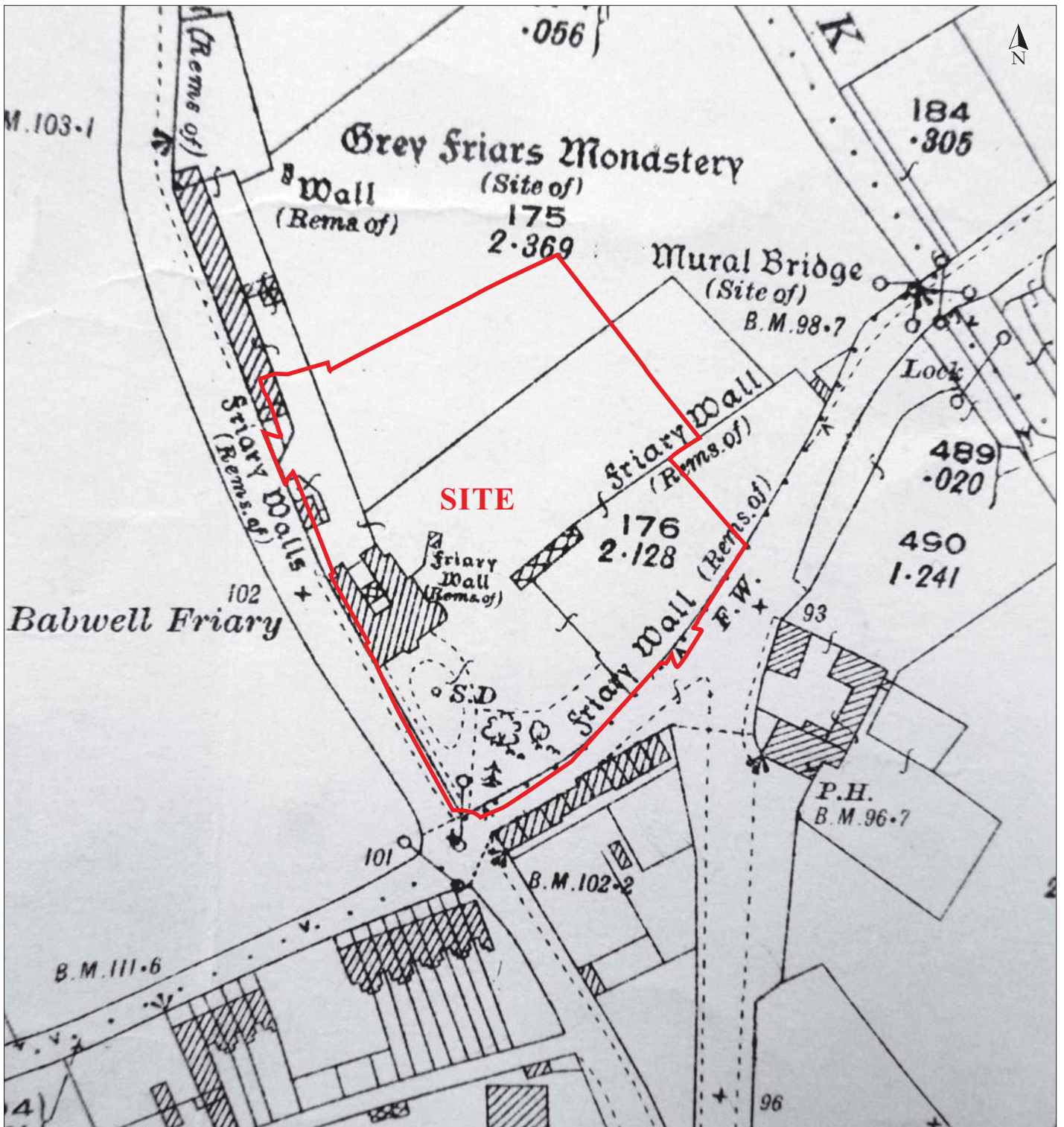
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Fig. 6 OS map, 1885
Not to scale
Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



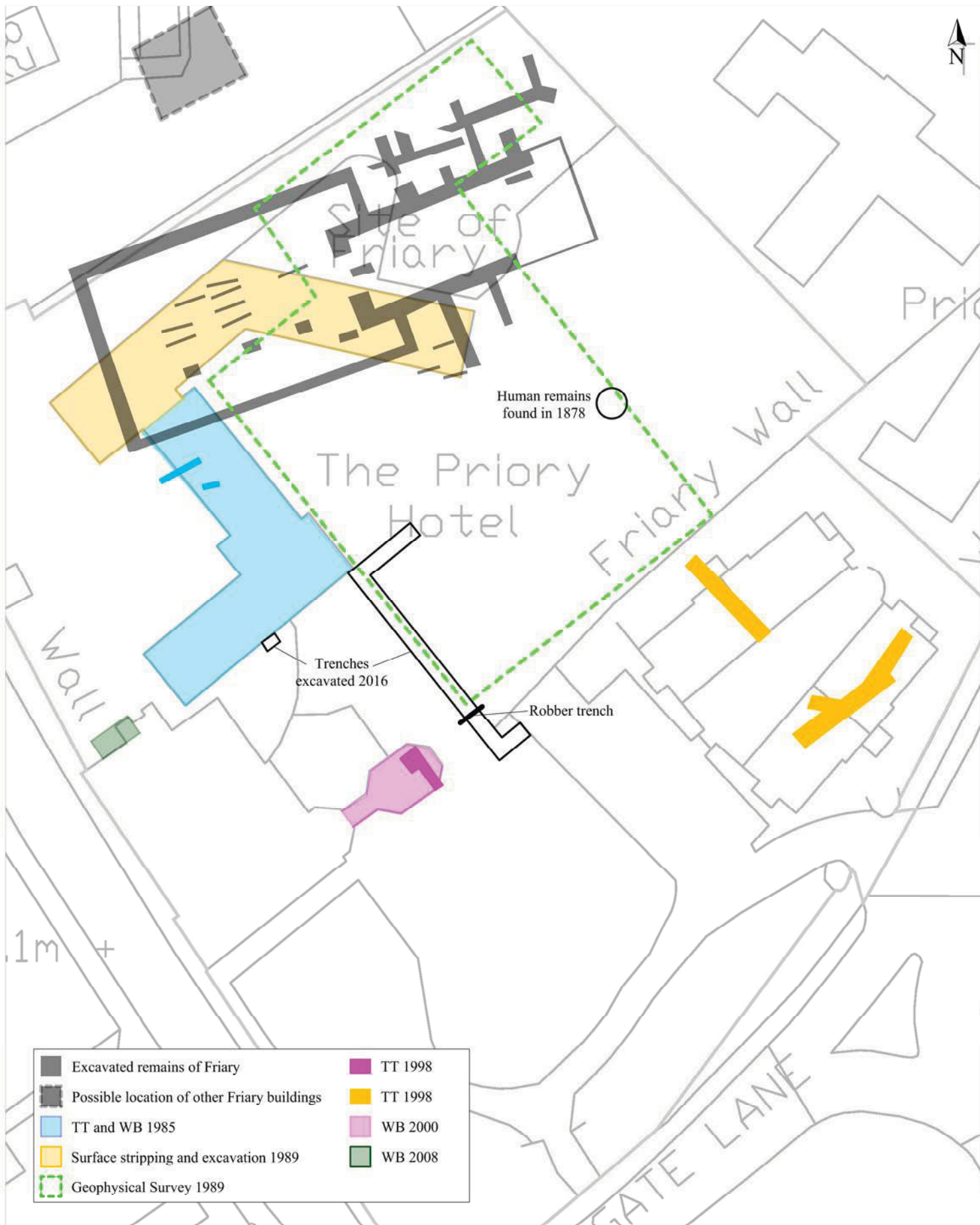
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Fig. 7 OS map, 1904
Not to scale
Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



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<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 8 OS map, 1926
Not to scale
Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



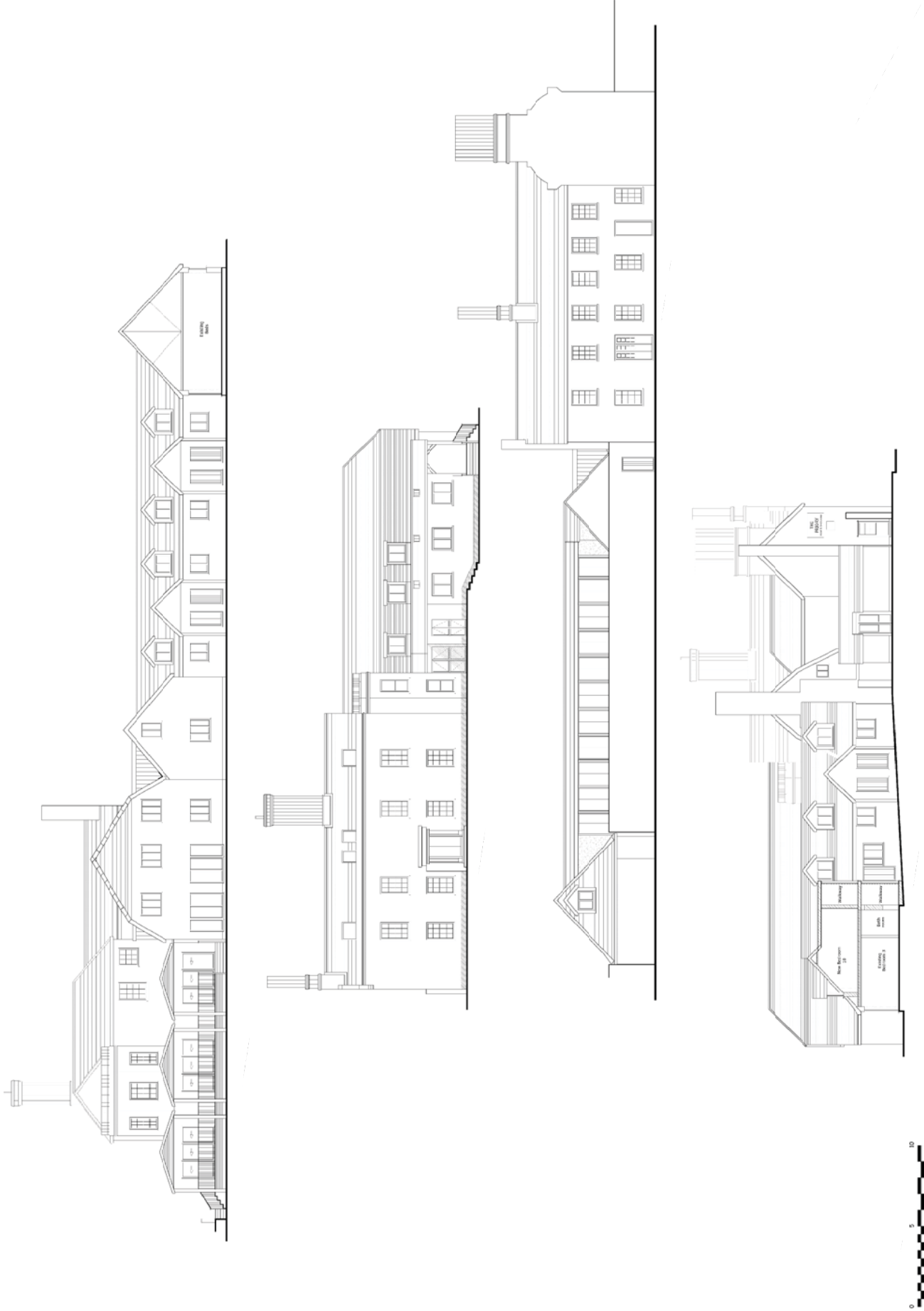
0 25m

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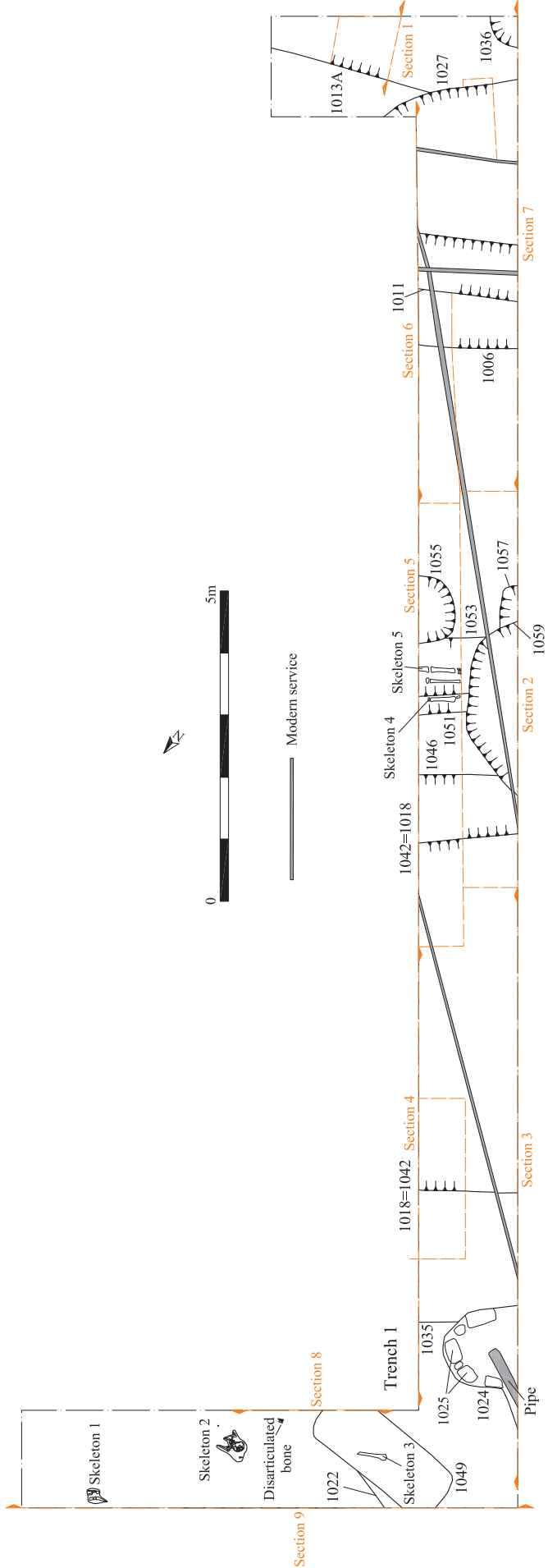
Fig. 9 Previous site investigations

Scale 1:500 at A4

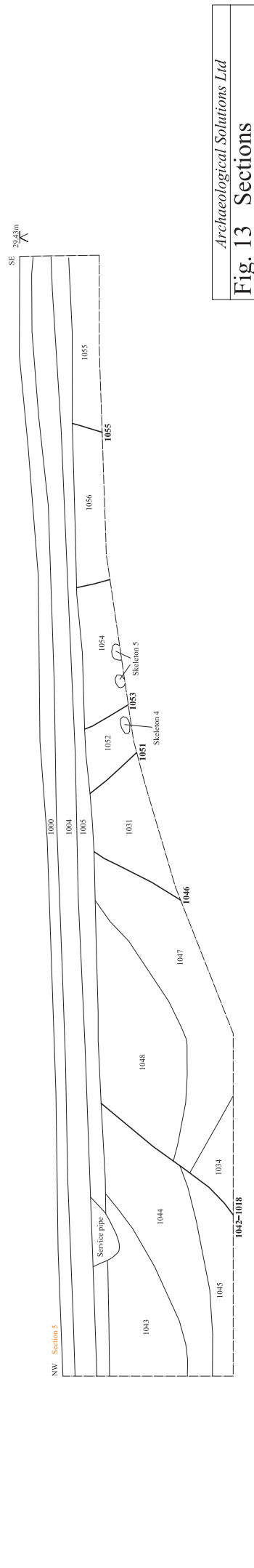
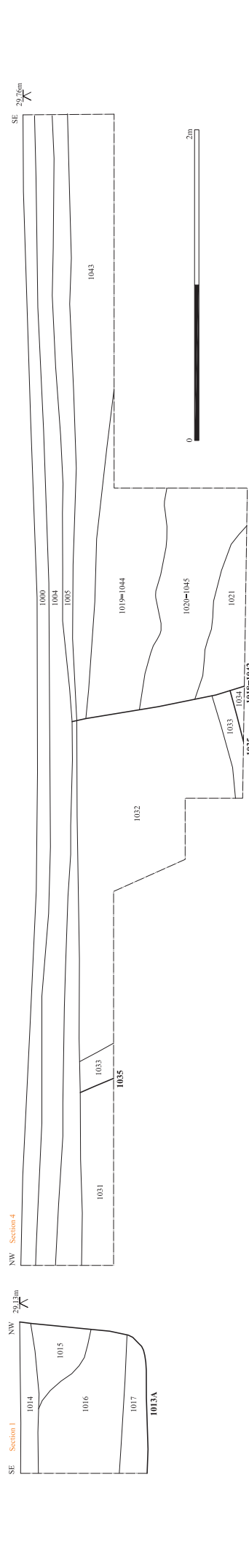
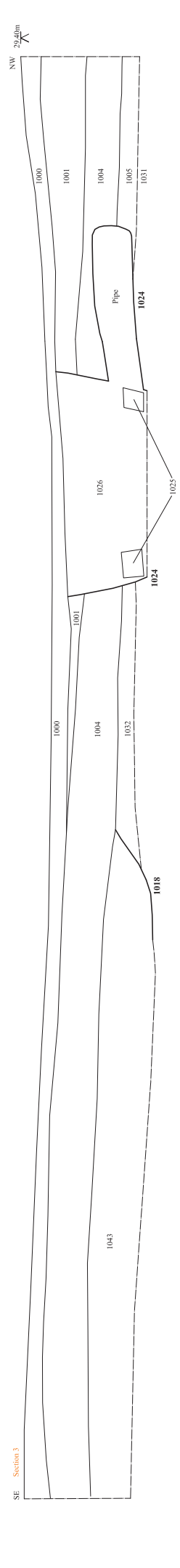
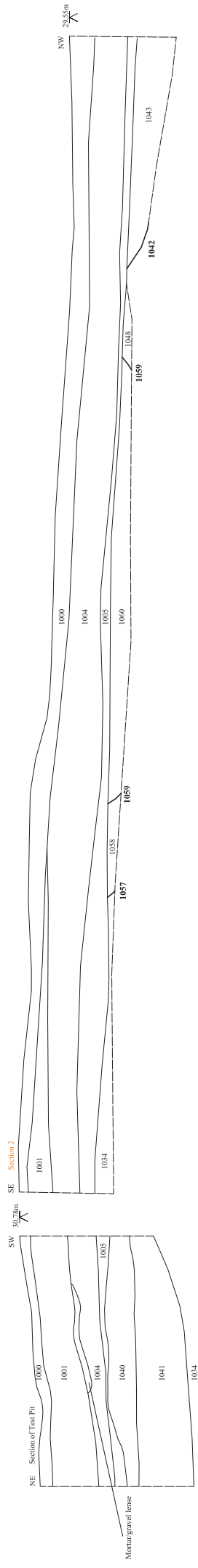
Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



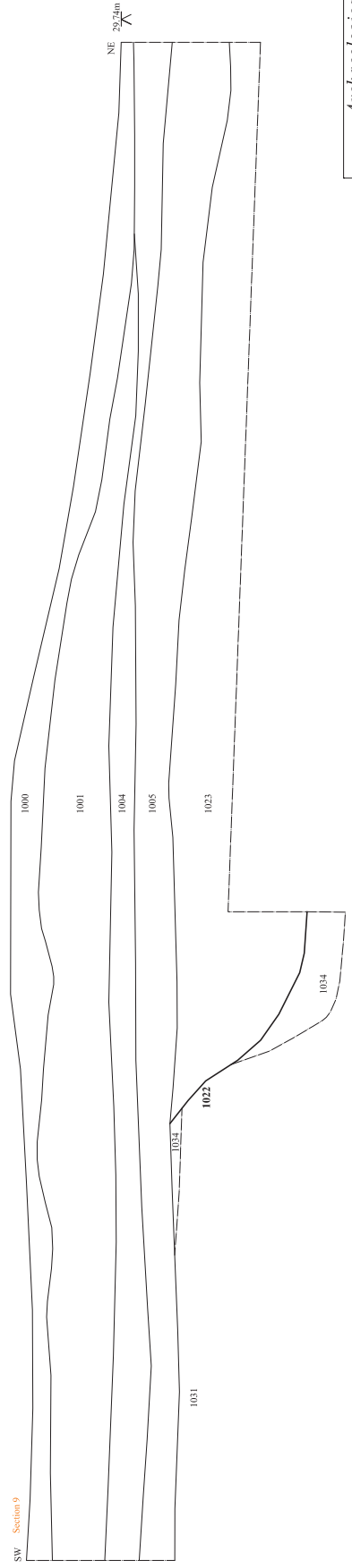
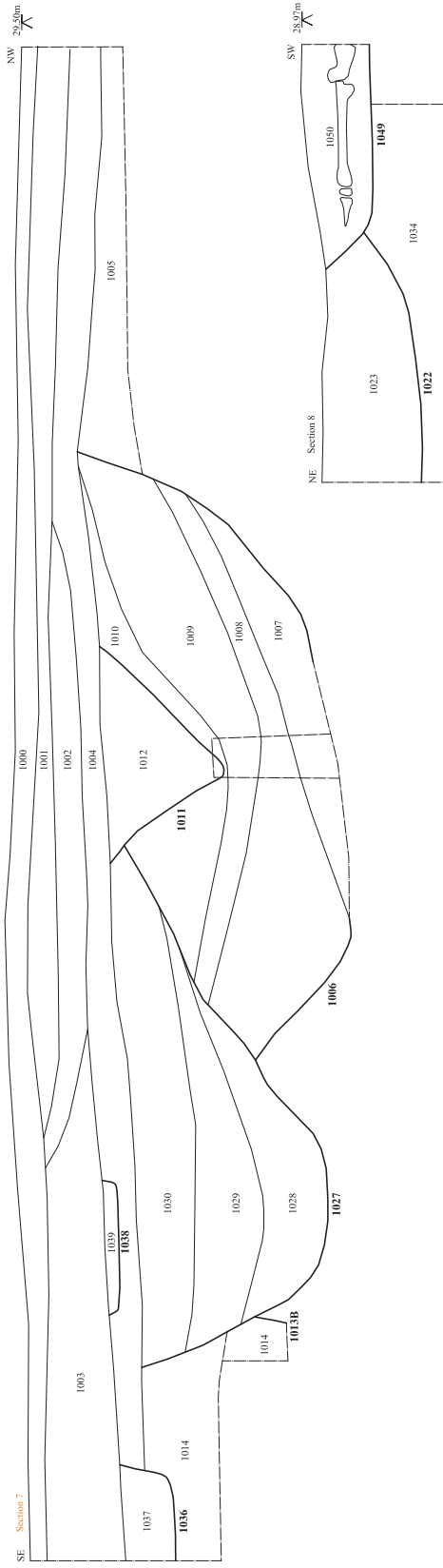
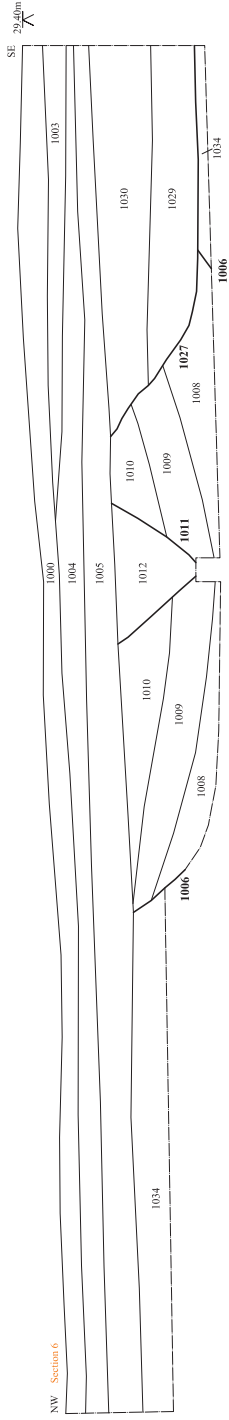
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Fig. 11 Proposed elevations
 Not to scale
 Prioory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



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Fig. 12 Trench plan
 Scale 1:100 at A4
 Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



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Fig. 13 Sections
 Scale 1:25 at A3
 Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



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Fig. 14 Sections
 Scale 1:25 at A3
 Priory Hotel, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)