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**9-10 THE CHURCHYARD,
BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

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NGR: TL 85800 64060		Report No: 5388
District: St Edmundsbury		Site Code: BSE 517
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 7166
		Date: 19 June 2017

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	9 – 10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk		
<p><i>In June 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the construction of a new soakaway pit and related works at 9-10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3RT. The monitoring was required to comply with a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the groundworks (Historic England Case Ref. S001160858, SM 35556, HA 1021450), based on advice from Historic England.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within the historic extent of the precinct of St Edmundsbury Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which also includes the monks' cemetery, outer precinct and vineyard walls.</i></p> <p><i>It was proposed to construct a new soakaway for drainage (c.2m x 2m), and the soakaway was excavated without archaeological advice or supervision. The excavation remained open. Historic England advised that the construction needed Scheduled Monument Consent and further advised that the open excavation required sampling and recording (along with the screening of any excavated spoil to be removed from site).</i></p> <p><i>Evident in the section of the soakaway, Layers L1005, L1006 and L1008, appeared to fill a cut, potentially a pit or ditch. Sieving of the soil derived from the mechanical excavation of the soakaway recovered five prehistoric struck flint of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, and 37 sherds of medieval pottery (Appendix 2 Specialist reports), in addition to numerous late post-medieval and modern finds. The majority of the medieval pottery is late 12th – 14th century, and a few sherds of 11th – 13th and 15th – 16th century were also found.</i></p>			
Project date(fieldwork)	June 2017		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	7166	Site code	BSE 517
Type of project	Archaeological monitoring and recording		
Site status	Scheduled Ancient Monument		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Soakaway drainage		
Main features (+dates)	Possible pit or ditch		
Significant finds (+dates)	Struck flint and medieval pottery (late 12 th – 14 th C)		
Project location			
County/District/Parish	Suffolk	St Edmundsbury	Bury St Edmunds
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site			
NGR	TL 85800 64060		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.38m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Advisory Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Cambridgeshire Community Services NHS Trust		
Full title	9 – 10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk. Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording.		
Authors	Lee-Smith, K		
Report no.	5388		
Date (of report)	June 2017		

9-10 THE CHURCHYARD, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In June 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the construction of a new soakaway pit and related works at 9-10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3RT. The monitoring was required to comply with a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the groundworks (Historic England Case Ref. S001160858, SM 35556, HA 1021450), based on advice from Historic England.

The site lies within the historic extent of the precinct of St Edmundsbury Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which also includes the monks' cemetery, outer precinct and vineyard walls.

It was proposed to construct a new soakaway for drainage (c.2m x 2m), and the soakaway was excavated without archaeological advice or supervision. The excavation remained open. Historic England advised that the construction needed Scheduled Monument Consent and further advised that the open excavation required sampling and recording (along with the screening of any excavated spoil to be removed from site).

Evident in the section of the soakaway, Layers L1005, L1006 and L1008, appeared to fill a cut, potentially a pit or ditch. Sieving of the soil derived from the mechanical excavation of the soakaway recovered five prehistoric struck flint of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, and 37 sherds of medieval pottery (Appendix 2 Specialist reports), in addition to numerous late post-medieval and modern finds. The majority of the medieval pottery is late 12th – 14th century, and a few sherds of 11th – 13th and 15th – 16th century were also found.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In June 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the construction of a new soakaway pit and related works at 9-10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3RT. The monitoring was required to comply with a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the groundworks (Historic England Case Ref. S001160858, SM 35556, HA 1021450), based on advice from Historic England.

1.2 The site is located within the historic core of Bury St Edmunds. It was proposed to construct a new soakaway for drainage (c.2m x 2m), and the soakaway was previously excavated without archaeological advice or

supervision. The excavation remained open. Historic England advised that the construction needed Scheduled Monument Consent and further advised that the open excavation required sampling and recording (along with the screening of any excavated spoil to be removed from site) and a post-excavation report prepared.

1.3 The project was carried out in response to advice issued by Historic England (HE, dated 26th April 2017), and in accordance with a written scheme of investigation compiled by AS (dated 18th May 2017) and approved by HE. The project complied with various guidance documents, including Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003), and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching briefs* (2014),

1.4 The principal objectives of the project were:

- the archaeological recording of the excavated soakaway with the investigation and recording of any archaeology thereby revealed;
- the archaeological monitoring of all other groundworks associated with the scheme likely to have an impact on any remains;
- the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- the provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings of the monitoring and recording of the development programme in their local and regional context; and
- the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results.

Planning Policy Context

1.5 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.

1.6 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 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, likely within the historic extent of the precinct of St Edmundsbury Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which also includes the monks' cemetery, outer precinct and vineyard walls.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The town of Bury St Edmunds has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period; the complex of the Abbey of St Edmunds has been demonstrated to overlie several phases of Saxon occupation, which represent the precursor of the present town. Late Saxon sources refer to it as *Beodricsworth*. In 633, King Sigebert of the East Angles 'retired' to *Beodricsworth* and founded a small religious community here. Tenth-century documents indicate that it had the status of a 'villa regia' from the mid Saxon period. Archaeological evidence confirms a mid Saxon date for the earliest occupation here. A sherd of early Saxon hand-made pottery (BSE 026 – 16659) has been recovered from East Close, to the north-east of the Abbey complex, where a ditch of late Saxon date (BSE 026 – MSF6727) was also revealed. Within the area of the Abbey itself, a significant quantity of mid to late Saxon pottery (Ipswich and Thetford ware), blue glass (BSE 120) and structural remains have been discovered (BSE 010 – MSF15053, BSE 120 & BSE 241 – MSF2227; Gem & Keen 1981).

3.2 In 903, St Edmund's remains were transferred to, and enshrined at, the church of St Mary at *Beodricsworth*. Following the King's martyrdom, six priests devoted themselves to a monastic life under the patronage of the royal saint and founded a monastery in the early 10th century (BSE 010 – MSF437, SAM35556). In 1020, King Canute (Swein's son) was quick to grant the abbey at St Edmundsbury, as it was now known, a charter freeing it from episcopal control and giving it jurisdiction over much of the surrounding countryside. At this time Ælfwine, Bishop of Elmham, replaced the secular clergy with 20 Benedictine monks brought in from the abbey of St Benet of Hulme (Butler & Given-Wilson 1979). The first stone church in the abbey complex was consecrated by Æthelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, on 18 October, 1032, and dedicated to the honour of Christ, St. Mary and St. Edmund (Page 1975).

Edward the Confessor enriched the abbey further by creating the Liberty of St Edmund. In the 11th century, William the Conqueror increased the monastery's privileges and the number of monks increased to 50 in c.1081.

3.3 So far, there is no archaeological evidence for the ancillary buildings associated with the 10th and 11th century church, or the area covered by the pre-Norman ecclesiastical complex but there is some evidence for the late Saxon lay settlement. This appears to have been located to both the north and the south of the abbey complex. The church of St Mary (BSE 010 - MSF437) was demolished and re-built under Abbott Baldwin in the late 11th century. It was under Baldwin that the planning and construction of the Abbey complex and the town, on its irregular grid plan, as they are recognisable today began. The development brought about by Baldwin included two market places and the road from Northgate Street to Raingate Street doglegging around the front of the abbey at Angel Hill. In the 12th century Abbot Anselm (1121-1148) enlarged the town grid and by 1200 the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds was one of the most powerful lords in the Kingdom.

3.4 The medieval town of St Edmund's Bury (BSE 241) comprised the urban settlement including the Abbey complex with land to the east comprising agricultural land. Mid-12th to mid-13th century pottery and tiles were discovered in the southern part of the Abbey complex (BSE 291) during archaeological test pitting (ESF20343). An archaeological evaluation (ESF20810) in the Abbey Gardens has revealed a flint bonded wall and a robbed wall trench (BSE 332) representing structural remnants of the Abbey buildings. To the north of the Abbey (BSE 010), an archaeological evaluation to the rear of Thingoe House revealed ditches and pits dated from the 12th to 14th centuries. A layer of clay was discovered, possibly indicative of the presence of a building in this area. The two early 13th century hospitals of St Nicholas (BSE 025) and St Stephen (BSE 134), to the north-east, were possibly associated with the monastery. Archaeological investigations at East Close (ESF 16121) revealed a 12th to 14th century metalworking site (BSE 026 – MSF6727) with finds including pottery, jewellery, silver coins, bronze and iron tools, bone implements, stone architectural fragments (Anderson 1996).

3.5 The abbey was dissolved in 1539 and is now a Scheduled Monument (BSE 010, SAM SF2). Surviving remains include the 14th century Great Gate, built after the riot of 1327, along with most of the precinct wall and West Front, whilst the plan of the abbey church survives inside. To the south is the Great Churchyard (BHER 090) containing the Scheduled early 14th century Chapel of the Charnel (BHER 040). The Great Churchyard extends as far south as the Suffolk County Council archaeology buildings, and includes the now built over Cemetery of the Monks (BHER 092 & 291). The Norman Tower at the foot of Churchgate Street is also scheduled as part of the abbey (BHER 174).

3.6 St James Cathedral (elevated so in 1913), is another scheduled element of the abbey. It was founded in the 11th century and stands on the site of the earlier Church of St Denise (BHER 118). The church was rebuilt in 1503 and was not finished until 2005 with the completion of the tower. The Church of St Mary is located within 400m of the site and stands on the site of

a 12th century predecessor. It was rebuilt in the late medieval period and houses the remains of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII. There are a large number of churches, chapels and hospitals within the medieval town. The nearest to the assessment site was St Botolph's Chapel which was located in the yard of the "White Hart" Inn, approximately 80m to the east.

3.7 The Abbey Gardens became an early Town Walk and a botanic garden and has been a registered park since the late 19th century (BHER 010b).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The SMC consent and advice required the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. The principal objective focussed on the potential for the groundworks of the development to produce further evidence of the Abbey complex. The groundworks to be monitored and recorded were the open excavation for the proposed soakaway, and the screening of spoil to be removed, as agreed with Historic England.

4.2 HE required the monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. All ground works, and also the upcast soil, were to be closely monitored in order to ensure no damage occurred to any heritage assets. Adequate time was allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits exposed during excavation, recording of the sections following the excavation for the soakaway, and for screening (sieving) of the excavated spoil for artefacts prior to its removal.

4.3 Specific to this project, the following was required:

The recording will involve recording all four sections of the open soakaway pit and a programme of environmental sampling of one section as required. Sieving and metal detecting of spoil previously removed from the pit will be undertaken for finds retrieval, prior to spoil being removed from site. Metal detecting will be limited to spoil heaps and open excavations

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Sample sections were drawn and are presented below:

Sample Section 1 (Fig. 4)

<i>Sample section 1</i> 0.00 = 38.02m AOD		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Garden soil. Loose, mid brown sandy silt with small – medium stones, CBM and concrete
0.41 – 1.10m	L1001	Firm, mid – dark brown sandy silt with frequent stones
1.10 – 1.27m	L1002	Firm, mid brown gravel and silt
1.27 – 1.75m	L1003	Firm, mid brown slightly sandy silt with moderate stones
1.75 – 2.03m	L1005	Compact, mid brown silty sand with occasional stones
2.03 – 2.32m	L1006	Natural. Loose, light brown gravel
2.32m+	L1007	Natural. Loose, dark yellow brown sand and gravel

Sample Section 2 (Fig. 4)

<i>Sample section 2</i> 0.00 = 38.05m AOD		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	As above
0.41 – 1.11m	L1001	As above
1.11 – 1.31m	L1002	As above
1.31 – 1.77m	L1003	As above
1.77 – 2.02m	L1005	As above
2.02 – 2.34m	L1006	As above
2.34m+	L1007	As above

Sample Section 3 (Fig. 4)

<i>Sample section 3</i> 0.00 = 38.03m AOD		
0.00 – 0.78m	L1000	As above
0.78 – 1.17m	L1001	As above
1.17 – 1.43m	L1002	As above
1.43 – 1.86m	L1003	As above
1.86 – 2.02m	L1005	As above
2.02m+	L1006	As above

Description: Evident in section, Layers L1005, L1006 and L1008, appeared to fill a cut, potentially a pit or ditch. Sieving of the soil derived from the mechanical excavation of the soakaway recovered prehistoric struck flint and medieval pottery (Appendix 2 Specialist reports), in addition to numerous late post-medieval and modern finds.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6 Within the parameters of the project it is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost was garden soil, L1000. It overlay a sandy silt layers (L1001 – L1003 and L1005). L1005 overlay the natural gravels, L1006 and L1007 (c.2m below the present day ground surface).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The site lies within the historic extent of the precinct of St Edmundsbury Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which also includes the monks' cemetery, outer precinct and vineyard walls.

8.2 It was proposed to construct a new soakaway for drainage (c.2m x 2m), and the soakaway was excavated without archaeological advice or supervision. The excavation remained open. Historic England advised that the construction needed Scheduled Monument Consent and further advised that the open excavation required sampling and recording (along with the screening of any excavated spoil to be removed from site).

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DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS gratefully acknowledges the advice of Mr Nick Carter and Mr Will Fletcher of Historic England.

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**APPENDIX 1 Concordance of Finds
P7166, The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk**

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A. Bone Frags	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
				Unstratified	11-16th C	37	295				5	22
					post med-modern		6000	17800	150	S.Flint		

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The sieving of spoil from the site recovered a total of five pieces (22g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition. The struck flint included a single blade (3g), of dark red-brown raw flint, and most likely of early Neolithic origin; while the remainder comprised slightly irregular un-corticated debitage flakes in dark grey flint, probably removed by hard hammer percussion, and potentially of Neolithic to Bronze Age date but far from informative.

The Medieval Pottery

Peter Thompson

The sieving recovered a quantity of mainly abraded pottery sherds from the topsoil, most are of later post-medieval to modern date and comprise glazed and unglazed red earthenware, stoneware, and factory made refined white earthenwares including Transfer Printed Ware. In addition there were 37 medieval sherds weighing 296g (Table 1). The majority of the latter are local medieval coarsewares, but also present are two sherds of glazed Grimston ware and one sherd of glazed Hedingham fine ware, as well as a late medieval jug rim.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski 2001, Table 1). Fabric codes and dating are those used by Suffolk County Council.

Code	Fab No	Description	Quantity	Date	Comment
MCW	3.2	Medieval Coarseware	4x19g	Late 12 th -14 th	
MCW	3.2	Medieval Coarseware	2x16g	Late 12 th -14 th	Distinctive fabric dark grey/black with orange outer surface x1 with a thin line of trickled yellow-green glaze. Medium sandy fabric
MCWG	3.21	Medieval Coarse Gritty Ware	11x111g	11 th -13 th	x3 sherds with red cores may be Bury medieval coarse gritty ware
BCSW	3.32	Bury Coarse Sandy Ware	1x18g	Late 12 th -14 th	

BMCW	3.33	Bury Medieval Coarse Ware	3x18g	Late 12 th -14 th	X1 strap handle
BMCW	3.33	Bury Medieval Coarse Ware	9x89g	Late 12 th -14 th	Fabric mid grey sandy fabric containing sparse to moderate medium to coarse rounded white quartz X1 flat topped everted rim/square bead F1 type rim, 20cm diam X1 flat topped everted thickened rim F2 c, 22cm diameter X1 incised horizontal neck cordon X1 thumb impressed applied clay strip, horizontal
BSFW	3.31	Bury Sandy Fine Ware	2x8g	Late 12 th -14 th	
GRIM	4.10	Glazed Grimston Ware	2x6g	Late 12 th -14 th	
HFW	4.23	Hedingham Fine Ware	2x6g	Mid 12 th -13 th	X1 Green glaze X1 unglazed
NLLM	5.00	Unprovenanced late medieval	1x5g	15 th -16 th	C4 small beaded jug rim 12cm diam; fine orange sandy fabric

Table 1: Quantification of medieval sherds

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics, *Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2*.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The sieving of spoil recovered a moderate quantity of post-medieval to modern CBM in a highly fragmented, poorly-preserved condition. The CBM was predominantly comprised of 18 to 19th century red brick and 20th century Fletton brick, with sparse fragments of late post-medieval peg tile, 19th century red and cream floor bricks/flagstones, and salt-glazed water/sewer pipe.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

As part of the archaeological mitigation of a soakaway excavated into deposits associated with Bury St Edmunds Abbey scheduled ancient monument, a sequence of six bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were excavated from an exposed section (Fig. 4).

The intention of the sampling was to recover material from the key archaeological horizons represented in the soakaway that could be assessed for palaeoeconomic indicators. Although the gathered samples were small due to the limitations of the proposed scheme the material is still valuable for understanding the nature of preservation within the deposits and for developing understanding of the nature of the archaeological remains encountered.

Methods

Following cleaning and recording, all four sections of the soakaway were examined by the author to determine the most appropriate for bulk sampling. The northern section (S facing) was selected due to the depth of deposits present and the fact that possible surface L1004 was clearly visible and available for sampling. Samples were excavated as a column approximately 20cm into the section at a width of approximately 25cm. Samples were collected by the author using a clean trowel and hand shovel, respecting the observed context boundaries. The modern topsoil (L1000) was not sampled and a buffer was left below an electricity cable in the upper portion of L1001.

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 500 μ m (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted 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.

A sub-sample of charcoal fragments >2mm were randomly selected from the light fractures and broken to produce a transverse section. These were examined under low magnification (x10) to assess the representation of different ring patterns. Such an approach can help assess the diversity of wood types present, although identification of specific taxa is not possible, with the exception of oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 2. Due to the small number of samples and the presently unknown date of the deposits, it is possible to briefly discuss each in turn in the discussion that follows.

L1001 (Sample 1)

A 6 litre sample was recovered from L1001, which contained a single carbonised probable rye grain (cf. *Secale cereale*). Also present were common fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and coniferous wood charcoal. Clinker/ fuel ash slag material was also encountered, most likely representing hearth ash from coal fires.

The heavy fraction from this sample contained fragments of mammal bone.

L1002 (Sample 2)

Oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal was recorded as common within this 9 litre sample, although no other carbonised remains were present. Other remains were a fragment of vertebra from a medium terrestrial mammal and occasional shells of *Discus rotundatus* and *Vallonia* sp.

The heavy fraction from this sample contained fragments of mammal bone and whelk shells (*Buccinum undatum*).

L1003 (Sample 3)

A single carbonised sunflower seed (*Helianthus* cf. *annuus*) was identified from this 10 litre bulk sample. Sunflowers are of North American origin (Stace 1997, 751) and are an unusual archaeological find (Greig 1996). However, the presence of sunflowers in Britain may date to as early as 1596 (Preston *et al.* 2002) and, postulating a post-medieval date for L1003, this identification is at least in keeping with the period. Whether sunflowers would have been grown as a crop or decorative garden plant is uncertain and is likely to vary by period.

Charcoal fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous wood types were recorded as common. A single small mammal bone (vertebra) was present in the sample, and shells of *Discus rotundatus* and *Trichia hispida* group, both snails of ground litter habitats, were also identified.

The heavy fraction from this sample contained fragments of mammal bone, whelk shells (*Buccinum undatum*) and oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*).

L1004 (Sample 6)

Layer L1004 was a thin lense or surface within the profile. Consequently, only a small 1 litre sample was recoverable. The light fraction contained charcoal, with oak (*Quersus* sp.) and diffuse porous vessel patterns observed. In addition was a single small fish vertebra.

The heavy fraction from this sample contained no identifiable remains.

L1005 (Sample 4)

This 2 litre sample produced a single indeterminate carbonised cereal grain and common fragments of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal.

The heavy fraction from this sample contained fragments of bird bone, whelk shells (*Buccinum undatum*) and oyster shells (*Ostrea edulis*). An iron nail was also present in the heavy fraction of this sample.

L1006 (Sample 5)

This was the richest sample in terms of carbonised plant macrofossils. Five cereal grains were recorded, identifiable as hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.). Charcoal was recorded as common and included oak (*Quercus* sp.), non-oak ring porous and diffuse porous vessel patterns.

Although the sample was recorded as 5 litres, the actual volume of sediment was actually much lower, due to the presence of numerous cobbles from the deposit. This indicates that the actual density of carbonised cereal remains was actually much higher than the 1 item per litre indicated by the gross sample volume. The intermixing of carbonised remains within a layer of cobbles may imply that this represents debris from activity on a cobbled surface, whether this be an external working area or internal floor surface.

The heavy fraction from this sample contained no identifiable remains.

Conclusions

The presence of charcoal and other remains in all of the samples is reflective of the intensity of activity in the vicinity of the sampled deposits. The presence of carbonised cereal remains, particularly in the lower layers of the site's stratigraphy, is indicative of activities involving the use and processing of cereals, along with other activities, in the vicinity of cobble layer L1006. Throughout most of the sampled sequence, remains from other food resources, including mammal bone, bird bone, whelk and oyster shells

indicates a significant contribution to the deposits from occupational debris, most likely deposited as midden dumps.

Previous excavations by AS at the nearby Shire Hall site, formerly the site of the Abbey sacrist's yard, uncovered significant archaeological deposits (Barlow *et al.* 2014). Carbonised plant remains from these excavations were common and included a range of cereal taxa, most likely drawn from wide ranging Abbey estates. Although the present site is within the medieval Abbey precinct, there would have been functional areas associated with the processing, preparation and use/ consumption of cereals, such as kitchens, maltings/ brew houses, cereal drying kilns and bread ovens. How cobbled surface L1006 and overlying deposits fit into this pattern remains unclear at present. Some of the upper layers are likely to be post-medieval in origin, post-dating the use of the Abbey. However, in the absence of clear dating evidence, it is difficult to accurately place any of the deposits chronologically.

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Sample number	Context	Description	Volume (litres)	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains	Heavy fraction summary
				Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds		Notes	Charcoal >2mm	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules		
1	1001	Layer	6	X	-	cf. Rye (1)	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Conifer	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Clinker/ slag	Mammal bone
2	1002	Layer	9	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	-	X	-	-	-	-	Mammal bone (1)	Mammal bone, whelk shells
3	1003	Layer	10	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	X	-	-	-	-	-	-	Small mammal bone (1)	Mammal bone, whelk shells, oyster shells
4	1005	Layer	2	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Bird bone, whelk shells, oyster shells, Fe nail
5	1006	Possible cobbled surface	5	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (1), Trit (2), Oat (1)	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Ring porous, Diffuse porous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	No remains
6	1004	Possible occupation layer/ floor surface	1	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp., Diffuse porous	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fish vertebra (1)	No remains

Table 2: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from 9-10 The Churchyard. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain). Final column summarises remains in the heavy fractions.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E M Cussans

Introduction

A small quantity of animal bone was recovered from bulk sieved samples taken from excavations at the Church Yard, Bury St Edmunds. A significant quantity of animal bones was also recovered from sieving of spoil previously removed by the contractor; these were thought to largely be of post-medieval date and are not reported on here. Bone was recovered from both flots and residue fractions.

Method

The entire sieved animal bone assemblage was scanned one context or context segment at a time, with bone from flots (sieved to 0.5mm) and residues (sieved to 1mm) being examined separately and the results recorded on a bone scan pro-forma. The pro-forma took into account observations on bone condition including general preservation, colour, abrasion, fresh breaks and gnawing. Mammal bones were quantified by species where possible or where this was not possible by size category, where large indicates cattle or horse sized, medium is sheep/ goat, pig or large dog sized, small mammal is cat or hare sized and very small mammal is vole or mouse sized. The presence of bird, fish and other small fauna could also be noted. For the identified mammal species the dominance of particular body parts was noted as was the presence of butchery, ageable mandibles and teeth, unfused epiphyses, measurable bones and those displaying pathologies. The presence of such features was noted in a semi-quantitative manner (none, few, some, many). Further to this, notes were made on any particular points of interest. Data from the scan were entered into an MS Excel spreadsheet along with – where available - context descriptions, spot dates and phasing to assist with future processing and analysis.

Results

Taphonomy

Bone preservation was rated as very poor to ok on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent; the majority of contexts were rated as having OK preservation. Low levels of abrasion were present as were a small number of fresh breaks. A single instance of canid gnawing was recorded and no burnt bones were present. The assemblage was highly fragmented and was dominated by very small fragments and the bones of small fauna as would be expected for bulk sieved samples (Baker & Worley 2014, Fig. 7).

Taxa Present and Quantification

In total 150 fragments were recorded from these samples (Table 3), with the majority of fragments being designated as medium mammal; these small fragments largely derived from ribs and long bones. Domestic livestock were very sparsely represented. Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were represented by a single element each; respectively fragments of first phalanx, femur and tooth.

A number of other smaller fauna were also present. One bone designated as small mammal was an unfused ulna fragment possibly belonging to a cat or a small dog or fox. Several bones of terrestrial micro-fauna were present including long bone and vertebral elements. None of these were identified to specific taxa, but likely included both micro-mammals and amphibians.

A small number of indeterminate bird bones were also present. These included a phalange, a rib and several long bone shaft fragments.

Fish were the most numerous taxonomic group with several species/ taxa represented. These included, in order of abundance, herring (*Culpea harengus* x 3), flounder (*Pleuronectidae* sp. x 2), cod (*Gadus morhua* x 1), pike (*Esox lucius* x1), skate (*Rajidae* sp. x 1) and eel (*Anguilla anguilla* x 1). The identified fish bones are shown in Plates 1 & 2, a small number of other indeterminate fish bones were also present (Table 3). These fish are a mix of fresh and salt water taxa indicating the presence of both locally caught and traded fish.

Summary

Bone preservation was reasonably good, but the bones of the larger mammals were highly fragmented, with very few identifiable elements, although the presence of cattle, sheep/goat and pig were indicated. The presence of birds and small terrestrial fauna were indicated. Fish were the most abundant identified taxonomic group with a variety of fresh water and marine species present.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to acknowledge the assistance of the zooarch mailing list community for help with the identification of the fish bones, in particular Jen Harland and Leif Jonsson.

References

Baker, P. and Worley, F., 2014, *Animal Bones and Archaeology, guidelines for best practice*, Historic England

Context	Sample No.	Cattle	Sheep/Goat	Pig	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Micro-fauna	Bird	Fish	Total
Residue											
1001	1		1			30		6	4	6	47
1002	2	1			1	7			1	2	12
1003	3					10					10
1004	6					3		1		1	5
1005	4			1		50	1	1	6	8	67
1006	5					5					5
Flot											
1002	2					1					1
1003	3							2			2
1004	6									1	1
Total		1	1	1	1	106	1	10	11	18	150

Table 3. Quantification of animal bones from sieved samples from the Church Yard, Bury St Edmunds.



Plate 1. Fish bones from L1001. Left to right *Gadus morhua*, *Esox lucius*, *Rajidae* sp., *Pleuronectidae* sp. (x2), *Clupea harengus*.

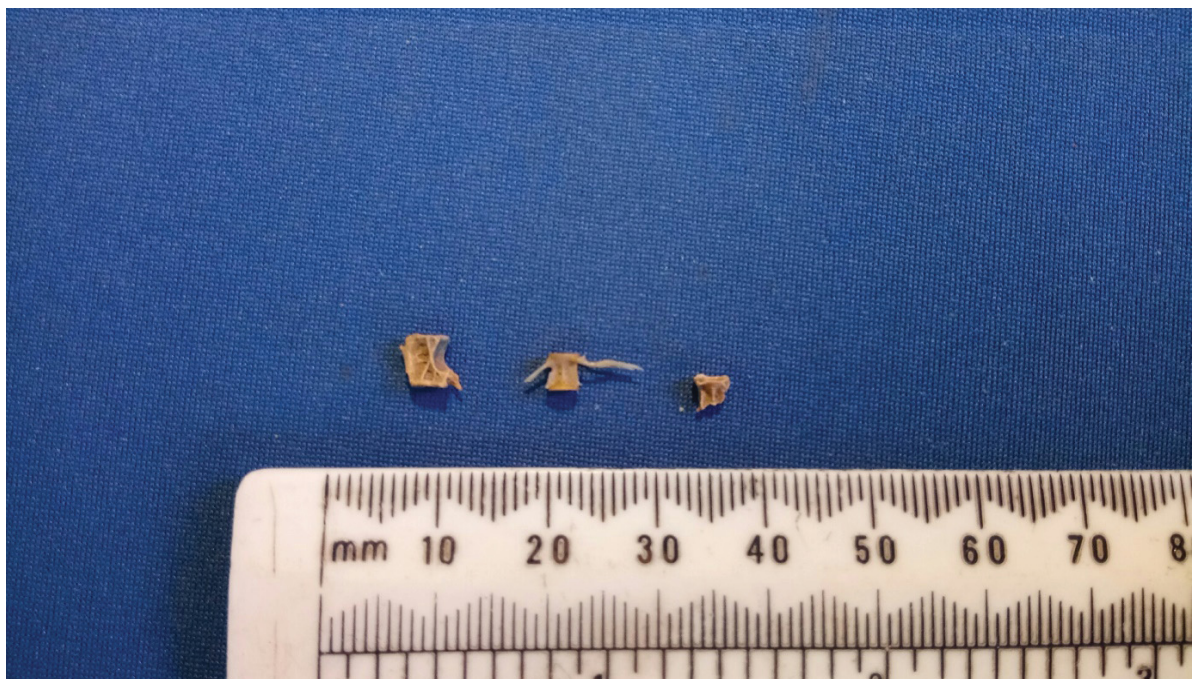


Plate 2. Fish bones from L1005. Left to right *Anguilla anguilla*, *Clupea harengus* (x2).

APPENDIX 3 THE SPECIFICATION

9-10 THE CHURCHYARD, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/RECORDING**

18th May 2017

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

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9-10 THE CHURCHYARD, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a Scheduled Monument Consent condition and advice issued by Historic England (HE, dated 26th April 2017). It provides for archaeological monitoring/recording during groundworks associated with the construction of a new soakaway pit and any associated works at 9-10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3RT. The works are required to comply with a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the groundworks (Historic England Case Ref. S001160858, SM 35556, HA 1021450), based on advice from Historic England, and this WSI has been prepared for their approval.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The advice has been read and understood. If AS carried out the programme of archaeological works, AS would comply with Historic England's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds. It was proposed to construct a new soakaway for drainage at the site (c.2m x 2m). It is understood that the soakaway has been excavated and the excavation is open, and that Historic England have advised the work needed Scheduled Monument Consent and have advised that the open excavation requires sampling and recording (along with screening of any excavated spoil to be removed from site) and a post-excavation report prepared.

3.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record, likely within the historic extent of the precinct of St Edmundsbury Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which also includes the monks' cemetery, outer precinct and vineyard walls.

3.3 Archaeological and historical background

The town of Bury St Edmunds has its origins in the Anglo-Saxon period; the complex of the Abbey of St Edmunds has been demonstrated to overlie several phases of Saxon occupation, which represent the precursor of the present town. Late Saxon sources refer to it as *Beodricsworth*. In 633, King Sigebert of the East Angles 'retired' to *Beodricsworth* and founded a small religious community here. 10th century documents indicate that it had the status of a 'villa regia' from the mid Saxon period. Archaeological evidence confirms a mid Saxon date for the earliest occupation here. A sherd of early

Saxon hand-made pottery (BSE 026 – 16659) has been recovered from East Close, to the north-east of the Abbey complex, where a ditch of late Saxon date (BSE 026 – MSF6727) was also revealed. Within the area of the Abbey itself, a significant quantity of mid to late Saxon pottery (Ipswich and Thetford ware), blue glass (BSE 120) and structural remains have been discovered (BSE 010 – MSF15053, BSE 120 & BSE 241 – MSF2227; Gem & Keen 1981).

In 903, St Edmund's remains were transferred to, and enshrined at, the church of St Mary at *Beodricsworth*. Following the King's martyrdom, six priests devoted themselves to a monastic life under the patronage of the royal saint and founded a monastery in the early 10th century (BSE 010 – MSF437, SAM35556). In 1020, King Canute (Swein's son) was quick to grant the abbey at St Edmundsbury, as it was now known, a charter freeing it from episcopal control and giving it jurisdiction over much of the surrounding countryside. At this time Ælfwine, Bishop of Elmham, replaced the secular clergy with 20 Benedictine monks brought in from the abbey of St Benet of Hulme (Butler & Given-Wilson 1979). The first stone church in the abbey complex was consecrated by Æthelnoth, archbishop of Canterbury, on 18 October, 1032, and dedicated to the honour of Christ, St. Mary and St. Edmund (Page 1975). Edward the Confessor enriched the abbey further by creating the Liberty of St Edmund. In the 11th century, William the Conqueror increased the monastery's privileges and the number of monks increased to 50 in c.1081.

So far, there is no archaeological evidence for the ancillary buildings associated with the 10th and 11th century church, or the area covered by the pre-Norman ecclesiastical complex but there is some evidence for the late Saxon lay settlement. This appears to have been located to both the north and the south of the abbey complex. The church of St Mary (BSE 010 - MSF437) was demolished and re-built under Abbott Baldwin in the late 11th century. It was under Baldwin that the planning and construction of the Abbey complex and the town, on its irregular grid plan, as they are recognisable today began. The development brought about by Baldwin included two market places and the road from Northgate Street to Raingate Street doglegging around the front of the abbey at Angel Hill. In the 12th century Abbot Anselm (1121-1148) enlarged the town grid and by 1200 the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds was one of the most powerful lords in the Kingdom.

The medieval town of St Edmund's Bury (BSE 241) comprised the urban settlement including the Abbey complex with land to the east comprising agricultural land. Mid-12th to mid-13th century pottery and tiles were discovered in the southern part of the Abbey complex (BSE 291) during archaeological test pitting (ESF20343). An archaeological evaluation (ESF20810) in the Abbey Gardens has revealed a flint bonded wall and a robbed wall trench (BSE 332) representing structural remnants of the Abbey buildings. To the north of the Abbey (BSE 010), an archaeological evaluation to the rear of Thingoe House revealed ditches and pits dated from the 12th to 14th centuries. A layer of clay was discovered, possibly indicative of the presence of a building in this area. The two early 13th century hospitals of St Nicholas (BSE 025) and St Stephen (BSE 134), to the north-east, were

possibly associated with the monastery. Archaeological investigations at East Close (ESF 16121) revealed a 12th to 14th century metalworking site (BSE 026 – MSF6727) with finds including pottery, jewellery, silver coins, bronze and iron tools, bone implements, stone architectural fragments (Anderson 1996).

The abbey was dissolved in 1539 and is now a Scheduled Monument (BSE 010, SAM SF2). Surviving remains include the 14th century Great Gate, built after the riot of 1327, along with most of the precinct wall and West Front, whilst the plan of the abbey church survives inside. To the south is the Great Churchyard (BHER 090) containing the Scheduled early 14th century Chapel of the Charnel (BHER 040). The Great Churchyard extends as far south as the Suffolk County Council archaeology buildings, and includes the now built over Cemetery of the Monks (BHER 092 & 291). The Norman Tower at the foot of Churchgate Street is also scheduled as part of the abbey (BHER 174).

St James Cathedral (elevated so in 1913), is another scheduled element of the abbey. It was founded in the 11th century and stands on the site of the earlier Church of St Denise (BHER 118). The church was rebuilt in 1503 and was not finished until 2005 with the completion of the tower. The Church of St Mary is located within 400m of the site and stands on the site of a 12th century predecessor. It was rebuilt in the late medieval period and houses the remains of Mary Tudor, sister of Henry VIII. There are a large number of churches, chapels and hospitals within the medieval town. The nearest to the assessment site was St Botolph's Chapel which was located in the yard of the "White Hart" Inn, approximately 80m to the east.

The Abbey Gardens became an early Town Walk and a botanic garden and has been a registered park since the late 19th century (BHER 010b).

3.4 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record which will be consulted as part of the project.

4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION FOR MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS

4.1 As set out in the brief (Sections 2 -4).

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & 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 & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses these 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.

4.2.2 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).

4.2.3 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & 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).

4.2.4 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 & 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 routes. 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.

4.2.5 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any further evidence of the abbey complex which have been revealed by the groundworks for the current proposals.

References

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

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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 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 The SMC consent and advice requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce further evidence of the Abbey complex. The principal groundworks to be monitored/recorded will be the open excavation for the proposed soakaway, and screening of spoil to be removed, as agreed with Historic England.

5.2 The brief requires the monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation, and for screening excavated spoil for artefacts prior to its removal.

Specifically to this project:

The recording will involve recording all four sections of the open soakaway pit and a programme of environmental sampling of one section as required. Sieving and metal detecting of spoil previously removed from the pit will be undertaken for finds retrieval, prior to spoil being removed from site. Metal detecting will be limited to spoil heaps and open excavations

5.3 The programme of work will overall include the following stages:

- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid excavation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sampling of excavations for environmental assessment
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MoRPHE (2015).

Stage Details

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, rev 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a further meeting will be convened with the client and HE in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 Where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with Historic England.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2015)

5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2014), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

5.12 Environmental Sampling

The deposits recorded in the soakaway have significant potential to yield palaeoeconomic and artefactual evidence relating to medieval (or earlier) activity at Bury St. Edmunds Abbey. Although the deposits are only exposed

in section, it is proposed, based on advice from Dr Zoe Outram (Historic England Science Advisor), that all contexts are targeted for the recovery of bulk soil samples. The appropriate section will be identified on site by the AS environmental archaeologist and excavation will involve cutting approximately one spade's width and depth into the SAM. The size of the bulk samples will be dependent on the available material, but every care will be taken to maximise the recovery of sediment.

The samples will provide sediment that can be processed under controlled conditions for the recovery of artefactual and ecofactual remains. The samples will be processed at Archaeological Solutions, Bury St. Edmunds, by water flotation. Mesh sizes will be 500 microns for the light fraction and 1mm for the heavy fraction. Both fractions will be dried fully prior to sorting. The light fractions will be assessed by the AS environmental archaeologist using a low power (x10-x30 magnification) stereomicroscope. The heavy fractions will be sorted for macroscopic bone, shell, charcoal and artefactual material by the AS finds processing team.

The deposits present, particularly those in the lower 50% of the section, are likely to be derived from occupation associated with the Abbey or preceding periods of activity, and as such, have the potential to preserve remains indicative of diet and economy during this period. The anticipated remains include the following, based on expected moist, base-rich conditions. However, attention will be paid to the recovery and identification of all types of material present.

- *Carbonised plant macrofossils*: These generally represent elements of the arable economy, in the form of carbonised cereal grains, along with associated chaff and weed components. Analysis of such material is generally intended to understand human diet, with cereals as the dominant staple in most economies, and can also provide insights into the nature of the local arable economy. In the context of Bury St. Edmunds Abbey, the likelihood of grain imports from far-reaching Abbey estates is also of interest, since these cover a range of local

- *Charcoal*: Charcoal is generally present as fuel waste or the remains of burnt structural material, and can provide insights into wood selection and local woodland management.

- *Terrestrial molluscs*: Many small terrestrial molluscs have specific habitat requirements, closely related to vegetation conditions and ground litter. In particular, shells from layers and buried soils can provide important information regarding vegetation conditions in the immediate vicinity of the sample location.

- *Marine molluscs*: Marine shells are frequently part of human diet. Understanding the distribution and representation of taxa can be significant in studies of diet and economy.

Animal bone: Bones of domesticated animals are important for understanding a range of primary and secondary products utilised as part of the site's economy. Animals were not only significant as part of the local diet but also in terms of wider distribution, trade and exchange of animal products as part of the broader economy.

The objectives of the bulk sampling programme will be the recovery of significant artefactual and ecofactual remains for specialist recording and analysis. The primary aim of the environmental archaeological assessment of the bulk sample light fractions will be to determine the range of remains present in the deposits and the nature of preservation, particularly within the medieval or earlier deposits. In addition, it is hoped that the remains will help characterise the nature of the deposits present and add to present understanding of diet and economy associated with the medieval occupation of the Abbey.

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- 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) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits

- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

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

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

7.4 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.

8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

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

10 FINDS

10.1 As set out in the advice and below (Appendix 1).

11 ARCHIVE

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

11.2 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 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*,

(SCC AS Conservation Team, 2015). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

11.3 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.

11.4 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.

12 MONITORING

12.1 It is understood that Historic England will monitor the project.

12.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give Historic England notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

12.3 **Monitoring** Historic England 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 Scheduled Monument Consent condition, the approved WSI and further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

12.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with Historic England prior to them being carried out.

13 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING

13.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

APPENDIX 1

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology & 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 CfA

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 (ACCOUNTS)

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 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

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 & 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 projectmanages) 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 & 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

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & 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

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

Katie Lee-Smith BA MA

Qualifications: Durham University (2010 - 2013) BA Archaeology

Leiden University (2014 - 2015) MA Archaeology and Museum

Studies

Experience: Katie has a good academic record, including a sound background in British archaeology, and from 2008 has engaged in a number of work experience roles, including fieldwork with the *Ambel Project* (Spain), outreach work with Suffolk Archaeology and an internship at the British Museum. She also has a practical understanding of geographical information systems, CAD and photographic and other software. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Katie held the role of Assistant Supervisor with Oxford Archaeology, a company she originally joined as a graduate trainee following her undergraduate degree. In this role she gained a broad experience of professional fieldwork, including detailed recording/ interpretation, finds and environmental processing, and project supervisory roles. In 2016, Katie also spent a short period as a research assistant at Leiden University. Katie holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR

Freya Townley BA (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: University of Warwick (2012 - 2015) BA Ancient History and Classical Archaeology

University of the Highlands and Islands (2015 - 2016) MSc Archaeological Practice

Experience: Freya has an excellent academic record, culminating in a Masters in Archaeological Practice at the University of the Highlands and Islands. This course provided a good grounding in fieldwork techniques including geophysical prospection and excavation. In addition to her academic achievements, Freya has gained practical experience as a volunteer with various projects/ organisations including Skylarks Experimental Archaeology (Nottinghamshire) and Tankerness House Museum (Orkney). In 2016, Freya worked as an intern at the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and before joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, worked in a voluntary capacity at South Yorkshire HER. She has also completed the ClfA training course *Professionalism in Archaeology* and holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR

Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)

Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science

Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

Experience: Niomi's higher education has provided her with a solid foundation in archaeological theory and practice. With Bournemouth University she undertook 16 weeks of archaeological fieldwork training as part of the Professional Archaeological Studies and Training Project, and also participated in the simulated excavation of a mass grave. Professionally, Niomi has worked as a trainee with Cotswold Archaeology, where she furthered her practical knowledge of fieldwork skills on a number of commercial projects. Niomi holds a CSCS accreditation.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & 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/ Frilford 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 & 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 & 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 Photo Services
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & 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). University of Leicester
CONSERVATION	

APPENDIX 2 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 Mechanical excavation will be monitored by 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 & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

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 in plan/phase where revealed, as appropriate to the project

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation where revealed. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated, as will other discrete features as necessary.

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.

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 (now Historic England'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. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). 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) 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.

HUMAN BONE

Should human remains be discovered, which is possible on this site, 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 would only be carried out following advice from Historic England. 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 & 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

As set out in 5.12 of the WSI (above), the sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Historic England (rev 2011) and the specialist will make his results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. If important environmental remains are present a visit to the site by an environmental specialist will be arranged

Environmental sampling will follow guidelines outlined in *Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluation* (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling*

and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (rev 2011).

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 with the HER Monument Number (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.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-302692

Project details

Project name	9 - 10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In June 2017, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out a programme of archaeological monitoring and recording associated with the construction of a new soakaway pit and related works at 9-10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 3RT. The monitoring was required to comply with a condition of Scheduled Monument Consent for the groundworks (Historic England Case Ref. S001160858, SM 35556, HA 1021450), based on advice from Historic England. The site lies within the historic extent of the precinct of St Edmundsbury Abbey, a Scheduled Ancient Monument which also includes the monks' cemetery, outer precinct and vineyard walls. It was proposed to construct a new soakaway for drainage (c.2m x 2m), and the soakaway was excavated without archaeological advice or supervision. The excavation remained open. Historic England advised that the construction needed Scheduled Monument Consent and further advised that the open excavation required sampling and recording (along with the screening of any excavated spoil to be removed from site). Evident in the section of the soakaway, Layers L1005, L1006 and L1008, appeared to fill a cut, potentially a pit or ditch. Sieving of the soil derived from the mechanical excavation of the soakaway recovered five prehistoric struck flint of Neolithic to Bronze Age date, and 37 sherds of medieval pottery (Appendix 2 Specialist reports), in addition to numerous late post-medieval and modern finds. The majority of the medieval pottery is late 12th - 14th century, and a few sherds of 11th - 13th and 15th - 16th century were also found.
Project dates	Start: 01-06-2017 End: 30-06-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7166 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE517 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Scheduled Monument (SM)
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT OR DITCH Uncertain
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS 9 – 10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 85800 64060 52.242850301368 0.721733253414 52 14 34 N 000 43 18 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 38m Max: 38m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	9 - 10 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Lee-Smith, K
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5388
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 30 November 2017

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1: South-facing section of soakaway (28/11/2016), looking north (scale = 1m)



2: West-facing section of soakaway (28/11/2016), looking east (scale = 1m)



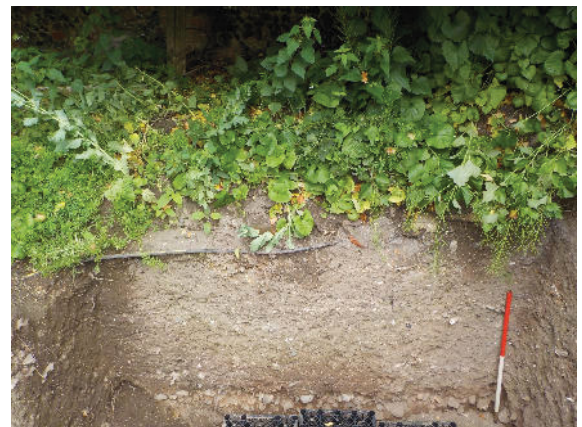
3: View from spoil heap towards covered soakaway (site visit 16/05/2017), looking north-east



4: Covered soakaway (site visit 16/05/2017), looking north-west



5: Sieving (05/06/2017), looking east-south-east



6: South-facing section of soakaway (08/06/2017), looking north (scale = 1m)



7: West-facing section of soakaway (08/06/2017), looking east (scale = 1m)



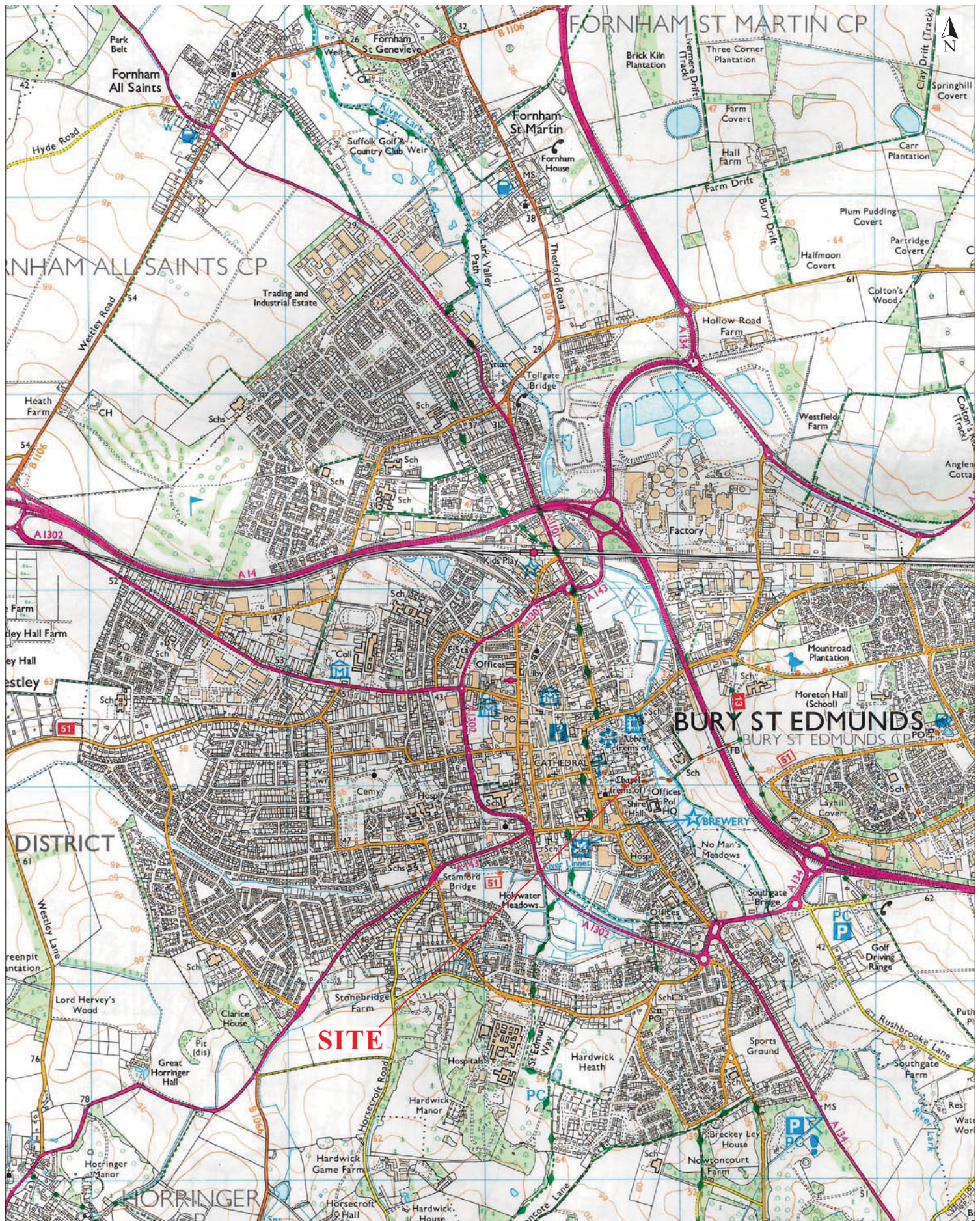
8: North-facing section of soakaway (08/06/2017), looking south (scale = 1m)



9: East-facing section of soakaway (08/06/2017), looking west (scale = 1m)



10: Bulk environmental sample column through south-facing section of soakaway (08/06/2017), looking north (scale = 1m)



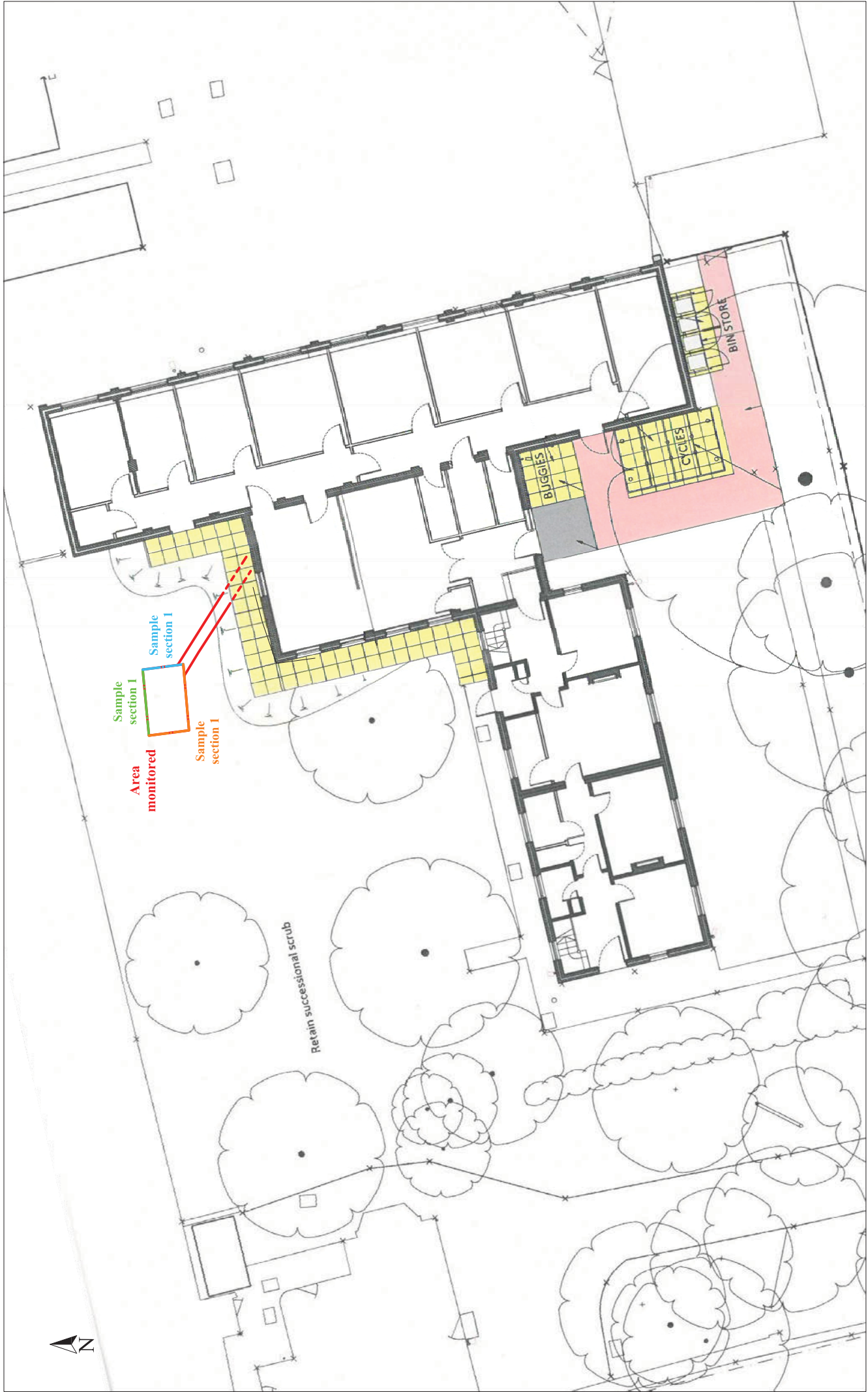
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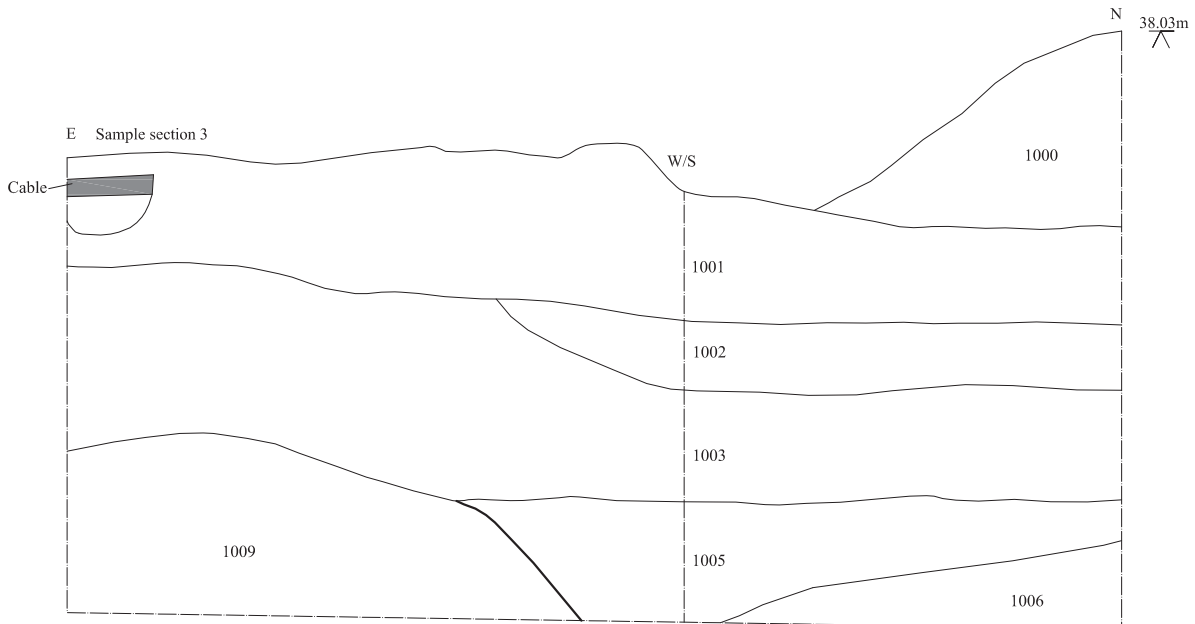
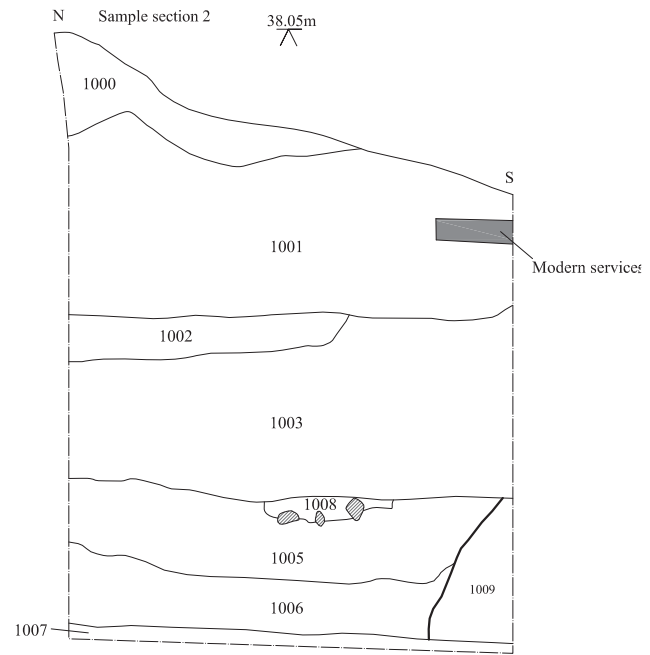
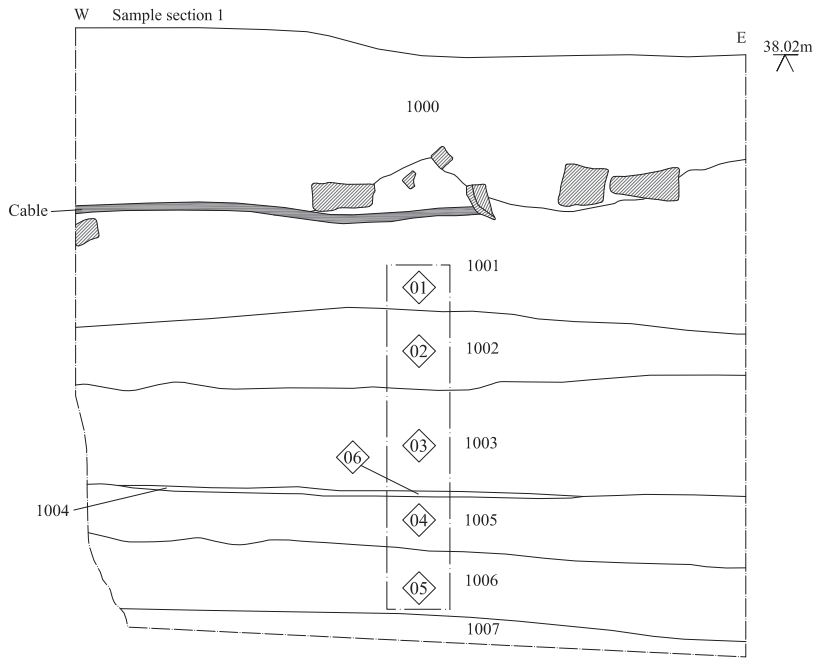
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P6797)



0 300m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4
 The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7166)





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Fig. 4 Sample sections

Scale 1:30 at A4

The Churchyard, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7166)