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**26 ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS,
SUFFOLK IP33 1UZ**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 855 642		Report No: 5597
District: St Edmundsbury		Site Code: BSE 656
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA		Project No: 7604
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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Proposed Development, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In May 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation ahead of proposed development at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UZ (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition imposed on approval for the development (St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval App. Ref. DC/18/0068), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus 23rd March 2018). It was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 6th April 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT</i></p> <p><i>The trial trench evaluation allowed a narrow but productive investigation into an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere. The uppermost walls in the sequence appear to cut through 17th to 19th century pits. The lower walls cut through earlier pits and may provide evidence for activity pre-dating the Abbey precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery, including local coarse wares and Grimston ware, was recovered from the earliest deposits. Medieval peg tile was found and also modest quantities of animal bone associated with food waste and skinning activities. Also notable were four blocks of dressed limestone that were likely part of an Abbey building. The later walls likely represent a single campaign of building in the 17th to 18th centuries, consistent with other buildings on Mustow Street.</i></p> <p><i>The medieval features were identified on the Abbey side of the wall, and the modern intrusion (the base of a hydraulic lift) was an obstacle to the evaluation.</i></p>			
Project dates	<i>May 2018</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/)		Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>7604</i>	Site code	<i>BSE656</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Former cycle shop</i>		
Planned development	<i>Retail units and flats</i>		
Main features (dates)	<i>Walls and Layers (medieval? and post-medieval)</i>		
Significant finds (dates)	<i>Pottery, worked stone, CBM, animal bone (medieval)</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i>	<i>St John the Evangelist, Bury St Edmunds</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>IP33 1UZ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.250m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 855 642</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>c.35-42m AOD</i>		
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>John Sime Associates Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Development, 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk, Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Collins, T., Haygreen, J., Jones, C., & Thompson. P.</i>		
Report No.	<i>5597</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>June 2018</i>		

26 ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK IP33 1UZ

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UZ (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). It was undertaken to provide information in advance of the determination of a planning application which comprises the proposed construction of a new building to replace fire damaged premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace on land at five new dwellings (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning App Ref. DC/18/0068). The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The site lies on the southern side of Angel Hill/Mustow Street in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds. It comprised a large, fire-damaged industrial building, now a vacant site with hardstanding. The site was formerly a garage, and previously there were houses.

The site is adjacent to a wall of the precinct of the Abbey of St Edmund and fronting the significant line of Mustow Street, one of the main spaces in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town. The site itself spans the line of three historic plots fronting the street. Investigations nearby against the precinct walls (such as at 30 Mustow Street, BSE 172, where two large parallel medieval ditches were recorded) have revealed complex stratified archaeological remains of the early Saxon and medieval town, along with post-medieval remains. The site spans the former monastic precinct boundary line, which was likely originally further north than the current wall line and projects across the current site, and an area of former monastic buildings. Scheduled areas of the wall are present to the rear of 19-21 Angel Hill and 26-29 Mustow Street. Details in the architecture to the rear of the bird cages in the Abbey Gardens show this was the front of former monastic buildings which would have been located in the current space between today's northern park boundary and the rear of the Mustow Street properties. This suggests they may project into the current site.

The ground investigation report for the site suggests 1.50 - 3.00m of made ground across the site which may suggest the northern frontage may have contained tanks or basements (the possibility is that medieval cellars may have been present). There is also a possibility that the deep deposits may also potentially relate to the Abbey precinct ditch, as was recorded at 30 Mustow Street. The site thus had a potential for significant evidence of medieval precinct boundary wall, monastic structures, other historic boundaries etc and Saxon/medieval activity and structures associated with the early historic core of the town.

The trial trench evaluation allowed a narrow but productive investigation into an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere. The uppermost walls in the sequence appear to cut through 17th to 19th century pits. The lower walls cut through earlier pits and may provide evidence for activity pre-dating the Abbey precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery, including local coarse wares and Grimston ware, was recovered from the earliest deposits. Medieval peg tile was found and also modest quantities of animal bone associated with food waste and skinning activities. Also notable were four blocks of dressed limestone that were likely part of an Abbey building. The later walls likely represent a single campaign of building in the 17th to 18th centuries, consistent with other buildings on Mustow Street.

The medieval features were identified on the Abbey side of the wall, and the modern intrusion (the base of a hydraulic lift) was an obstacle to the evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UZ (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken to provide information in advance of the determination of a planning application which comprises the proposed construction of a new building to replace fire damaged premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace on land at five new dwellings (St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning App Ref. DC/18/0068). The evaluation was required by the Local Planning Authority, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The evaluation adhered to a brief issued by (SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 23rd March 2018), and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 6th April 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The evaluation conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA) Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Evaluation (2014), and the document Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives for the evaluation included:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence; and

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

Planning Policy Context

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

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

2 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 The site is the former Cycle King shop at 26 Angel Hill which was destroyed by fire in 2017 and has now been demolished. It is situated approximately 45m to the west of the point where Mustow Street meets Northgate Street.

2.2 The site itself is approximately rectangular in plan reached from the road to the north and bounded to the east and west by The One Bull Public House which has a 16th century core (Website 1: list entry no. 1141173) and Crescent House, which is thought to be largely 18th century with an early 19th century frontage (Website 1: list entry no. 1141176). The rear of the site is defined by a tall flint wall, which forms the inner precinct wall of St Edmundsbury Abbey (a Scheduled Monument, Website 1: list entry no. 1021450), though a view from within the abbey gardens demonstrates that it has been largely rebuilt.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Bury St Edmunds is located in the Lark Valley with the site at approximately 40m AOD and 140m west of the river. The local soils are unknown due to the urban nature of the site, however, the closest known soil types are from the Melford 'o' series, mainly characterised as deep well-drained fine loamy over clayey and fine loamy soils, and the Swaffham Prior series comprising well-drained calcareous coarse and fine loamy soils over chalk rubble. The Drift geology is Croxton Group sand and gravel and the solid geology Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (Undifferentiated)

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 In 1999 an archaeological evaluation approximately 55m east of the site at 30 Mustow Street, identified two East-West ditches running along the south edge of Mustow Street following the abbey precinct wall. They had a combined width of 8.2m (SSCC 1999), and cuts through the ditches showed that the earlier one was filled by a late 15th /early 16th century timber framed building built over the top. According to Richard Yates (thought to be writing in the early 19th century), the whole abbey precinct was surrounded by a wall and ditch with the latter running from the east gate to St Mary's Church and then to the river below the Great Cemetery. It was filled up in 1749 but it was recorded that several wooden bridges crossed the ditch to access the monastery (BSE 172).

4.2 To the east of the site, the rear wall of the existing aviary buildings within the abbey gardens consists of the southern wall of former monastic buildings that extended to the north. An archaeological recording and monitoring of the aviary wall was conducted in 2009 and the report suggests that a range of service buildings including stables and cowsheds appeared in the first half of the 12th century, with a bakery and brew house added in the first half of the 13th century. Gill suggests that the pattern of apertures in the recorded wall is indicative of a brewhouse function meaning perhaps that the buildings to the west (in the vicinity of the site) were the other buildings mentioned in the literature, stables/cowsheds or perhaps the bakehouse though this would be expected to be in proximity to the brewhouse (Gill 2009). Some of these buildings had an undercroft or sunken floor (BSE 334). An archaeological monitoring in front of the former location of these service buildings (approximately 18m from the precinct wall bordering the site), identified a mortar and cobble surface and a flint gravel surface, representing the medieval ground level. These results confirmed that the medieval ground levels within the abbey precinct lie close to the surface and there are well-preserved archaeological deposits within 30cm of the current ground surface in the area of the Great Court (BSE 393). The site of a possible chapel is located next to the abbey gatehouse and approximately 120m south of the evaluation site (BSE 485).

4.3 In Gill (2009) the extrapolated line of the original outer precinct wall is depicted and extended across the centre of the site. Events of potential relevance to the history of the site include a major change under Abbot Anselm when the area of the Abbey was extended, and the north and south wall of the precinct was built

under the supervision of Radulf Harvey, sometime between 1120 and 1148 (Gill, 2009. p. 3). Also of note is a reference in the chronicles of the Abbey to an order by Abbot Samson for the tiling of the existing stables and outbuildings around the courtyard, replacing the thatch previously used and reducing the risk of fire (*Ibid.*).

4.4 Accounts made following the sack of the Abbey record the damage to the abbey buildings on Monday October 19th, 1327 (*Ibid.*). The account lists the buildings in sequence from the abbey gate:

And they burnt during that day and night and subsequent ones the great gates of the Abbey, doorkeepers and stables hands rooms, the common stables, cellarer's room and the Reeve's steward's and his clerk's kennel, oxstead, piggery, brewery, millbake house, hay store and abbots bake house...

However, transcriptions and secondary sources vary so it would be worth revisiting the original documents if possible in the future.

4.5 Warren's map produced in 1748 is interesting as it depicts the inner precinct wall (that largely extant today) as well as the line of the probable outer precinct wall forming the north walls of the abbey outbuildings (Fig. 8). The abbey was dissolved in 1539 and in the mid-18th century became the garden area for Abbey House. In the early 19th century it was laid out as a botanical gardens which can be seen on the 1885 Ordnance Survey map and the large scale of the map means the site itself is depicted in substantial detail (Fig. 9). Here the site is shown to contain a carriageway on the west with a fairly narrow north-south building in the centre. This is rectangular in plan with a short projecting unit at the south end. A second structure is shown built against the inner precinct wall and is rectangular in plan and aligned east/west. The east wall of the carriageway is marked by the west wall of the central building but also extends south to the second range. A further boundary is shown extending east from the central range to the boundary of the site.

4.6 Walls associated with both the medieval outer precinct as well as the post-medieval buildings on the site were encountered during this evaluation and are described and discussed below.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 A cruciform trench with arms aligned NE/SW and SE/NW was mechanically excavated using a 1.8m toothless bucket (Figs. 3 – 4).

5.2 Exposed sections were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for archaeological finds and the excavated trenches were scanned with a metal detector. All masonry works were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets and drawn to scale. Environmental samples were taken when appropriate.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS Figs. 4 - 7

The section descriptions are presented below:

Section 1 - SE End

0.00 = 35.55m AOD		
0.0 - 0.04m	L1000	Concrete. Smooth grey concrete across entire site.
0.04 - 0.14m	L1001	Gravel and concrete. Grey concrete with frequent small rounded flints.
0.14 - 0.24m	L1004	Layer of yellow bricks. No mortar. Only encountered in section and its extent was indiscernible. Possibly a yard surface.
0.24 - 0.54m	L1030	Fill of F1028. Friable mid brown yellow sandy silt with frequent CBM and gravel.
0.54 - 0.70m	L1029	Fill of F1028. Friable mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flint.
0.70 - 0.73m	L1027	Fill of F1024. Friable pale grey yellow sand with occasional small rounded stones.
0.73 - 0.87m	L1026	Fill of F1024. Friable dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint.
0.87m+	L1025	Fill of F1024. Firm mid brown yellow sandy clay with chalk flecks and occasional chalk pieces.

Section 1 - NW End

0.00 = 37.55m AOD		
0.0 - 0.05m	L1000	Concrete. As Above.
0.05 - 0.14m	L1001	Gravel and concrete. As Above.
0.14 - 0.28m	L1006	Rubble / Levelling Layer. Friable, mid brown yellow silty sand with moderate CBM and gravel .
0.28 - 0.39m	L1007	Made Ground. Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand.
0.39 - 0.88m	L1008	Layer. Friable, pale grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint.
0.88 - 1.88m+	L1011	Backfill of Cellar, M1010. Friable, mid brown silty sand.

Description: M1004, a layer of bricks; Walls M1010, M1018 and M1034; and Manhole Chamber M1013 were visible in Section 1.

M1004 was a layer of bricks. It was located directly below a made ground layer including concrete and was very disturbed. Relationships were heavily affected by later layers but M1004 may be a brick surface overlaying L1030, itself laid down after the Walls M1020 and M1034 were partially demolished and the ground levelled up. M1004 was also encountered in Section 2.

Wall M1010 was encountered in the north-west end of the trench. It was constructed of irregular coursed flint cobbles with occasional small red brick fragments and bonded with sandy mortar. It was 0.20m thick and in plan formed a short section of wall 0.70m long aligned west/east before it turned north for 0.70m. Its extent was not discernible and it continued into the west and north trench baulks. Its base was not encountered in the trench though a deposit filling the cellar area (L1011) was augered to a depth of 2m (from the top of M1010) where solid fabric was encountered. L1011 contained mid 18th – 19th century pottery (6; 71g), CBM (2326g) and animal bone (112g). M1010 appeared to represent the corner of a cellar. The

wall itself was overlain by L1008, while its backfill L1011 was cut by F1012, which contained brick Manhole Chamber M1013.

Manhole Chamber M1013 was constructed of red bricks (23mm x 8mm) laid in English bond with a sandy lime mortar. A number of bricks had straight skintles. Its construction cut F1012 (>0.45 x >0.10 x >0.79m) had vertical sides and its base was unseen. Its backfill, L1014, was a friable, light yellow silty sand with moderate sub-rounded flint. It contained mid 18th – 19th century pottery (5; 109g), CBM (87g), animal bone (118g) and an Fe. fragments (4; 136g), which was likely residual material derived during the excavation of the construction cut. F1012 cut L1011 and this area was disturbed.

Wall M1018 was recorded for a 1.60m length section extending west/east across the northern end of the trench. It was constructed of coursed but fairly irregular flint cobbles with a very hard compacted chalky mortar. The lowest foundation section measured 1.10m wide, which is comparable with the 1.05m width of the precinct wall surviving elsewhere. Its construction cut, F1017, had vertical sides and a flattish base. F1017 cut F1025, F1066 and F1058 (Test Pit D), and was cut by Brick Culvert M1022 Construction Cut F1021 (Sections 3 and 6). The sequence here is not entirely clear but it is possible that at some point the medieval precinct wall was reduced to a certain level, then ground built up and Pit 1028 were created so that Construction cut F1019 (vertical sides) cut through ?Ditch F1028 and ?Pit F1024 and also into M1018. Some layers may have built up against the precinct wall but may look cut by the wall in section; the may the case for L1025 which contained a range of 13th – 15th century pottery. Construction Cut F1019 contained wall M1020 which was recorded projecting a short distance from the trench edge and included flint and brick with a more buff coloured mortar.

M1034 is recorded in Section 4 (below). It was also present in Test Pits B, D and E

Section 2 - NE End

0.00 = 37.52m AOD		
0.00 - 0.06m	L1000	Concrete.
0.06 - 0.09m	L1001	Gravel and concrete. As Above.
0.09 - 0.20m	L1003	Cement Layer. Compact pale yellow cement with frequent small to medium sub-rounded flint.
0.20 - 1.23m	M1040	Wall. Unknapped cobbles and red brick arranged in irregular courses with a chalky lime mortar.
1.23 - 1.56m	L1047	Fill of Pit F1046. Friable dark brown sandy silt with moderate large flints.
1.56m+	L1051	Natural. Friable mid red yellow sandy with small sub-rounded stones.

Section 2 – SW End

0.00 = 37.52m AOD		
0.0 - 0.07m	L1000	Concrete. As Above.
0.07 - 0.11m	L1001	Ballast Concrete. As Above.
0.11 - 0.16m	L1003	Cement Layer. As Above,
0.16 - 0.28m	L1004	Layer of yellow bricks. No mortar. As above.
0.28 - 0.84m	L1002	Levelling layer. Friable, light brown yellow silty sandy with gravel and frequent small to medium sub-rounded flint.
0.84 – 1.75m+	L1005	Rubble. Friable, light grey brown silty sand with frequent small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular flints.

Description: Walls M1040 and M1055, and Pit F1046 were present in Section 2. M1040 and Pit F1046 were also present in Test Pit A.

Wall M1040 extended E/W and was encountered in the southern wall of the eastern arm of the trench and so only its northern elevation was exposed and its width was not available to measure. It continued east into the trench baulk and was truncated to the west by a modern concrete pad. It was constructed largely of flint interspersed with partial red bricks and survived to 2m in height with a 0.18m offset at its base where a wider foundation was built of stone blocks. The flint and brick were laid in very irregular courses with the brick randomly placed in no discernible pattern. The wall was laid in a chalky lime mortar and there were occasional yellow brick pieces visible. Its construction cut, F1039, had vertical sides and a flattish base (>3.61 x 0.92 x 1.18m). The construction cut fill, L1041, was a friable, dark brown silt with moderate CBM. It contained post-medieval 18th – 19th century pottery (3; 56g), animal bone (36g), oyster shell, clay pipe stem fragments and glass. M1040 cut Pits F1037 and F1046.

Pit F1046 was not fully defined in plan (0.60+ x 0.72 x 0.98m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1047, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained medieval (mid 12th – mid 15th century) pottery (1; 11g); CBM (76g), animal bone (147g) and oyster shell (35g). It was cut by Wall M1040 and it cut the natural.

Wall M1055 extended N/S and was encountered in the western arm of the trench. It continued north and south into the trench baulks. It was constructed of flint cobbles and brick and survived to 1.75m in height. The brick included a mixture of red and yellow bricks. The flint and brick were laid in fairly regular courses though the brick was as elsewhere randomly placed in no pattern. The wall was laid in a chalky lime mortar. It may correspond with the southern projecting unit of the central range shown on the 1885 OS map (Fig. 9). Its construction cut, F1054, had vertical sides and a flattish base (>1.8 x 0.51 x 0.90m+). Demolition Rubble L1005 abutted the wall. Rubble Layer L1005 was a friable, light grey brown silty sand and gravel with frequent CBM, and it contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) and early post-medieval pottery (7; 74g), CBM (4068) and animal bone (280g). It was recorded in Section 2 and Test Pit C. M1055 was overlain by concrete rubble.

Section 3

0.00 = 37.30mm AOD		
0.0 - 0.15m	-	Concrete.
0.15 - 0.57m	M1016	Flint and brick ?wall
0.57 - 0.65m	-	Concrete
0.65 - 0.88m+	L1023	Friable, grey green sandy silt. It contained medieval (13 th – 14 th C) pottery (4; 157g)

Description: Cellar Wall M1010, Manhole Chamber M1013 were present in Section 3 and also Section 1. Brick Culvert M1022 and ?Wall M1016 were present in Section 3.

Brick Culvert M1022 was visible in Sections 3 and 6 and was aligned NW / SE. It was constructed of soft red bricks (230 x 115 x 65mm) laid in lime mortar and appeared to form an oval profile. Its construction cut was F1021. M1022 truncated F1017, the construction cut for Flint Wall M1018, and it was cut by F1015, the construction cut for Brick Wall M1016. The bricks are consistent with an 18th or 19th century date (Appendix 2 CBM Report).

M1016 formed a heavily disturbed section of flint and brick structure, possibly a wall extending NE / SW across the northern end of the trench. The exposed section measured 1.32 x 0.42 x 0.70m but was cut by F1012 to the west and appeared to cut or overlie M1022 to the east. It was constructed of red and yellow bricks with flint cobbles, though its pattern of coursing was not visible and was laid in a chalky mortar. Its construction cut, F1015, had near vertical sides and its base was unseen.

Section 4

0.00 = 36.93m AOD		
0.0 - 0.79m	M1034	Brick and flint wall
0.79 – 1.26m	-	Concrete
1.26m+	L1051	Natural. As above

Description: Brick and Flint Wall M1034 was recorded in this section and Test Pits B and D.

Wall M1034 was recorded at the south end of the northern arm of the trench adjacent to the returning of the east to west arms. It was 1.80m in length across the trench, though continued into the trench edges to both sides, and was 0.40m wide at its base. It was constructed of flint cobbles and brick and survived to 1.20m in height (though not across the whole trench) with a 0.10m offset at 0.60m height. The flint and brick were laid in irregular courses with the brick randomly placed in no discernible pattern. The wall was laid in a chalky lime mortar. Its construction cut, F1033, had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1061, contained 18th – 19th century CBM (4279g), slate etc. It cut ?Ditch F1028 and F1031 (Test Pit B). It appeared to correlate with the position of an external wall of a structure shown on the 1885 OS map (Fig. 9).

Section 5

0.00 = 37.57m AOD		
0.0 - 0.06m	L1000	Concrete
0.06 - 0.10m	L1001	Sand and gravel
0.10 - 0.51m	L1005	Rubble Layer
0.51 – 0.75m	-	Concrete
0.75 – 1.03m	L1036	Fill of F1035
1.03 – 1.10m	L1042	Made Ground. Friable, dark brown silty sand. It contained 18 th – 19 th C pottery (4; 100g)
1.10 – 1.26m	L1062	Made Ground. Friable, dark brown silty sand with frequent CBM. It contained CBM (6521g), worked stone (8000g) etc.
1.26 – 1.69m+	L1051	Natural. As above

Description: Rubble Layer L1005, Wall M1053 and Post Hole F1049 were present in Section 5. L1005 was also present in Section 2.

Rubble Layer L1005 was a friable, light grey brown silty sand and gravel with frequent CBM, and it contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) and early post-medieval pottery (7; 74g), CBM, animal bone, slag etc. It was recorded in Sections 2 and 5.

Wall M1053 was linear in plan and orientated W/E in the north-east corner of the eastern arm of the trench so that its extent was not exposed but it was at least 0.35m wide. It was 1.70m long and continued into the eastern trench baulk surviving to a height of 0.80m with a possible offset at low level. It was constructed of flint cobbles and brick laid in a chalky lime mortar. Its construction cut, F1054, had vertical sides and its base was flattish. It was overlain by Rubble Layer L1005

F1035 was a possible construction cut (2.60+ x 1.00+ x 0.68m). It had vertical sides and its base was flattish. Its fill, L1036, was firm, a yellow orange sandy cement with CBM. It was cut by ?Pit F1037.

Post Hole F1049 was circular (0.25 x 1.14m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1050, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds. It cut Feature F1044 (Test Pit A), and it cut the natural.

Section 6

0.00 = 36.81m AOD		
0.0 - 0.48m	M1018	Flint wall
0.48 – 1.09m	L1051	Natural. As above

Description: Section 6 revealed Brick Culvert M1022 and Wall M1010 which were also recorded in Sections 1 and 3. Section 6 also revealed Flint Wall M1018 which was recorded in Section 1.

Test Pit A

0.00 = 36.77m AOD		
0.0 - 0.18m	L1038	Fill of F1037
0.18 – 0.28m	L1036	Fill of F1035
0.28 – 0.40m	L1042	Made Ground. Friable, dark brown silty sand. It contained 18 th – 19 th C pottery (4; 100g) etc.
0.40 - 0.48m	L1043	Made Ground. Firm, mid yellow brown, sandy clay
0.48 - 0.53m	L1048	Fill of F1046
0.53 – 0.66m	L1047	Fill of F1046
0.66 - 0.79m	L1045	Fill of F1044

Description: Wall M1040 and Pit F1046 were revealed in Section 2 and Test Pit A. Possible Construction Cut F1035 and Post Hole F1049 were recorded in Section 5 and Test Pit A. ?Pits F1044 and F1037 were visible in Test Pit A.

?Pit F1044 was sub circular in plan (>1.0 x >0.44 x 1.0m). It had steep sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1045, was a friable, mid yellow brown / orange sandy silt. It contained CBM (4291g) and worked stone (4258g). It was cut by F1046 and F1049, and it cut the natural.

?Pit F1037 was not fully defined in plan (2.60+ x 1.00+ x 0.51m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1038, was a friable, dark brown silty sand. It contained 18th – 19th pottery and early post-medieval pottery (24; 643g); CBM (906g), animal bone (640g), slat, coal, clinker etc. It was cut by F1039 the construction cut for Wall M1040.

Test Pit B

0.00 = 36.60m AOD		
0.0 - 0.39m	L1029	Fill of F1028
0.39 – 0.89m	L1005	Fill of F1031

Description: Brick and Flint Wall M1034 was recorded in Section 4 and Test Pit B. ?Ditch F1028 was visible in Test Pit D

Brick and Flint Wall M1034 is described above (Section 4). Its construction cut, F1033, had near vertical sides and its base was flattish. M1034 cut F1028 and F1031 (Test Pit B).

?Ditch F1028 was not fully defined in plan (4.00+ x 1.80+ x 0.xxm). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a friable, mid grey dark brown silty sand. It contained late 17th – 19th century pottery 1; 2g); CBM (366g), animal bone (10g), oyster shell (6g) and slag (100g). It was cut by F1033 the construction cut for Wall M1034.

?Ditch F1031 was not fully defined in plan (4.00+ x 1.80+ x 0.xxm). It had moderately sloping – steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a friable, light orange brown silty sand. It contained no finds. It was cut by F1033 the construction cut for Wall M1034, and it cut the natural.

Test Pit C

0.00 = 36.75m AOD		
0.0 - 0.90m	M1055	Concrete. As Above.

Description: Wall M1055 was revealed in Section 2 (where it is described) and Test Pit C.

Test Pit D SE Facing

0.00 = 36.66m AOD		
0.0 - 0.21m	L1029	Fill of F1028
0.21 - 0.54m	L1057	Fill of F1056

Description: Wall M1018 was revealed in Section 1 (where it is described) and also Test Pit D. ?Pit F1024 and F1068, ?Ditch F1028, and Post Holes F1056 and F1066 were present in Test Pit D.

?Pit F1024 was not defined in plan and its profile was unseen (? x 1.80m+ x ?). Its basal fill, L1025, was a firm, mid yellow brown sandy with occasional chalk. It contained medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery 1; 6g); CBM (868g), animal bone (11g) and oyster shell (8g). Overlying L1025, L1026 was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with sub angular flint. It contained CBM (156g), animal bone (137g) and clay pipe stem fragments (61g). Overlying L1026, L1027 was a friable, pale yellow grey sand with small sub rounded flint. It contained no finds. F1024 was cut by Construction Cut F1017 for Wall M1018, ?Ditch F1028 and Post Hole F1056. It cut Post Hole F1066

?Ditch F1028 was linear in plan (4.00+ x 1.80m+ x ?). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub angular chalk. It contained late 17th – 19th century pottery 1; 2g); CBM (366g), animal bone (10g), oyster shell (6g) and slag (100g). F1028 cut ?Pits F1024 and F1068. It was cut by Construction Cut F1033 for Wall M1034.

Post Hole F1056 was sub circular in plan (0.72 x 0.23 x 0.67m). It had vertical sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1057, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with occasional small sub rounded flint and chalk. It contained no finds. It cut ?Pits F1024 and F1068, and was cut by ?Ditch F1028.

Post Hole F1066 was sub circular in plan (0.28 x 0.12 x 0.23m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1067, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub rounded flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by ?Pit F1024 and Construction Cut F1017 for Wall M1018.

?Pit F1068 was irregular in plan (0.75 x 0.72 x 0.21m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1060, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub rounded flint. It contained no finds. It was cut by Construction Cut F1033 for Wall M1034, Post Hole F1056 and ?Ditch F1028

Test Pit D SW Facing

0.00 = 36.67m AOD		
0.0 - 0.21m	L1029	Fill of F1028
0.21 - 0.38m	L1060	Fill of F1068
0.38 – 0.55m	L1059	Fill of F1058

Description: Brick and Flint Wall M1034 was recorded in Section 4 (where it is described) and Test Pits B, D and E. ?Ditch Terminal F1058 was visible in Test Pit D.

?Ditch Terminal F1058 was linear in plan (0.82+ x 0.24 x 0.45m), orientated SW/NE. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1059, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub rounded flint. It contained CBM (65g).

Test Pit E

0.00 = 36.95m AOD		
0.0 - 0.09m	L1038	Fill of F1028
0.09 - 0.11m	L1036	Fill of F1056
0.11 - 0.40m	L1042	Made Ground. Friable, dark brown silty sand. It contained 18 th – 19 th C pottery (4; 100g)
0.40 – 0.55m	L1062	Made Ground. Friable, dark brown silty sand with frequent CBM. It contained CBM (6521g), worked stone (8000g) etc.
0.55 – 0.66m	L1070	Fill of F1069
0.66 – 0.76m	L1063	Made Ground. Friable, orange brown silty sand
0.76 – 0.86m+	L1060	It contained CBM

Description: Wall M1040 was recorded in Section 2 and Test Pit E. Wall M1034 was recorded in Section 4 and Test Pits B, D and E. F1035 and F1037 were recorded in Test Pit A. ?Pit F1069 was visible in Tet Pit E.

?Pit F1069 was sub circular plan (>1.2 x 0.87 x 0.82m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its upper fill, L1062, was a friable, Friable dark brown silty sand with frequent fragments of roof tile. It contained no finds. Its basal fill, L1070, was a friable, mid orange brown sandy silt. It contained no finds.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Concrete surface L1000 was a smooth grey concrete which overlay the site. It overlay L1001, sand and gravel. Below L1001 were numerous levelling and made ground layers. Multiple construction cuts truncated the stratigraphy. Below L1001 were rubble and cement layers (L1003, L1006 and L1007). Beneath these layer was ?brick surface L1004 and Layer L1002 (in the southern areas of the site). In the NW

area of the site L1008, L1014 and L1011 were present beneath Cement Layer L1003.

9.2 Only the NE area of the trench was the natural deposits, L1051, exposed.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The trial trench evaluation allowed a narrow but productive investigation into an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. The buildings lay on the north side of the Great Court and according to an inventory in 1327 (after the town riots) included a variety of service ranges such as stables, cellarer's rooms, animal houses, breweries and bakehouses. The analysis of medieval features is frustrated by the small area of investigation as well as limited by the post-medieval archaeology also recorded that both overlay and partially truncated the medieval features. The later features are of interest as they reflect a number of campaigns of building in the 18th century/19th century.

10.3 The site clearly has substantial potential to provide valuable evidence regarding the arrangement, development and function of the northern precinct buildings. Limited excavations nearby have demonstrated that the archaeological layers are well buried and potentially well preserved but there has been little opportunity for in depth detailed investigation that may provide clarity about a significant element of the history of the abbey. Furthermore, there is potential for the discovery of evidence relating to the 1327 burning of the abbey buildings on this side, as well as perhaps earlier archaeology at the site.

10.4 Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere, though the construction cut for the upper section Wall M1020 appeared to cut through late 17th to 19th century Pit F1028 and so the sequence provided with the available evidence is not clear, maybe suggesting the upper section is not connected to the lower wall section, or used the latter as a whole or partial foundation. The lower wall also cuts through earlier pits which would provide evidence pre-dating the construction of the precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery, animal bone and CBM was recovered, generally contained in layers at the base of the recorded sequence (i.e. L1023 and L1025). The finds could potentially be contemporary with activity associated with the Abbey buildings. The pottery vessels include locally-produced coarse ware cooking pots and jugs associated with glazed Grimston ware sherds that indicate a date in the 13th to 14th centuries. The evidence of domestic activity is supported by modest quantities of food waste comprising animal bones (and shell) representing lamb, beef, veal, pork and oysters, as well as poultry and rabbit. There is also sparse evidence for skinning fox, cat and rabbit. The CBM is dominated by highly fragmented peg tile, of which rare fragments exhibited splashes of dark green lead glaze. The CBM may be derived from former building associated with the Abbey, but it is highly likely that it was re-used as rubble or hardcore, or incorporated within subsequent structures. The same is likely true of four pieces of worked limestone. These partial blocks have

been dressed and exhibit tool marks, but few architectural features are evident comprising a chamfer and rounded moulding.

10.5 Interpretation of the medieval evidence was hindered by the limited area investigated but also the later archaeological evidence at the site, which is nevertheless of interest as reflecting campaigns of work in the post-medieval period. A number of sections of wall were encountered though again interpretation is limited by the small investigation area, and expanded investigations would allow a much greater understanding of these structures. Those walls that could be better characterised included Walls M1034, M1040 and M1055 with M1053 to a lesser extent. These were all built of flint cobbles interspersed with random red brick with the occasional yellow brick fragment. They may feasibly represent a single campaign of work, and the appearance and form are consistent with an 18th century date, and may be comparable to elements of the ground floor walls of Nos. 26, 28 and 29 Mustow Street of 1777 where irregular coursed flint interspersed with brick is used (Website 1: list entry no. 1022602). Small quantities of post-medieval pottery deposited in made ground layers and the backfill of a cellar included Border ware, tin-glazed earthen ware and Westerwald stone ware that support a date in the 17th to 18th centuries. Contemporary CBM rubble of brick and tile is common. The position of the walls within the trench is interesting in that comparison with the 1885 OS map shows that a number of the walls correspond with the relative positioning of the buildings depicted. These are shown on Fig. 9 and although M1040 is not depicted it possibly correlates with the southern range. Evidence of a probable cellar was also recorded in the form of flint wall M1010, perhaps relating to the 18th century campaign of work.

10.6 The construction of the commercial premises (lost in a fire in 2017) was carried out in the early to mid-20th century and appears to have been of relatively simple metal-framed construction, latterly with wide shop windows at low level, but being provided with a distinctive curved pediment above. Other activity in the 20th century had disturbed much of the upper archaeological layers, for example the installation of a hydraulic lift with its associated concrete pads, concrete flooring and similar. The site was formerly a garage and there may be below ground petrol tanks.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

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WEB SITES

1 National Heritage List for England

<https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/map-search?clearresults=true>

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1005		1	Demolition Rubble	18th -19th C (Residual 17th-18th C)	7	70	2731	280	Slag Glass Clay Pipe O.Shell Fe Frag		85 7 11 9 382
	1010		1	Flint + Brick Cellar Wall						Worked Stone		2290
1010	1011		1	Back Fill of Cellar	Mid 18th-Late 19th C	6	69		112	Stone Tile		2326
1012	1014		1	Back Fill of Construction Cut	Late 18th-Early 19th C	5	106	87	118	Fe Frag	4	136
	1022		1	Brick Drain				6412				
	1023		1	Layer	13th-14th C	4	151	264	70	Fe Frag Cu Frag	1 1	7 1
1024	1025		1	Fill of ?Pit	13th-15th C	1	6	868	11	O.Shell		8
	1026		1	Fill of ?Pit				156	137	Clay Pipe	8	61
1028	1029		1	Fill of ?Ditch	Late 17th-19th C	1	1	366	10	O.Shell Slag		6 100
1037	1038		1	Fill of Pit	18th C	23	629	906	640	Clay Pipe Fe Frag O.Shell Glass Slate Coal Clinker	22 12	154 236 984 8 92 10 68
	1040		1	Brick + Flint Wall						Glass	39	1322
1039	1041		1	Fill of Construction Cut	18th-19th C	3	55		36	O.Shell Clay Pipe Glass		31 8 55
	1042		1	Layer	18th-19th C (Residual 17th-18th C)	4	99	678	192	O.Shell Clay Pipe Fe Frag Cu Frag		68 11 63 1
1044	1045		1	Fill of ?Pit				4291		Stone Tile	2	4258
1046	1048		1	Fill of Pit	Mid 12th-Mid 15th C	1	11	76	147	O.Shell		35
1058	1059		1	Fill of Ditch Terminal				65				
	1060		1	Layer				28	5	O.Shell		4
1033	1061		1	Fill of Construction Cut	18th-19th C	1	36	4279	30	Fe Frag Slate	1 1	9 209
	1062		1	Layer				1723	48	O.Shell Stone Tile Clay Pipe		31 8000 6

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 59 sherds weighing 1.305kg. The majority of the pottery is post-medieval to early modern, but six sherds are medieval which overall can be classed as having light to moderate abrasion.

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

The Pottery

Layer L1023 contained 4 medieval sherds, three in grey coarsewares that fit within the range of Bury Medieval coarse ware. They derive from three separate vessels and include a sagging base from a cooking pot, and a jug strap handle. The remaining sherd is a flat base sherd of glazed Grimston ware. The glaze was applied to the internal surface and is slightly unusual having a little copper speckling added to the darker green glaze, but the fabric is consistent with Grimston type products. This small pottery assemblage indicates a 13th-14th centuries date, but could be a little later if the Grimston sherd is a late example.

Layer L1025 also contained a sherd of glazed Grimston ware. Feature F1046 (L1048) contained a single cooking pot body sherd with an applied decorative clay strip containing charcoal residue. The fabric is South-East Fenland Medieval Calcareous Buff Ware (SEFEN) thought to have been produced between the mid 12th and mid 15th centuries. The remaining medieval sherd from demolition layer L1005 is an unsourced (NLLM) thin late medieval/transitional sherd in a fine sandy fabric and is residual.

L1005 contained 7 sherds including the NLLM example, the remaining sherds including Border ware, Tin Glazed earthenware and Westerwald stoneware indicate a date of 17th or 18th centuries. Layer L1042 included a handle in black glazed ware and a glazed red earthenware with white slip with geometric designs cut through it which resembles Metropolitan slipware, and so fits a similar date to L1005.

The backfill L1011 of a cellar contained 6 sherds of creamware indicating a date between the mid 18th and mid 19th centuries. The backfill L1014 of another feature also contained Creamware, Tin Glazed earthenware and Transfer Printed ware indicating a similar date of late 18th century or early 19th centuries. Feature F1039 (L1041) contained sherds including Tin glazed earthenware and Staffordshire type slip ware consistent with an 18th century date. L1029, L1041, L1061 and L1048 all contained sherds of 18th-19th centuries date.

KEY:

BMCW (3.33): Bury medieval coarse ware late 12th-14th
 SEFEN (3.34): South-east Fenland medieval Calcareous Buff ware mid 12th - mid 15th
 GRIM (4.10/5.30): Glazed Grimston ware 13th-15th
 NLLM (5.00): Unprovenanced late medieval ware 15th-16th
 GRE (6.12): Glazed red earthenware 16th-18th
 IGBW (6.11): Iron glazed black wares 16th-18th
 TGE (6.30): Tin glazed earthenware mid 16th-18th
 PMWW (6.20): Post-medieval white ware 16th-18th
 BORDG (6.22) Border ware (green glazed) mid 16th-18th
 BORDY (6.22) Border ware (yellow glazed) mid 16th-18th
 GSW5 (7.15): Westerwald stoneware 17th-19th
 ESWL (8.21): English stoneware London-type late 17th-early 20th
 STAF (6.41): Staffordshire slipware late 17th-18th
 LGRE (8.50): Late glazed red earthenware 18th-19th
 CRW (8.10): Creamware 18th-late 19th
 TPW (8.00): Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Demolition rubble	1005	1x2g NLLM 1x29g GRE 1x7g GSW5 2x13g TGE 1x15g BORDY 1x4g BORDG	18 th – 19 th C and residual 17 th -18 th	NLLM: fine well-fired thin walled sandy grey ware, surfaces tinged with red TGE: x1(12g) probably floor tile
Backfill of Cellar	1011	6x69g CREA	mid 18 th -late 19 th	CREA: MNV 2
	1014	2x40g CREA 2x35g TGE 1x31g TPW	late 18 th - early 19 th	CREA: MNV 1 TGE: MNV 2 TPW: floral patterns
Layer	1023	3x129g BMCW 1x22g GRIM	13 th -14 th	BMCW: MNV 3 including a strap handle 4cm wide, and a sagging cooking pot base with sooting on outer surface GRIM: fairly flat bas sherd, copper speckling in the glaze
?Pit F1024	1025	1x6g GRIM	13 th -15 th	GRIM: body sherd
	1029	1x1g ESWL	Late 17 th -19 th	
Pit F1037	1038	7x237 GRE 2x40g IGBW 3x56g STAF 7x158g TGE 4x138g ESWL	18 th	GRE: MNV 6 IGBW: MNV 2 STAF: MNV 1 TGE: MNV ESWL: MNV 2
Construction Cut F1039	1041	1x19g LGRE 1x33g ESWL 1x3g GSW5	18 th -19 th	
Layer	1042	3x74g GRE 1x25g IGBW	18 th – 19 th C and residual 17 th - 18 th	GRE: MNV2 one vessel has yellow slip and incised geometric patterns and may be Metropolitan slipware

Construction cut	1061	1x36g LGRE	18 th -19 th	
1046	1048	1x11g SEFEN	mid 12 th -mid 15 th	SEFEN: cooking pot body sherd with external charcoal residue and vertical thumb impressed clays strip
U/S		3x88g ESWL 1x6g PMWW	18 th	ESWL: MNV 3

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 70 fragments (23077g) of CBM in a moderately fragmented condition, and including two complete post-medieval red bricks sampled from a drain. The bulk of the assemblage is comprised of late post-medieval (18th-19th C) brick and tile; however a low quantity of late medieval to Tudor peg tile and brick was also present (Table 2), and is not associated with any later artefacts therefore is potentially *in situ*, and possibly associated with former brew house and stable buildings of the Abbot, to the west of the Great Court of the Abbey.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Peg tile (splashed glaze)	Medieval	7	868
Red brick	(?Late-Medieval-) Tudor	2	3565
Peg tile	Post-medieval	47	3787
Soft red brick	(18 th -19 th C)	12	13186
Floor tile		1	945
Floor brick		1	726
<i>Total</i>		<i>70</i>	<i>23077</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The late medieval to Tudor (14th-16th C) CBM was manufactured in a single fabric that does not differ significantly from its post-medieval counterparts on the basis of fabric inclusions, except for its firing (with further contrasts in the manufacturing standards of form types). The fabric typically has dark red-brown to orange surfaces that fade to a mid grey core; with inclusions of common-abundant sub-rounded fine quartz (<0.25mm) with occasional iron rich grains (<0.5mm); and an abrasive feel. CBM in this fabric comprised seven fragments (868g) of peg tile contained in Layer L1025 and 2 fragments (3565g) of brick in Feature F1044 (L1045). The peg tile varies between 12-14mm thick with a slightly warped and uneven profile; an unsanded base, and two pre-firing circular peg holes (15mm wide) at one end. The edges are also slightly irregular with frequent finger impressions (handling as the tiles were laid out to dry), or slightly recessed (possibly due to being pressed into a former). Of the peg tile fragments, one has splashed dark green lead glaze on its

upper surface, and another on its lower surface, while a further fragments has a denser 'puddled' dark green patch on its upper surfaces where glaze has run over it. This glaze was not decorative but a result of the tiles being stacked and fired under either glazed pots or floor tiles; and is a phenomena previously noted on peg tile from a late 15th/early 16th century kiln at Brill, Buckinghamshire (Lilley 1988, 147). Early peg tiles came into general use in East Anglia in the mid 13th century and had become almost universal by the beginning of the 14th century; however until 1477 when legislation standardised dimensions and quality they exhibited considerable variation (Drury 1981, 131).

Thus it is quite conceivable that these peg tiles were manufactured between the mid 13th to 15th centuries, in particular with an association with the former Abbey, which would have had a significant infrastructure to cater for the supply (and production) of roofing materials. The comparable fabric of the brick suggests it was produced at the same or a similar local location; however no tile kilns related to the Abbey or in the town's hinterland have yet been recorded. Neither of the two bricks were complete, but they had partial dimensions of ?x120x60mm, with a slightly rough sand-gritted base, irregular finger-impressed arrises, and creases and kiss marks evident on the stretcher faces; characteristics that are consistent with bricks produced in the 15th and 16th centuries in the region (Ryan 1996, 95). Warren's map of 1748 indicated that the site was previously part of a complex of buildings that formed the brew house and stable buildings of the Abbot, to the west of the Great Court of the Abbey. It is highly likely that elements of these buildings required brick and tile construction, potentially including roofs, hearths and chimneys, and possibly brick floors; installed as the Abbey developed in the late medieval period, and possibly indicating remnants of these structures remain, or that CBM was re-incorporated and re-deposited as subsequent structures were developed.

The remaining CBM is less remarkable and entirely of 18th to 19th century origin, associated with the former buildings that fronted on to Mustow Street. The post-medieval CBM was consistently manufactured in a fabric that was fired red-orange throughout, with inclusions comprising common to abundant sub-rounded fine quartz (<0.25mm) and occasional iron rich grains (0.5-1mm), with occasional flint (1-8mm) also present in bricks. Peg tile, with a regular thickness of 12mm and sharp, regular edges was near ubiquitous, with fragments in Demolition Rubble L1005, Cess Layer L1023, Construction Cut F1033, Layers L1042, L1060, Features F1024, F1028, F1037 and F1046. Two complete bricks (6412g, with adhering mortar) were sampled from Brick Drain F1022 and exhibited dimensions of 230x115x65mm with a smooth flat base and regular, sharp appearance; characteristic of soft red bricks that were mass-produced in the 18th-19th centuries. Fragments of comparable brick were also contained in Demolition Rubble L1005 and Construction Cut F1033. Of comparable manufacture, but with a thickness of 35mm were a flooring brick in Feature F1044 and a floor tile in Construction Cut F1033 (L1062).

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Worked stone

Tansy Collins

Four pieces of worked stone were retrieved during the evaluation. Two were found in Pit F1044 (L1045) and two were found in Layer L1062. Both contexts contained ceramic tile consistent with an 18th or 19th century date. The small number of worked stone pieces are perhaps associated with medieval building and likely represent later reuse or deposition.

Fragment 1 (L1062)

Dimensions: 230x210x100mm

Squared block of worked fairly porous shelly fossiliferous limestone. It is dressed on four sides with parallel tooling marks visible and broken on two sides. One corner has a small plain chamfer.

Fragment 2 (L1062)

Dimensions: 220x150x97mm

Blocked of worked soft chalky limestone (Clunch). It is dressed on three sides with tooling marks visible. The remaining sides are either fractured or intended to be unseen.

Fragment 3 (L1045)

Dimensions: 157x192x61mm

Small piece of worked fairly porous shelly limestone. It is dressed on three sides though no tooling marks are visible and the faces appear very weathered. All other sides fractured.

Fragment 4 (L1045)

Dimensions: 115x108x75mm

Small piece of worked fairly porous shelly limestone. Broken on all sides apart from one which has a rounded moulding. As with Fragment #03 it is fairly weathered.

The Animal Bone

Julia E M Cussans

A relatively large assemblage of animal bone was recovered from trial trench excavations at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds. Bones were recovered from a variety of layer and fill deposits (Table 3) with dates spanning the medieval and post medieval periods, with the majority of the bones deriving from post medieval deposits. Bone preservation was rated as good or ok on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent, with the majority of contexts being rated as ok (Table 3). The bones showed only minor surface abrasion and low quantities of fresh breakages. Canid gnawed bone was present in slightly fewer than half of the contexts and rodent gnawing was present in three contexts (L1011, L1041, L1042). A single calcined (burnt white) bird bone fragment was present in L1038.

In total over 270 bone fragments were recorded, over half of which could only be recorded as large (cattle or horse sized) or medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. The majority of the identified material derived from domestic mammal and bird taxa. Domestic mammals identified in order of abundance were sheep/goat, cattle, cat, dog and pig. Bird bones were mostly attributed to chicken, with a large number coming from L1038, where there was a collection of young chicken bones. Other bird bones were identified as goose, duck and turkey. It is possible that some wild mammals were also represented. A number of the bones present were determined as belonging either to small dog or fox. In addition to the possible fox bones at least two of the small mammal bones were identified as rabbit; given the urban setting of the site it is thought highly unlikely that these would have been intrusive. No other wild taxa were noted.

Sheep/goats were mostly represented by limb bones but with a small quantity of head and foot bones also present. A number of butchered bones were present including a sagittally chopped skull fragment and limb bones that have been chopped through. Age data suggests the presence of a number of sub-adult animals. Overall the data indicate a prime meat assemblage. No pathological bones were noted.

Cattle were represented by a mix of elements and displayed a small quantity of butchery marks including a humerus that had been chopped through. A number of the cattle bones were noted as belonging to neonate animals, indicating the possible consumption of veal or the use of calf skins for velum. No pathological bones were present.

Cats were represented by mostly limb bones, but a mandible was also present. Butchery marks were noted on a number of the limb bones and included a distal femur with fine cuts on the shaft, a humerus with cuts near to the proximal end a tibia with possible cut marks on the shaft. Some of these cuts may relate to skinning, however cuts near to the proximal humerus seem unlikely to have resulted from skinning and are more likely to indicate disarticulation or meat removal. A number of the cat bones had unfused epiphyses indicating sub-adult animals and two of the bones were identified as belonging to a kitten. No pathological elements were noted.

Pig was represented by a mix of elements with only one butchered bone noted. An unfused distal metapodial indicated the presence of an immature individual; no other age data were available. No pathological bones were noted.

Dog and dog/fox bones were fairly numerous and were mostly limb and foot bones, as single head element was present for dog. Only one of the dog bones was noted as being butchered and two of the dog/fox bones were butchered. A dog ulna had a possible cut on the posterior of the shaft opposite the articulation. The latter two were a tibia with a cut marks encircling the distal end of the shaft, a mark most certainly associated with skinning, and a radius with a cut into the side of the shaft towards the distal end which may also have resulted from skinning. One of the dog bones was noted as pathological, this was the ulna noted above, which had lipping on the articulation. Any further work carried out on this material should endeavour to ascertain for certain the presence of fox at the site; this may be done through use of a more extensive reference collection and possibly from biometric data.

As noted above, bird bones included a variety of taxa, most of which likely derived from domestic birds. This included the remains of a juvenile chicken. Butchery marks were noted on a goose sternum. No pathological bones were noted.

Large and medium mammal bone included a number of butchered elements, largely ribs and vertebrae. The large mammal bone also included a neonate limb bone fragment that had been sawn through.

In summary this assemblage seems to represent at least two different sets of activities. Much of the material likely derives from food waste and it appears that lamb, beef, veal and pork were all consumed at the site as well as chicken, goose, turkey and duck; rabbit may also have been consumed. It also appears that some animals may have been processed for furs. Evidence of skinning was present on some of the possible fox bones and some of the cat bones, rabbit fur and calf skin may also have been utilised, although there is no direct evidence of this. Dogs may have been present as scavengers, pets or work animals. A possible cut mark on one of the dog bones may also indicate skinning. The presence of rodents at the site was attested to via the presence of gnaw marks on some of the bones.

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Cattle	Sheep/ Goat	Pig	Dog	Fox/ Dog	Cat	Large mammal	Medium mammal	Small mammal	Bird	Total
	1005	1	Demolition Rubble	18th-19th C	good		4	1	3		3	8	16	1	2	38
?	1011	1	Back Fill for Cellar	Mid 18th-19th C	good		2					1	1			4
?	1014	1	Back Fill	Mid 18th-19th C	good	1						1			1	3
	1023	1	Cess Layer	13th-15th C	ok		1					4				5
	1025	1	Layer	13th-15th C	good			1								1
1024	1026	1	Middle Fill of Feature		ok		2			6	2	1	12			23
1028	1029	1	Bottom Fill of Feature	Late 17th-19th C	ok								6			6
1037	1038	1	Fill of Feature	18th-19th C	ok	6	11	2	2	2	1	11	47	3	25	110
1039	1041	1	Back Fill	18th-19th C	ok				1			3	4		2	10
	1042	1	Layer	18th-19th C	ok	4	2		1		1	6	9		1	24
1046	1048	1	Top Fill of Feature	Mid 12th- mid 15th C	ok	2	1	1		1	3	8	2		1	19
	1060	1	Redeposited Natural		ok							1		1		2
1033	1061	1	Fill of Construction Cut	18th-19th C	ok		1		1			2	6		1	11
	1062	1	Layer		ok							3				3
	U/S		Unstratified	18th-19th C	ok	1	2		1	3		1	4		1	13
					Total	14	26	5	9	12	10	50	107	5	34	272

Table 3. Quantification of animal bone from 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds

The Shell

Julia E M Cussans

A moderately sized shell assemblage was recovered from trial trench excavations at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds. Shells were recovered from a variety of layer and feature fill deposits dating from the medieval through to the post medieval period (Table 4). Shell preservation was rated as good or ok on a five point scale ranging from very poor through to excellent, with the majority of contexts being rated as ok (Table 4). The shells mostly showed low levels of abrasion, with the exception of the largest collection of shell from L1038, which was considerably more abraded. Fresh breakages were also similarly distributed.

The entire marine mollusc assemblage was made up of native oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), with over 100 specimens present and a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of 49 (Table 4). Upper and lower valves were fairly evenly represented and although no valve pairing was routinely carried out one matching pair of odd shaped valves were noted from L1038. A small quantity of human modified shells was present in L1038. These included an upper and lower valve with possible opening notches in their ventral edges and two lower valves with cut marks on their inner surface. A small number of shells also had signs of parasitic infestation including sponge borings, bryzoa (sea mat) and sand tubes of Sabellid polychaete worms; it seems unlikely that any of these would have had much of a detrimental effect on the live oysters. For L1038 and two of the other contexts (L1042 and L1062) some of the lower valves were noted as having shell clusters on them. Additionally a number of the valves were noted as misshapen, this may indicate that these oysters originated from overcrowded oyster beds. Due to the abraded and slightly crumbly nature of the shells from L1038, which make up the bulk of the assemblage, very few measurable specimens were available. There is little else of note about this assemblage.

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Preservation	Oyster				
						Lower	Upper	Frag	NISP	MNI
	1005	1	Demolition Rubble	18th-19th C (includes early post-med pot)	good	1		1	2	1
	1025	1	Layer	13th-15th C	good	1			1	1
1028	1029	1	Bottom Fill of Feature	Late 17th-19th C	ok		1		1	1
1037	1038	1	Fill of Feature	18th-19th C (includes early post-med pot)	ok	36	43	13	92	43
1039	1041	1	Back Fill	18th-19th C	ok	1			1	1
	1042	1	Layer	18th-19th C	ok	3	3		6	3
1046	1048	1	Top Fill of Feature	Mid 12th- mid 15th C	ok	1	1		2	1
	1060	1	Redeposited Natural		ok			1	1	1
	1062	1	Layer		good	1	1	1	3	1
					Total	44	49	16	109	49

Table 4. Quantification of marine shell from 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmunds, six bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. The sampled deposits have been spot dated to the 13th-15th century (L1023 and L1025) and the 18th-19th century (L1011, L1014 and L1038). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

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

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 5.

Carbonised plant macrofossils were recovered from three of the six samples; 18th-19th century deposits L1014 and L1038, and undated deposit L1057. A small number of carbonised cereal grains, all identifiable as barley (*Hordeum* sp.), were recorded. It is not possible to determine whether this narrow range of cereal taxa is representative of the site's economy or is a product of the small assemblage. In addition to barley were pulses in L1038, including a single seed of horse bean (*Vicia faba* var, *faba*). A single seed of rose (*Rosa* sp.) was also recovered from L1038 and a small grass seed (Poaceae) from L1014.

The two samples from L1023 and L1025 with medieval spot dates contained no carbonised macrofossils. Charcoal, with oak (*Quercus* sp.) and diffuse porous vessel patterns, was recorded as common in L1023, which also contained a small number of fish and small mammal bones. Despite its appearance as a cess layer, L1023 contained no evidence of mineralised remains

Conclusions

The carbonised plant macrofossils from the bulk sample light fractions were low in density, indicative of background scatters of carbonised debris deposited with other hearth ash, including coal and clinker. This material is post-medieval in date, reflecting use of cereals and pulses at this time. No evidence of medieval cereal use or other economic plants was recovered from the samples.

References

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

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

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

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

Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
BSE656	1	1038	1037	Fill of Feature	18th-19thC	40	20	50%	X	-	Hord (2)	X	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	XX	X	-	Bone (X)m Fish bone (XX), Fish scale (X), Clinker (XXX), Fuel ash slag (XX)	
BSE656	2	1023	-	Cess Layer	13th-15thC	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous incl. RW	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Fish bone (X), Small mammal bone (X), Coal (X)
BSE656	3	1025	-	Layer	13th-15thC	30	20	67%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	Helicella itala	X	-	-	-	-	-	-
BSE656	4	1057	1056	Fill of Feature	-	10	10	100%	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	Lymnaea truncatula	-	-	X	-	-	-
BSE656	5	1011	-	Backfill of Cellar	18th-19thC	30	20	67%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Fish bone (X), Coal (X), Clinker (XX)
BSE656	6	1014	-	Backfill	18th-19thC	10	10	100%	X	-	Hord (1)	X	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Fish bone (X), Coal (X), Clinker (X)

Table 5: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from 26 Angel Hill, Bury St. Edmunds. Abbreviations: Hord = barley(*Hordeum*sp.).

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, 26 ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK IP33 1UZ

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

6th April 2018

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

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PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, 26 ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK IP33 1UZ

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief (to be) issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 23rd March 2018). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new building to replace fire damaged premises with retail units, flats and a roof terrace on land at five new dwellings on land at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UZ (NGR TL 855 642), in order to provide further information in advance of the determination of a planning application by St Edmundsbury Borough Council Planning App Ref. DC/18/0068). The evaluation is required by the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT. Further archaeological works may be required by SCC AS-CT following the evaluation, should remains be present.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION

ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies on the southern side of Angel Hill/Mustow Street in the historic core of Bury St Edmunds. It comprised a large, fire-damaged industrial building, now a vacant site with hardstanding.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of high archaeological potential, adjacent to a wall of the precinct of the Abbey of St Edmund and fronting the significant line of Mustow Street, one of the main spaces in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town. The site itself spans the line of three historic plots fronting the street. Investigations nearby against the precinct walls (such as at 30 Mustow Street, BSE 172, where two large parallel medieval ditches were recorded) have revealed complex stratified archaeological remains of the early Saxon and medieval town, along with post-medieval remains. The site spans the former monastic precinct boundary line, which was likely originally further north than the current wall line and projects across the current site, and an area of former

monastic buildings. Scheduled areas of the wall are present to the rear of 19-21 Angel Hill and 26-29 Mustow Street. Details in the architecture to the rear of the bird cages in the Abbey Gardens show this was the front of former monastic buildings which would have been located in the current space between today's northern park boundary and the rear of the Mustow Street properties. This suggests they may project into the current site.

3.3 The ground investigation report for the site suggests 1.5-3m of made ground across the site which may suggest the northern frontage may have contained tanks or basements (the possibility is that medieval cellars may have been present). There is also a possibility that the deep deposits may also potentially relate to the Abbey precinct ditch, as was recorded at 30 Mustow Street.

3.4 The site thus has a potential for significant evidence of medieval precinct boundary wall, monastic structures, other historic boundaries etc and Saxon/medieval activity and structures associated with the early historic core of the town.

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

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott

(2011). 4.2.3 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 vills, 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 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any significant evidence of the medieval precinct boundary wall, monastic structures, other historic boundaries etc and Saxon/medieval activity and structures associated with the early historic core of the town.

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

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

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

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

5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2017*.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological evaluation by trial trenching and require a cruciform trench layout with arms aligned N/S and E/W. The trenches will be c. 10m x 1.8m and 8m x 1.8m. A contingency is also allowed if required to extend the trench to the north as far as possible in order to characterise the street frontage, and the nature of the deeper deposits believed to be present in this area. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, rev 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive c.10 Days

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

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

5.1.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 2). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

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

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

6 SERVICES

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

7 SECURITY

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

8 REINSTATEMENT

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

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

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

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

9.4 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.

10 ARCHIVE

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

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of*

Archaeological Archives in Suffolk (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 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.

10.4 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.

11 MONITORING

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

1 Mechanical Excavation

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

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist. The site has the potential for stratified archaeological horizons. Modern layers will be removed and then further hand cleaning and excavation will take place. If further controlled mechanical excavation of soil layers is required following cleaning and excavation of features, this would follow consultation with SCC AS-CT and undertaken with care.

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

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is possible on this site) the upper levels of the trench will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.8m wide at base.

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

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

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

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

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.

Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

5 Written Record

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

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

6 Photographic Record

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

7 Drawn Record

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

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

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

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

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. 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

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

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

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

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

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual

remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

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

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

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

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

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

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

FINDS PROCESSING

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

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2

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 PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
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).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-316196

Project details

Project name	26 Angel Hill Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 1UZ
Short description of the project	In May 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation ahead of proposed development at 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP33 1UZ (NGR TL 855 642; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in fulfilment of a planning condition imposed on approval for the development (St Edmundsbury Council Planning Approval App. Ref. DC/18/0068), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCC AS-CT) (Abby Antrobus 23rd March 2018). It was carried out in accordance with a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 6th April 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT. The trial trench evaluation allowed a narrow but productive investigation into an area formerly containing monastic buildings and the outer precinct wall of the medieval Abbey of St Edmund. Wall M1018 lay in the position of the extrapolated outer precinct wall of the abbey and its 1.10m width conformed to the 1.05m wide precinct wall recorded elsewhere. The uppermost walls in the sequence appear to cut through 17th to 19th century pits. The lower walls cut through earlier pits and may provide evidence for activity pre-dating the Abbey precinct wall. A small quantity of medieval pottery, including local coarse wares and Grimston ware, was recovered from the earliest deposits. Medieval peg tile was found and also modest quantities of animal bone associated with food waste and skinning activities. Also notable were four blocks of dressed limestone that were likely part of an Abbey building. The later walls likely represent a single campaign of building in the 17th to 18th centuries, consistent with other buildings on Mustow Street. The medieval features were identified on the Abbey side of the wall, and the modern intrusion (the base of a hydraulic lift) was an obstacle to the evaluation.
Project dates	Start: 01-05-2018 End: 31-05-2018
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7604 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	BSE656 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	WALLS AND LAYERS Medieval
Monument type	WALLS AND LAYERS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval

Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	to provide information in advance of the determination of a planning application
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY BURY ST EDMUNDS 26 Angel Hill Bury St Edmunds Suffolk IP33 1UZ
Postcode	IP33 1UZ
Study area	250 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 855 642 52.244209281534 0.717420856615 52 14 39 N 000 43 02 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 35m Max: 42m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Archaeological Solutions
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	John Sime Associates Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title 26 ANGEL HILL, BURY ST EDMUNDS, SUFFOLK IP33 1UZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Author(s)/Editor(s) Collins, T

Author(s)/Editor(s) Jones, C

Author(s)/Editor(s) Haygreen J

Author(s)/Editor(s) Thompson, P

Other bibliographic details r5597

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Stone Fragment 1 (shelly limestone), faced with small chamfer on left



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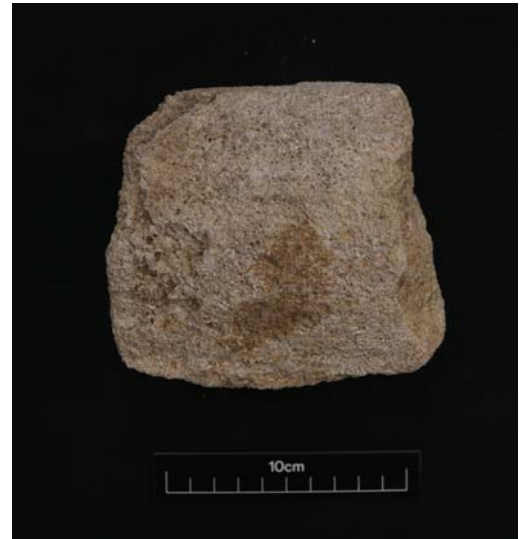
22
Stone Fragment 2 (Clunch), faced



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Stone Fragment 2 (Clunch), faced with rough tooling marks



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Wall 1034 with modern brick drain in foreground



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Plan view of Wall 1053



20
Stone Fragment 1 (shelly limestone), faced with small chamfer on left



21
Stone Fragment 1 (shelly limestone), faced side with tooling marks



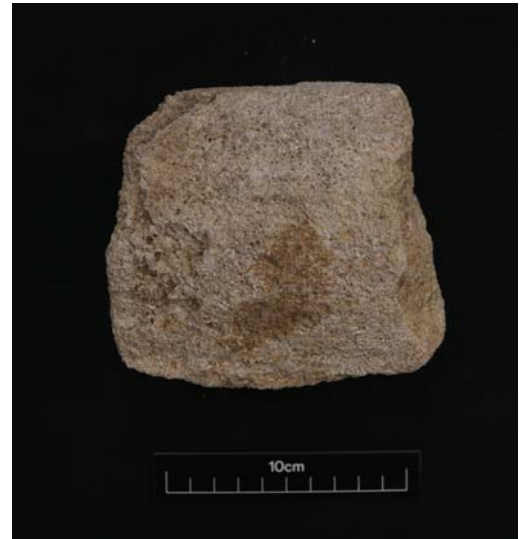
22
Stone Fragment 2 (Clunch), faced



23
Stone Fragment 2 (Clunch), faced with rough tooling marks



24
Stone Fragment 3 (shelly limestone), faced



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Stone Fragment 4 (shelly limestone), carved with rounded moulding



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Stone Fragment 4 (shelly limestone), carved with rounded moulding

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Post-excavation looking north-east



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Plan view of Wall 1053



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21
Stone Fragment 1 (shelly limestone), faced side with tooling marks



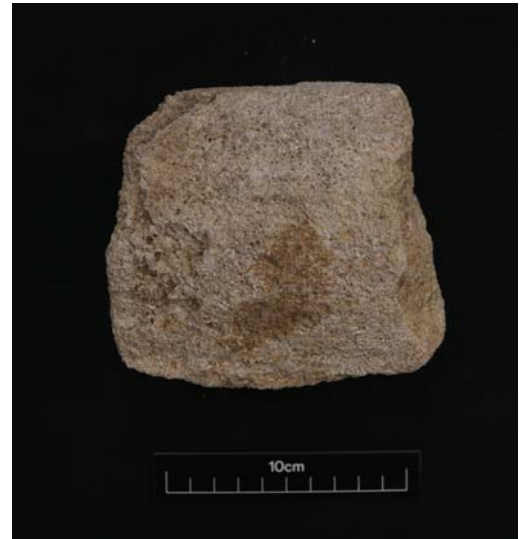
22
Stone Fragment 2 (Clunch), faced



23
Stone Fragment 2 (Clunch), faced with rough tooling marks



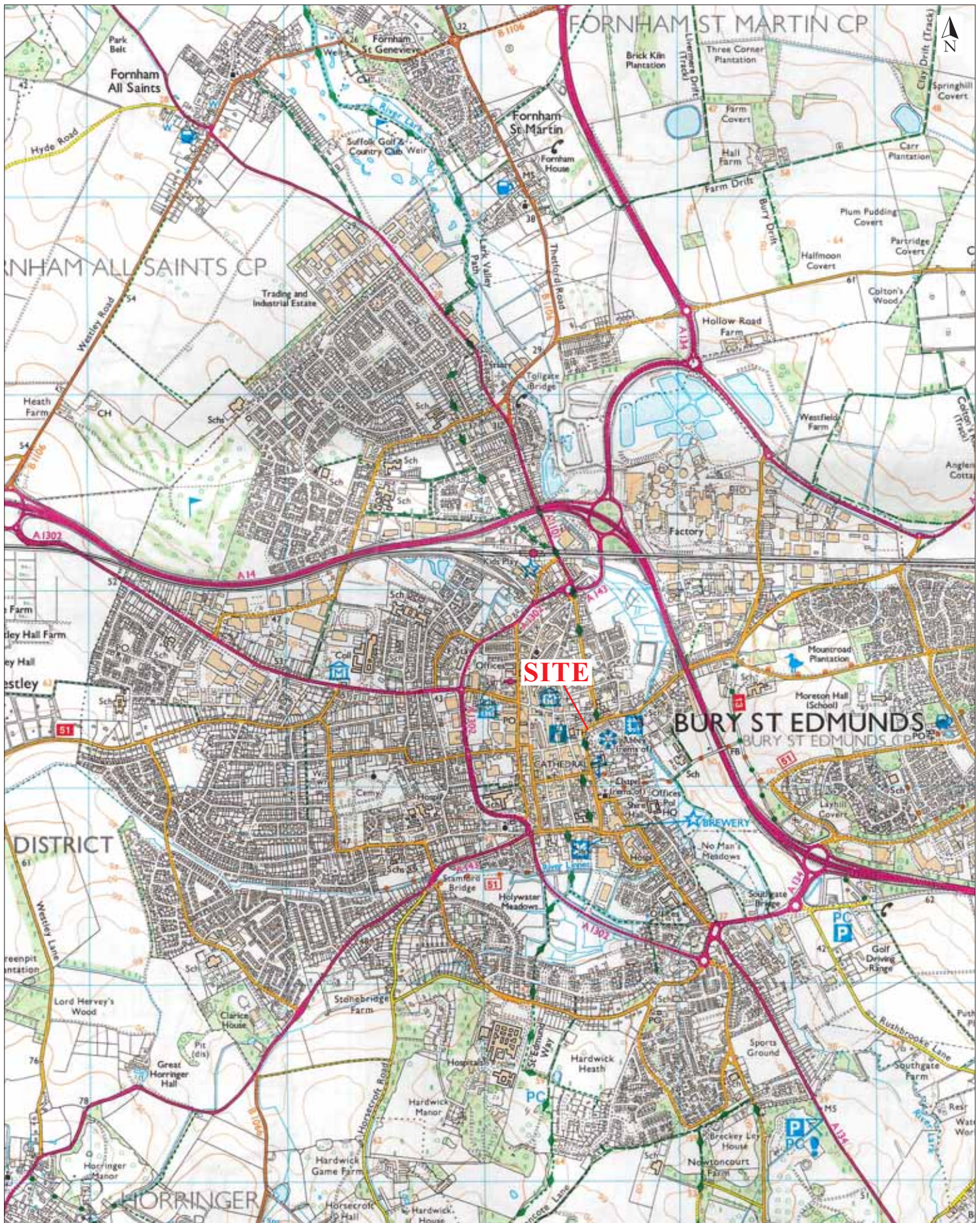
24
Stone Fragment 3 (shelly limestone), faced



25
Stone Fragment 4 (shelly limestone), carved with rounded moulding



26
Stone Fragment 4 (shelly limestone), carved with rounded moulding



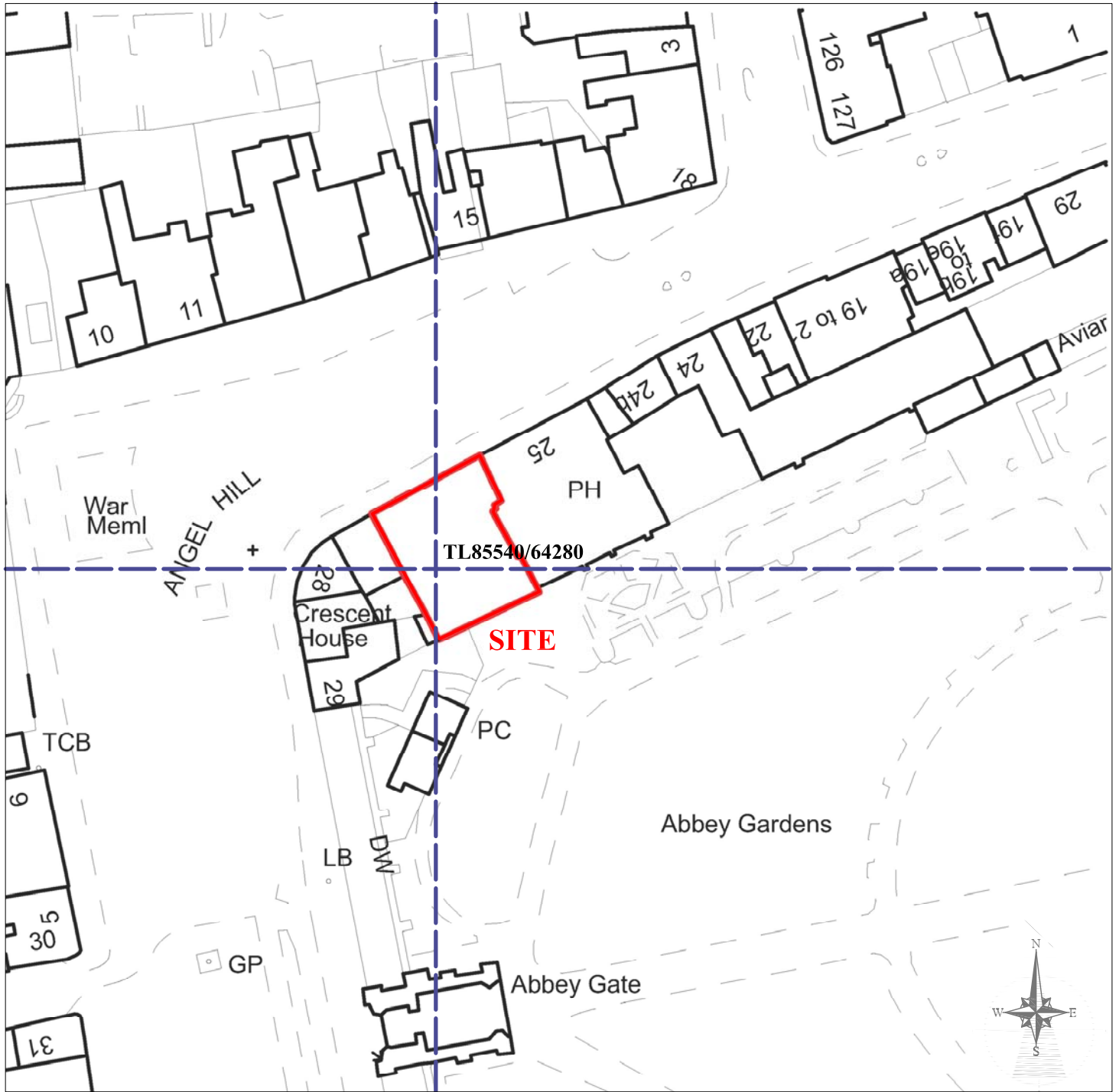
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Fig. 1 Site location plan

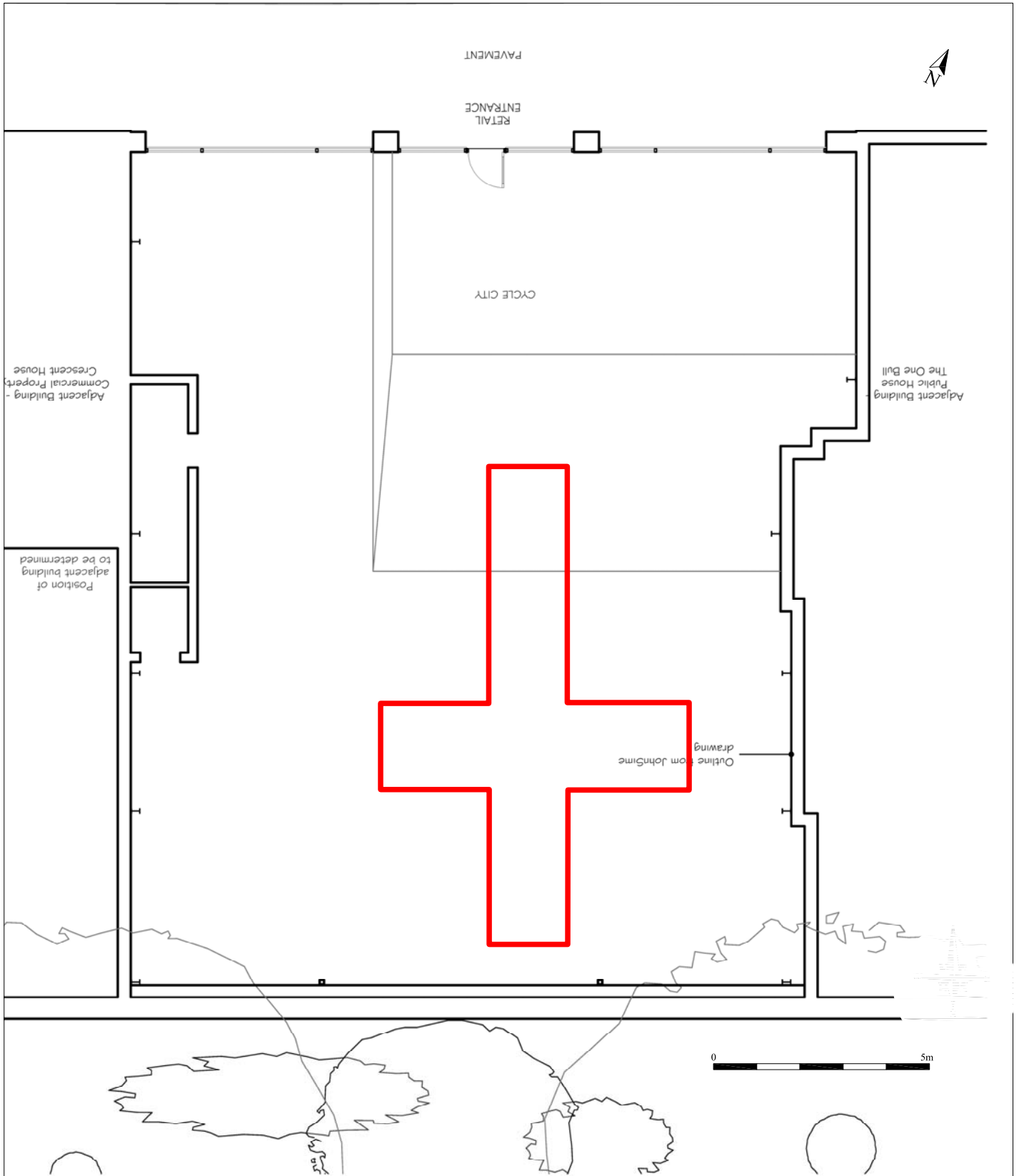
Scale 1:25,000 at A4

26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)

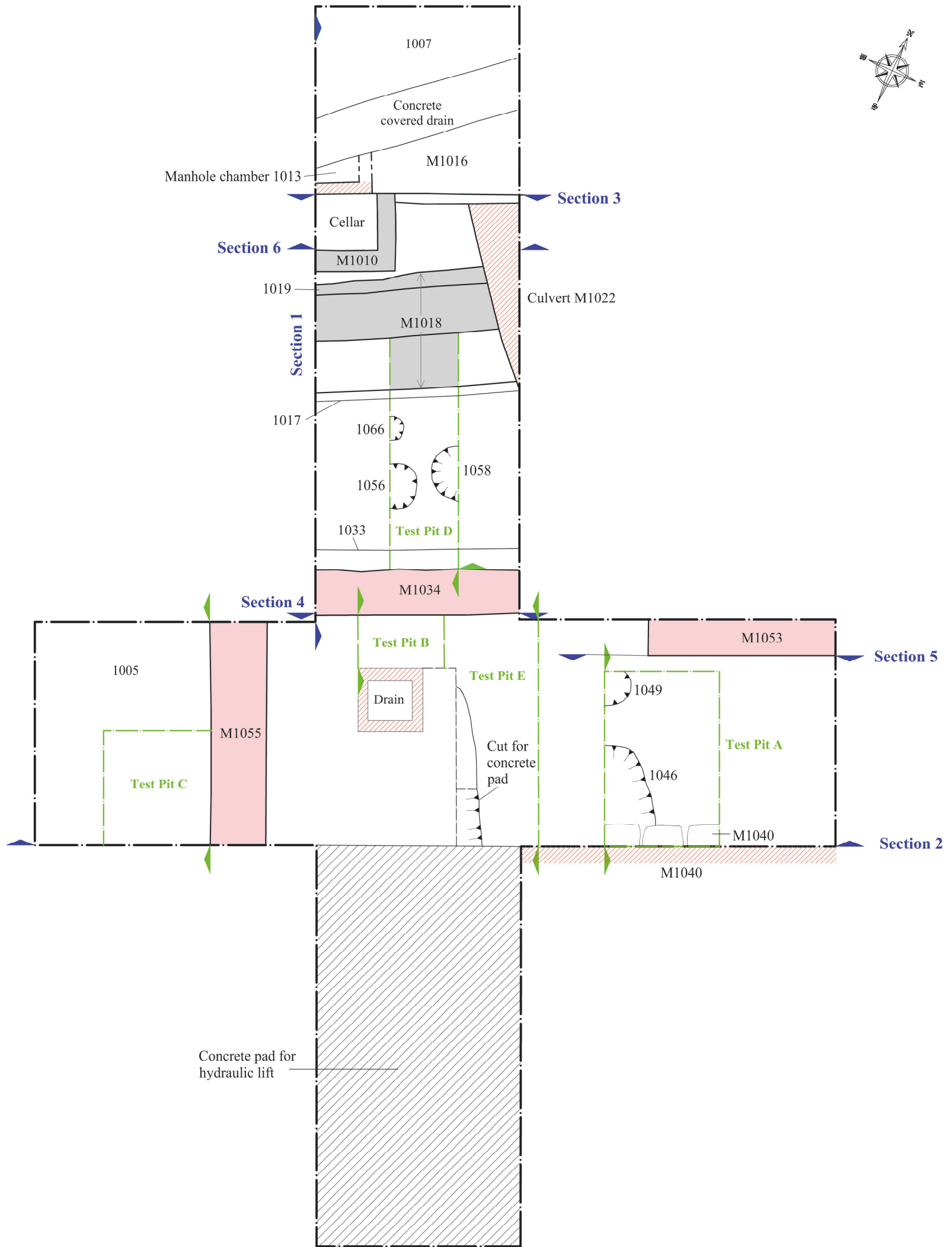





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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:800 at A4
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



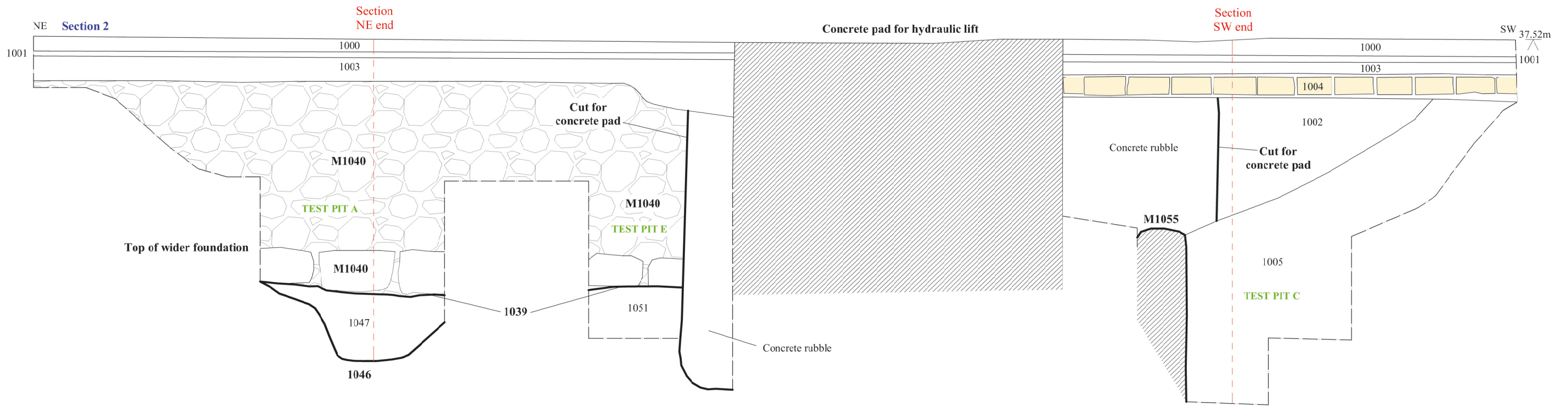
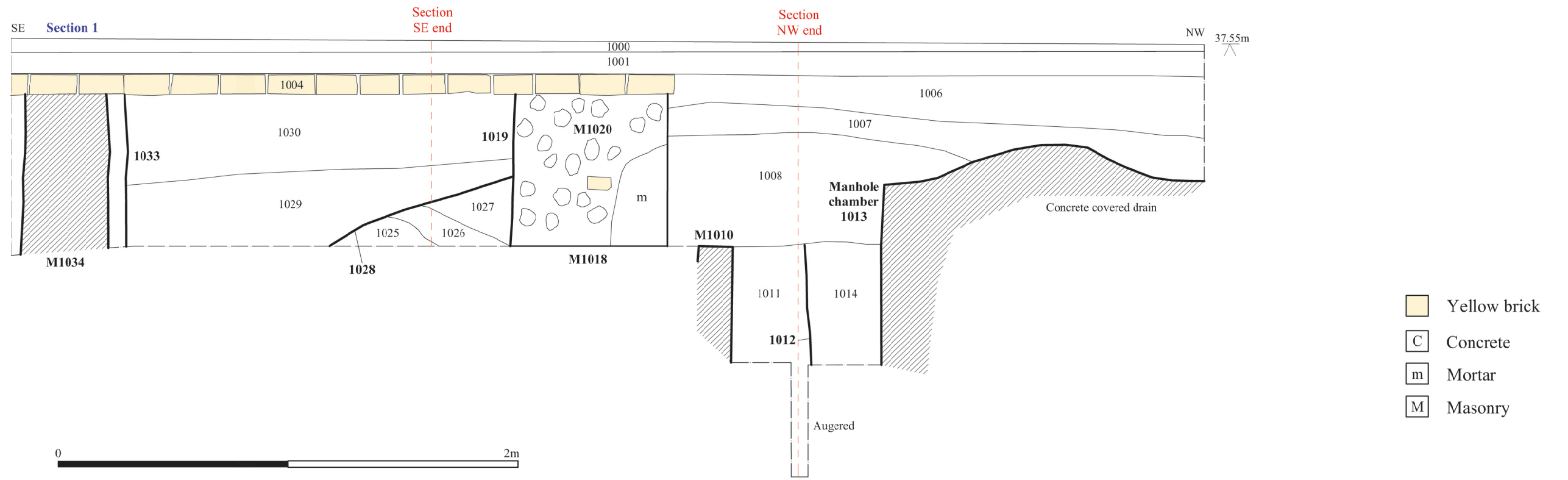
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 3 Trench location plan
Scale 1:125 at A4
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



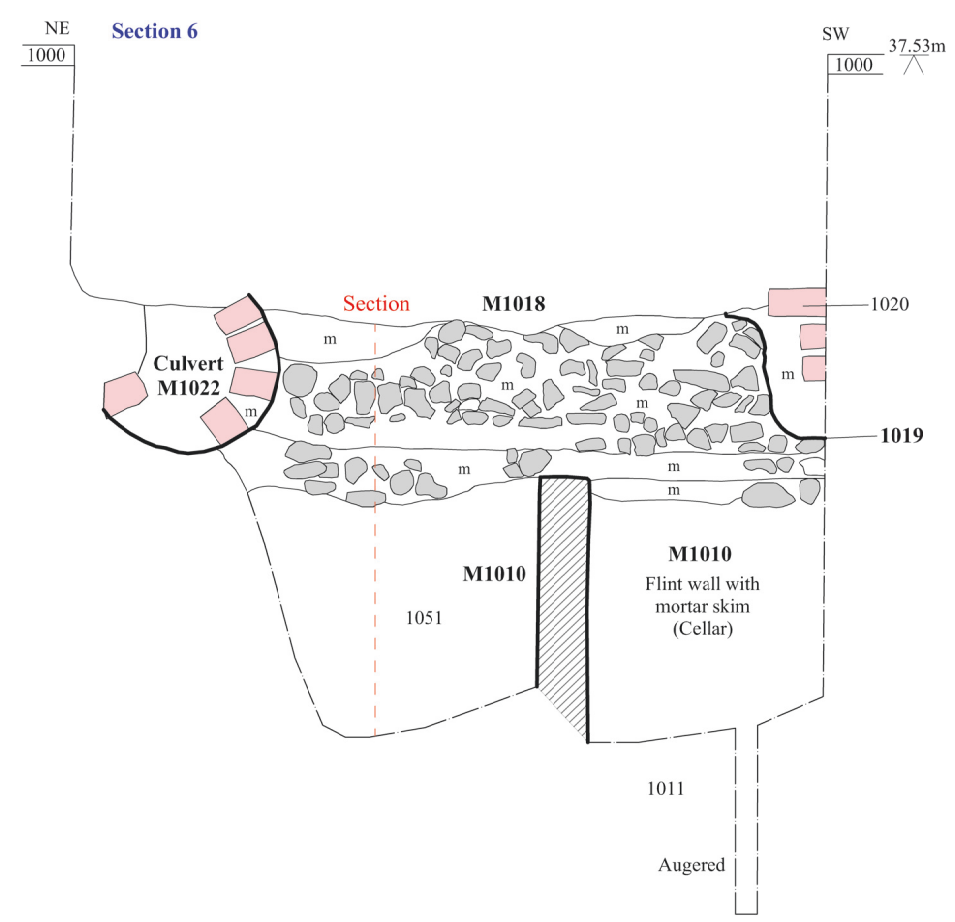
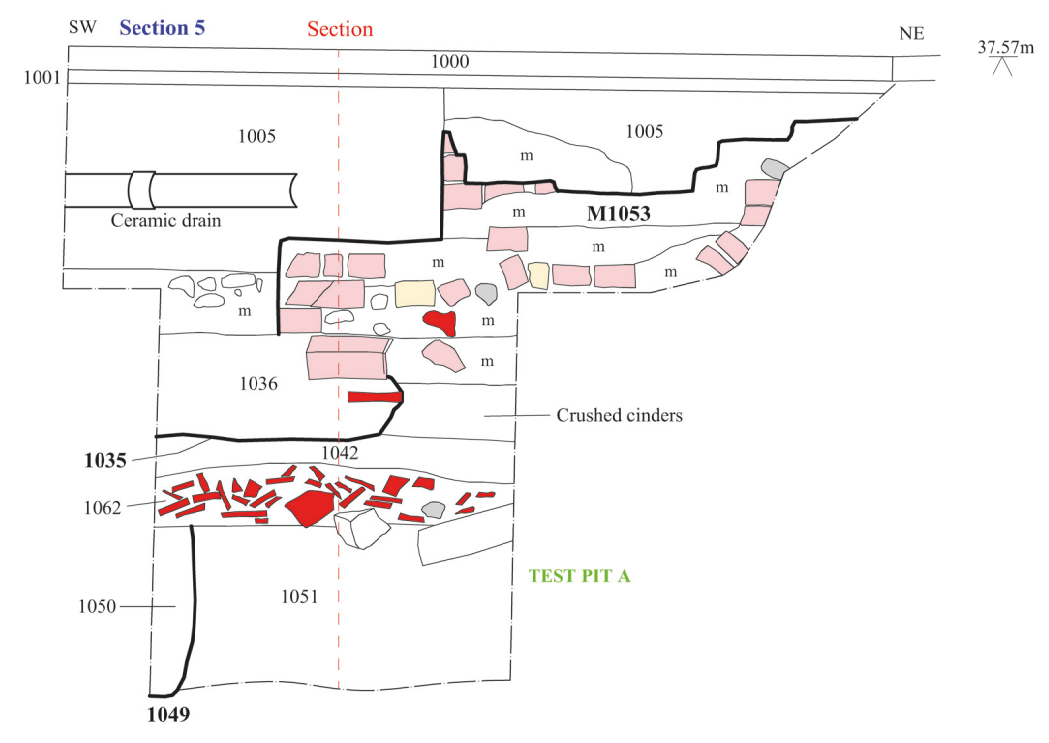
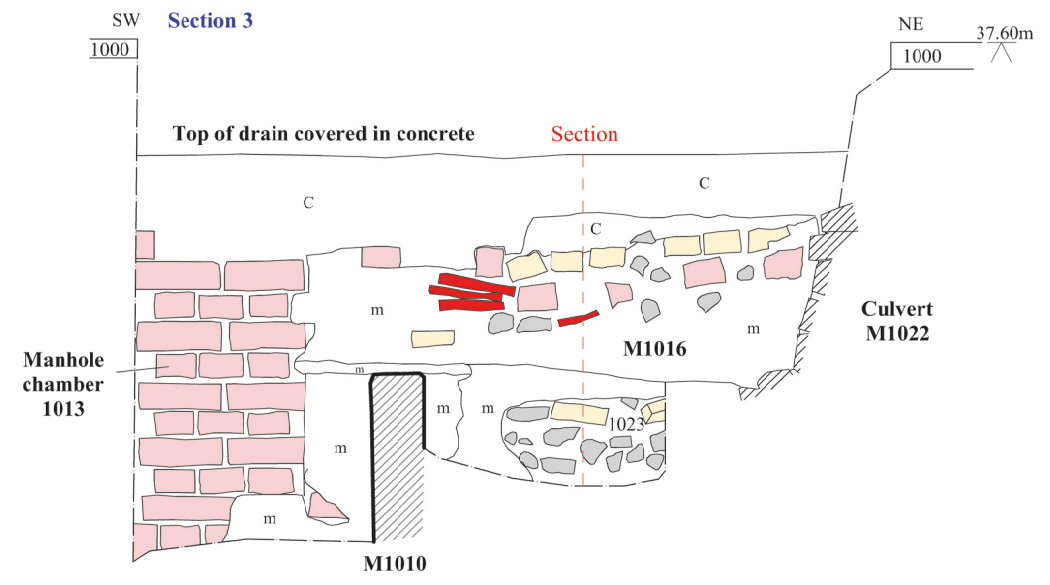
-  Brick structure
-  Flint and brick structure
-  Flint structure

0 4m

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Fig. 4 Trench plan
 Scale 1:40 at A3
 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



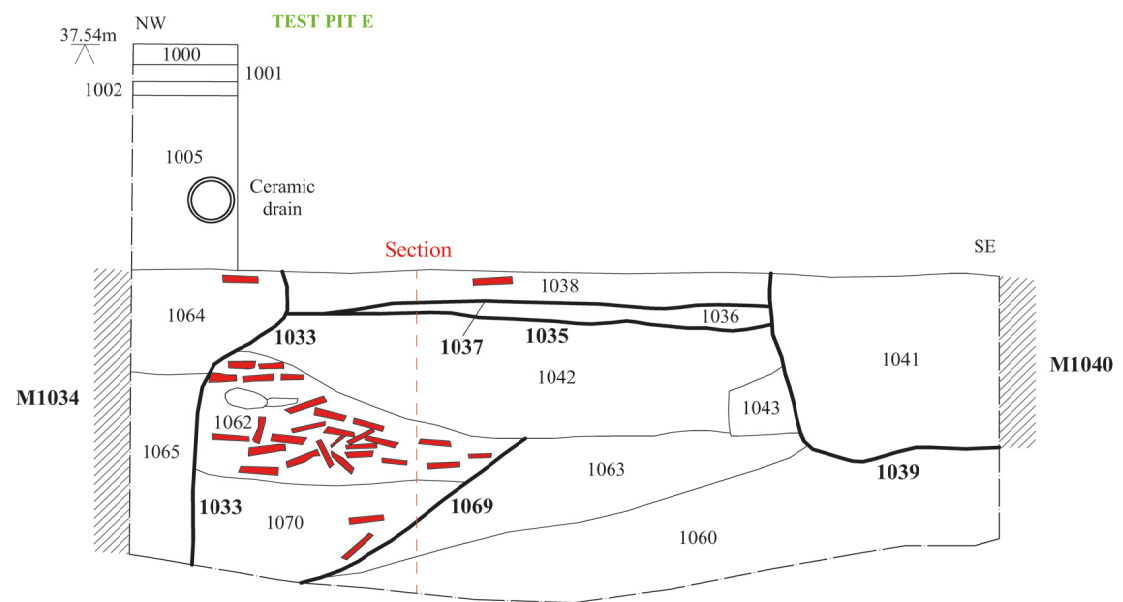
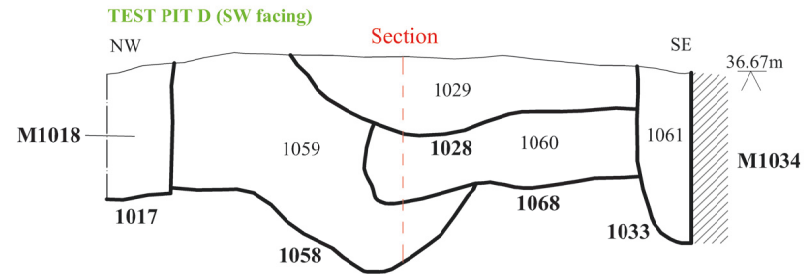
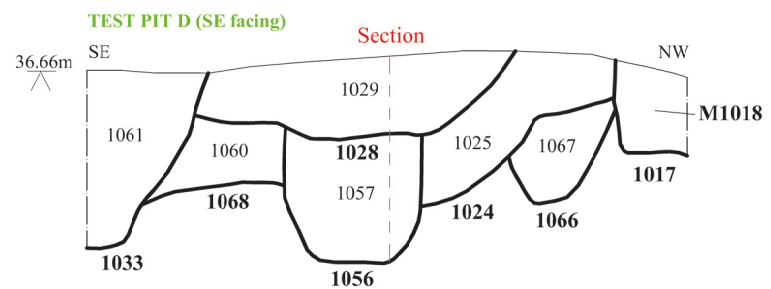
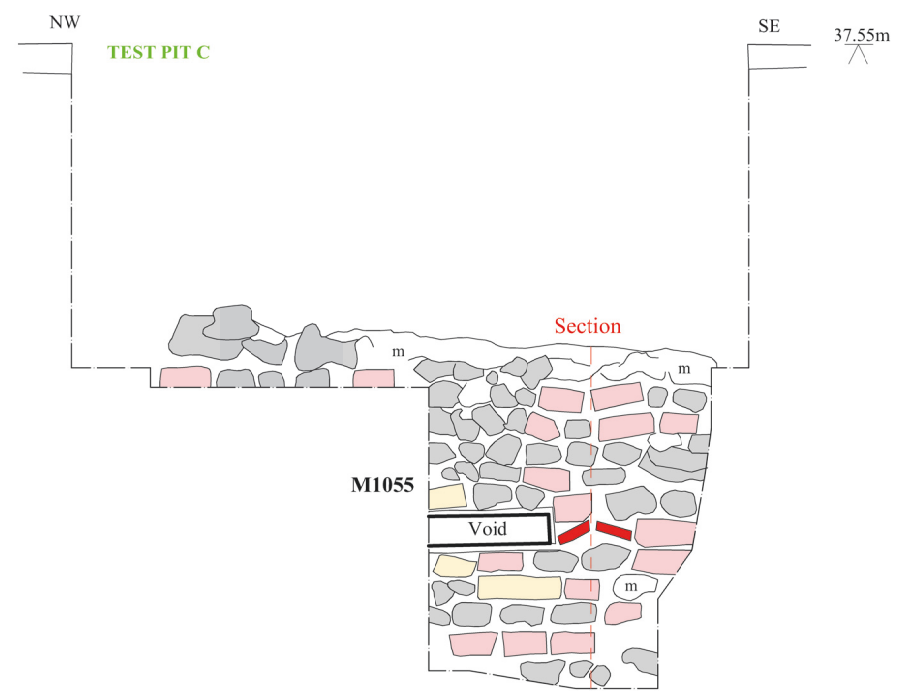
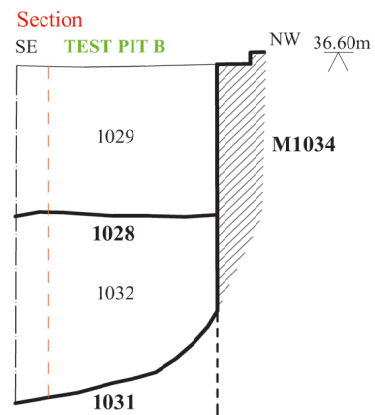
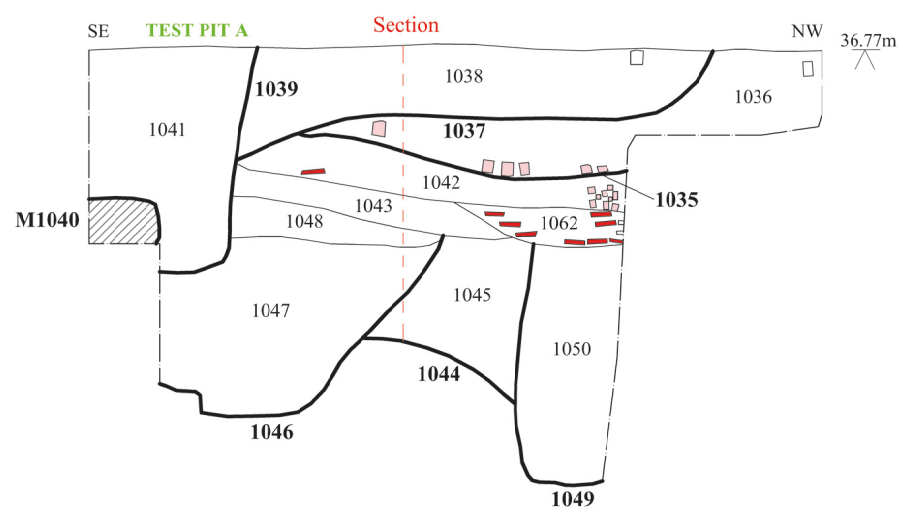
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Fig. 5 Sections
 Scale 1:40 at A3
 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



- Red brick
- Yellow brick
- Flint
- Tile
- C Concrete
- m Mortar
- M Masonry

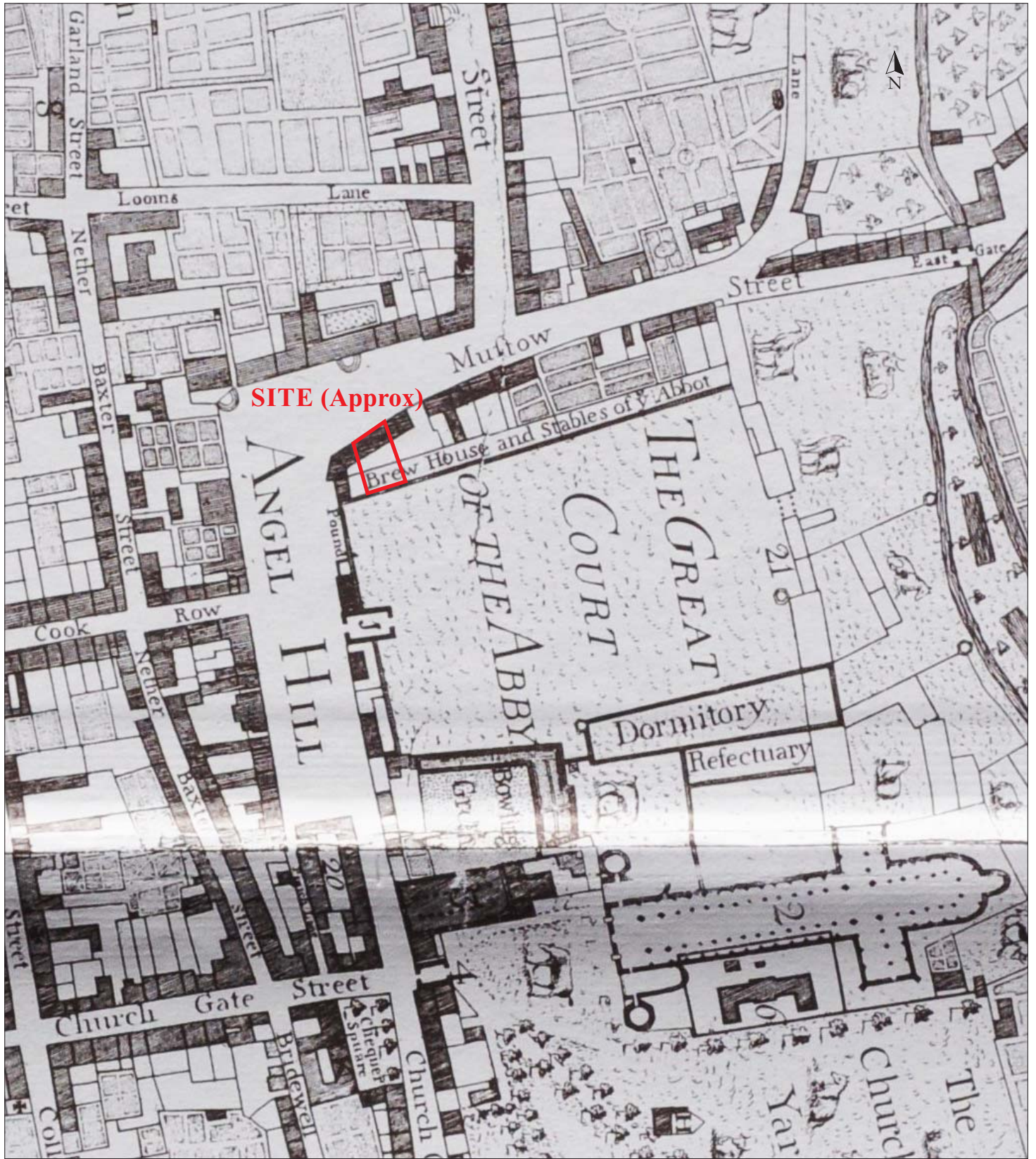


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Fig. 6 Sections
 Scale 1:40 at A3
 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)

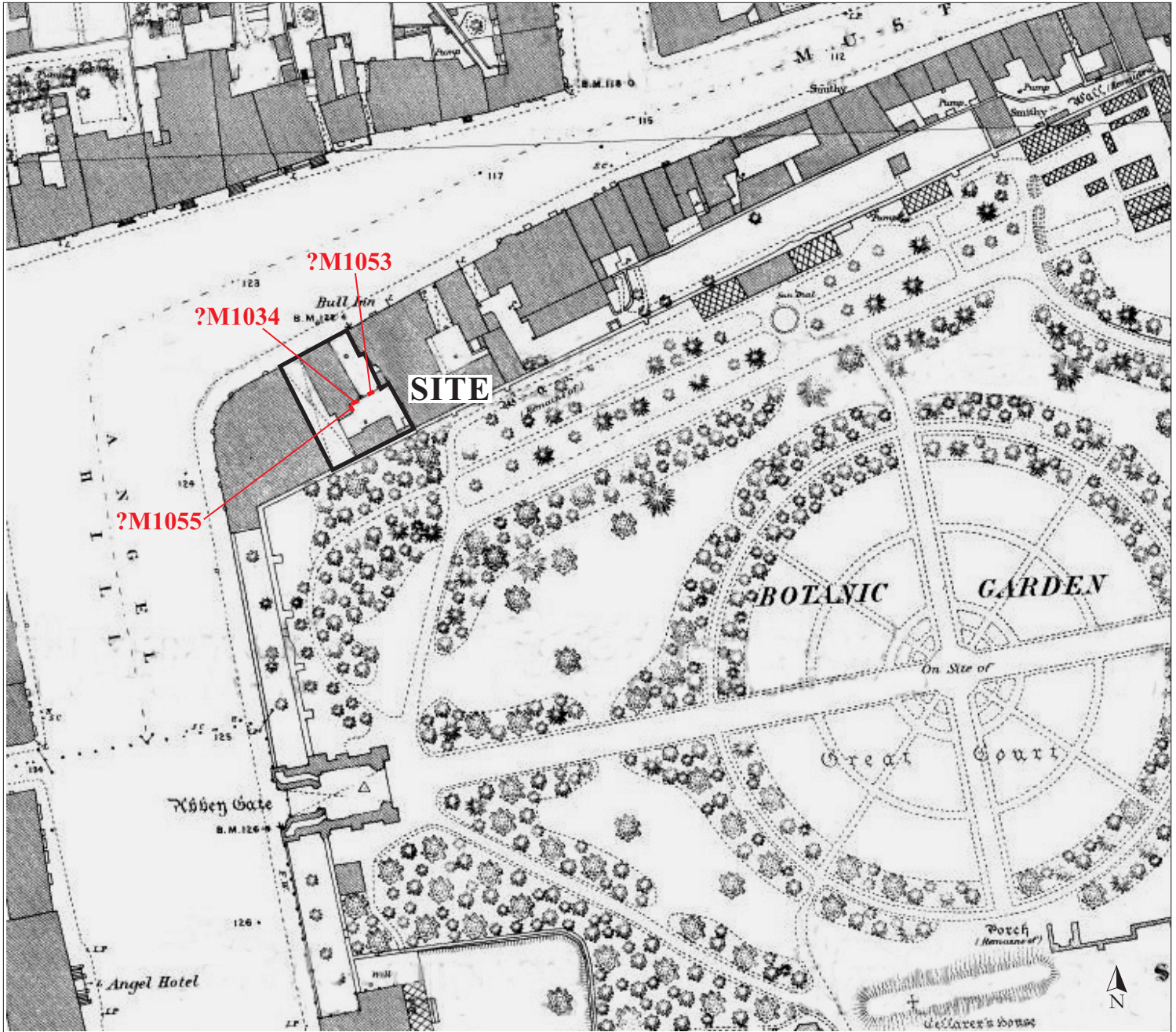


- Red brick
- Yellow brick
- Flint
- Tile
- C Concrete
- m Mortar
- M Masonry

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Fig. 7 Sections
 Scale 1:40 at A3
 26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



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Fig. 8 Warren's map, 1748
Not to scale
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)



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Fig. 9 OS map, 1885
Reproduced from 1:500 map
26 Angel Hill, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk (P7604)