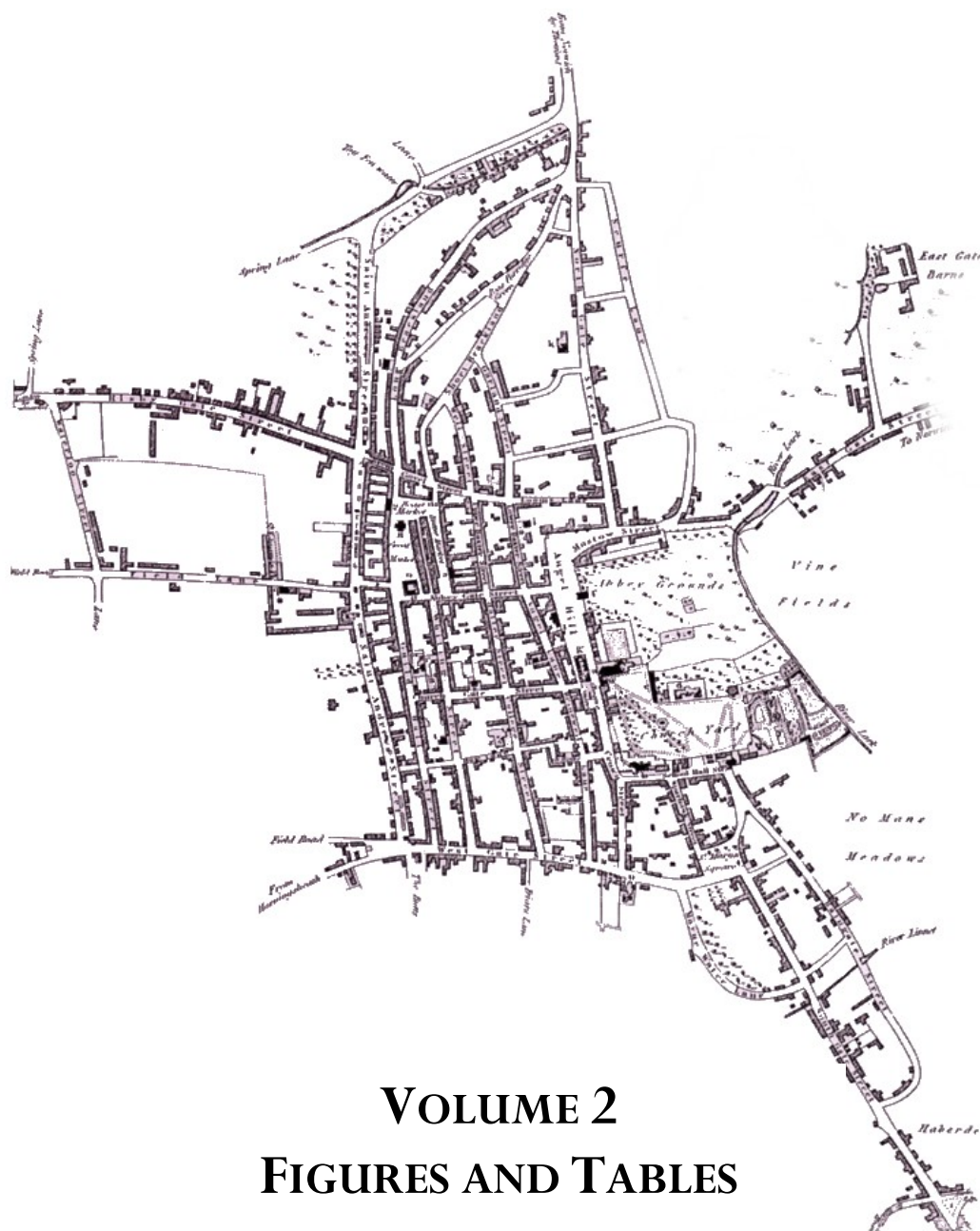


URBANISATION AND THE URBAN LANDSCAPE: BUILDING MEDIEVAL BURY ST EDMUNDS

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VOLUME 2 FIGURES AND TABLES

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FIGURES AND TABLES (VOLUME 2)

Figures and tables are listed in order of their mention in the text, and in appearance in this volume. Unless otherwise referenced, illustrations and photographs are the work of the author.

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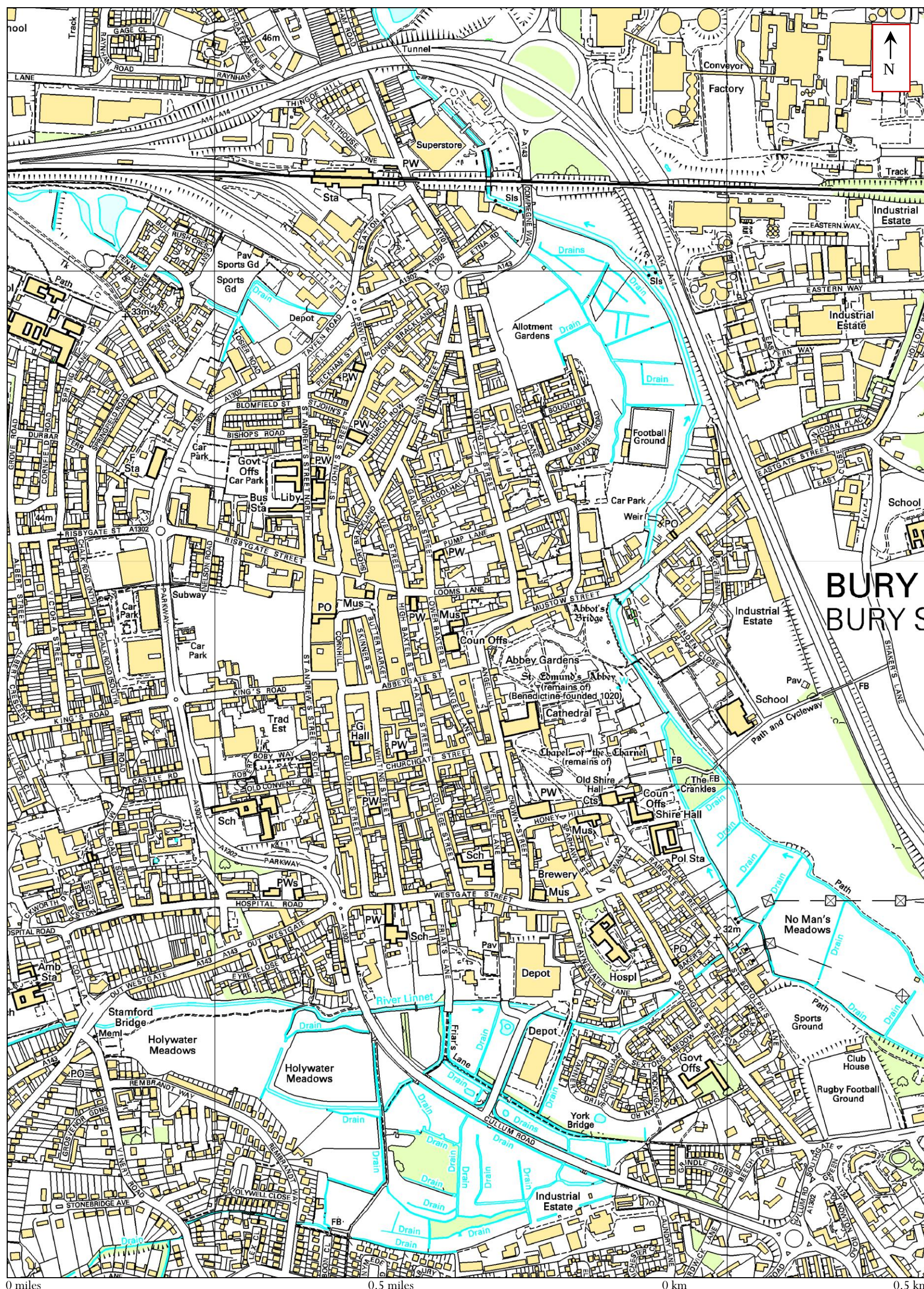


Figure 1.1 Modern street map of Bury St Edmunds (supplied by and © Suffolk County Council, from OS data). This map depicts the town centre, flanked by Victorian and modern suburban development, and can be compared with Figure 3.1, which shows the extent of the town in the 18th century.

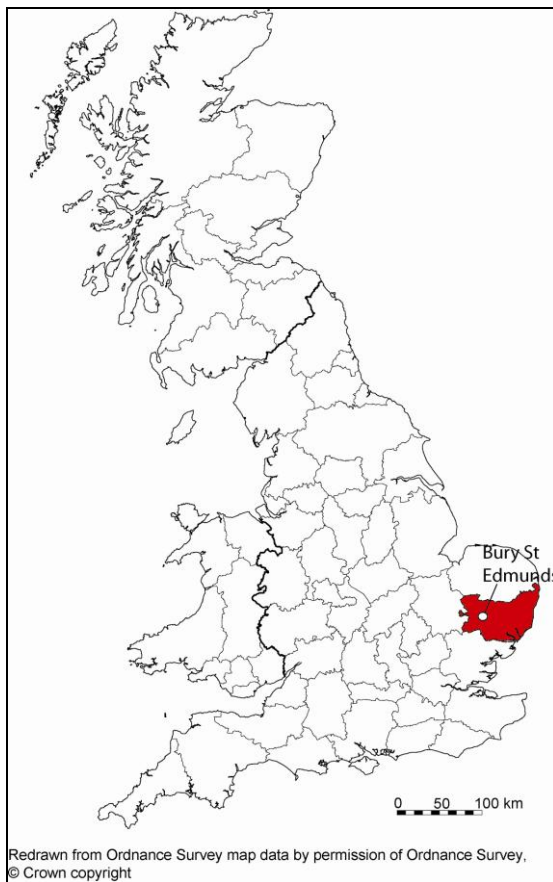


Figure 1.2a Location of Bury St Edmunds.

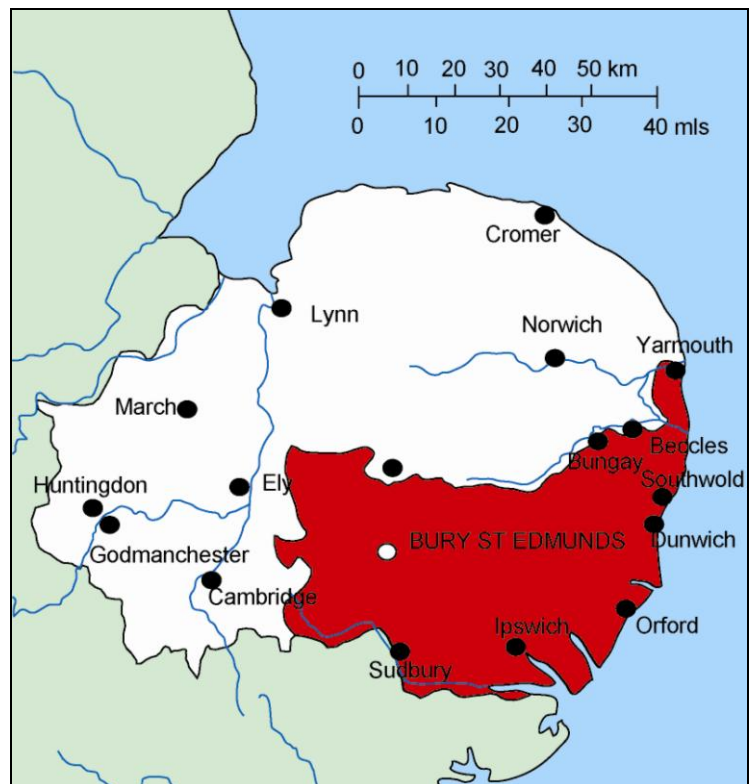


Figure 1.2b Map of the Eastern region of England, showing other major settlements.

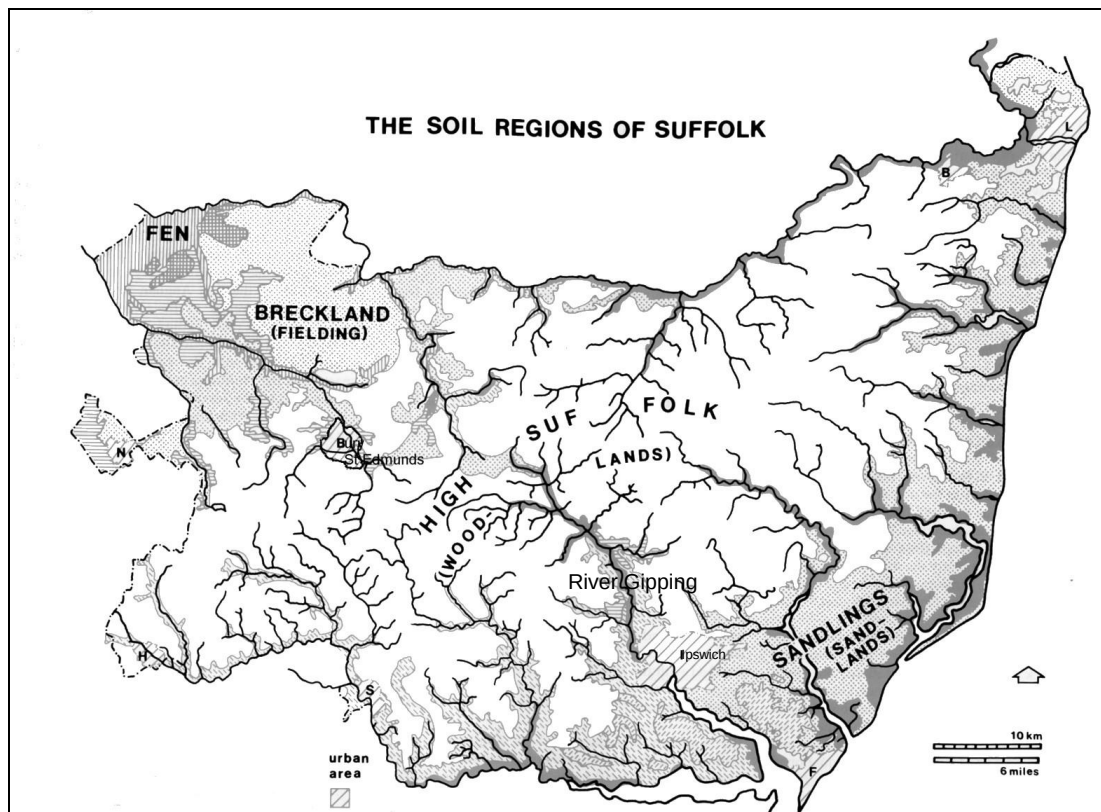


Figure 1.2c The landscapes of Suffolk (Martin 1999: 20-21). The Liberty of St Edmund took up most of the western part of the county: to the north-west of Bury St Edmunds lie the heathlands of the Breckland, a source of heather and rabbits; to the north-north-west, the fens offered wetland resources; and to the south and east, there is the gently rolling, heavy-clay cultivated farmland of ‘High Suffolk’, labelled in the figure as ‘woodlands’ in reference to the perceived primeval landscape (see also Warner 1996:Ch. 1).



Figure 1.2d The 8 ½ hundreds which formed the Liberty of St Edmunds, with the town of Bury St Edmunds at the approximate centre of the landholdings (Gransden 2007 xxi). The territory, established pre-Conquest, equates, more or less, to the modern administrative unit of West Suffolk. Much of the Western boundary follows the line of the River Gipping, shown in Figure 1.2c.

Figures 1.3 a and b Illuminations from John Lydgate's 'Metrical Lives of Saints Edmund and Fremund, in the presentation copy for Henry VI' (BM Harley 2278 f. 64r and f. 4v © British Library, <http://www.imagesonline.bl.uk>).



Figure 1.3a illustrates the St Edmund legend, outlined in Chapter 4. According to the story, after his defeat in battle in AD 869, Edmund, King of East Anglia, was shot and beheaded by Danish soldiers. His head was flung into a thicket of thorn bushes, only to be found later by his men as it called to them from between the paws of a benevolent wolf.

Figure 1.3b shows Henry VI praying to St. Edmund, 1434-1439, and serves to illustrate the splendour of the medieval shrine. At the Dissolution, the commissioners recorded that this was a 'rich shrine that was very cumbrous to deface' (Hills 1865: 106).



Figure 1.4 Satellite image of modern Bury St Edmunds, from the south. The medieval street pattern is well preserved within the extent of the medieval defences (shown in white). Babwell was the site of a toll gate and mill. By the late 12th century, the Abbot's fish pond extended from the mill dam as far south at least as the town defences: probably further (Caruth and Anderson 1997; Caruth 1998, see also Appendix 2 of this thesis) (Image © GoogleEarth).

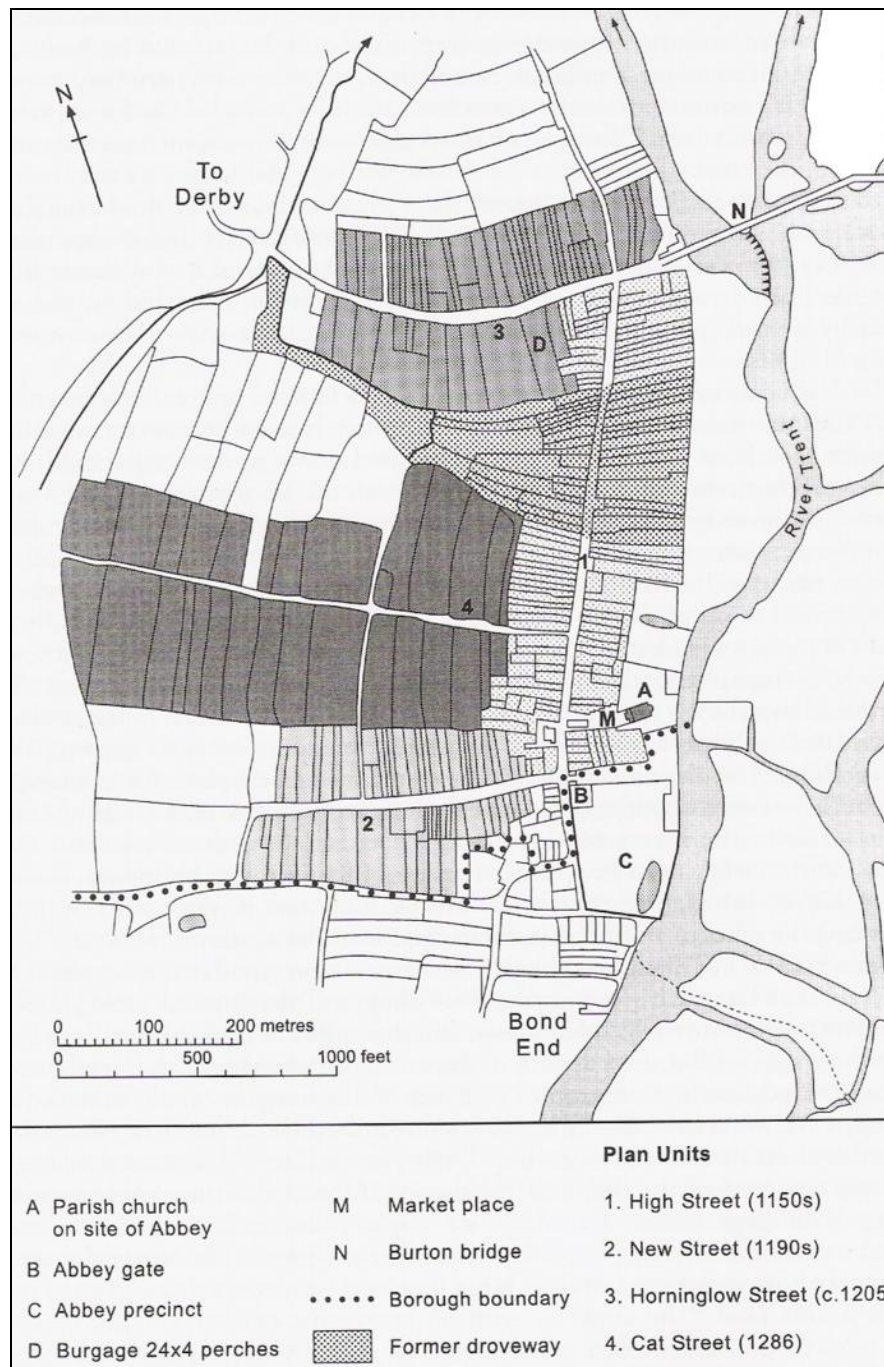


Figure 1.5 Terence Slater's analysis of the plots and blocks of Burton-upon-Trent (2005:30, Figure 2.2). Property boundaries have been plotted from the earliest OS map, and plan units have been identified according to the distinctive characteristics of street patterns and plot widths.



Figure 2.1 Increasingly throughout the 12th-century, stone houses were built in European towns. Their remains are sometimes still extant. The northern wing of Jurnet's House (or The Music House), King Street, Norwich, here photographed from the west, was originally built in the 12th century.



Figure 2.2 Postcard of an undercroft in use as a wine store in the wine producing region of the Val de Loire (© P. Viard, Production Leconte).



Figure 2.3 A 12th-century building excavated in 1981 at St Martin-at-Palace Plain, Norwich (Ayers 2002:69, © Brian Ayers/Norfolk Archaeological Unit)

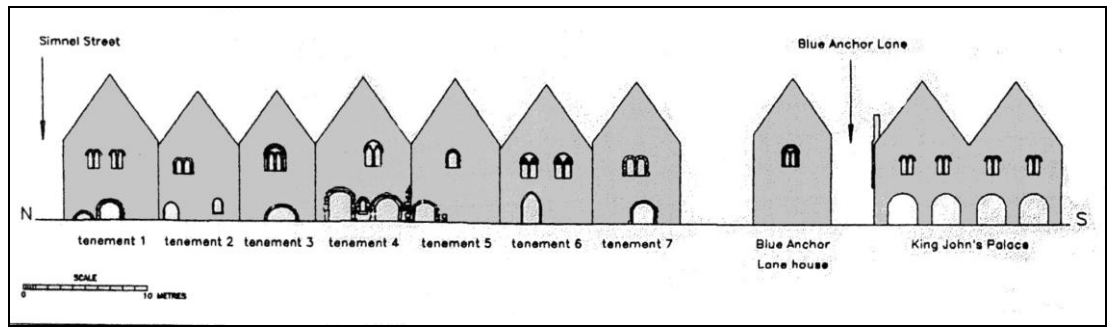
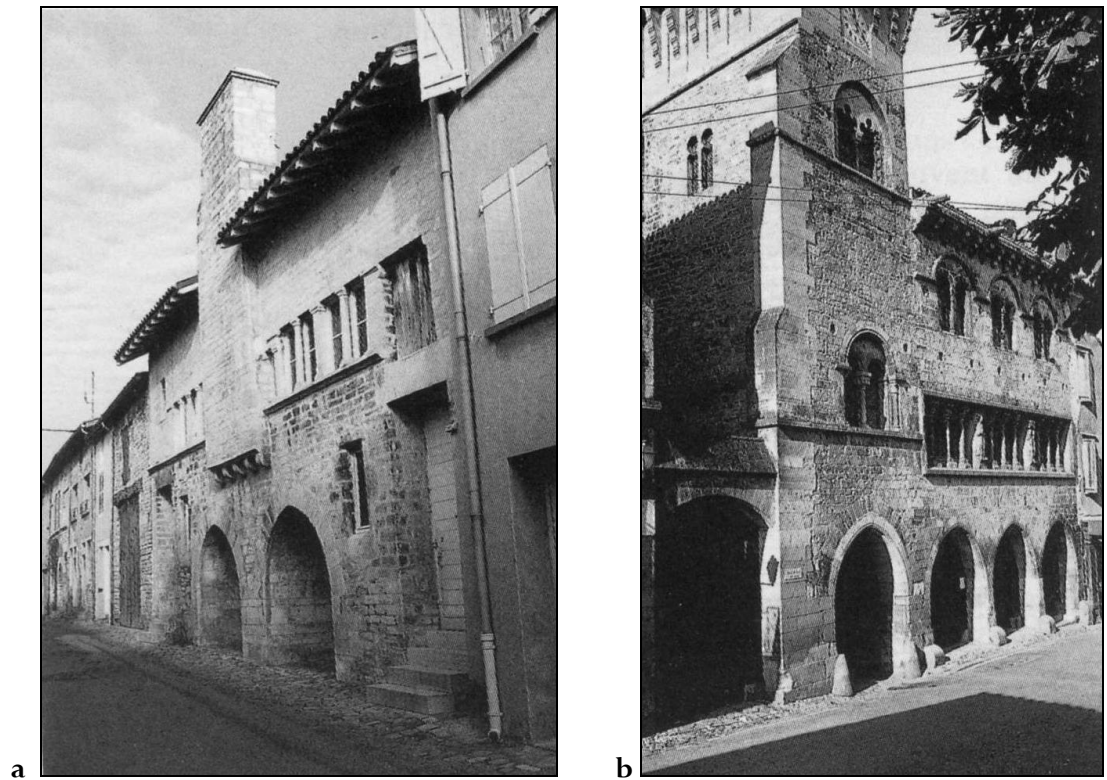


Figure 2.4 Roland Harris' reconstruction drawing of 12th and 13th-century houses along the Western Esplanade, Southampton (Harris 1994:70 (Figure 39)).



Figures 2.5 a and b 12th-century French shop fronts. On the left, 6 Rue d'Avril, Cluny, and on the right, a house dating to 1130 at Saint-Antonin (Garrigou Grandchamp 1992:12)



Figure 2.6 The south gable of 28-32 King Street, King's Lynn, now demolished. The wall with the arcade dates to c. 1200 (Taylor and Richmond 1987: plate III).

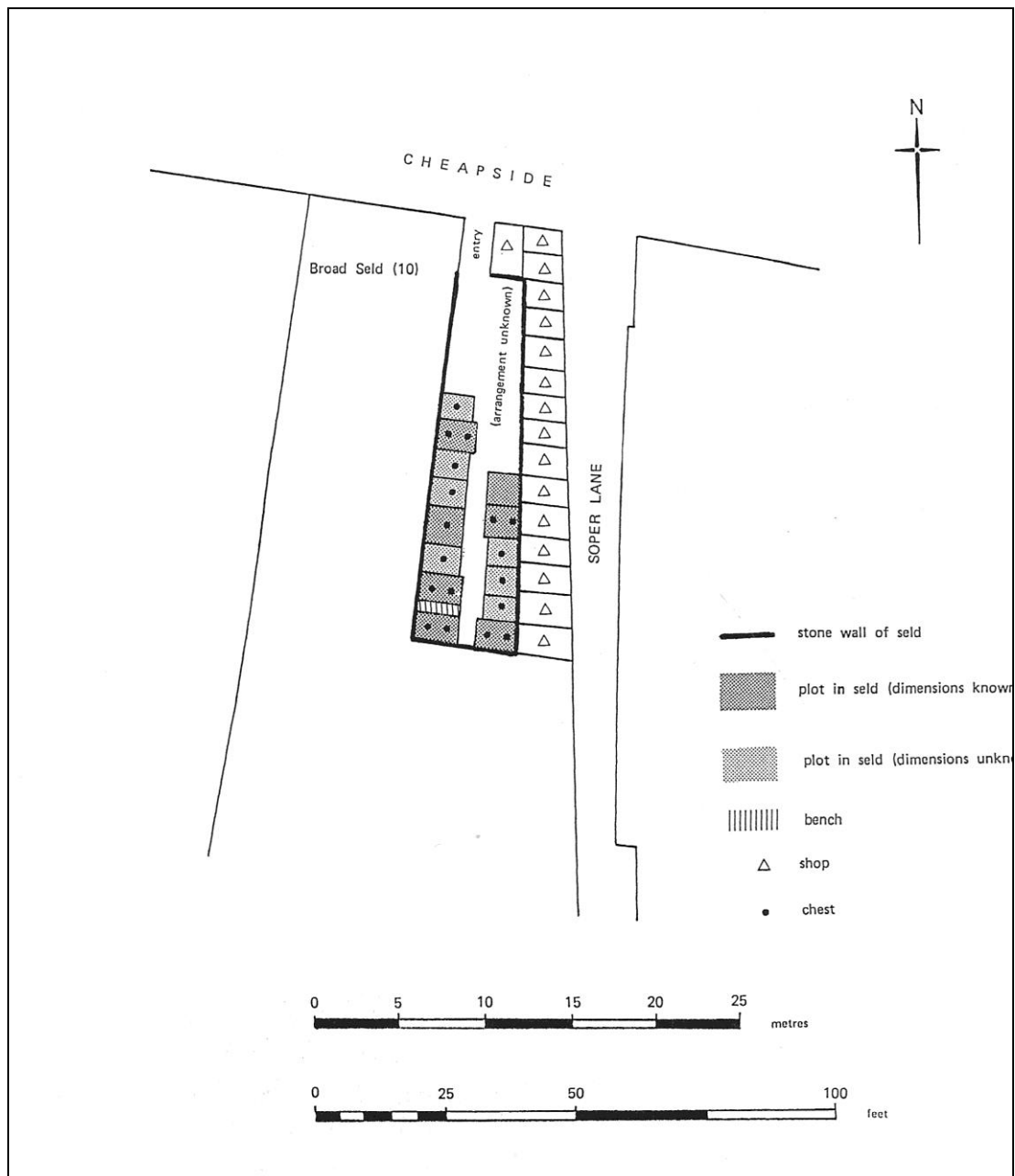


Figure 2.7b St Martin's Seld in the mid-13th century, with small units for individual traders (Keene 1990: 32).



a



b

Figure 2.8a Fresco from the Palazzo Pubblico in Siena, showing shops. This dates to 1338-9 and was painted by Lorenzetti (Frugoni 2005: Figure 34). **Figure 2.8b** Representations from 1406 of a tailor, saddler, iron worker and cook, Although 15th-century in date, the appearance of these workshops is in keeping with earlier descriptions (Alexander 2001: Figure 1, Cambridge Trinity Hall Ms 12 f. 129v. 'la Regale du Monde' © Master and Fellows of Trinity Hall).

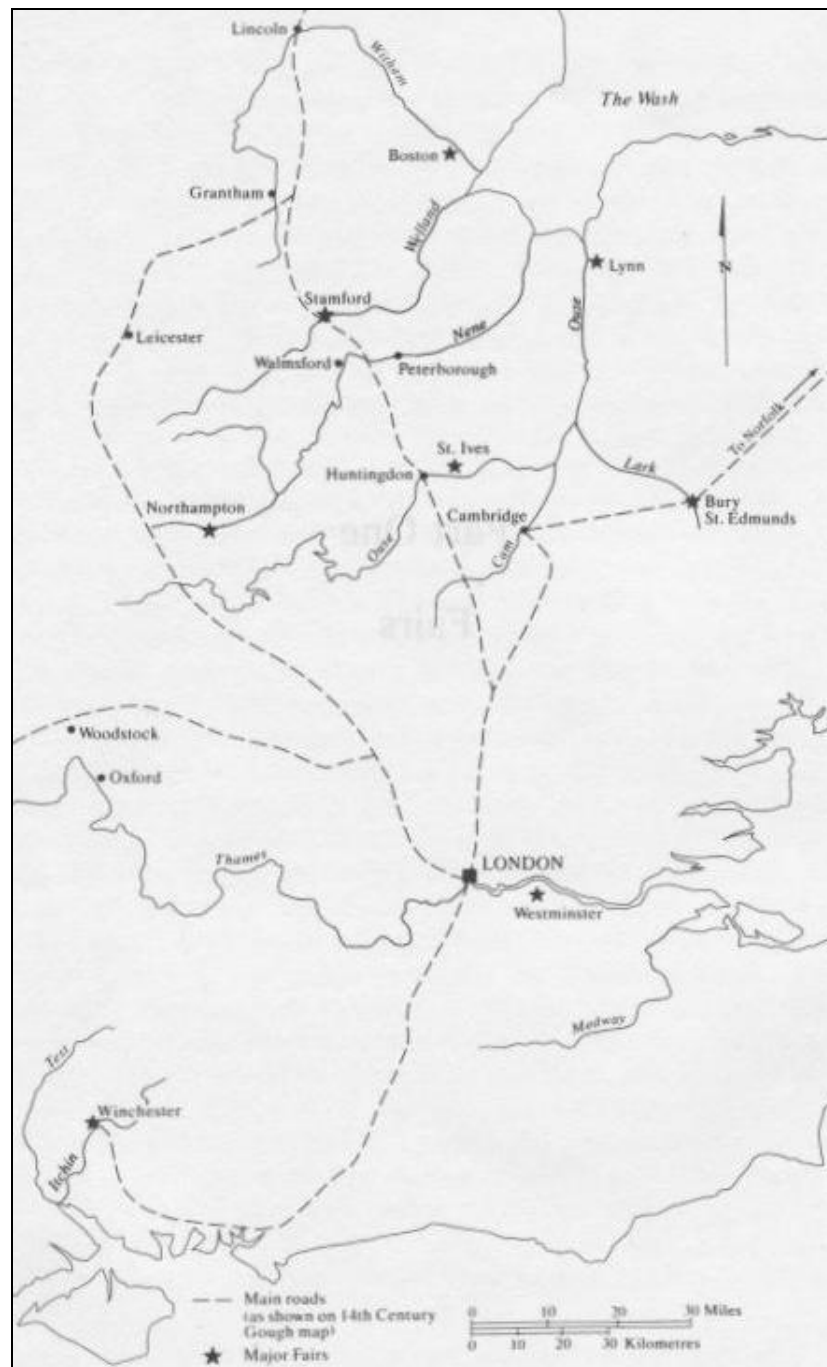


Figure 2.9 The Great Fairs of Medieval England (Moore 1985: map 1).

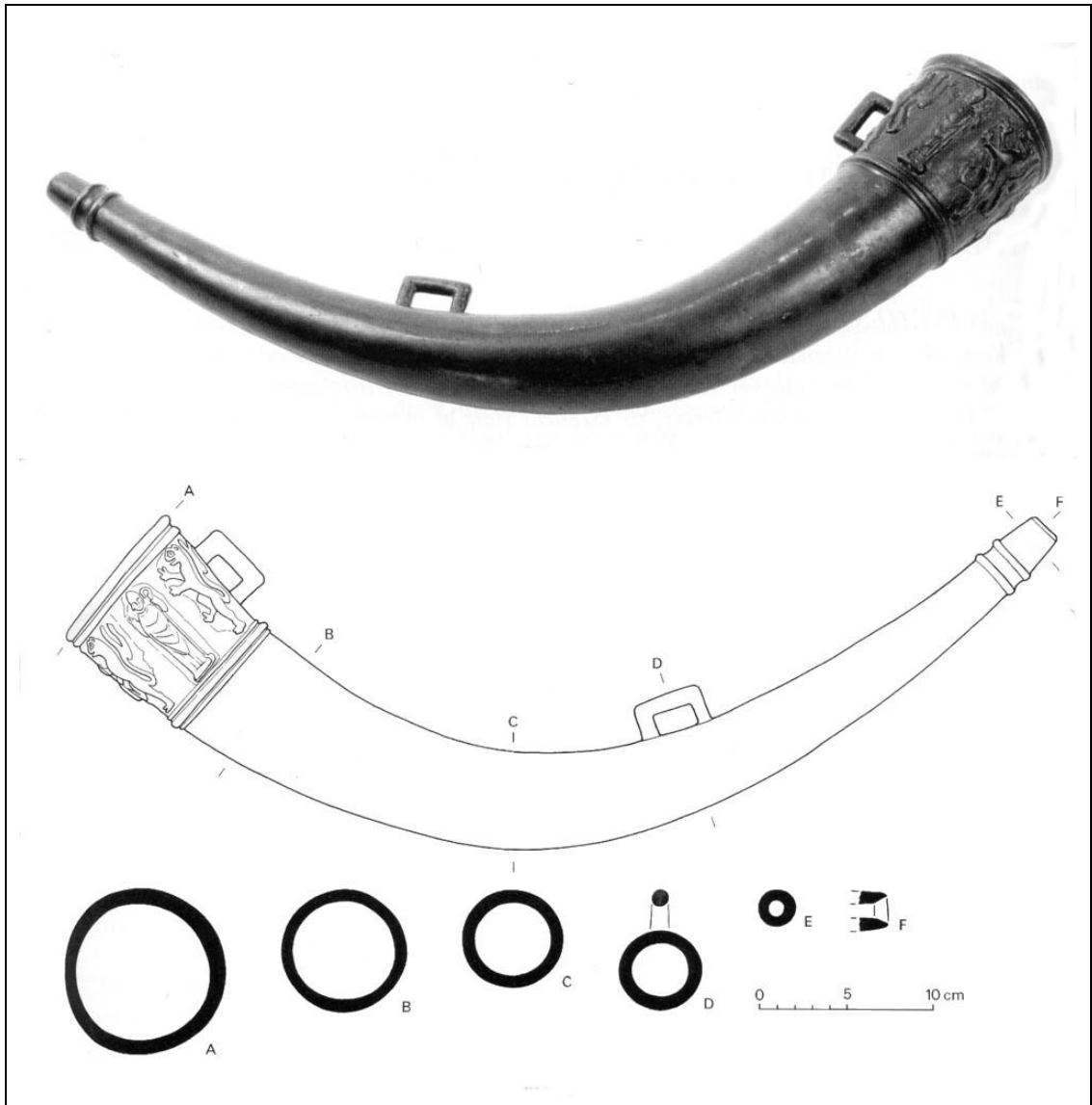
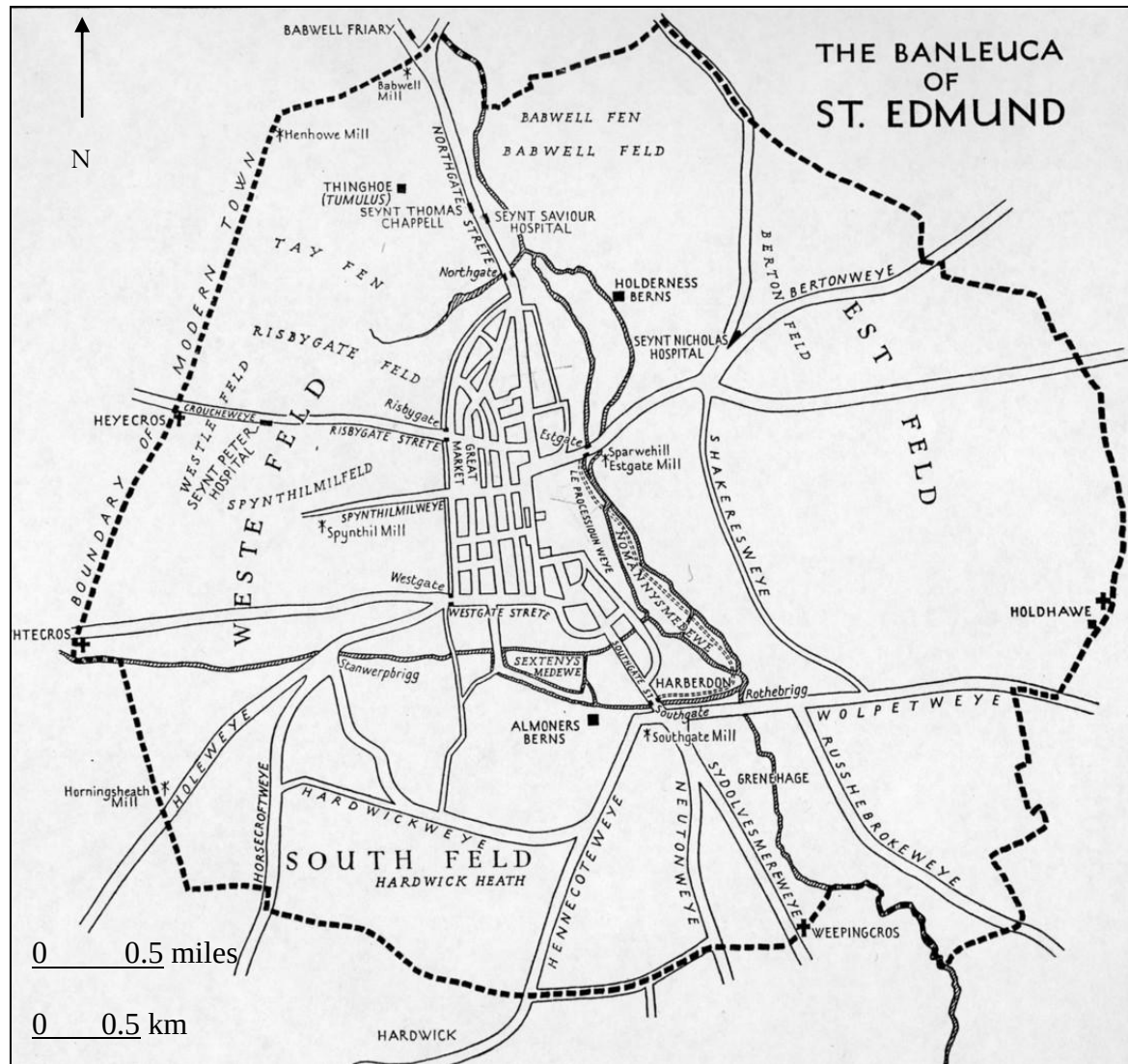


Figure 2.10 A 12th- or early 13th-century civic horn survives from Winchester, where it was used to call the citizens together in times of danger, and to summon the freemen of the borough to the *burrough mote* (Crummy *et al* 2008: 212-3). At approximately half a metre in length from mouthpiece to lip, when the horn was sounded from the top of the West Gate in 1977 it could be heard for several miles. This demonstrates the efficacy of such horns as summoning devices (Crummy *et al* 2008: 215).

Figure 2.11 The *banleiuca* of Bury St Edmunds, as illustrated in Mary Lobel's study of the development of the town (1936: end-piece). 9 miles in circumference, this was the privileged area that belonged to the monastery of St Edmunds. The topographical significance of the boundary is discussed in Section 4.5.1, and Figure 4.12 shows the *banleuca* boundary superimposed on the modern OS map.



Hugh by the Grace of God Abbot of St Edmund (1157-80) to all honestly Liege men of St Edmund health. Know you that I here granted to the bakers of the villa of St Edmund their guild to hold well in peace so that no one except he should be brother of their Guild presume to make bread to be baked unless with the consent of the brothers of the guild and I prohibit this to be under the inspection of 20 shillings and if the inspection shall have happened the half of the inspection shall be to the sacrist and half to the brothers of the same guild ? I here granted at their common request to William the Son of Ingard and his heirs to the Alderman of that Guild and if anyone of the Brothers of the aforesaid Guild shall be disgraced in the making of his bread contrary to the crown assize of corn of that guild he shall pay as a forfeiture 20 shillings half to the sacrist and half to the brothers of that guild and if he will not do this he shall leave them in ? which bakers had in the time of King Henry I will therefore and strictly command that the aforesaid William, his heirs, and the bakers ? the beforesaid L and they hold it lo? and ? so long as they legally exercise their employment to the advantage of the church and of the whole villa of St Edmund. To this my grant are witness Philip de Herthig, Robert son of Hum?, Henry my brother, Gaufrid de Meles Helgay the Baller, Hugh de Burford, Hugh de Columbariis, Waburh the clerk of the abbot

Figure 2.12 Text box containing the words of the charter of the Guild of Bakers, 1166x1180 (Douglas 1932:149).

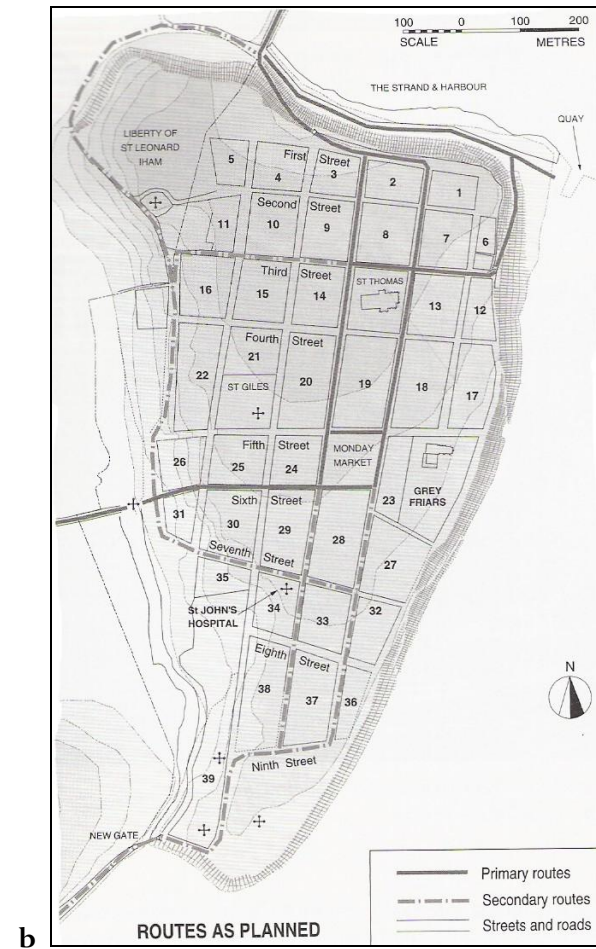
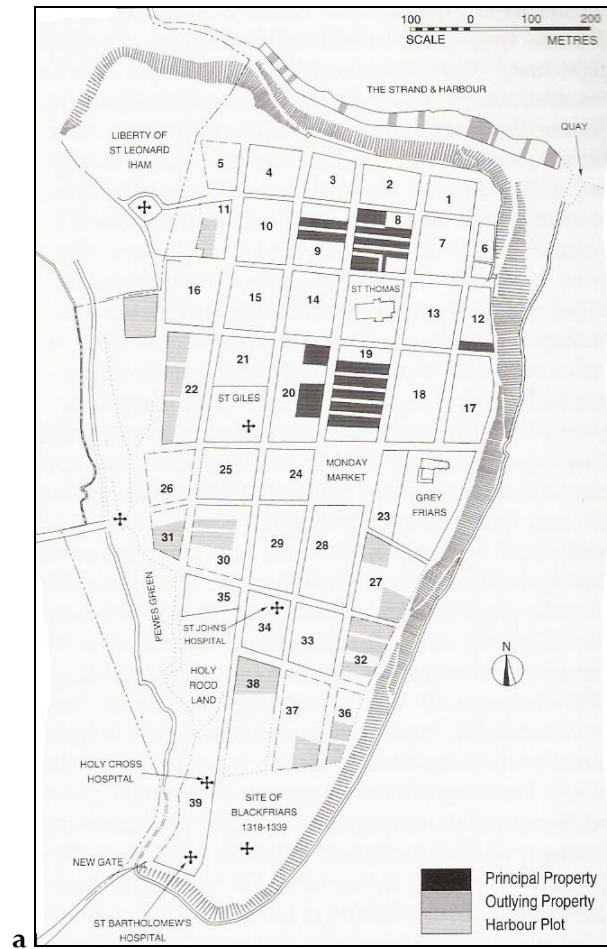


Figure 2.13a The properties of the 15 members of the urban elite of New Winchelsea in 1292 (Martin and Martin 2004: Figure 8.5).

Figure 2.13b The main routes through the town of Winchelsea. The correlation between these routes and the properties of the elite is significant (Martin and Martin 2004: Figure 4.4).

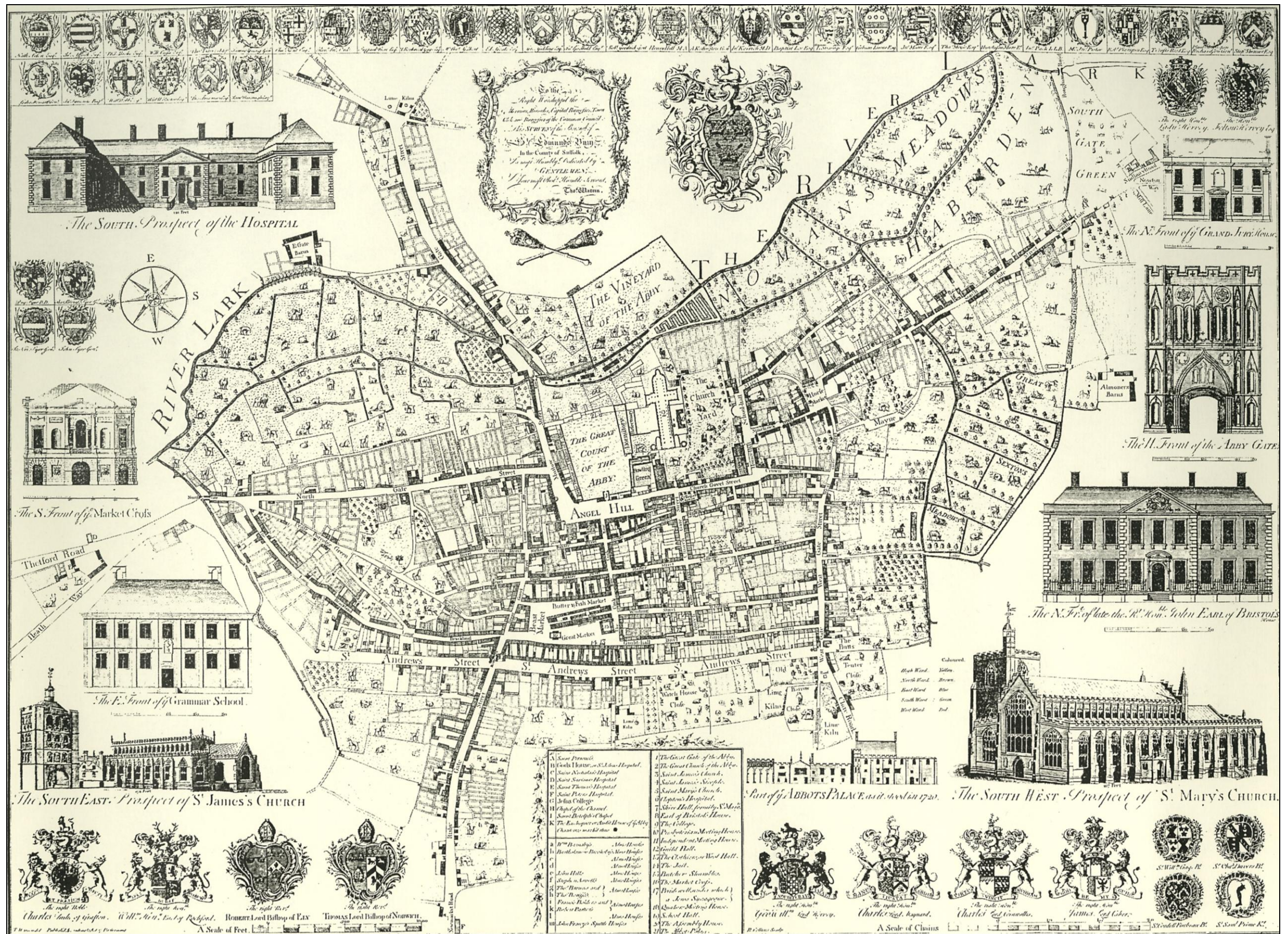


Figure 3.1 Thomas Warren's map of 'St Edmund's Bury in the County of Suffolk', 2nd edition of 1776 (© Suffolk Records Office, Bury St Edmunds, reproduced with permission).

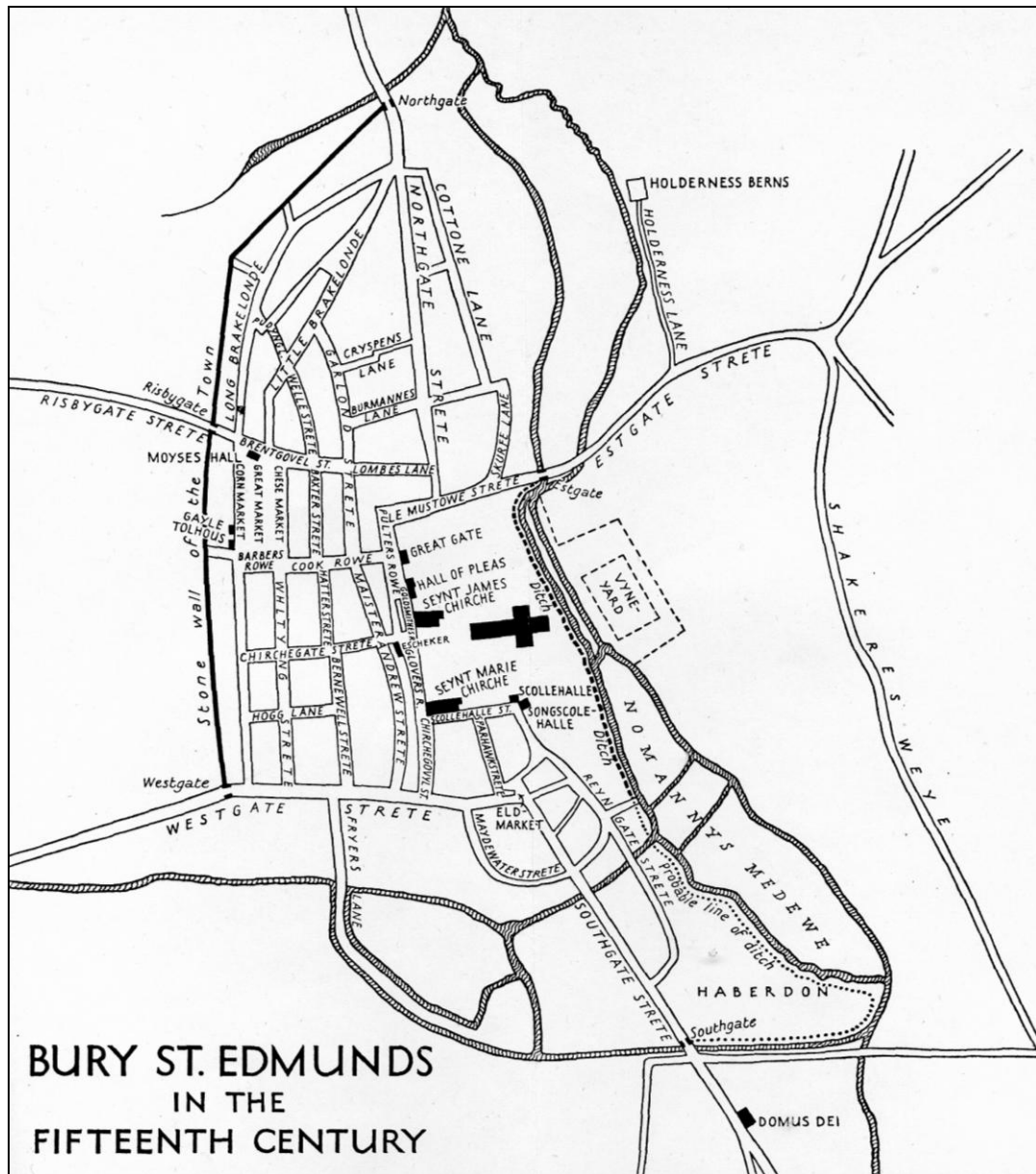


Figure 3.2 Mary Lobel's published reconstruction of the medieval streets of the town, likely to be based on information from the Sacrist's rental of 1433 (BM Harley 0058). It appears as the end-piece to her book on the borough (1936).

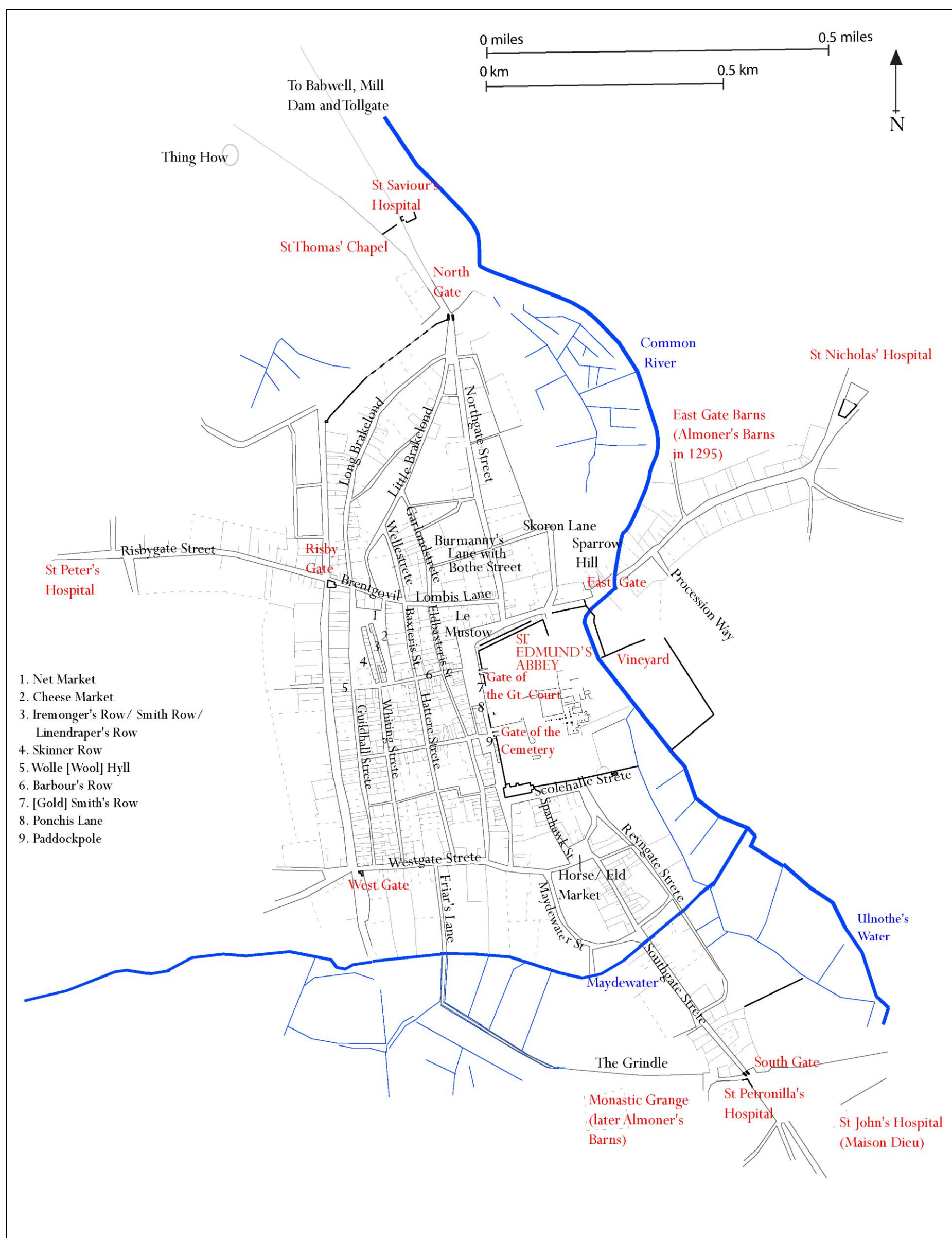


Figure 3.3 Base map, created by rectifying tenement and street patterns from Warren's 1776 map onto the modern OS map. The 18th century street pattern was almost the same as that of the medieval town, and street names from the 1295 rental (see Redstone 1909) match those on Thomas Warren's map (Figure 3.1).

Table 3.1: A list of the interventions that have been carried out in Bury St Edmunds consulted for this thesis, extracted from the SHER throughout the course of research. The SHER codes are given as references. Figure 3.6 presents a map of this information.

Location	Site code	Observation	Type of intervention	Where noted, was it dug to natural?
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Evaluations

Angel Hill	BSE 231		evaluation	no
Angel Lane, corner, behind Powke House	BSE 133		evaluation	
Angel Lane, garage	BSE 148		evaluation	no
Babwell	BSE 164	fish pond identified	evaluation	yes
Babwell	BSE 014	friary site	evaluation	yes
Babwell, friary meadow	BSE 261		evaluation	yes
Cattle Market	BSE Misc		evaluation	yes
Churchyard, Norman Tower	See Drewett and Stuart 1973		evaluation	
Cotton Lane	BSE 204	stone building seen, and water management systems	evaluation	
Friar's Lane	BSE 165		evaluation	
Northgate Street, 107	BSE 236		evaluation	
Parkway	BSE 096		evaluation	
Raingate Street, 47	BSE 144		evaluation	
Risbygate Street, 90, 94, 93-5 (supermarket carpark)	BSE 106		evaluation	yes
Sexton's Meadow	BSE 207	section across causeway	evaluation	
Short Brackland, Lawson's Yard	BSE 233		evaluation	yes
Southgate Street, 123 (housing estate)	BSE MISC		evaluation	
St Andrew's Street north, 44-47	BSE 219	defences	evaluation	
St Andrew's Street South, behind 77-8 Guildhall Street	BSE 181	defences	evaluation	
St Andrew's Street south, St Louis School	BSE 244	defences	evaluation	
St Botolph's Lane	BSE 159		evaluation	

Location	Site code	Observation	Type of intervention	Where noted, was it dug to natural?
St Mary's Square (St Edmund's Hospital)	BSE 044		evaluation	
St Mary's Square (St Edmund's Hospital)	BSE 117	Medieval features not bottomed	evaluation	
St John's Street, depot	BSE 198	depot	evaluation	
St Mary's Square (St Edmund's Hospital)	BSE 043		evaluation	yes
Tayfen Road	see West 1973		evaluation	
Tayfen Road, Pickford's depot	BSE 137		evaluation	
Thinghoe Hill, the Old Maltings	BSE 129		evaluation	yes
Westgate Street, 7-11	BSE 135		evaluation	
Westgate Street, 50-54, Batt House	BSE 235		evaluation	

Excavations

Angel Hill	BSE 168	medieval layers left <i>in situ</i> , spatial interpretation restricted.	excavation	no
Baron's Road	BSE 028	Anglo-Saxon cemetery	excavation	
Cathedral precinct	BSE 052		excavation	
Churchgate Street, 51-2	BSE 150	cellared building, but the extent of the area was defined by development	excavation	
Cullum Road, opposite 12	BSE 091	roman ditch	excavation	
East Close	BSE 026	suburban tenements	excavation	yes
Eldo House	BSE 131		excavation	yes
High Baxter Street	BSE 183		excavation	yes
High Baxter Street	BSE 202		excavation	yes
Long Brackland, Church Row, Lathbury Institute	BSE 175		excavation	
Northumberland Avenue	BSE 005	Anglo-Saxon cemetery	excavation	
Out Northgate	BSE 013	St Saviour's Hospital	excavation	yes
Sparhawk Street/ Honey Hill	BSE 262		excavation	

Location	Site code	Observation	Type of intervention	Where noted, was it dug to natural?
St Andrew's Street south (behind 57 Guildhall Street, Warren's yard)	BSE 217		excavation	
St Mary's Square (St Edmund's Hospital)	BSE 127		excavation	yes
St Mary's Square (St Edmund's Hospital)	BSE 235		excavation	
Westgarth Gardens	see West 1998	Anglo-Saxon cemetery	excavation	
Westgate Street	BSE 208		excavation	yes

Monitorings (also called Watching Briefs)

Brentgoval 22	BSE Misc		monitoring	no
Brentgoval 5-7	BSE Misc		monitoring	
Bridewell Lane (corner of Tun's Lane)	BSE 177		monitoring	no
Canon Street, 6	BSE 213	handmade pottery	monitoring	no
Chequer Square, 3	BSE 230	preservation in situ	monitoring	no
Church Walks	BSE 203		monitoring	
Churchgate Street	BSE 197	stone foundations on the site of a chantry marked on Warren's 1747 map	monitoring	no
College Street 33-34/ 50 Churchgate Street	BSE 197		monitoring	no
College Street, 20	BSE Misc	east-west flint and mortar wall	monitoring	
College Street, 27	BSE 190		monitoring	no
College Street, 40	BSE 214		monitoring	
Cotton Lane, Alandale	BSE 193		monitoring	
Cotton Lane, Northgate Business Park	BSE 194	mineral extraction pits.	monitoring	yes
Crown Street, 20-21	BSE Misc		monitoring	
Crown Street, 24	BSE 255		monitoring	
Crown Street, 39	BSE Misc		monitoring	
Garland Street, 16A	BSE 178		monitoring	
Guildhall Street, behind 3-4 St Andrew's Street	BSE 179	town ditch	monitoring	
Guildhall Street, 80	BSE 224		monitoring	
Hatter Street, 9	BSE 205		monitoring	yes
Honey Hill, 5 (Manor House)	BSE 083		monitoring	
Looms Lane	SHER Misc		monitoring	

Location	Site code	Observation	Type of intervention	Where noted, was it dug to natural?
Northgate Street	BSE 069		monitoring	
Northgate Nursing Home	BSE Misc		monitoring	
Northgate Street, 79	BSE Misc		monitoring	
Out Risbygate, St Peter's Cottage	BSE 218	St Peter's hospital	monitoring	
Risbygate Street 98a-100	BSE 153		monitoring	
Risbygate Street, 96A (Elsey's yard)	BSE 161		monitoring	
Risbygate Street, 97	BSE 210		monitoring	
Southgate Street, 119-20	BSE MISC		monitoring	
Southgate Street, 130	BSE MISC		monitoring	
Southgate Street, 64	BSE MISC		monitoring	
Southgate Street, 84	BSE 216		monitoring	
Sparhawk Street, 7	BSE 220		monitoring	
St Andrew Street North, 55	BSE MISC	defences	monitoring	
St Andrew Street South, 16-17	BSE MISC	defences	monitoring	
St Andrew Street North, building to south of library	BSE MISC	defences	monitoring	
St Andrew's Street South	see Smedley and Owles 1960	defences	monitoring	
St John's Street, The Bushel	BSE Misc		monitoring	
St Mary's Square, 2	BSE MISC		monitoring	
St Mary's Square, 3	BSE 201		monitoring	no
Whiting Street, 17A	BSE 180		monitoring	
Whiting Street, Church	BSE 114		monitoring	
Westgate Street, St Edmunds church	BSE 245		monitoring.	

The map shows the following details:

- Streets:** War Memorial, Lower Baxter Street, High Baxter Street, Butter Market, The Traverse, Market Street, Abbeigate Street, Bait Street.
- Landmarks:** Corn Exchange, Hotel, Bank, BSE 183, The Site (BSE 202).
- Plots:** Numerous numbered plots are shown, including 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.
- Scale:** 50m.

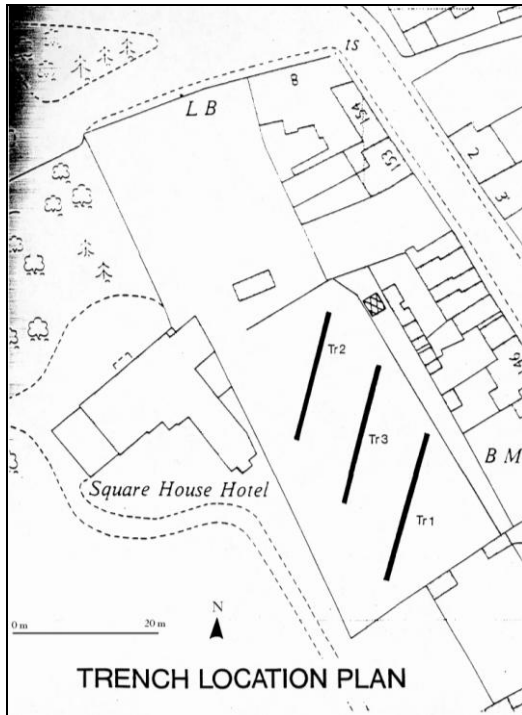


Figure 3.4b Evaluation trenches on a site in Bury St Edmunds, to the south of St Mary's Square (SHER BSE 117). The three trenches span the potential development site and are intended to assess the depth, character and date of any archaeological deposits in order to plan strategies in advance of further works. Intended as a planning tool, evaluation has mixed research potential. The trenches (planned below) show archaeological layers, pits and postholes from the medieval period onwards, but it is not easy to resolve what they are, and interpretation of the relationships between the disconnected areas is difficult.

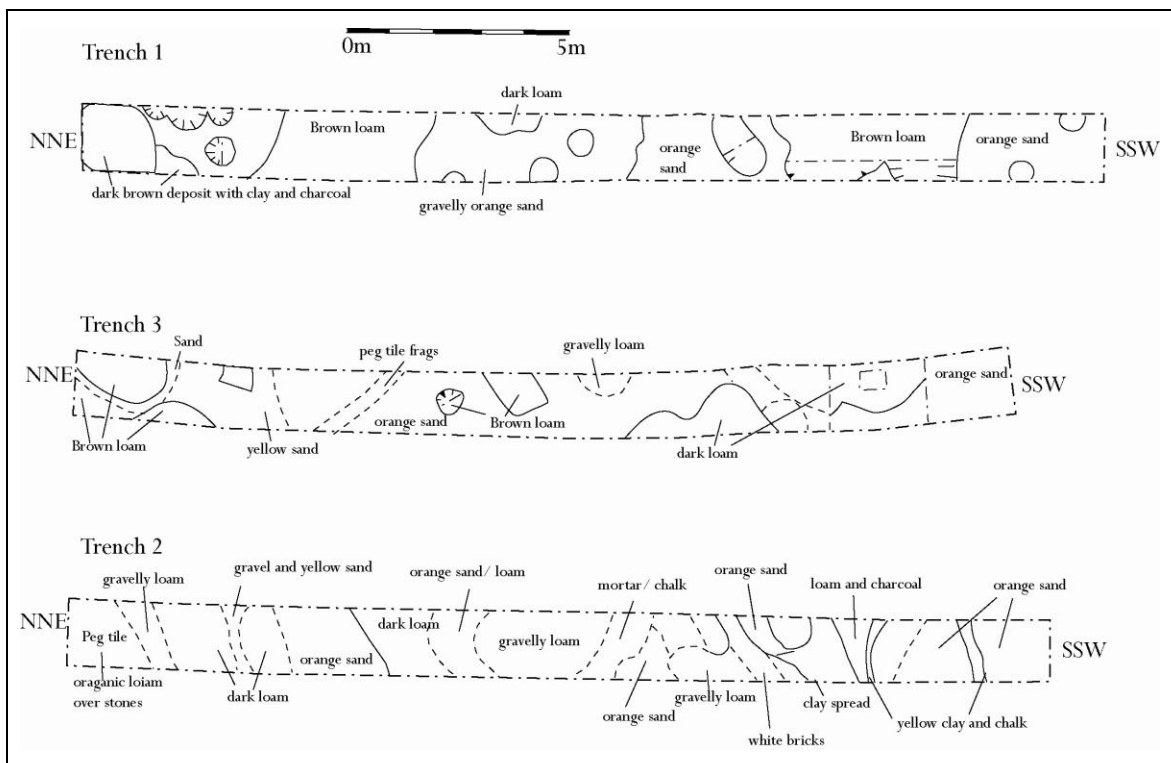


Figure 3.4c Watching briefs are carried out on building works, in contrast to evaluations, where trenches are placed according to archaeological potential. A watching brief was carried out on the site illustrated in Figure 3.4b as a planning condition when the two properties were built (re-drawn from Caruth 1997, BSE 117). Features are visible within the footprint of the building. Archaeology that was destroyed is recorded and more information on the character, extent and date of the archaeology has been recorded, but the work has not contributed to an understanding of what the features are, nor facilitated spatial assessment of what was happening on the plot: a result of the way that, according to PPG 16, archaeology is funded and curated.

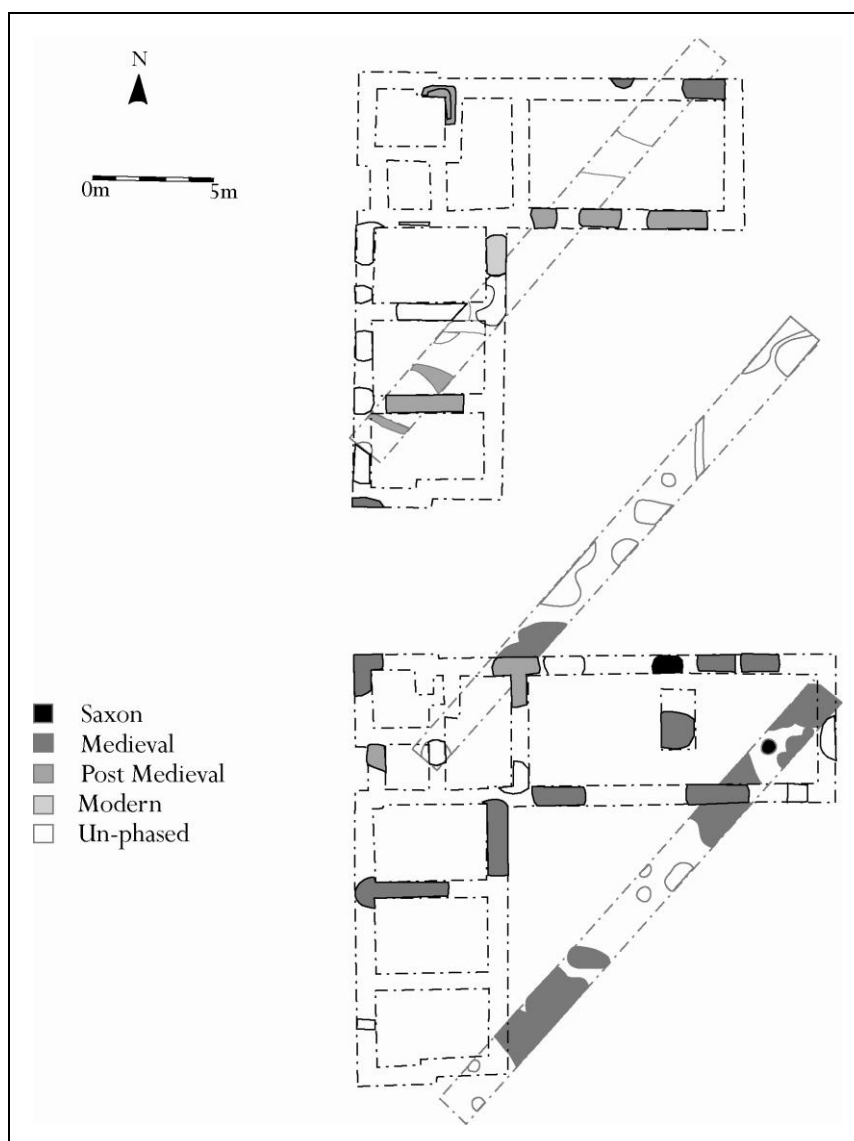




Figure 3.5: Excavations underway on urban plots to the west of Huntingdon's market place, March 2005 (©Cambridgeshire County Council Archaeological Field Unit (Oxford Archaeology East). Urban deposit are complex and interpretation is required to reconstruct and understand activity on the site. In the foreground, a medieval cobbled yard surface which overlay earlier pits was in turn cut by later medieval pits and post-holes. In the background, 19th-century tanning pits had truncated some of the earlier layers.

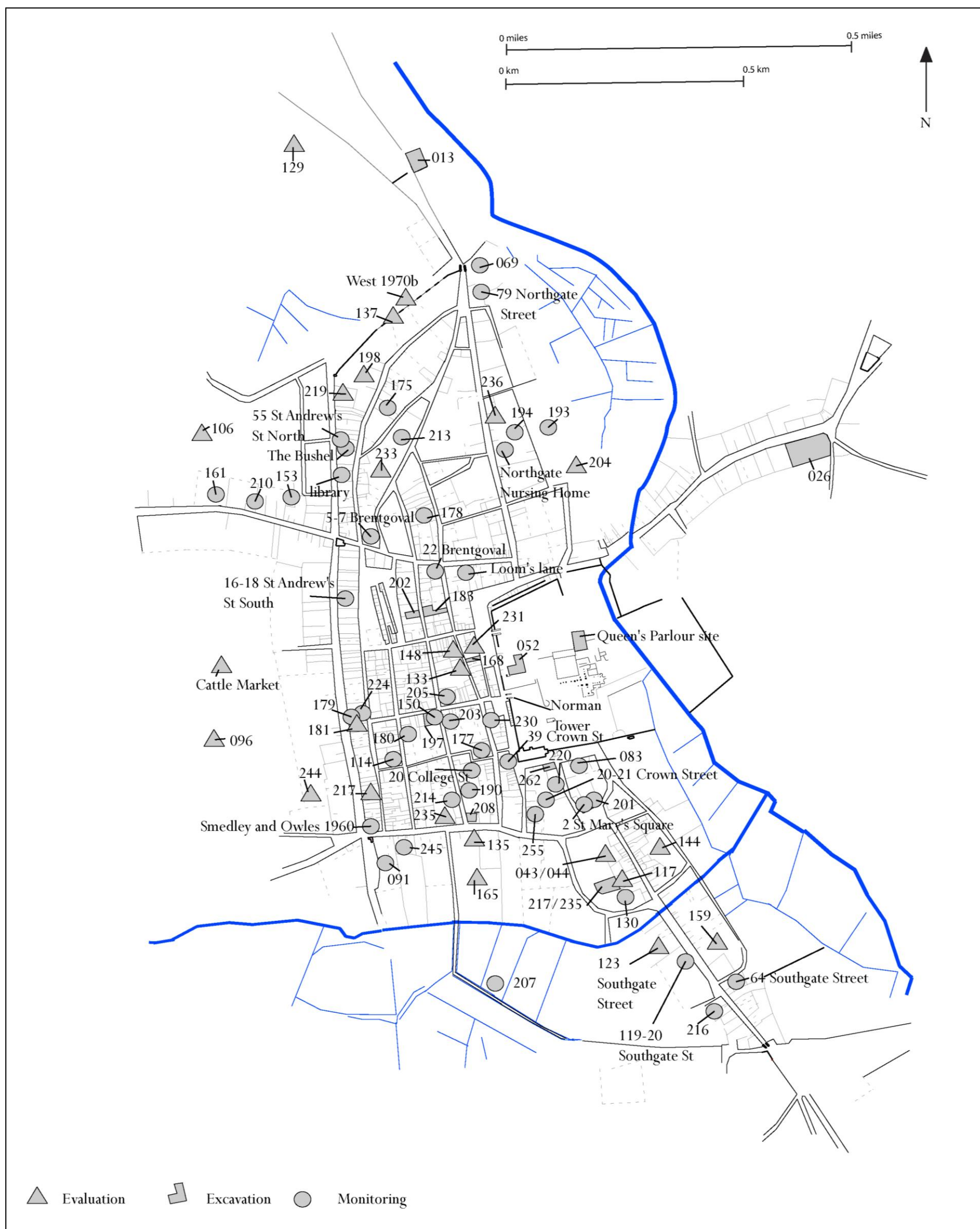


Figure 3.6 Archaeological interventions in Bury St Edmunds town centre, extracted from the Suffolk HER (most recently in January 2008). The information is mapped from Table 3.1, and the numbers given are site codes. These are pre-fixed by 'BSE' in the HER. The addresses are given for those sites entered as 'Misc' in the HER.



Figure 3.7 Schematic map showing the distribution of buildings visited for the cellar survey outlined in Section 3.5.1. Those buildings selected for further discussion in Chapter 6 are numbered and shown in red.

(Other buildings visited were: 1, 12, 14, 20, 29, 31, 32, 33 and 56 Abbeygate Street; 1,3,4,8 and 11 Angel Hill; 39 Cannon Street; 4 Chequer Square; 12, 21, 27, 32, 37 and 49 Churchgate Street; 39, 40, 42, 43 and 44 Crown Street; 62 Garland Street; 14, 47, 62, 65, 66, 67, 73, 76 and 77 Guildhall Street; 9 and 14 Hatter Street; 3 Honey Hill; 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 Northgate Street; 110 and 126 Northgate Street; 6 Southgate Green; 80, 81, 84 and 153 Southgate Street; 2, 3, and 4 St Mary's Square; 4 The Traverse; 24 Westgate Street; 9, 56 and 59 Whiting Street).



Figure 3.8 The rear wall of 8, Hatter Street, facing west. There are several phases present in the fabric of the wall, and the picture illustrates the re-use of medieval stone. Flint and worked limestone are included in patches of rubble walling, which also incorporate broken brick. Many 18th and 19th century walls in the town look similar, and are undoubtedly comprised of post-dissolution monastic rubble. In this case, however, it is possible that the stone was originally used on this site. There are the remains of medieval stonework in the cellar (probably 14th –century), and, as discussed in Section 6.5.4, an early roof structure remains *in situ*.

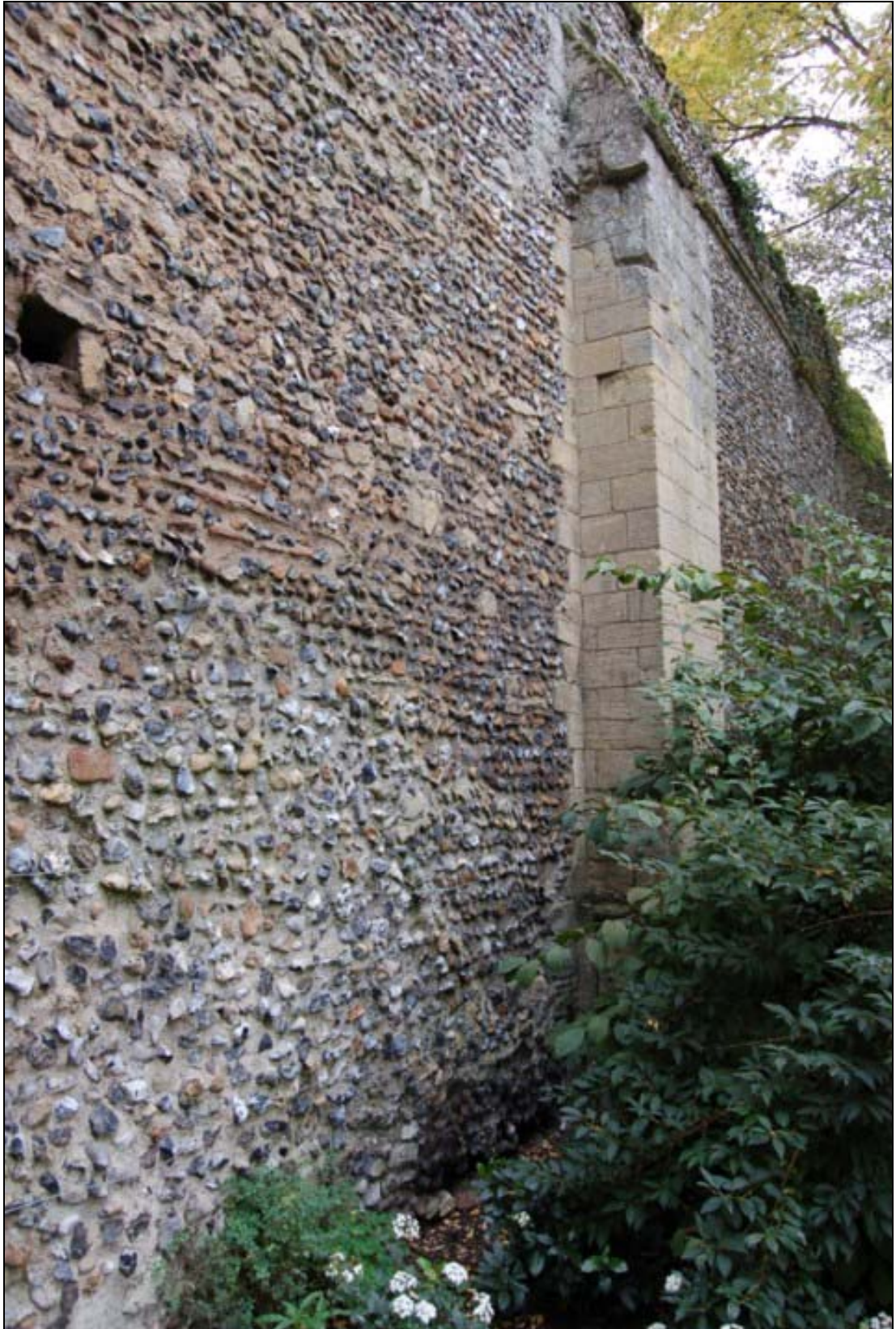


Figure 3.9 The 12th-century south wall of the Great Court of the Abbey, photographed from the north. It is an example of archetypal 12th/13th century flint rubble walling, neatly coursed with occasional bands of tile. The wall in the immediate foreground has been repaired.

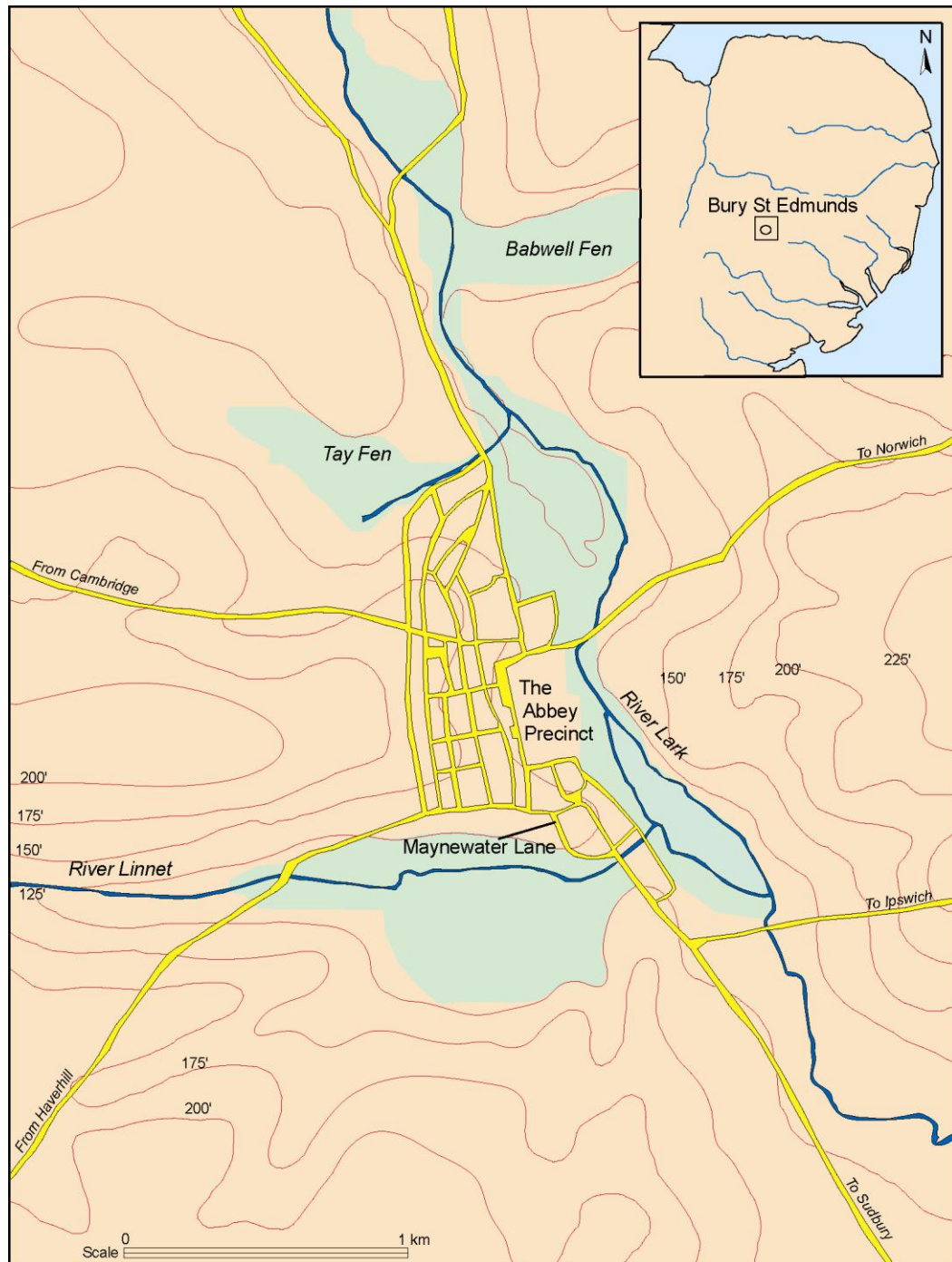


Figure 4.1 A contour map of medieval Bury St Edmunds and its immediate environs (redrawn from West 1998:i). Of special note is the plateau of land enclosed by what is now Maynewater Lane, at the confluence of the two rivers, the Lark and the Linnet. Figures 4.4a and 4.4b show the settlement in its wider landscape context.

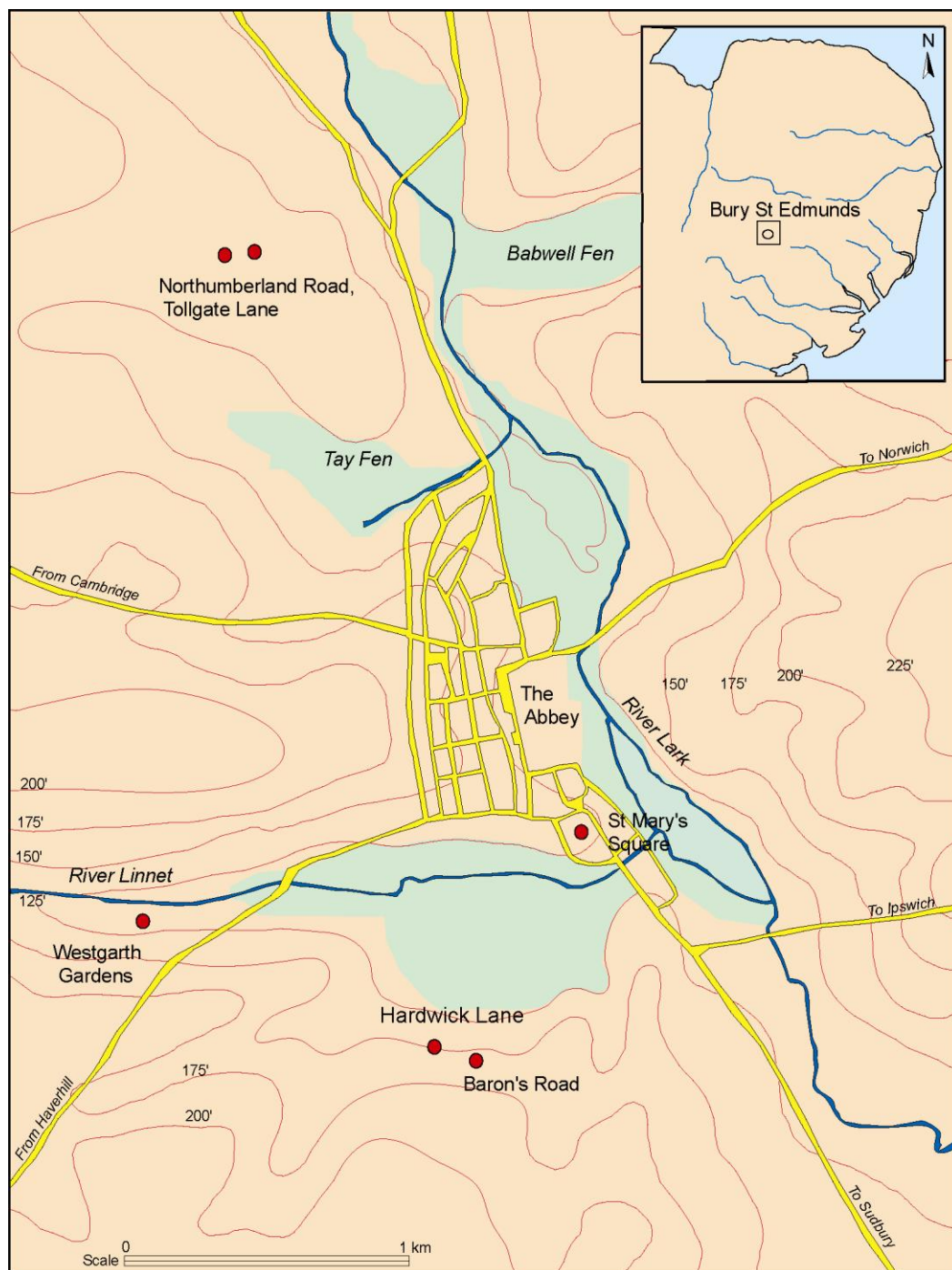


Figure 4.2 Known Early-Saxon cemeteries in the vicinity of medieval Bury St Edmunds, plotted onto a contour map of the area (redrawn from West 1988:i). They appear to encircle the future site of the town, with the exception of the probable funerary assemblage found within St Mary's Square, which lies within it.

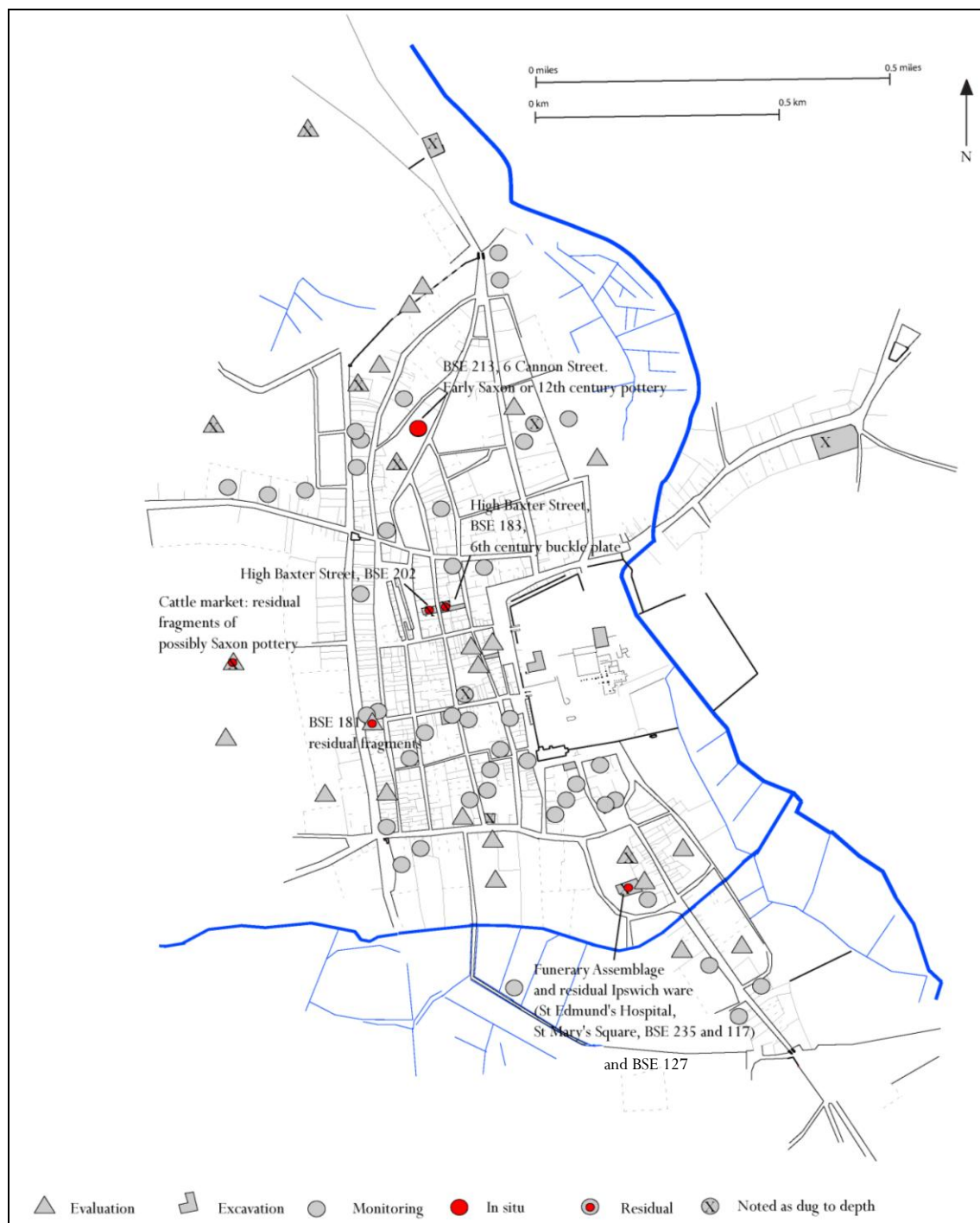


Figure 4.3 Early-Saxon find-spots in Bury St Edmunds (see Section 4.3.2).

Figures 4.4a-c illustrate the broader context of Early and Middle Saxon Suffolk.

Figure 4.4a Settlement and cemeteries along the Lark Valley (redrawn from Carr 1979:50, see Figures 1.2c and 4.1 for location).

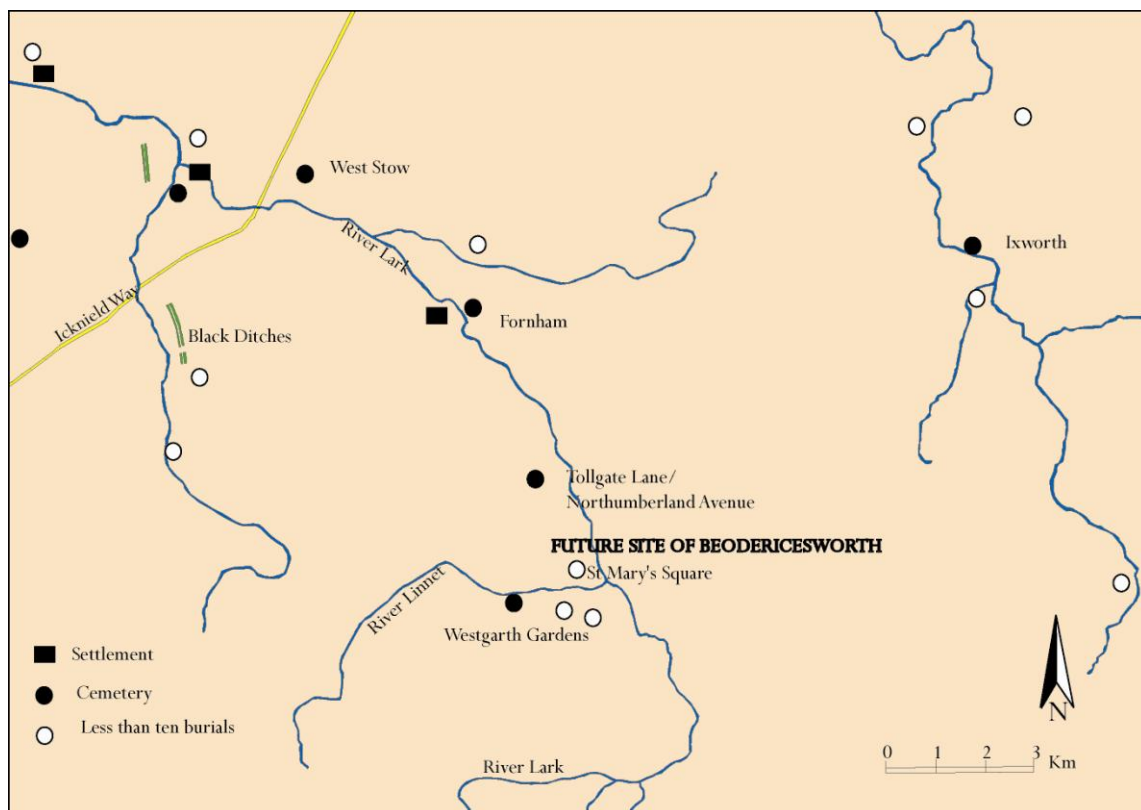


Figure 4.4b Archaeology and monuments in Early-Saxon Suffolk, as mapped in the *Historical Atlas of Suffolk* (Dymond and Martin 1989:45).

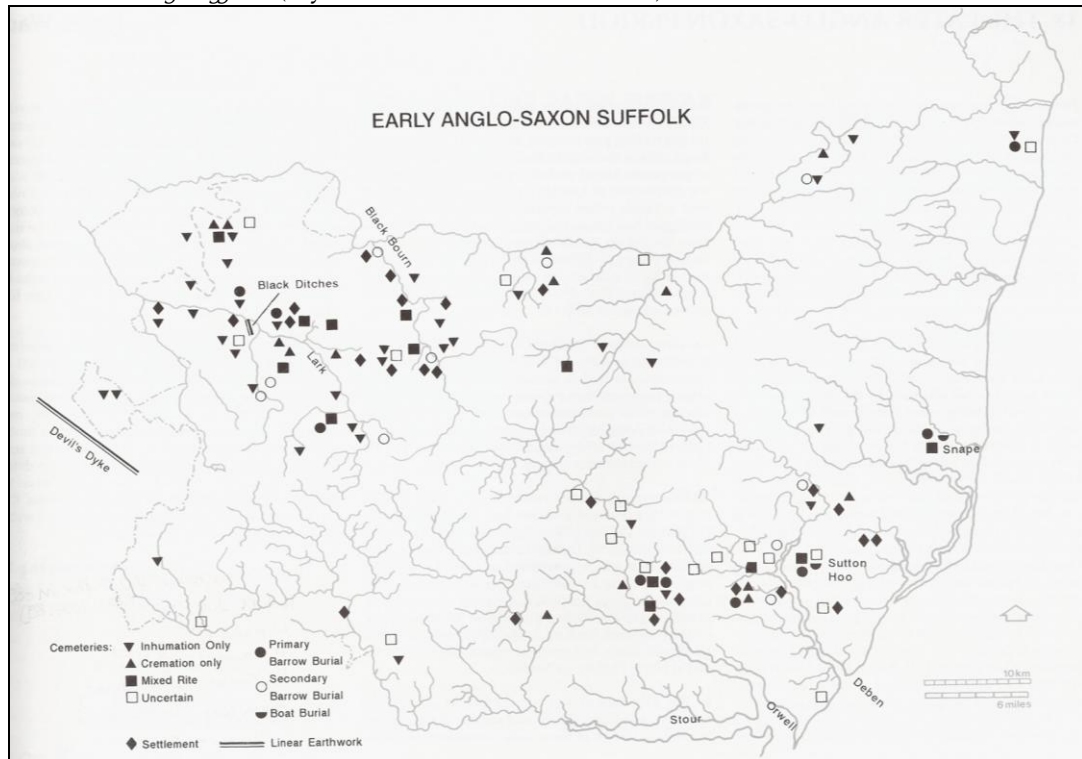
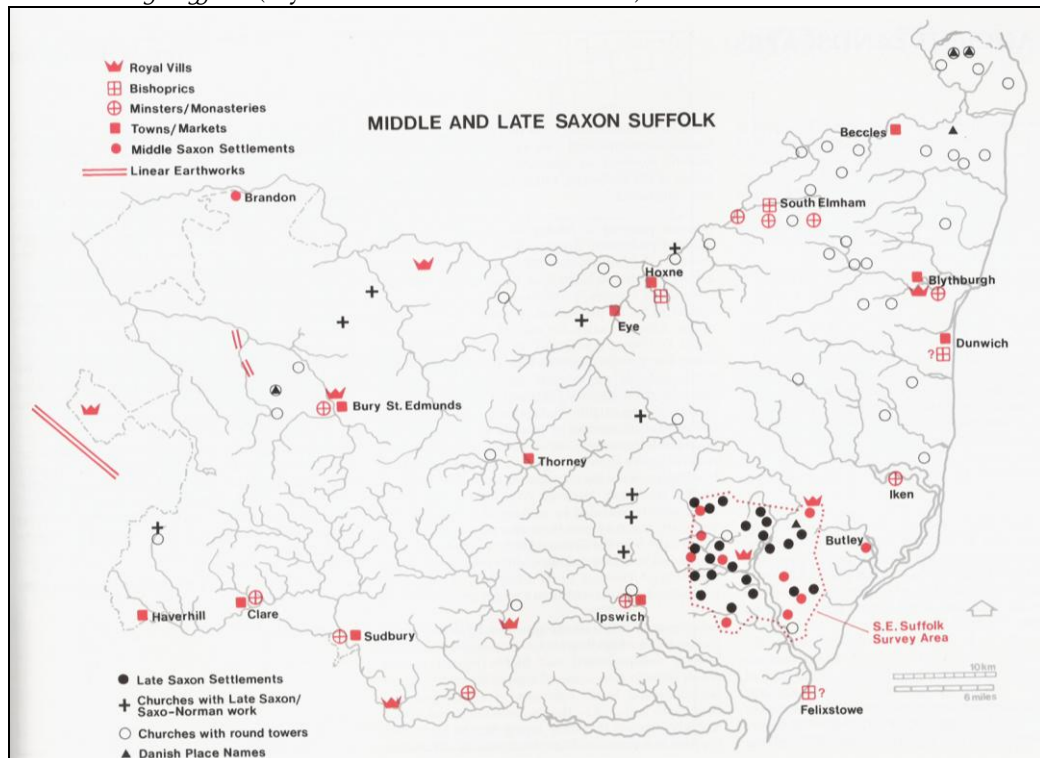


Figure 4.4c Archaeology and monuments of Middle-Saxon Suffolk, as mapped in the *Historical Atlas of Suffolk* (Dymond and Martin 1989:47).



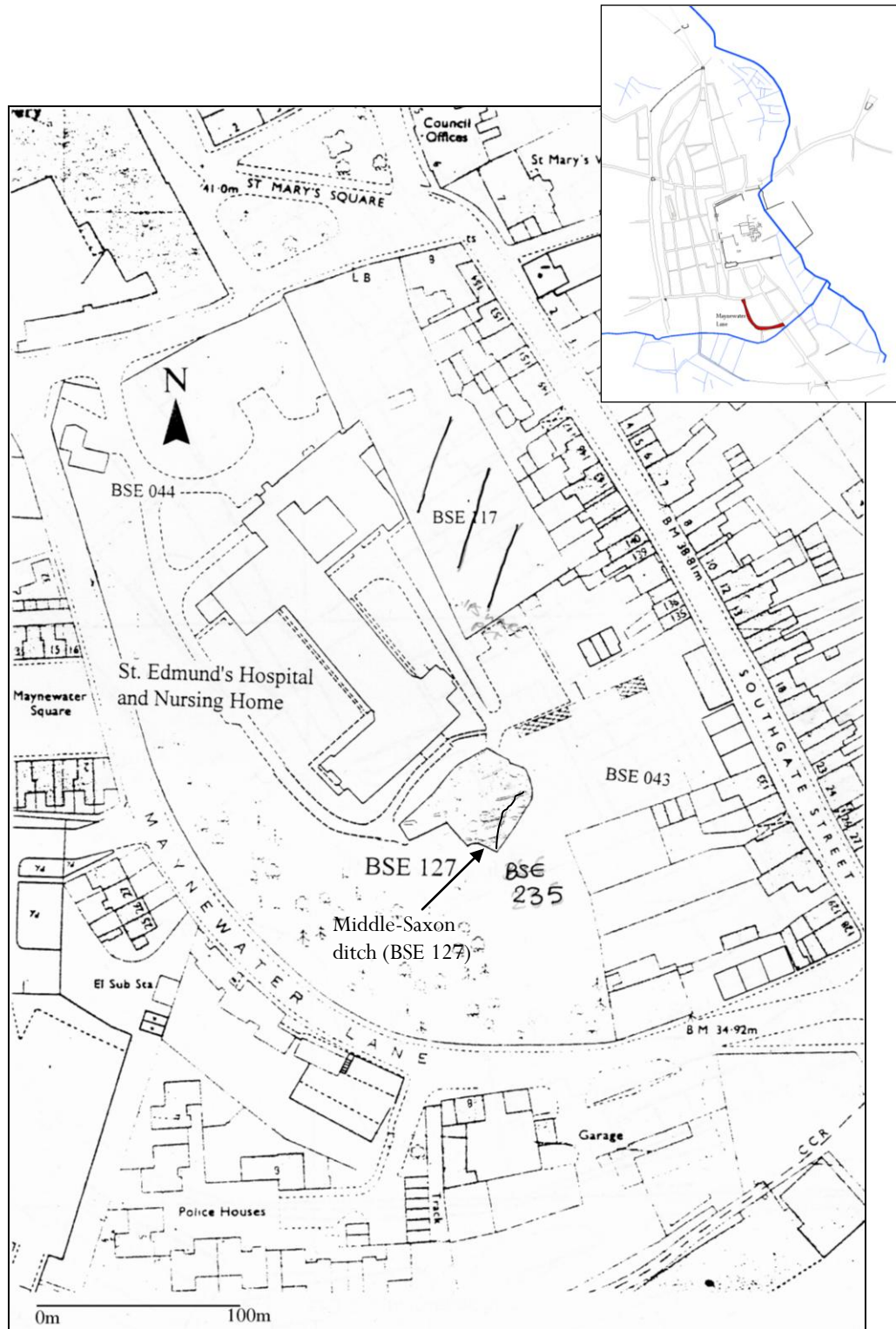


Figure 4.5 Summary plan of interventions that have taken place in land enclosed by Maynewater Lane (Anderson 1996b:3). A future task is to map the results of all of these interventions.

Table 4.1: Distribution of Middle-Saxon Archaeology in Bury St Edmunds
(source: Site reports and Suffolk HER). This information is mapped in Figure 4.6.

Location	Site Code	Context	Reference
Cattle Market site	BSE Misc	Three fragments of ‘possibly Saxon pottery similar to that found at BSE 181’ were found as residual elements in later features, in conjunction with prehistoric and roman pottery.	Duffy 2007a:9.
Cotton Lane allotments (TL 85666483)	BSE Misc	Surface find of one sherd from allotments.	SHER BSE Misc
Cotton Lane	BSE 204	Three sherds from quarry pits backfilled in the 12 th -14 th centuries.	Tester 2002a:8,10.
East Close	BSE 026	Residual fragments along with prehistoric and roman pottery as well as Mesolithic flints. Interpreted as low levels of activity on the site, or perhaps deposited as a result of manuring or the redeposition of middens.	Anderson 1996a: 73.
47 Raingate Street	BSe 144	One sherd in a post-hole of 11 th -12 th century date. This site was significant as the last remaining undisturbed street frontage in this part of the town, and was excavated to natural with the intention of exploring the earliest activity.	Caruth and Anderson 1996a.
Shaker’s Lane, level with St James’ School.	BSE Misc	An Anglo-Saxon silver sceatta of date AD 650 - 849 was found by a metal detectorist.	SHER BSE 100
St Edmunds’ Hospital	BSE 043, 044, 117, 127, 235	Sherds of residual Ipswich ware were found in a feature with pottery of a 12 th /13 th -century date in the grounds of St Edmunds’ Hospital, which was interpreted as a scatter of Middle-Saxon pottery suggesting activity in the vicinity (Caruth 1997). – proven, as explored below, by finds from further excavations. See section 4.3.3.	Caruth 1997a
Queen’s Parlour Excavation, Bury Abbey.	BSE 010	Scattered Middle-Saxon pottery and possible structures. See Section 4.3.3.	
High Baxter Street	BSE 202	Skeleton radiocarbon dated to the 7 th century. See Section 4.3.3.	Tester 2003a

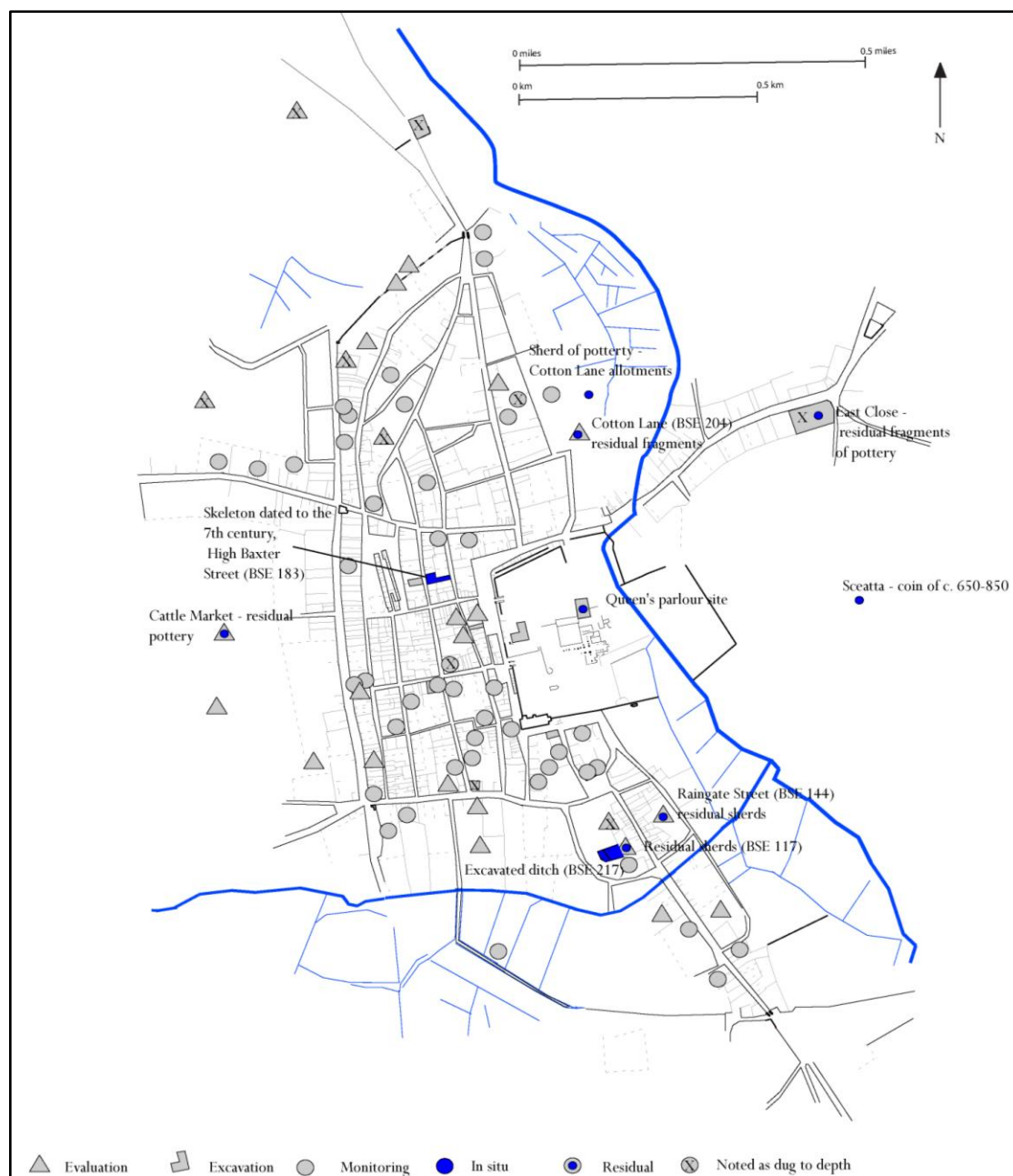


Figure 4.6 Middle-Saxon archaeology recorded in Bury St Edmunds (see Table 4.1).

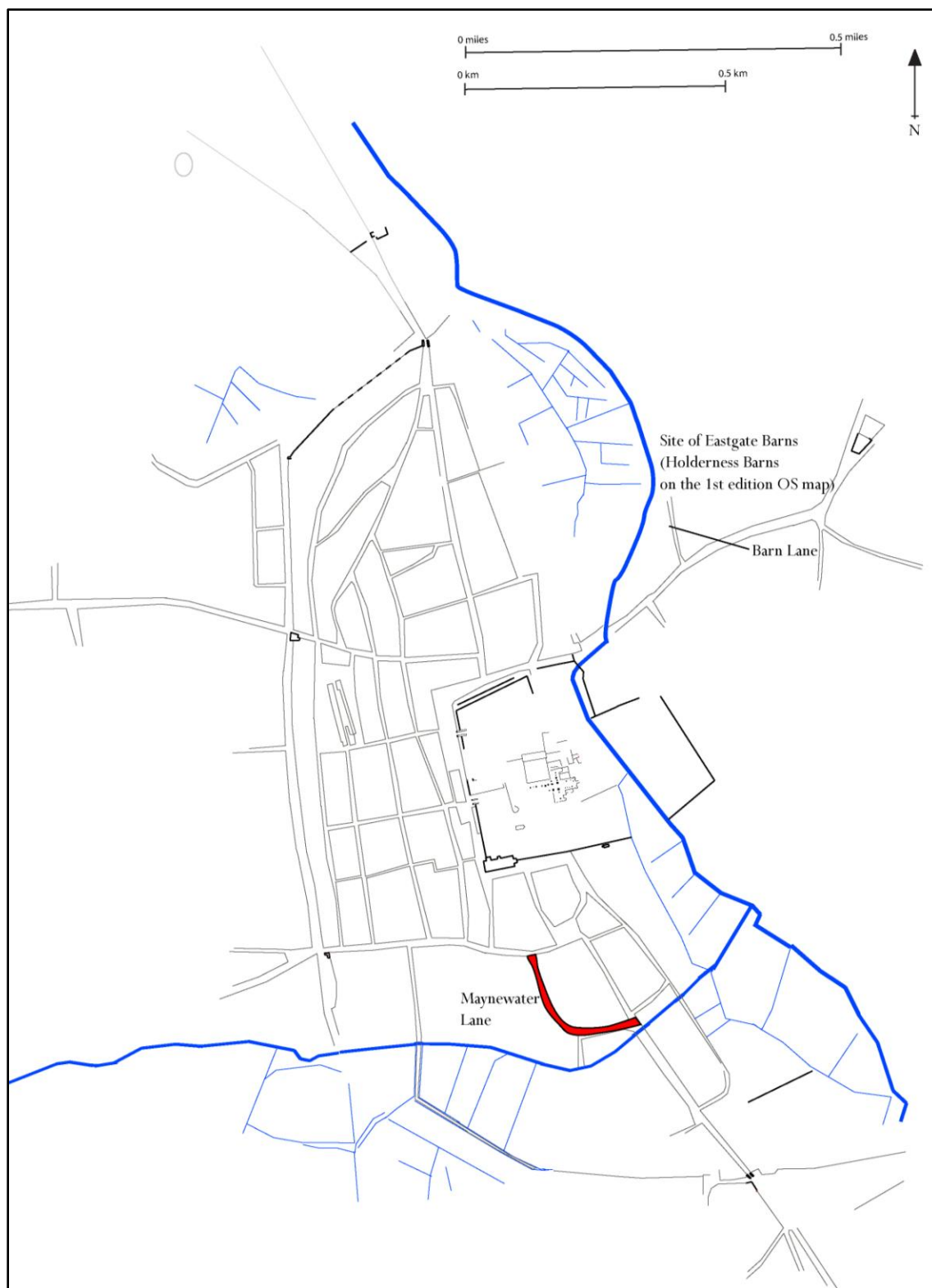


Figure 4.7 Location of the site of the Cellarer's grange, reputed site of the manor of Beoderic, at Eastgate Barns. This is some way to the north of St Mary's Square.



Figure 4.8 Hypothesised Middle-Saxon element of the street plan of Bury St Edmunds, shown in red. Was this, perhaps, a minster enclosure?

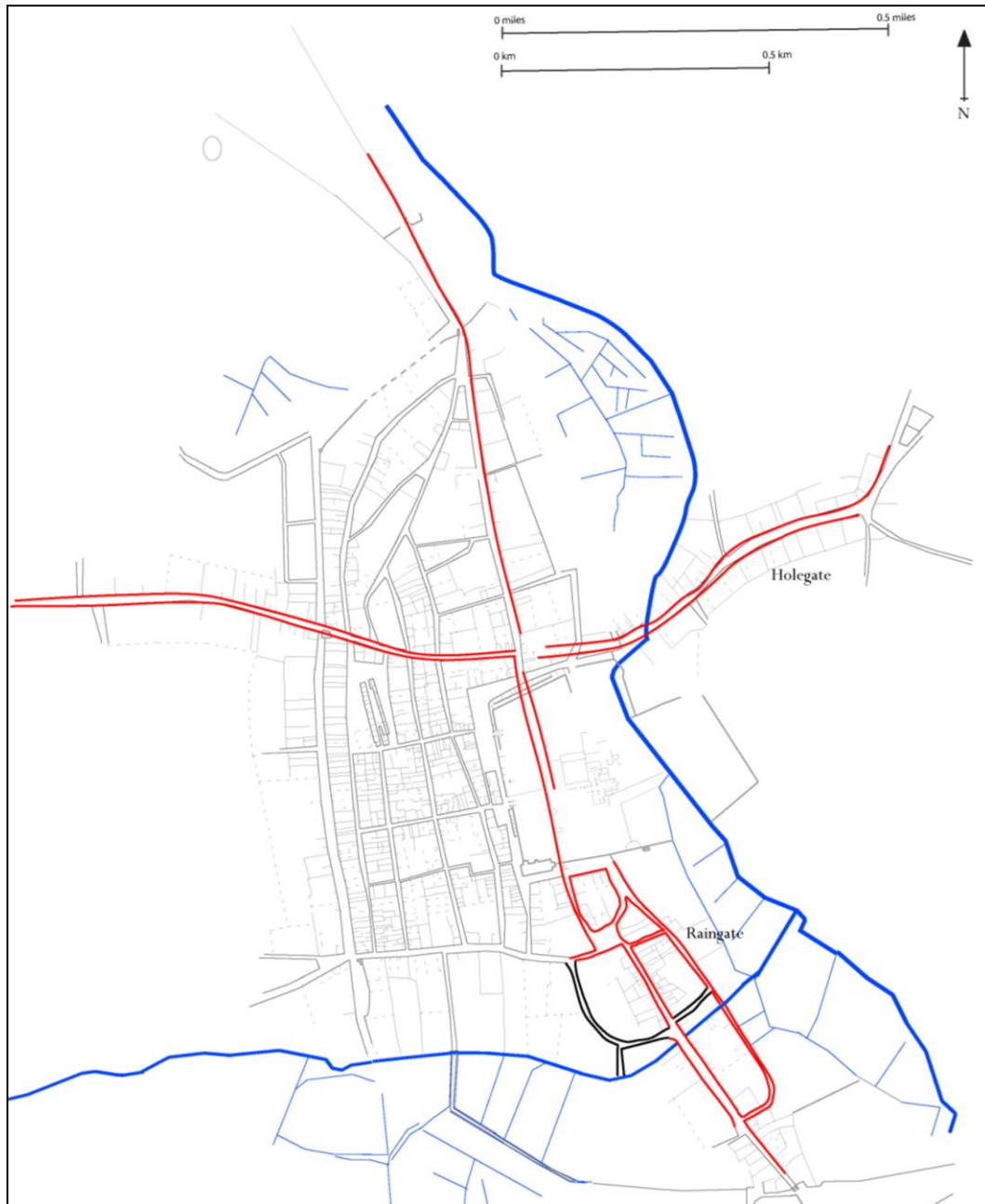


Figure 4.9 The red lines delineate a suggested suburban expansion to an older part of the town (shown in black). On the basis of the name 'Raingate Street' it is suggested that this occurred sometime before or in the Late Saxon period, and that it may be an early part of the street plan, pre-dating much of the town on the north. It would seem logical that an early enclosure might be a focus for subsidiary development. However, archaeological evidence is needed to prove or disprove this suggested chronology which places this part of the town as part of an intermediary stage of development between middle and pre-conquest. The main east-west and north-south roads have been shown in red, as it is likely that they existed at this time. The name 'Holegate', now Hollow Road, is mentioned in 10th century boundary charter (see Appendix 1).

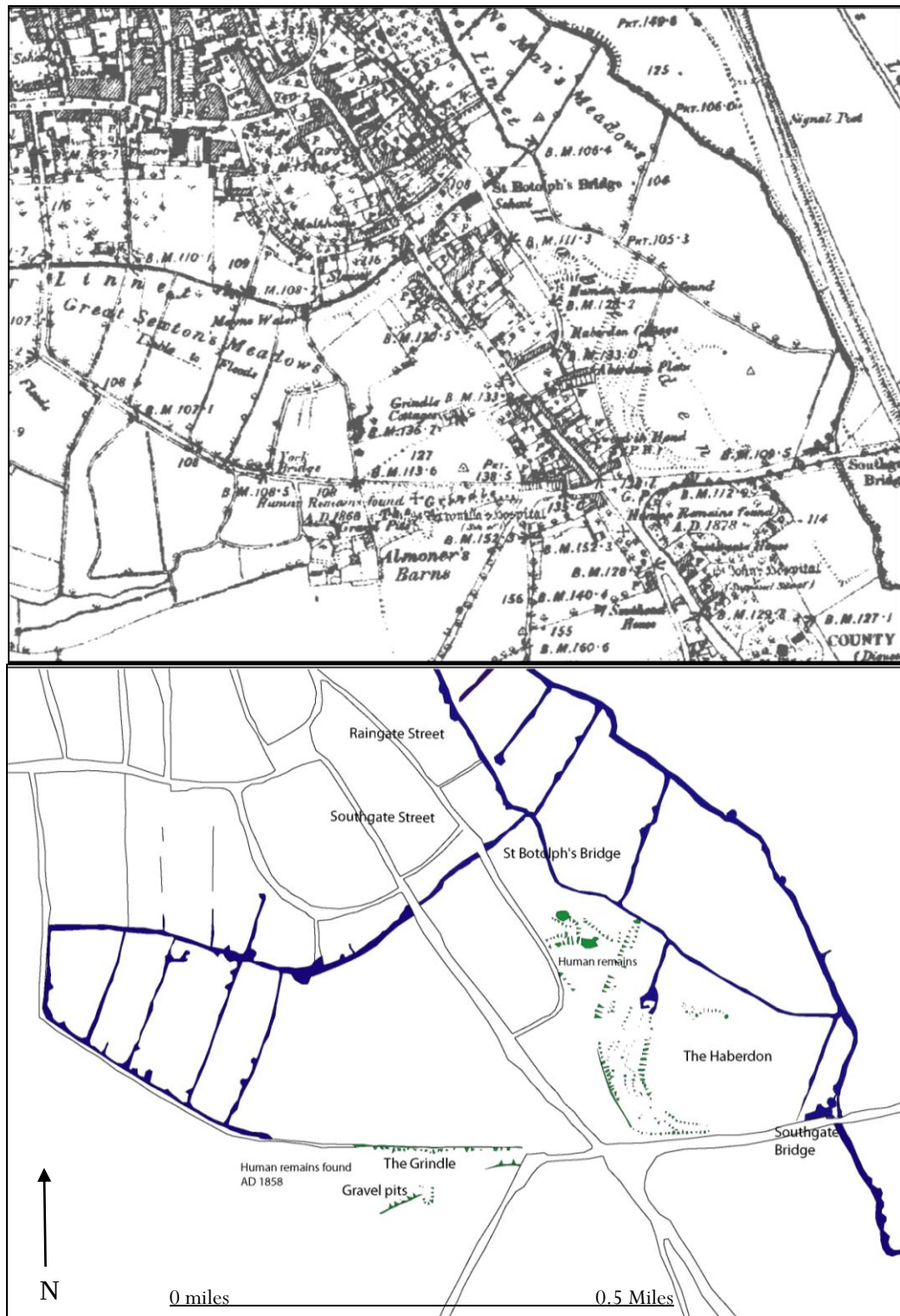


Figure 4.10 Portion of the first edition OS map (1886), showing the earthworks on the Haberdon and by the Grindle. Those in the southern part are very similar in appearance to a modern quarry, but are the features to the north, where human remains were found, of greater antiquity?

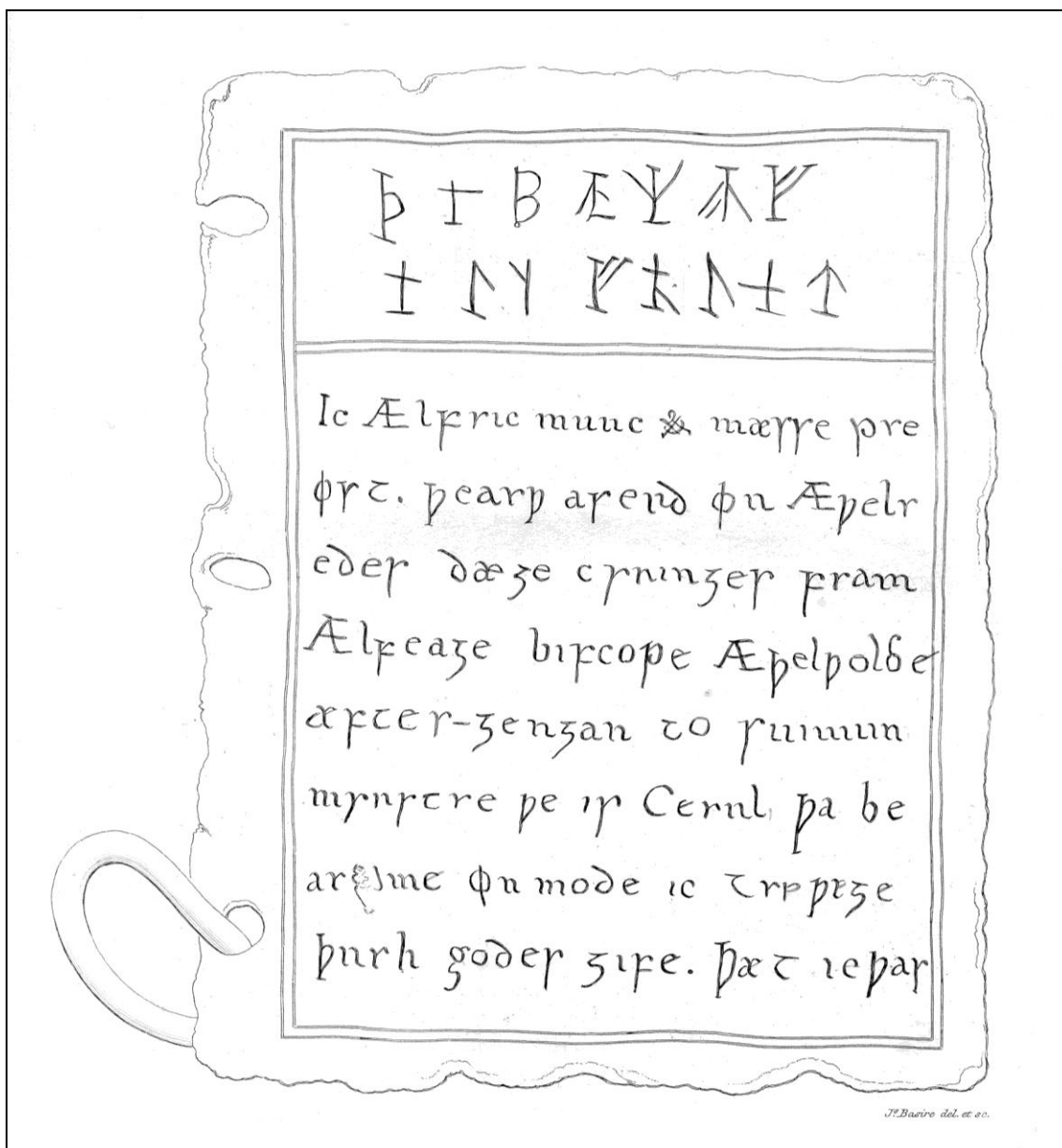


Figure 4.11 Inscribed lead book cover with an Anglo-Saxon inscription, reported to have come from Bury St Edmunds Abbey (Wright 1852:438-440, plate 36). The inscription indicates that it came from a copy of the monk Alfric's homilies, a text written in the late 10th century. Thomas Wright, presenting the relic to *Archaeologia*, was of the opinion that the plate is of contemporary date, perhaps even executed by Alfric himself. The artefact was purchased by Lord Londesborough from a gentleman who had had it for some years, and who had himself bought it from a 'labourer at Bury St Edmunds who found it while excavating in the abbey grounds there' (Wright 1852: 440).

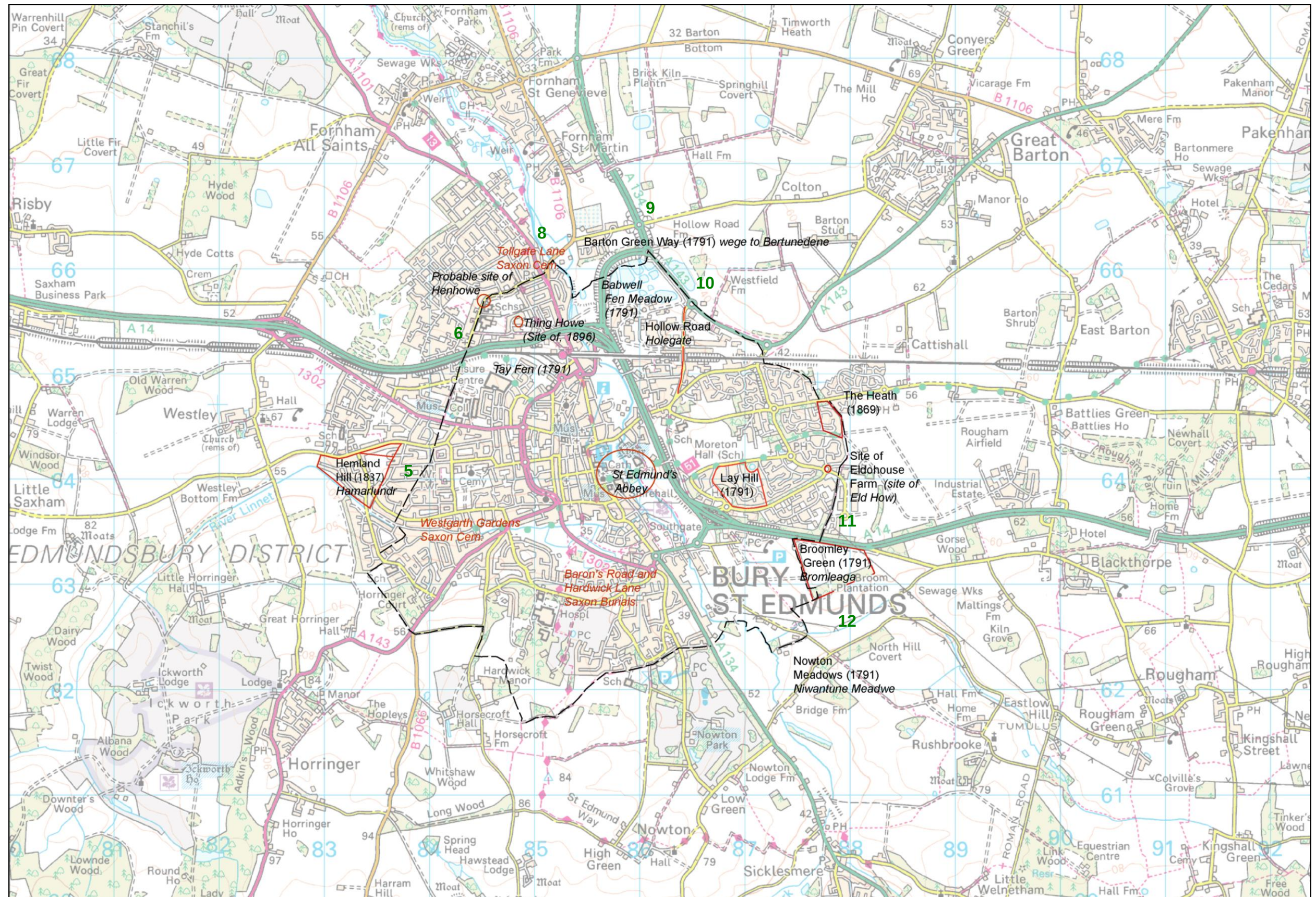


Figure 4.12 The boundary of the *banleuca* of Bury St Edmunds, correlating to the modern borough. The annotations give those place names mentioned in the 10th century charter bounds (see Hart 1966: 55-6) that can be traced on historic and the modern maps. (Base map © OS 1: 50,000). Full analysis is presented in Section 4.5.1 and in Appendix 1: the green numbers refer to stages in the sequence of the charter bounds as presented in Appendix 1. The intermediate stages, although not directly related to modern landmarks, still make sense in terms of the landscape.

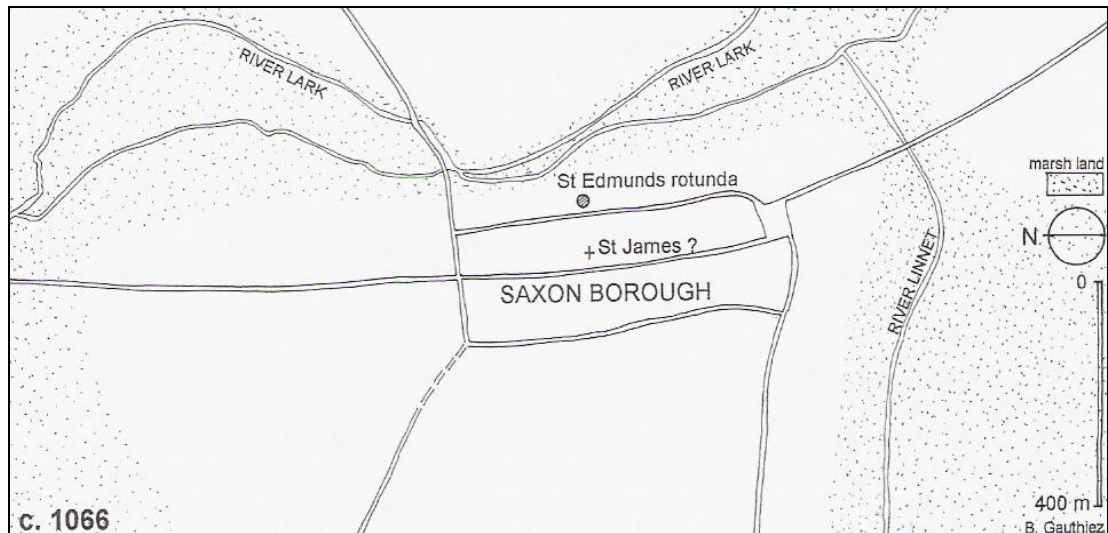


Figure 4.13 Bernard Gauthiez's hypothetical reconstruction of a Saxon borough in Bury St Edmunds before the Norman Conquest. The street presented at the bottom of his plan (the west) is what is now called Angel Lane. It can be seen in relation to the later town in Figure 4.14. The road spanning the figure, passing through the market place of St Mary's Square, now forms Northgate and Southgate Streets respectively: it is interrupted by the 12th century monastic precinct.

This thesis does not contradict this reconstruction. However, the evidence presented in Chapter 4 of this thesis enables more detail to be added: it has been argued, for example, that the curve of Maynewater Lane was present at this date. Further, as revealed in Figure 4.14, the most archaic street names in the town correlate almost exactly, where known, with those streets shown by Gauthiez.

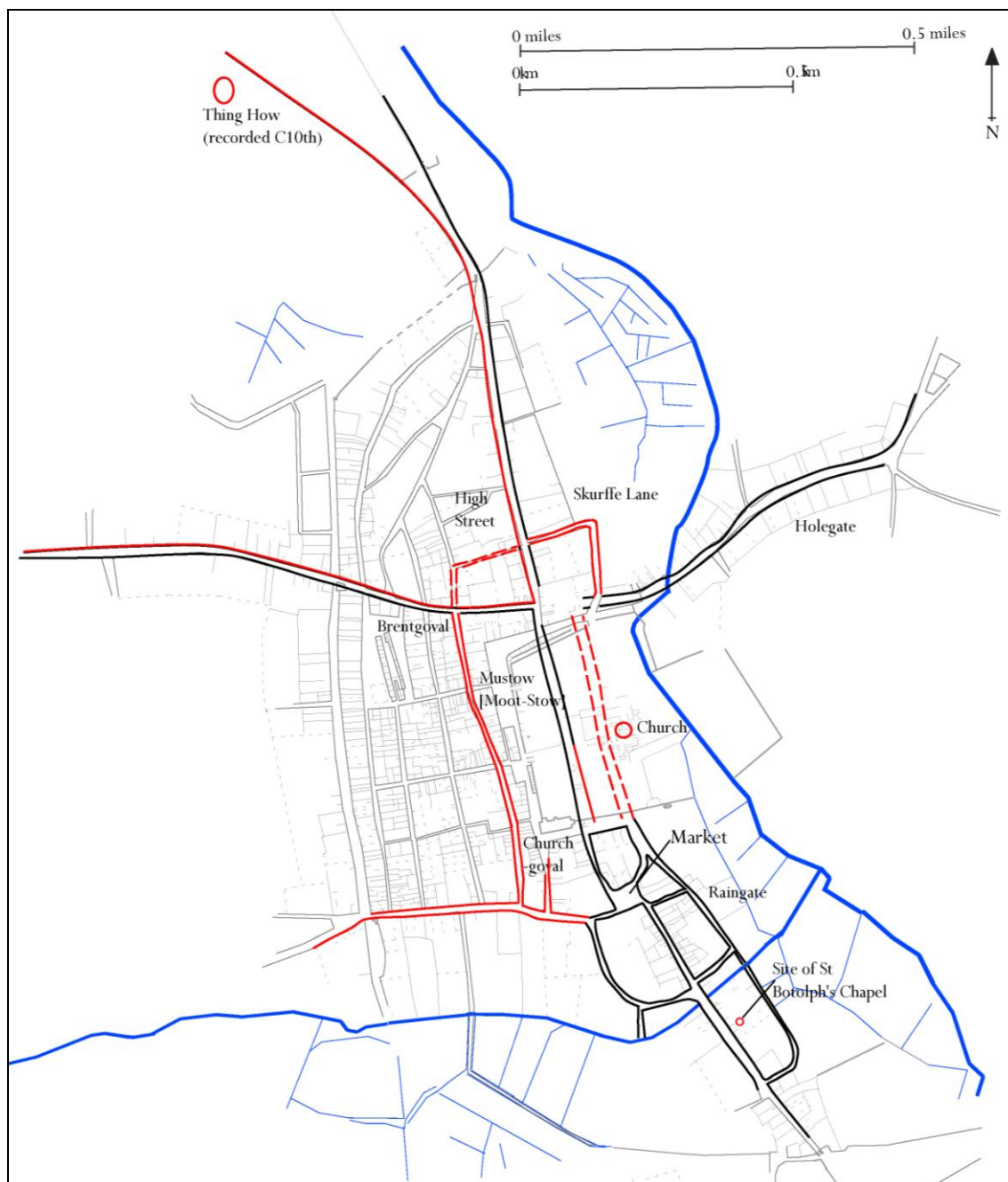


Figure 4.14 Suggested elements of the Late-Saxon town, as it was in 1065, shown in red. The black lines mark hypothesised earlier elements of the street pattern, the grey lines later ones.



Figure 4.15 St Botolph's Chapel, Southgate Street, before 1804, included as a plate in a collection of manuscript notes (Yates SROB P755/33). This building stood on a plot to the south of the River Linnet (see Figure 4.14 for location).

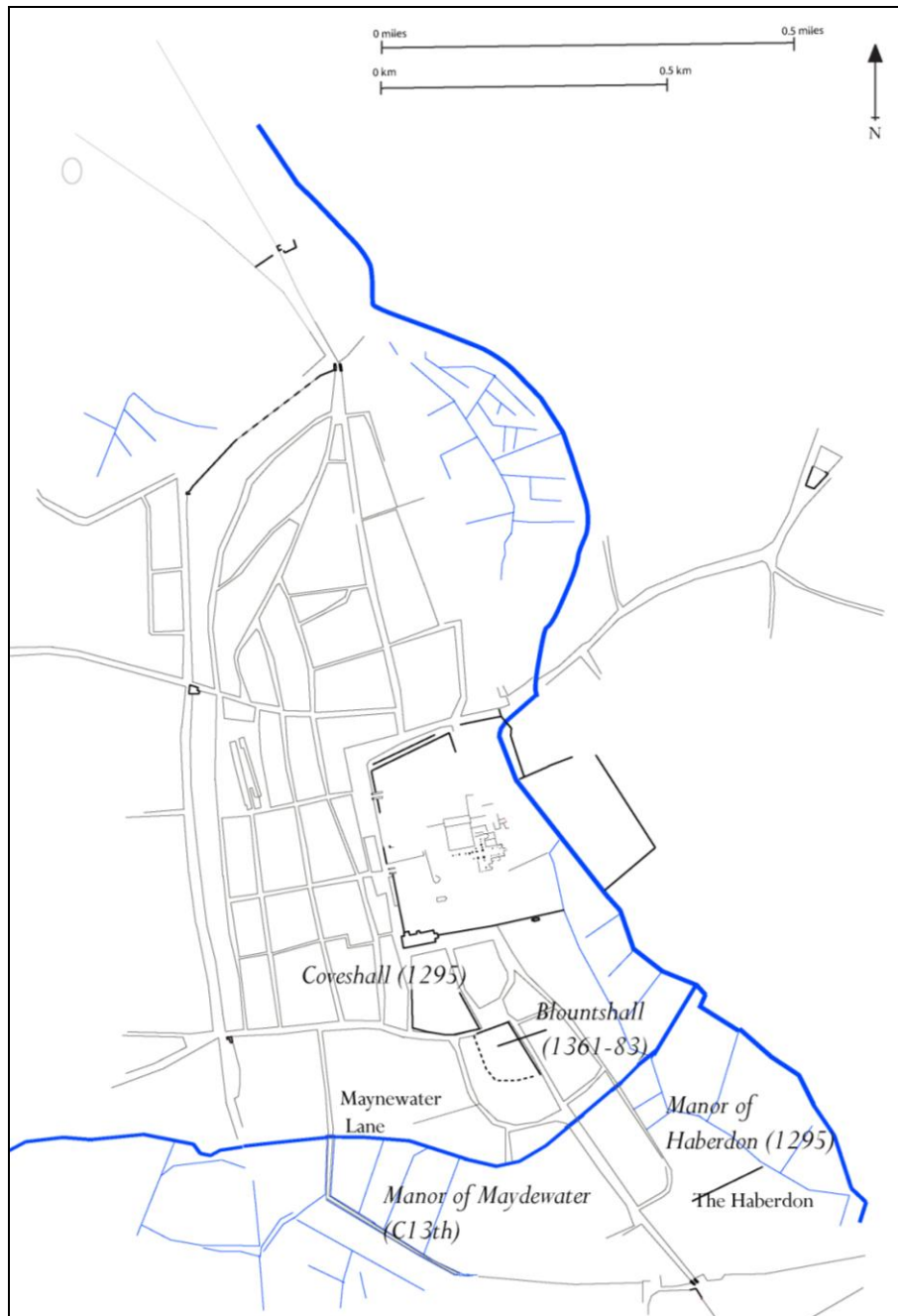


Figure 4.16 Approximate locations of manors extracted from medieval documentary references. Although this is not an exhaustive list of halls and manors in Bury, given that the monastic archives and rentals are still a relatively untapped resource, it is perhaps significant that those identified in the course of this research are clustered around the southern part of the town, which is argued to be older (see Section 4.7.1). Is it possible that these are relicts of older landholdings?



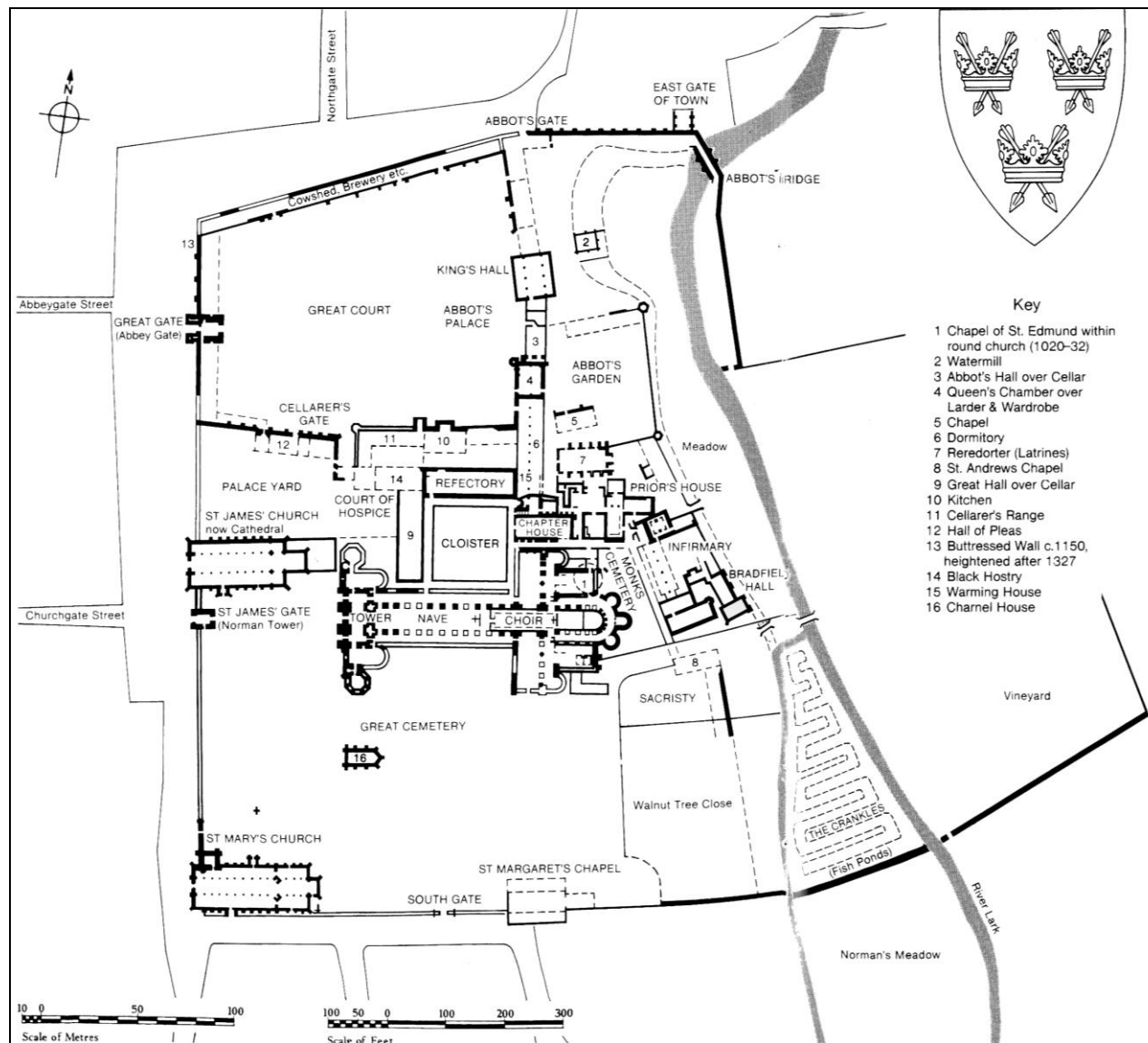


Figure 5.1a Conjectural plan of the abbey drawn by A. B. Whittingham in 1952, from structural remains and documentary evidence in the *Gesta Sacristarum* (Whittingham 2006 [1952]:4-5).

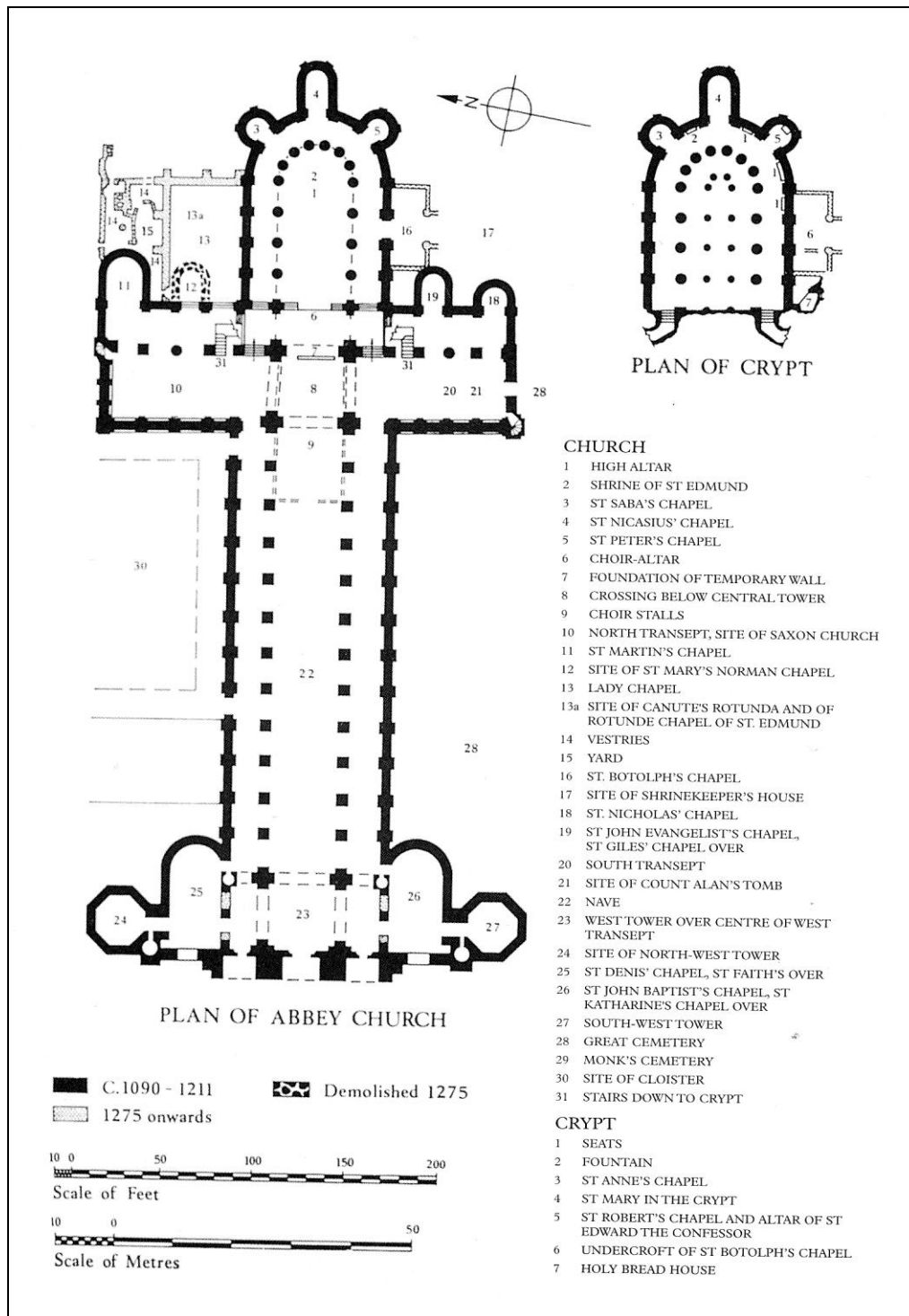


Figure 5.1b Whittingham's reconstruction plan of the Abbey Church (Whittingham 2006 [1952]:12).

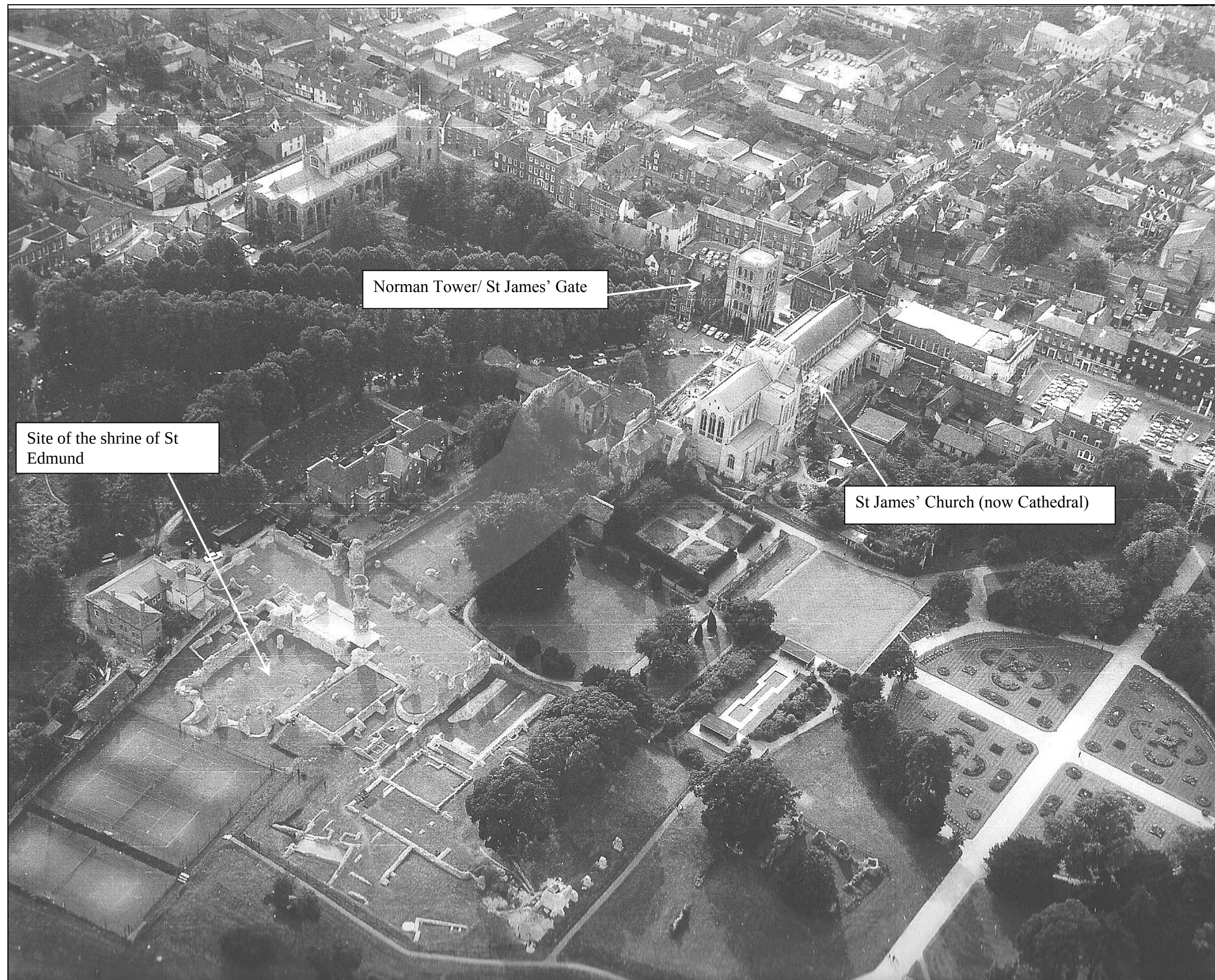


Figure 5.2 Aerial photograph taken from the north east (© NMR AP 159/265, 1969). The monastic church, in the left foreground, is many times larger than the modern cathedral which was formerly the parish church of St James. Churchgate Street runs from the top right, leading to the Norman Tower.

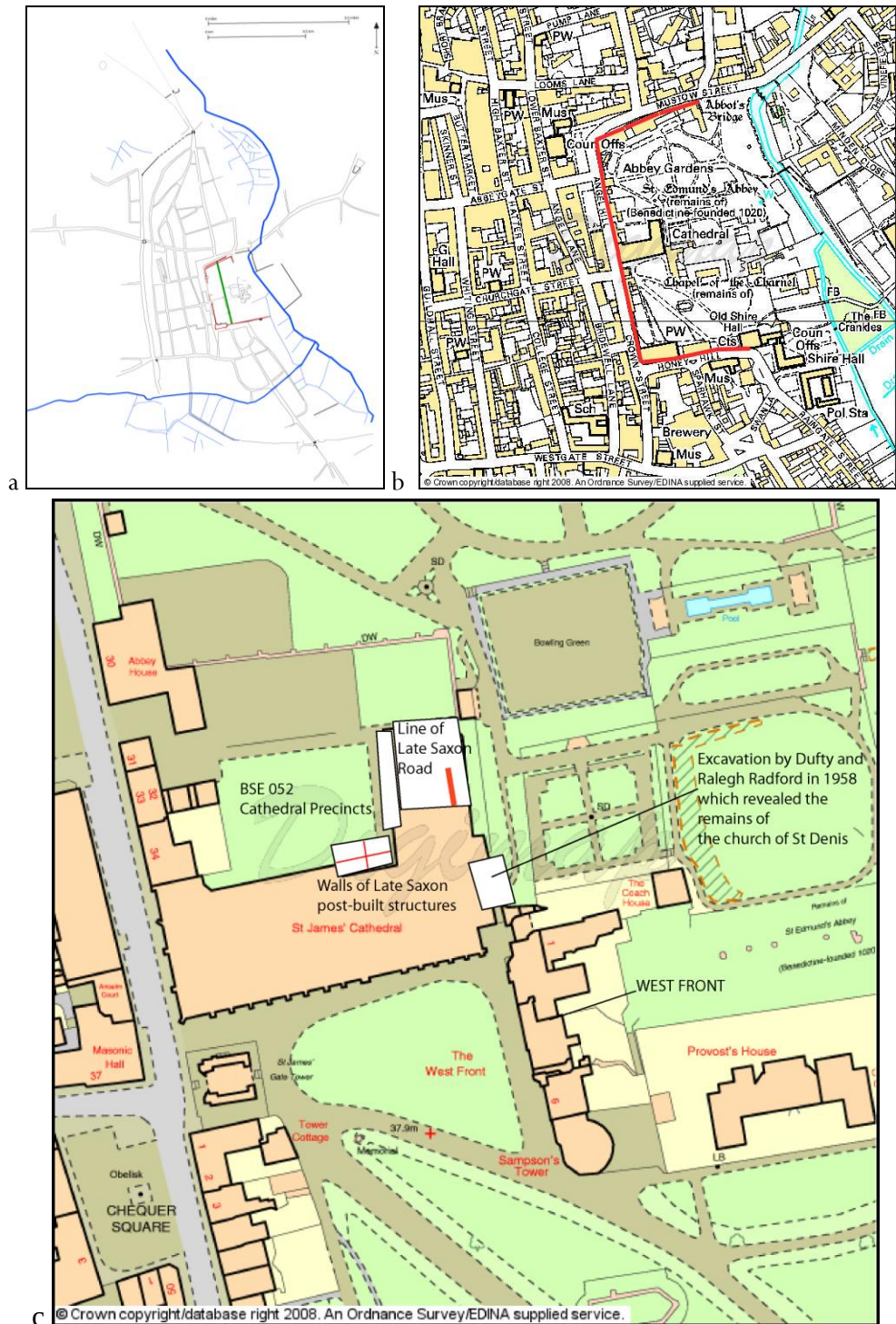
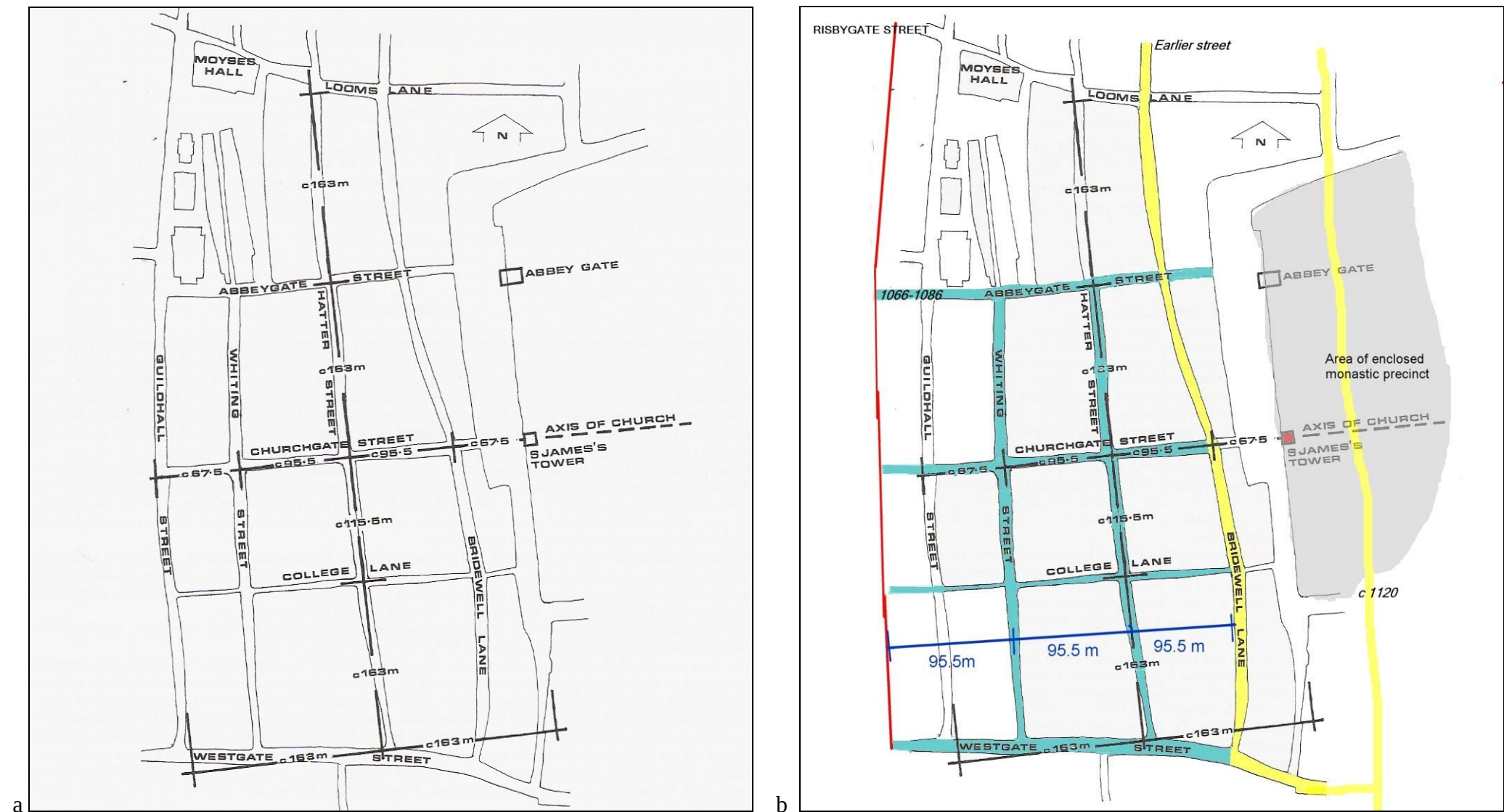


Figure 5.3 The encroachment of the monastic precinct over parts of the earlier town. Figure 5.3 a shows the location of the precinct (red) and the line (green) of the late Saxon road that formed a north-south axis of the earlier settlement. Figure 5.3b shows the area in more detail, and Figure 5.3c shows the excavation which verified the presence of this road and other associated features that have been revealed by excavation in the area.



Portion of town shown in
Figures 5.4a and b.



Figures 5.4a and b: A reinterpretation of the geometry of the 11th century grid (based on Fernie 1998: fig. 12). a: Fernie's representation of the town, showing key measurements. Using St James' Tower (1121-1141) as a baseline for measurement, he explored the mid-12th century rather than the original geometry. b: The model can be refined. The monastic precinct was not enclosed until 1121-1141 and it is likely that the new town abutted the later Saxon *burh* (part of which is shown in yellow and which was shown in Figure 4.14). However, the town wall (red) which was built in 1121-1141 was omitted from Fernie's reconstruction. However, in fact it could have been built on the edge of the planned town and support is lent to this hypothesis by the observation that adding the west side of Guildhall Street and the wall to the plan reveals a new EW geometry of 3 equal parts, if the junction between the old and new parts of the street pattern is taken as the base point. *In situ* pottery of 'C10th–C11th' date is more commonly found in the S part of the grid (light blue) whilst 11th-12th century pottery makes an appearance in sites outside it (Figure 5.5) supporting, at the present date, the suggestion that the market and streets to the N were added later when the defences were created. The NS geometry that Fernie thought was 'peculiar' is therefore created by a later addition, as is the symmetry between the distance between the town wall and St James' tower. The likely original plan is therefore revealed as a 9 part chequer-board. These developments are shown in relation to the whole town in Figure 5.6.

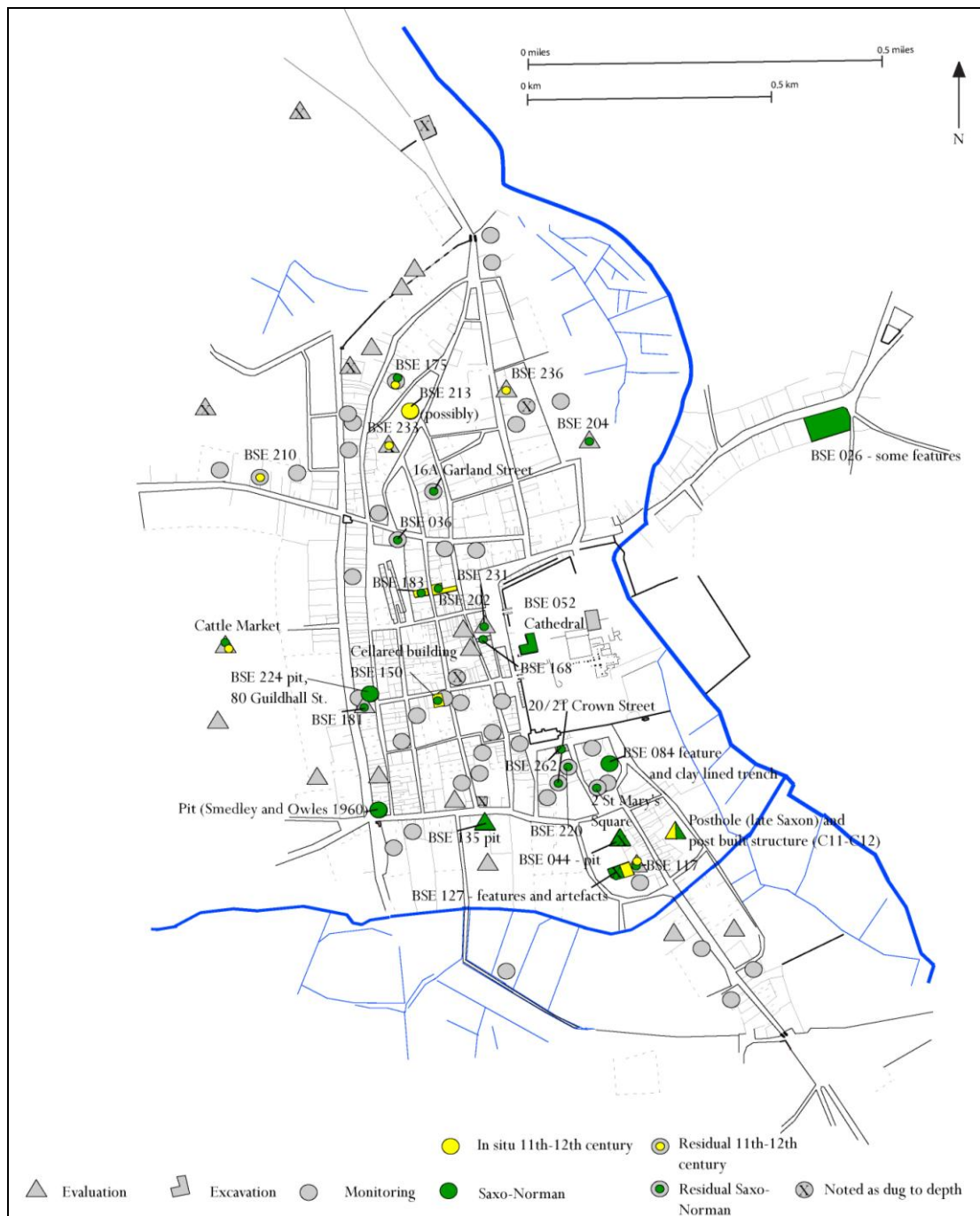


Figure 5.5 Distribution of Late Saxon and Saxo-Norman pottery found in interventions in Bury St Edmunds. The distributions, with Saxo-Norman pottery more common in the southern part of the town and 11th and 12th century pottery more apparent in the northern part, support the argument presented in Figure 5.4. However, future work may provide contradictory patterns. That the assemblage is not fully representative is suggested by the relative scarcity of 11th-12th century pottery in the centre of the town.

Table 5.1a Distribution of Saxon-Norman pottery in Bury St Edmunds, mapped in Figure 5.5 (source: Site reports and Suffolk HER). Yellow shading indicates *in situ* finds.

Site Code	Location	Context	Reference
BSE 052	Cathedral Precint/ Monastery and St James' Tower	Thetford and St Neot's ware in occupation layers and features	Gill 2005, Drewett and Stuart 1973.
BSE 168	Angel Lane	8 sherds of residual Thetford and St Neot's ware in later contexts.	Tester and Anderson 2000: 11
BSE 231	Angel Hotel	Residual 10 th /11 th century pottery in pits: the state of the assemblage generally from this site was suggestive that pits were filled with rubbish as hardcore.	Goffin 2005a: 30, 31, 35
BSE Misc	Cattle Market	Some fragments of 11 th century pottery	Duffy 2007a: 7
BSE 150	Churchgate Street	At 51-2 Churchgate Street, a cellared building in the 'early medieval' tradition was excavated on the street front, probably abandoned in the late 12 th century. It a range of pottery from Thetford and St Neot's ware to glazed 12 th -century Grimston and Stamford Ware	Gill and Anderson 1998: 7-8
BSE 036	Brentgoval	Behind Moyse's Hall, a sherd of 10 th -12 th century St. Neot's ware was found in a ditch which also contained 12 th – 14 th century pottery.	Tester 2002b: 10.
BSE 204	Cotton Lane	From high-medieval rubbish dumps off Cotton Lane: a residual sherd of St Neot's ware rim.	Tester 2002a: 8.
	Crown Street	Some unstratified Thetford ware was recovered from behind 20 and 21 Crown Street in May 1974, when Bob Carr observed mainly nineteenth century material	SHER Misc.
	16 A Garland Street	Unstratified St Neot's Ware in an assemblage spanning 11 th -12 th centuries.	Tester 2000b.
BSE 184	High Baxter Street	Late Saxon pottery as a residual element across the site.	Tester 2001a: appendix.
BSE 202	High Baxter Street	Late Saxon pottery as a residual element.	Anderson 2003a: 11
BSE 181	St Andrew's Street: town bank	Fragments of late saxon pottery in a sample of soil from the town bank which also included pre-historic, roman and early Saxon wares, as well as bronze-age flint.	Tester 2000a: 6
BSE 084	Records Office, Raingate	Clay lined trench (perhaps a footing trench), and Thetford-type ware in an associated feature.	Caruth and Gill 1990: 266.

	Street		
BSE 144	47 Raingate Street	A post built structure over a clay surface with an associated ditch dating to the 11 th -12 th centuries (Thetford ware and early medieval ware). However, a piece of Thetford ware was found with a piece of painted glass in a posthole filled with greenish silt.	Caruth and Anderson 1996a
BSE 220	7 Sparhawk Street	At the back of 7, Sparhawk Street, Dave Gill found some Grimston type Thetford ware pottery in an assemblage into the fourteenth century from a site of many pits	Gill 2004.
BSE 262	Honey Hill/Sparhawk Street	Finds spanned 11 th – 18 th centuries	Tester 2006a: 245.
BSE 175	Long Bracklond	Residual 11 th - 14 th century pottery in a ditch, with earliest features dated to the 12 th century.	Caruth 1999b
BSE 224	80 Guildhall Street	Pit with steep sides, more than 0.6m deep, containing 5 sherds of burnt, coarse, sandy Thetford type ware (Grimston?), 10 th - 11 th century. Pit [0052] had layered fills, including a black charcoal layer.	Duffy 2007b: 5
	Guildhall Street, TL 852638	In 1959, A. R. Edwardson, curator of the museum, noted that in a pit 9' (c. 2.7m) deep an 11 th century cooking pot was found with some bones.	Smedley and Owles 1960.
	2 St Mary's Square.	Piece of Thetford-type ware in a watching brief.	Tester 2003b: 351
BSE 044	St Edmund's Hotel,	2 pieces of Thetford ware from a small feature.	SHER Misc
BSE 117	St Edmund's Hospital	A few pieces of Thetford-type ware vessels and medium jars, and scarce St Neot's ware, although most of the pottery was later medieval.	Caruth 1997a
BSE 127	St Edmunds Hospital,	Late saxon and earlier medieval pottery in ditches which seemed to predate the street patter, unfired clay structure. Also a late-Saxon weight, stud, mount and comb, 10 sherds of Thetford type ware, also ditch with Thetford type Grimston and middle saxon pottery.	Tester 1995a:2, 4, Anderson 1996b 25, Craven 2006a: 8-9
BSE 235	Batt House, Westgate Street	Pit containing 10 th -11 th century pottery. Pits (>1.2m deep) were sampled on an <i>ad hoc</i> basis because of the 'rescue' nature of the excavation.	Tester 1996a
BSE 026	East Close	1st phase of excavated features were distinguished by an orange fill, contained pottery of an approximate 11 th century date, including St Neot's ware. Most of the later-Saxon pottery was re-distributed in later features, and it is suggested that much of it could be due to manuring or re-sited middens.	Anderson 1996a: 73

Table 5.1b Distribution of 11th-12th century pottery in Bury St Edmunds, mapped in Figure 5.5 (source: Site reports and Suffolk HER). Yellow shading indicates *in situ* finds.

Site Code	Location	Context	Reference
BSE 144	Raingate Street	Behind 47 Raingate Street, there was a post built structure over a clay surface with an associated ditch dating to the 11 th -12 th centuries – this had dark stony loam fill and fragments of Thetford ware and early medieval ware. However, a piece of Thetford ware was found with a piece of painted glass in a posthole filled with greenish silt.	(Caruth and Anderson 1996a)
BSE 175	Long Bracklond	Residual 11 th - 14 th century pottery in a ditch, with earliest features dated to the 12 th century.	Caruth 1999b
BSE 150	Churchgate Street	At 51-2 Churchgate Street, a cellared building in the ‘early medieval’ tradition was excavated on the street front, probably abandoned in the late 12 th century. It a range of pottery from Thetford and St Neot’s ware to glazed 12 th -century Grimston and Stamford Ware	Gill and Anderson 1998: 7-8
BSE 127	St Mary’s Sqaure	Late saxon and earlier medieval (12 th century?) pottery in ditches which seemed to predate the street pattern.	Tester 1995:2
BSE 117	St Mary’s Square,	Within the grounds of St Edmunds Hospital, 38 sherds of early medieval Bury ware pottery with golden mica inclusions, burnishing, and stamped and thumbled decoration were found in later features across the site.	Anderson 1996b
BSE 183 and 202	High Baxter Street	Occupation from the 12 th century.	Tester 2001a, Anderson 2003a.
BSE 233	Short Brackland,	11 th -12 th century residual pottery.	Duffy 2004b.
BSE 236	107 Northgate Street	Pottery included Yarmouth type ware dating to the 11 th -12 th century, probably residual in later features.	Duffy 2007c: 11
	6 Cannon Street	Pit containing a fill similar to that in cess pits – pottery fragments were either 5 th – 7 th century in date, or 11 th -12 th century.	Tester 2004a
BSE Misc	Cattle Market	3% of the assemblage 11 th -14 th century in date, mainly coarsewares of the 12 th -14 th century.	Richenda Goffin in Duffy 2007a: 16
BSE 210	97 Risbygate Street	11 th -12 th century pottery was recovered from a pit.	Tester 2003g.

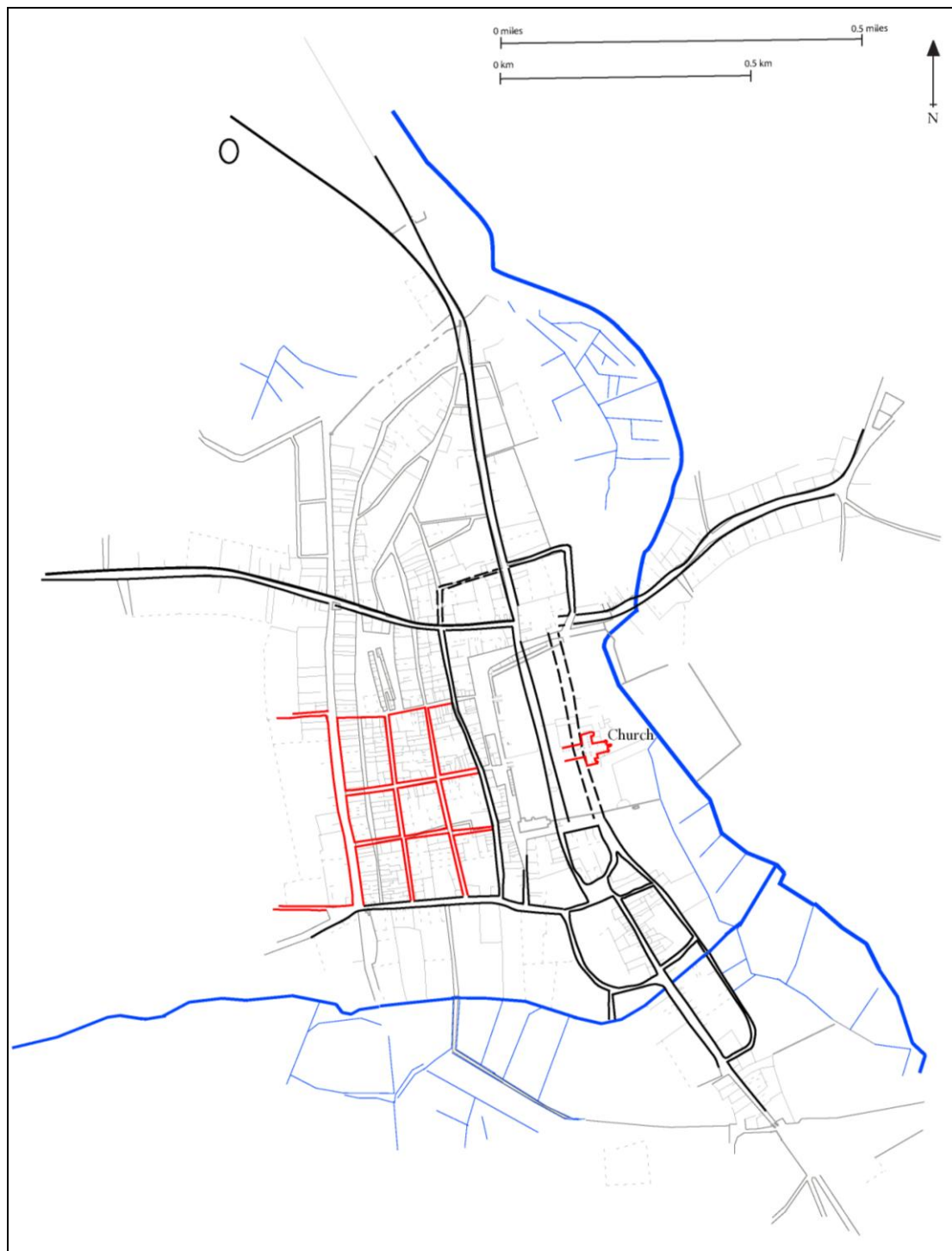


Figure 5.6 Hypothesised 11th-century (1066-1086) additions to the town of St Edmunds, as described in Sections 5.2 and 5.3, shown in the context of the rest of the town. The earlier streets are shown in black, with the suggested new developments and the new Romanesque church in red. It is not uncommon for defensive circuits to be added at later stages in urban growth (see Creighton 2007).

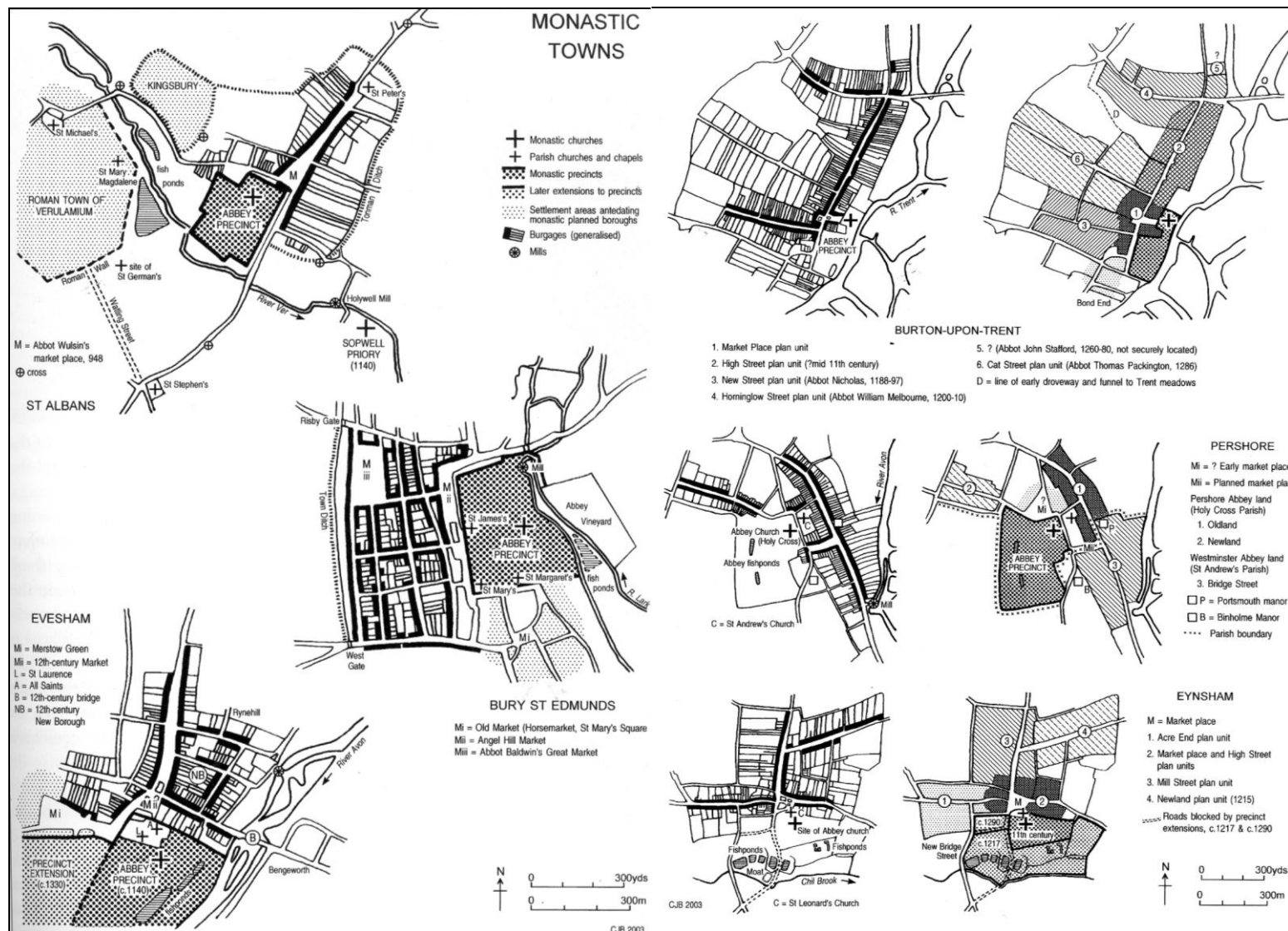


Figure 5.7
Comparative examples
of monastic planned
towns (Bond 2004:
Figures 90 and 94).

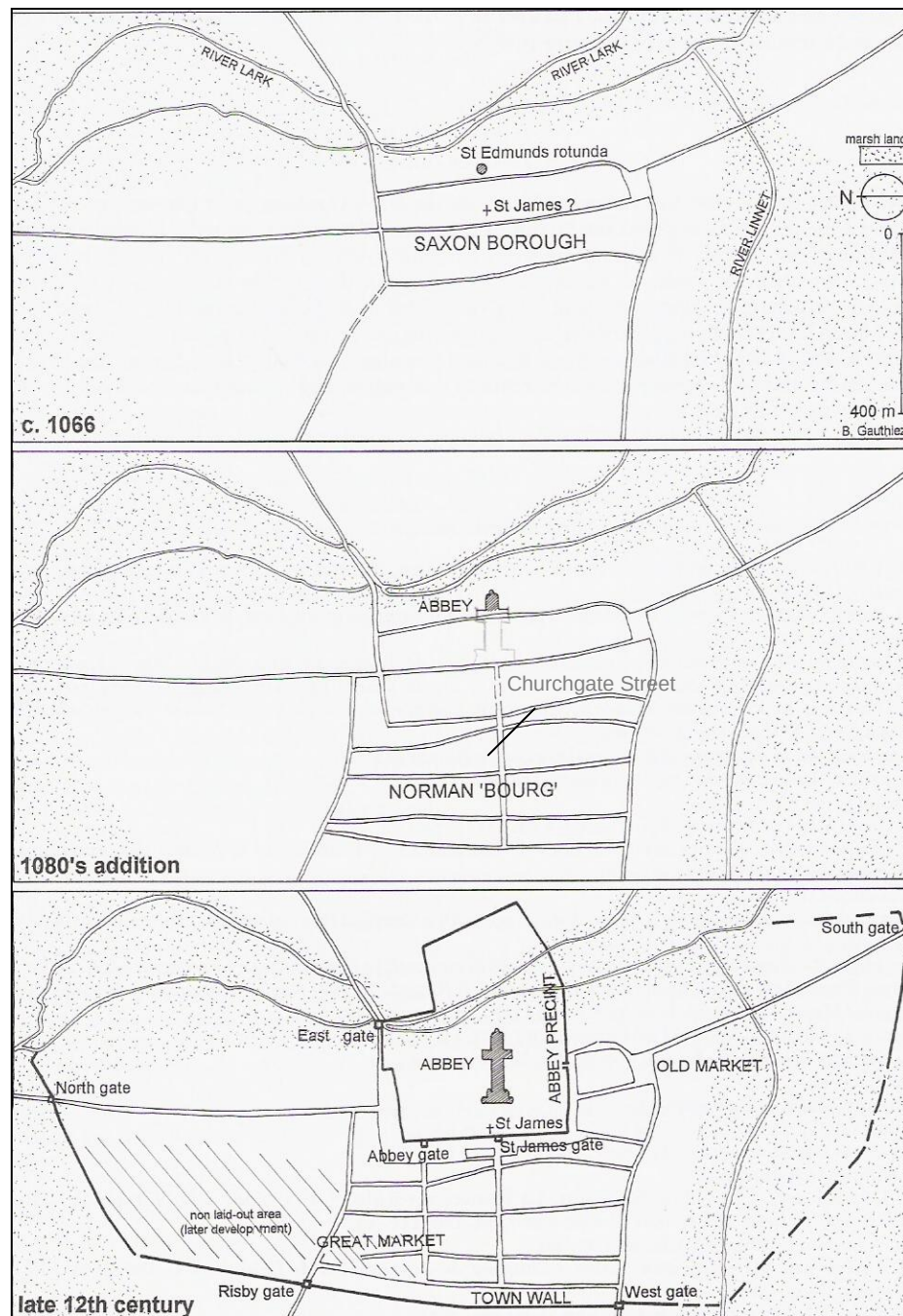


Figure 5.8 Gauthiez' hypothesis of the development of the town (1998: 95). He suggested that a Norman 'bourg' consisting of elongated blocks, with Churchgate Street as an axial line of symmetry, was added to the existing Saxon burh. The author's alternative suggestion for the growth of the town is presented in Figure 5.4. Gauthiez's next projected phase, which saw the creation of the market and town defences, is supported in Section 5.4, although it is suggested firstly that Abbeygate Street, previously the northern extent of the town, was also perhaps created at the same time, and secondly that this took place in the early rather than the late 12th century.

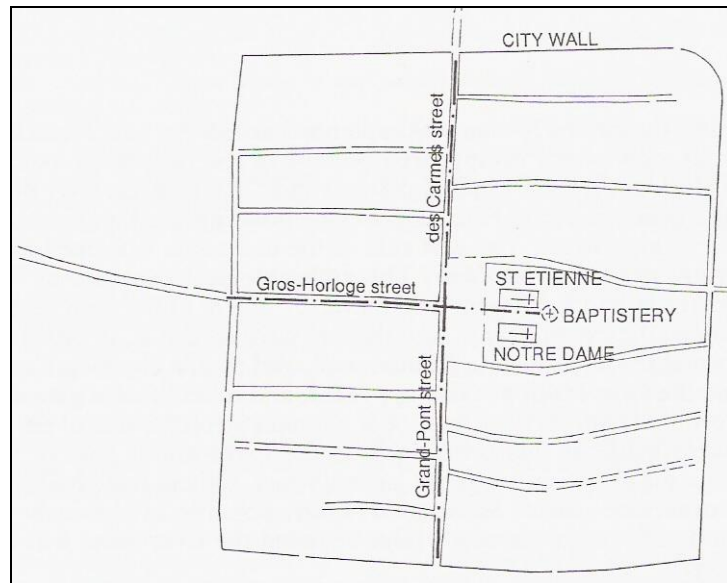


Figure 5.9: Rouen, one of the Norman *bourgs* suggested by Gauthiez to be a parallel for Bury St Edmunds (1998: G1).



Figure 5.10: The West Front at Bury St Edmunds (originally constructed c. 1121-1180). In the 17th-century, houses were built into the surviving flint rubble core-work of the structure. The original ground level was approximately 3m deeper than the level of the graveyard today. This façade would originally have been faced with ashlar stone: the southern of the three central doors is visible in the centre of the picture. The ruins stand up to 12m high in places.

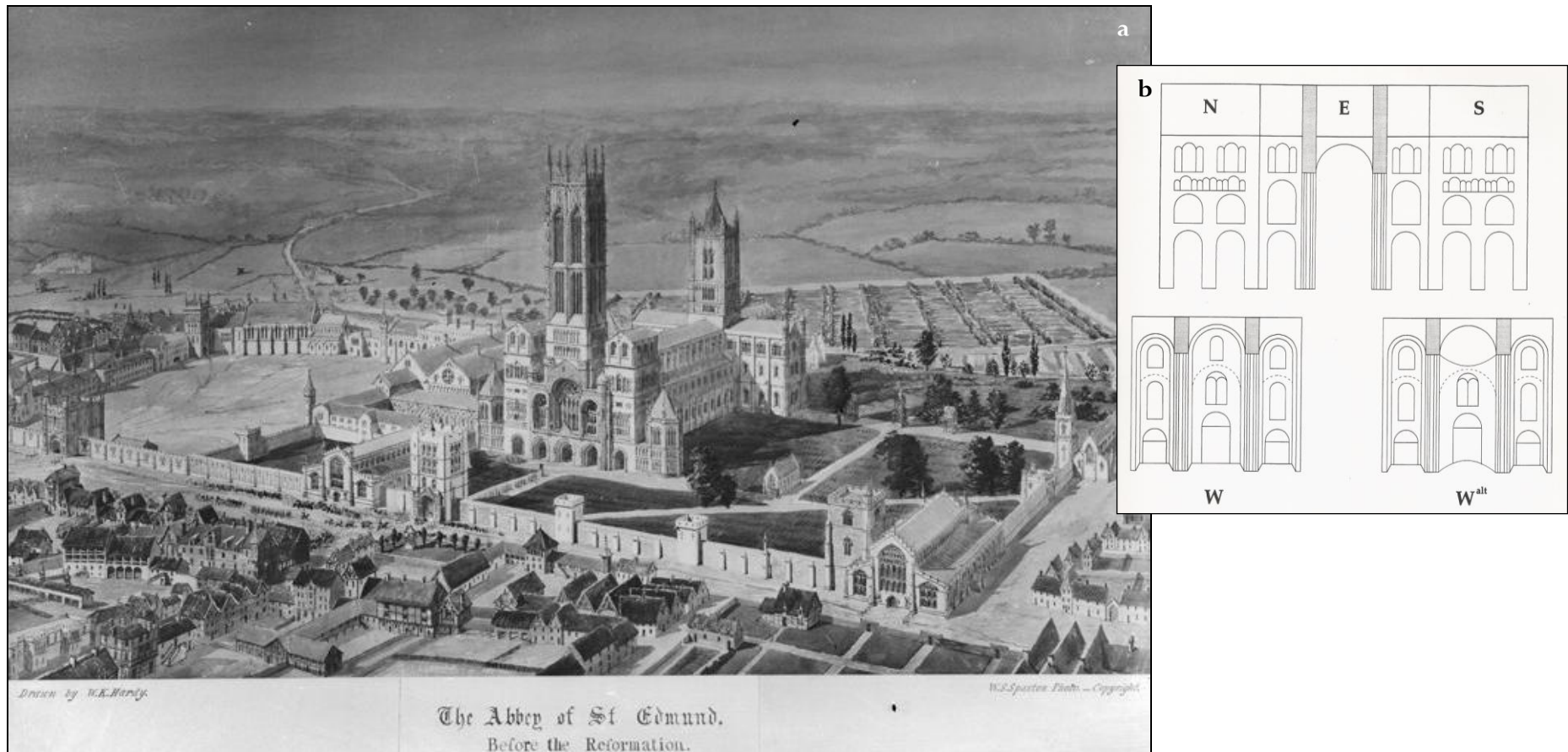
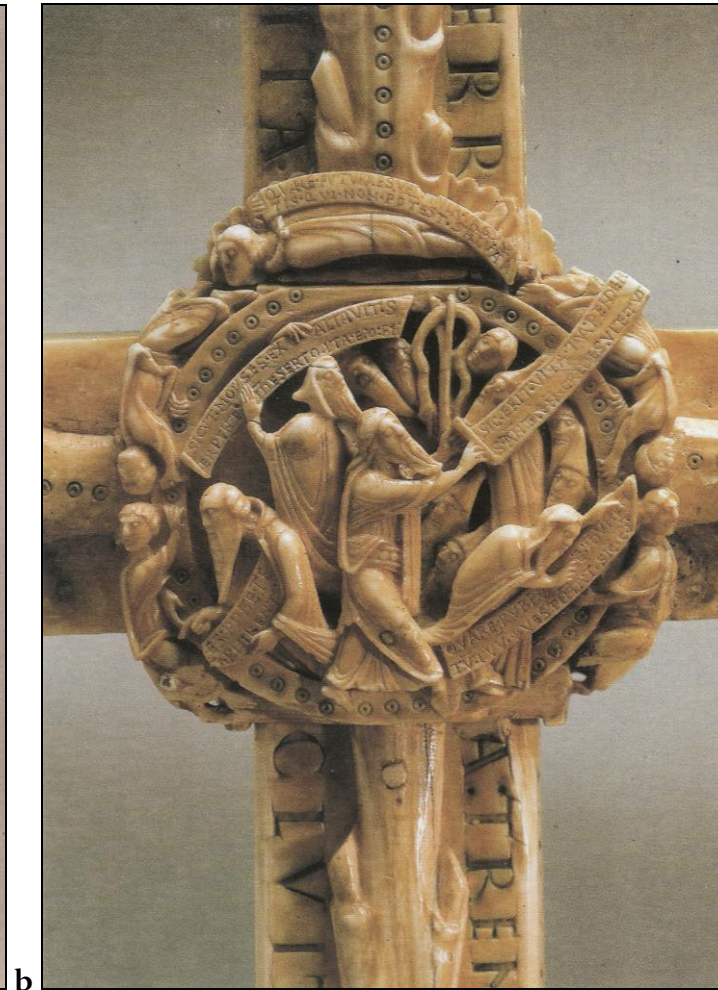
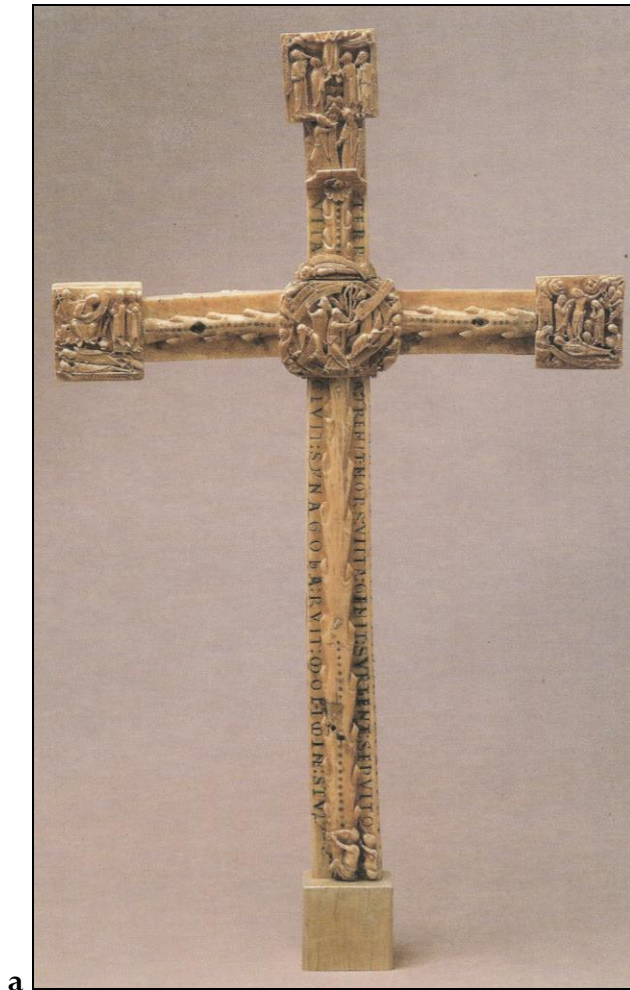


Figure 5.11a, a 19th century reconstruction drawing by W. K. Hardy, shows an *imaginative* reconstruction of the Abbey at the dissolution. Nevertheless, it serves to contextualise the ruins and conveys an impression of the scale of the site. (© Spanton Jarman collection (SROB K 0698): the original painting belongs to the Dean and Chapter of the cathedral). **Figure 5.11b** reproduces reconstruction drawings of aspects of the West Front at Bury, by J. P. MacAleer and R. Lewis, based on *measured* survey as far as was possible, given that the remains are occupied by 17th century houses (McAleer 1998: 131).



Figures 5.12a and 5.12b Photograph and a close up of the Cloister's Cross, a relict of St Edmund's Abbey. The cross, carved in Walrus Ivory, was reputedly the work of Master Hugo who, in the 12th-century, was also responsible designing the west doors of the conventual church. The original cross is now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, and a replica is on display in the Treasury of St Edmundsbury Cathedral (© Metropolitan Museum of Art, NY, 1988, photographed by Malcolm Varon).

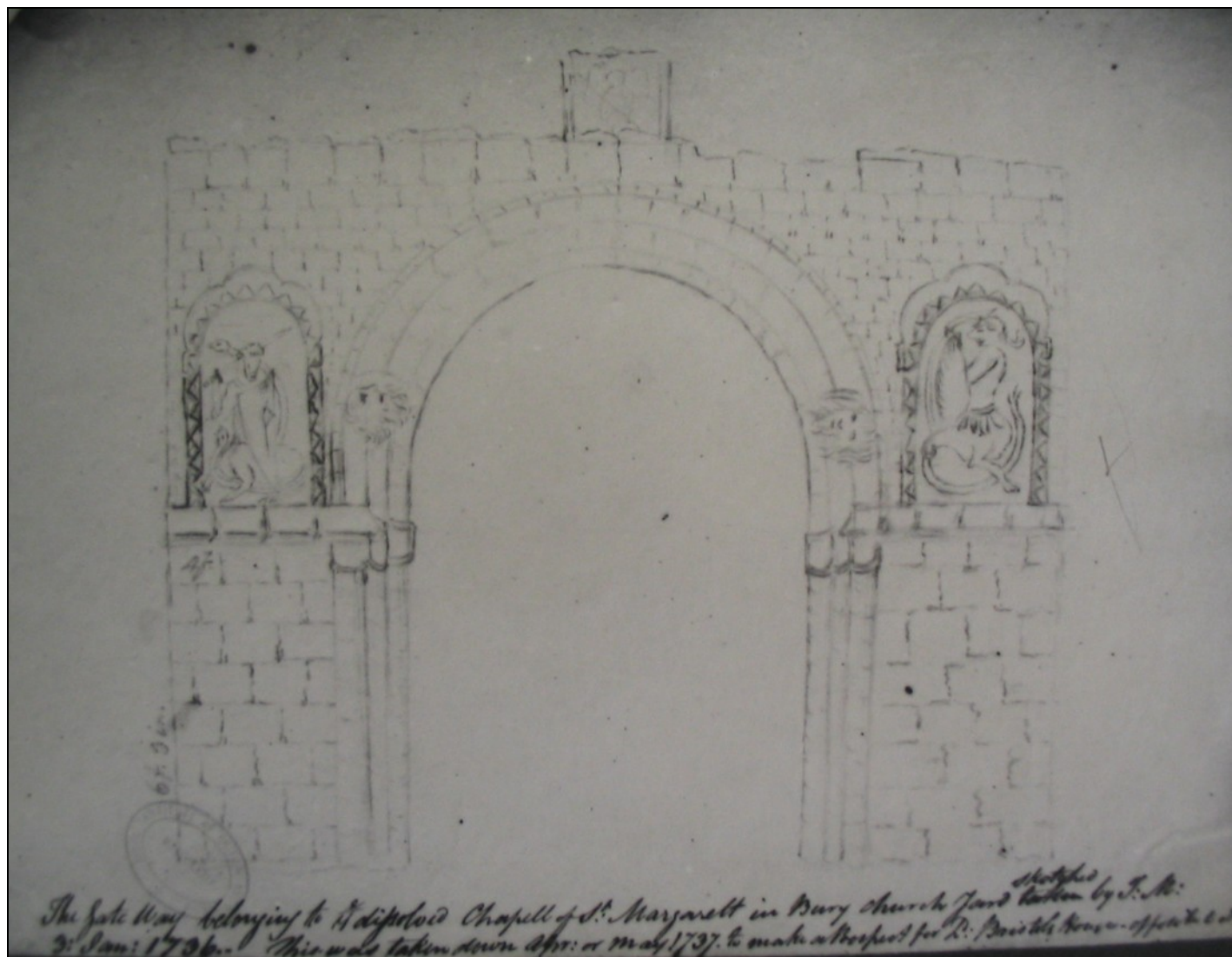


Figure 5.13: Sketch done in 1736 by Thomas Martin, antiquary of Palgrave. It depicts St Margaret's gate which formerly stood at the south entrance to the cemetery: it was pulled down in 1737 as part of the landscaping associated with the construction of the townhouse of the Bristol family (SROB, Honey Hill box file). Hills commented upon the chevron mouldings in the flanking niches (Hills 1865: 121).



Figure 5.14 The Norman or St James's Tower, photographed from the west. The original ground surface was 2m (8ft) below the modern road.

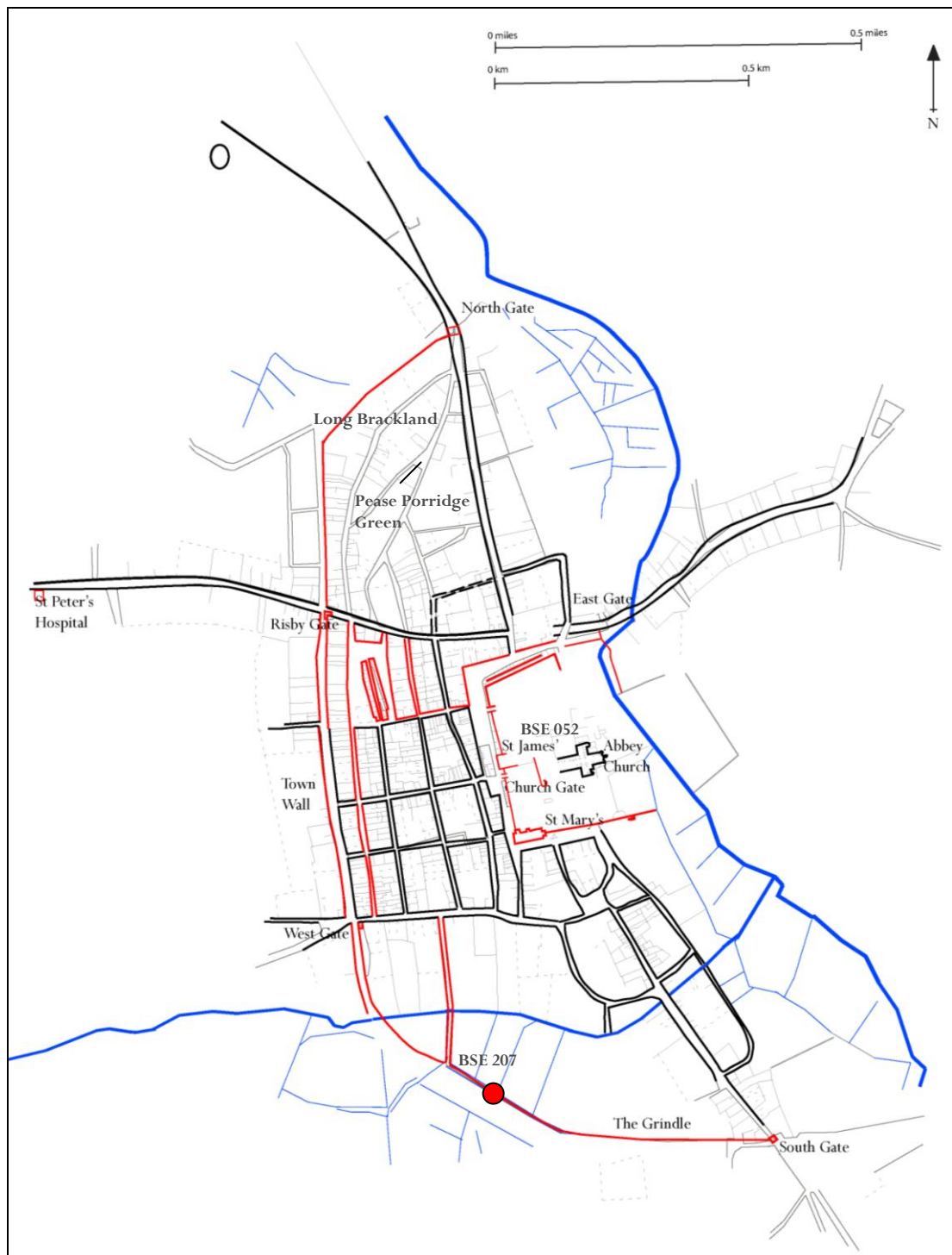


Figure 5.15 Hypothesised form of the town in the early 12th-century, with recent additions shown in red and older streets in black. The defences form a sweeping arc around the western half of the settlement, whilst the river defines the eastern side. The monastic precinct cuts over earlier streets and is clearly an encroachment over them, as suggested by excavations at BSE 052. BSE 207 shows the site of a section dug through Friar's Lane causeway.

Figure 5.16 Maps showing a) the location of the market and b) a close up of the market area (source: edina digimap/OS).



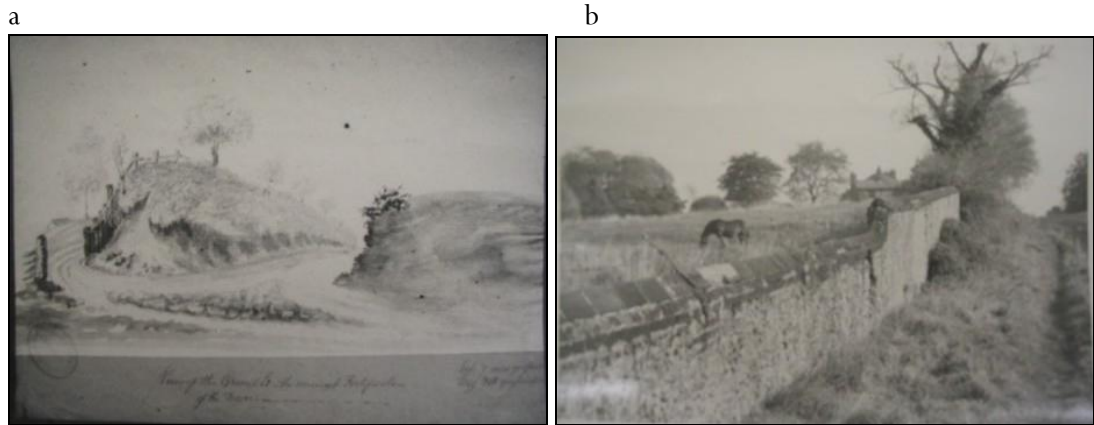


Figure 5.17. The Grindle – a) a 19th century sketch and b) a later photograph, both looking from the west. (SROB Box File: Grindle (Miscellaneous)).



Figure 5.18: The causeway across Great Sexton's Meadows and its flanking ditches. Facing west. The path is 1m wide.



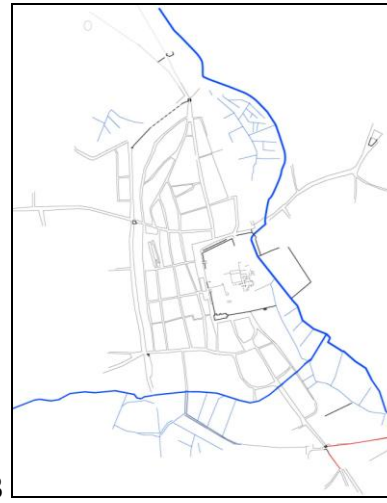
Figure 5.19: The timber-framed campanile at St Mary's, Pembridge, Herefordshire. Elements of the structure, largely rebuilt in the 17th century, reveal that it was originally constructed in the early 13th century, 1207 – 1216. (Information from Herefordshire HER 1566, image © Corpus of Romanesque Sculpture in the British Isles, <http://www.crsbi.ac.uk/ed/he/Pembr/i2956.htm>). As the earliest extant timber framed belfry in Britain, the upper part provides perhaps the closest possible parallel for the smaller belfry tower that stood on Adam I of Cockfield's messuage in Bury St Edmunds before the 1150s, although the structure as it stands today is probably the product of a 17th century rebuilding campaign. The second stage is supported by four massive corner posts (13th century) (Herefordshire HER 1566).



6.1



6.2



6.3



6.4



6.5

Figure 6.1 The suburb outside the Risbygate (shown in red)

Figure 6.2 The triangular space and suburban development outside the Northgate (shown in red)

Figure 6.3 The open space (sometimes a fairstead) outside the South Gate (shown in red)

Figure 6.4 Ribbon development along the road outside the East Gate

Figure 6.5 Land enclosed within the northern flank of the town defences, called Brackland.

Table 6.1: Distribution of 12th – 13th-century archaeological finds and features from Bury St Edmunds (source: site reports and the Suffolk HER). This information is mapped in Figure 6.6.

Site Code	Location	Context	Reference
BSE 168	Angel Hotel	Pits from the 12 th century	Tester and Anderson 2000
BSE 148	Angel Lane Cinema Garage	Pits, oven and floor layers C12-C13th, C12th – 14 th centuries.	Caruth and Anderson 1996b
BSE 133	Angel Lane	Flint and mortar lined well: 12 th - 13 th century pottery was found in the construction trench.	Tester 1996c
	Brentgoval (No. 22)	During the monitoring of footing trenches for a conservatory, greenish loam filled pits yielding animal bone and pottery of a 12 th -13 th century date were found underneath an occupation layer. The pit also contained pieces of peg tile made from estuarine clay.	Tester 2003c
BSE 230	Chequer Square (No. 3)	A watching brief recovered pottery from the 12 th to 18 th centuries. There were also flint and mortar walls observed during a further watching brief.	Tester 2006b
BSE 150	51-52 Churchgate Street	A late Saxon cellar was backfilled in the late 12 th century. There was some evidence for metalworking.	Gill and Anderson 1998
BSE 026	East Close	Traces of 12 th -13 th century buildings in the suburbs. Ovens and a pit containing evidence of metal working suggest craft or industrial activity. There was also a flint and mortar lined well.	Anderson 1996a
BSE 178	16a Garland Street	A pit yielded pottery of 12 th -14 th century date.	Tester 2000b
BSE 202	High Baxter Street	Pottery assemblages from the site included 12 th -13 th century local coarsewares.	Tester 2003a
BSE 175	Long Brakelond Church Row	In an evaluation, the lowest feature in the stratigraphy (under considerable overburden) was a ditch containing 12 th century local coarseware pottery. In monitoring of buildings, 15 pits were observed: one contained 12 th -13 th century pottery.	Caruth 1999b, Tester 2003f.
BSE 176	79 Northgate Street	An occupation layer yielded two sherds of a 12 th -13 th century fineware. A clay later over this was interpreted as a foundation for a sill beam, and a flint and mortar wall running east-west was noted, as well as a possible internal division.	Tester 2000d

Table 6.1 Continued...

BSE 236	107 Northgate Street	Nine pits, three ditches and a post hole were identified, yielding 38 sherds of medieval pottery: most of this was Bury medieval coarseware and fine ware of the late 12 th - to 14 th -century but there was also Yarmouth-type ware (11 th -12 th -century) and Grimston ware.	Duffy 2007c
BSE 144	47 Raingate Street	A clay floored building on a sill beam overlay a post built structure of the 11 th -12 th centuries.	Caruth and Anderson 1996b.
BSE 161	96A Risbygate Street	Sooted 12 th -13 th century Bury ware from the lowest fill of a ditch 3m wide: possibly an ancient field ditch.	Tester 1998b.
BSE 153	98A-100 Risbygate Street	Dave Gill monitored foundations and conducted excavations at the rear of the shop. A pit contained 12 th -13 th century pottery, and a post hole packed with yellow clay contained 12 th -14 th century pottery.	Gill 1998b
BSE 233	Lawson's Yard, Short Brackland	A ditch was encountered during an evaluation. Finds included snails, bone, oyster shell, medieval pottery and roof tile of estuarine clay. Residual pottery from the 11 th -century onwards. Little evidence of structural evidence, but evidence of boundaries.	Duffy 2004b: 9
BSE 220	7 Sparhawk Street	Pits contained pottery from the 11 th -14 th centuries.	Gill 2004.
	16-17 St Andrew's Street South	A pit of possibly 12 th -century date was observed.	Tester 1999.
BSE 117, 127	St Mary's Square	A medieval occupation layer contained Saxon pottery as well as 12 th -13 th century pottery: sooted Bury ware pots and jars as well as brown wares. There were also ditches, ovens and buildings.	Caruth 1997a; Tester 1995; Anderson 1996b
BSE 245	Westgate Street, St Edmunds Church	A pit underneath a wall contained pieces of 11 th -13 th century pottery.	Duffy 2006b
BSE 135	Batt House, Westgate Street (50-54)	Monitoring for an extension yielded unexpected medieval archaeology: pits and a well.	Tester 1996a
BSE 200	Westgate Street, Greene King Maltings	Pits on the street front dating to the 12 th and 13 th centuries were revealed, including post-holes. There were also sheep, horse and goat bones.	Tester 2002e

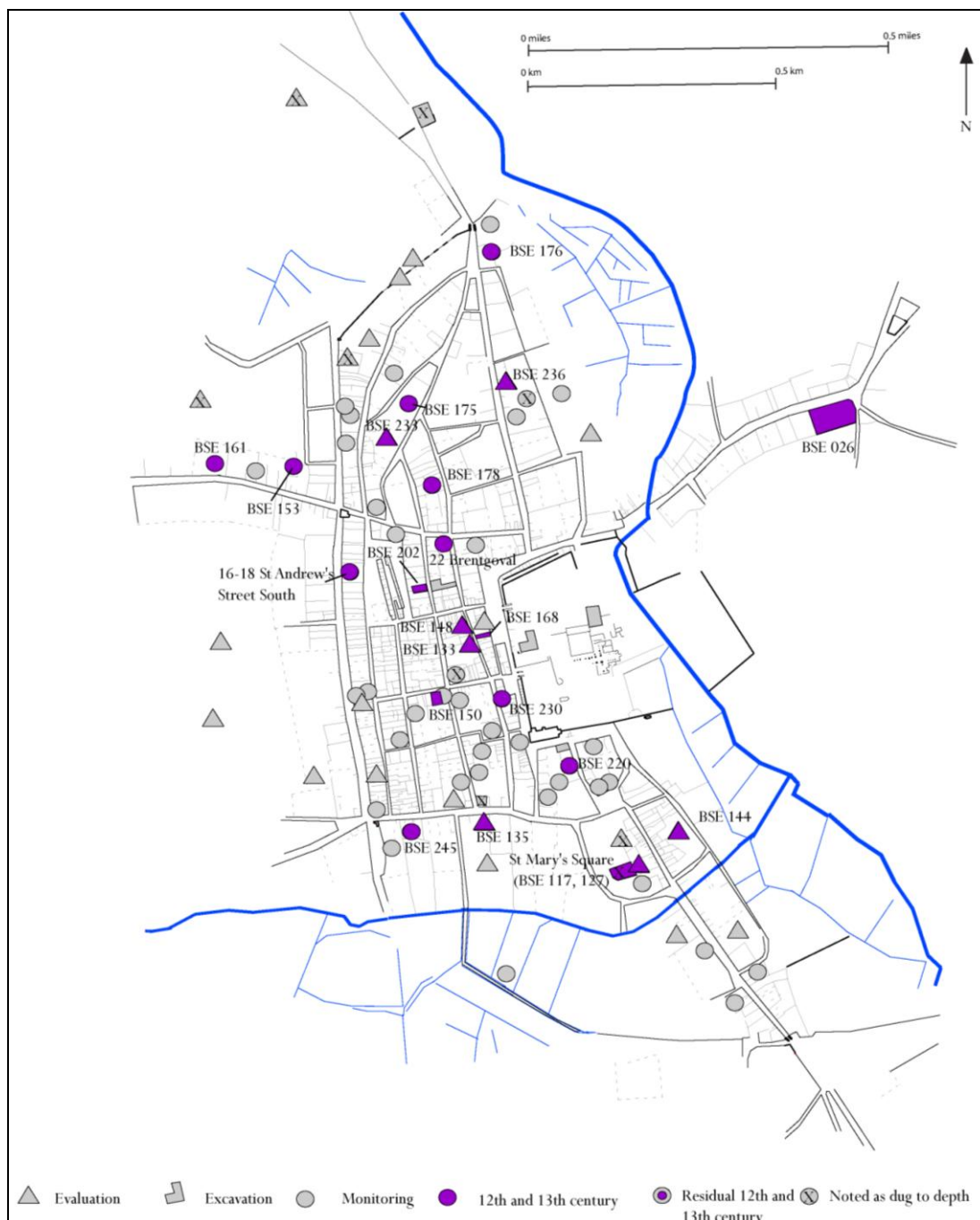


Figure 6.6 Distribution of 12th and 13th-century material culture from sites in Bury St Edmunds (mapped from Table 1).

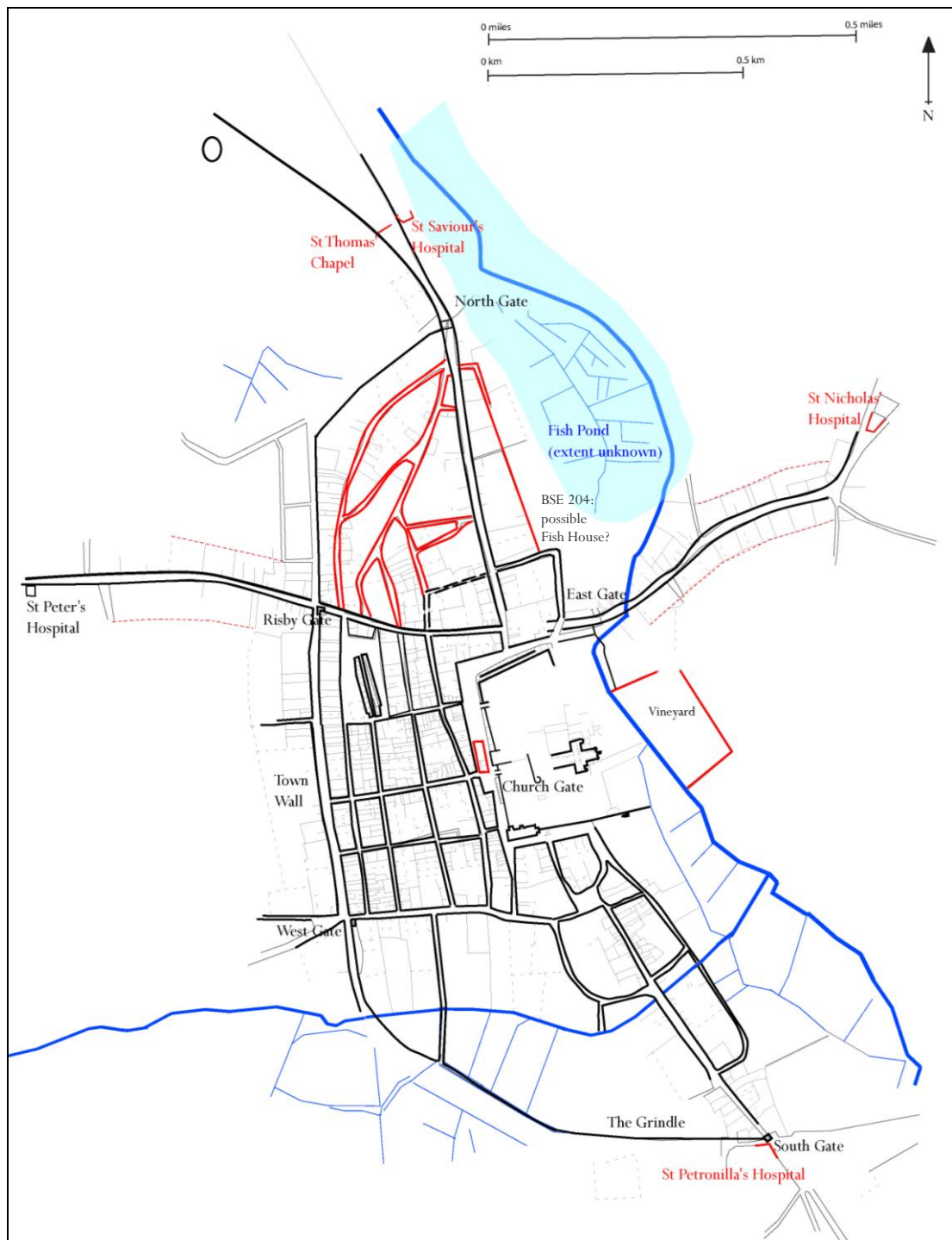


Figure 6.7 Suggested consolidation of urban areas by the late 12th-century: in red are shown the suburbs, intramural streets in the Brackland area, the monastic vineyard and the encroachment of buildings on the open space that was then known as Paddockpole, opposite the main gate to the monastic church. These developments and the underlying commercial, social and economic processes which shaped them are discussed in Chapter 6. The Abbot's fish pond is also shown: this was the most monumental addition to the urban landscape of this date (see Appendix 2).

Figure 6.8 Location of a) Angel Lane and b) excavations on Angel Lane and behind the Angel Hotel (source: edina digimap/OS).



Figure 6.9 Location of a) Churchgate Street and b) excavation which revealed a building with a timber lined cellar (source: edina digimap/OS).



Figure 6.10 Location of a) High Baxter Street and b) excavations on High Baxter Street (source: edina digimap/ OS)

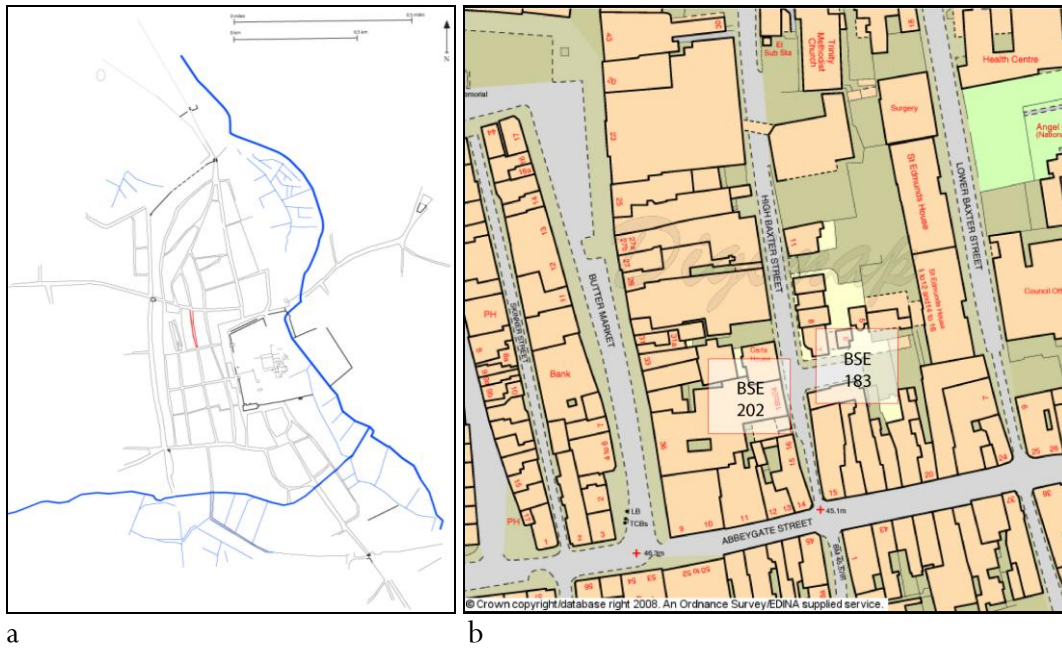


Figure 6.11 Location of a) Raingate Street and b) excavations on Raingate Street (source: edina digimap/ OS)

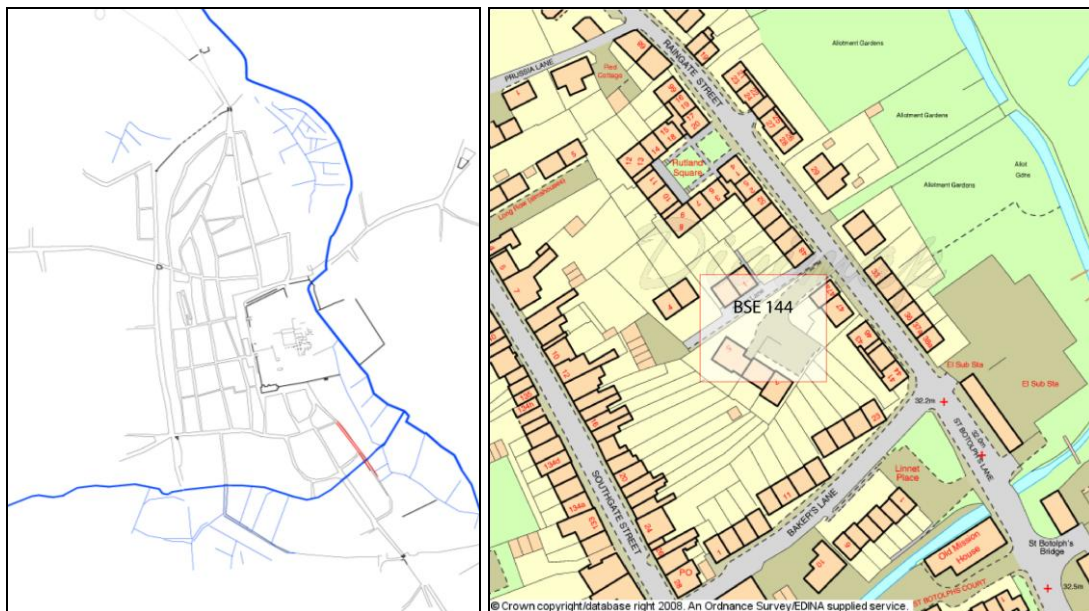


Figure 6.12 Location of a) St Mary's Square and b) excavations in St Mary's Square
(source: edina digimap/ OS)

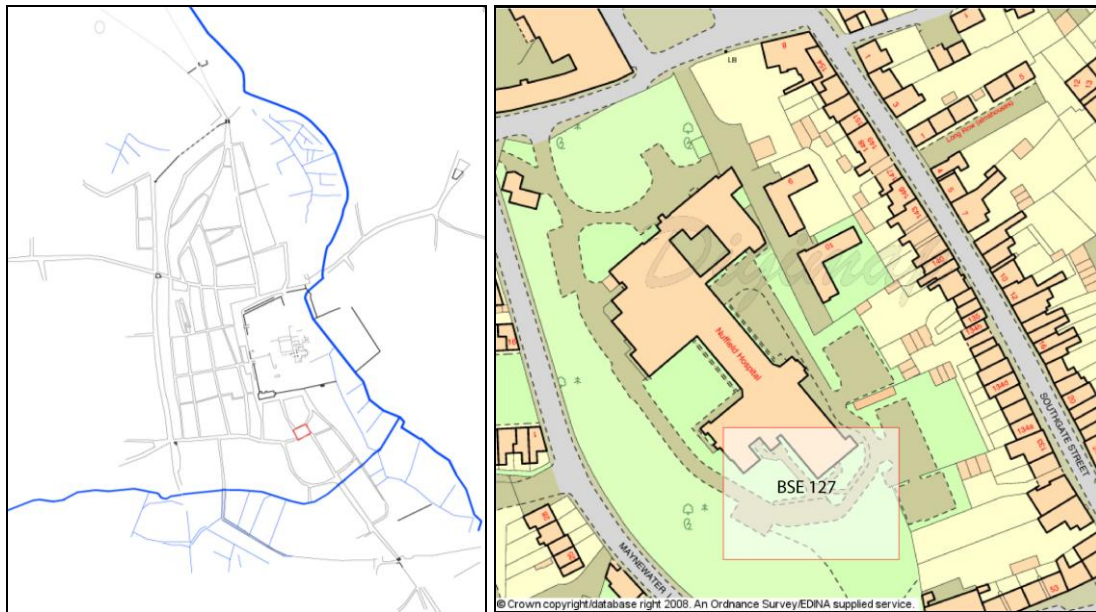
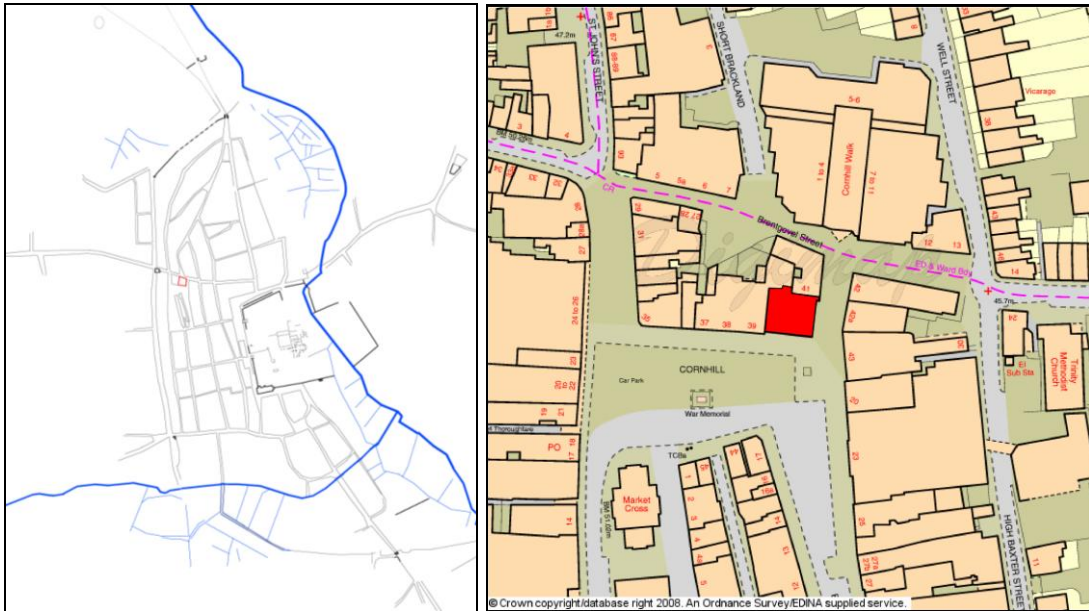


Figure 6.13 Location of a) Cornhill and b) Moyse's Hall (source: edina digimap/OS).





a



b

Figure 6.14a and b Views of Moyse's Hall from the south west and the south respectively.

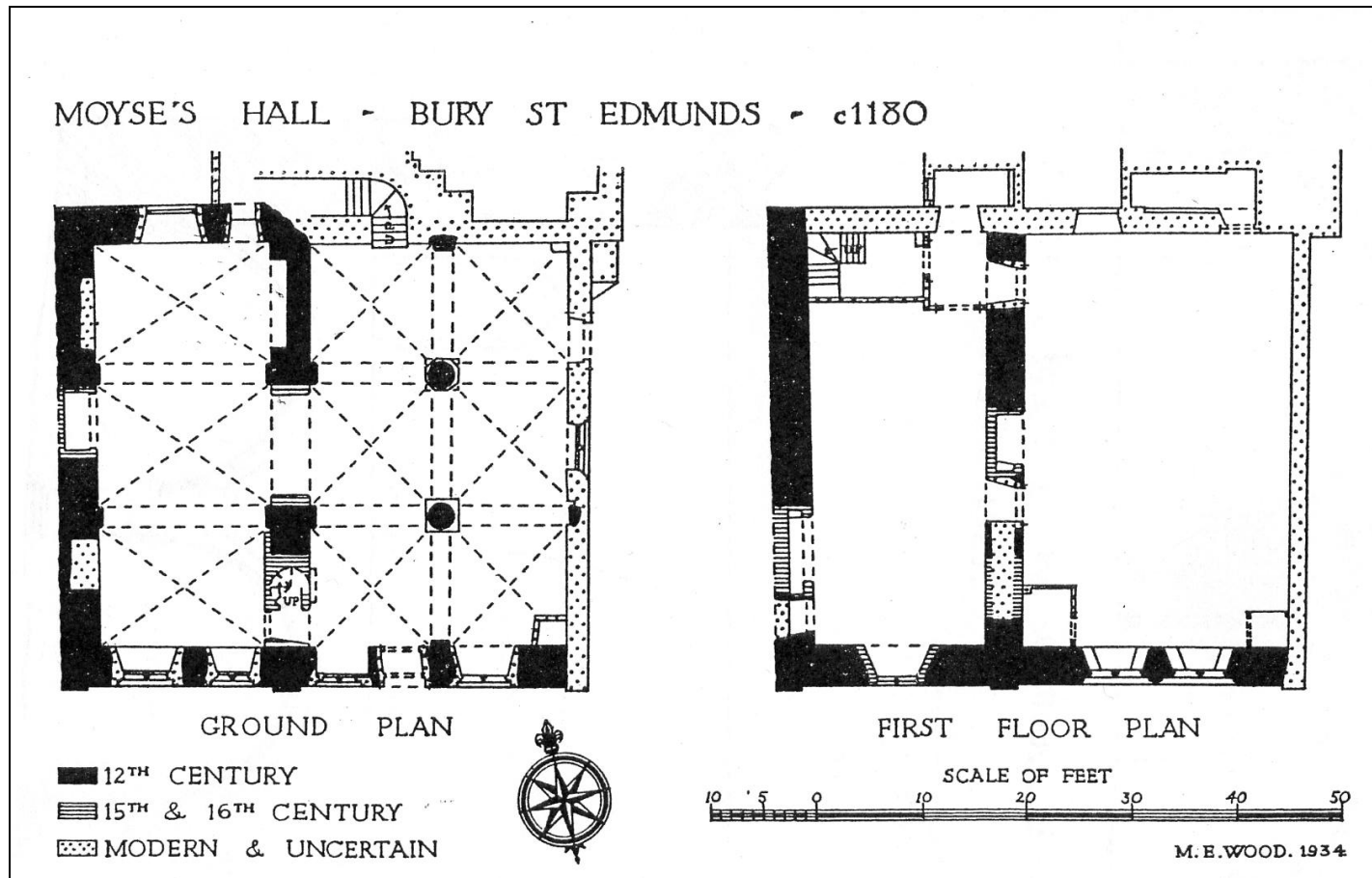


Figure 6.15 Margaret Wood's floor plans of Moyse's Hall (Wood 1974:50)

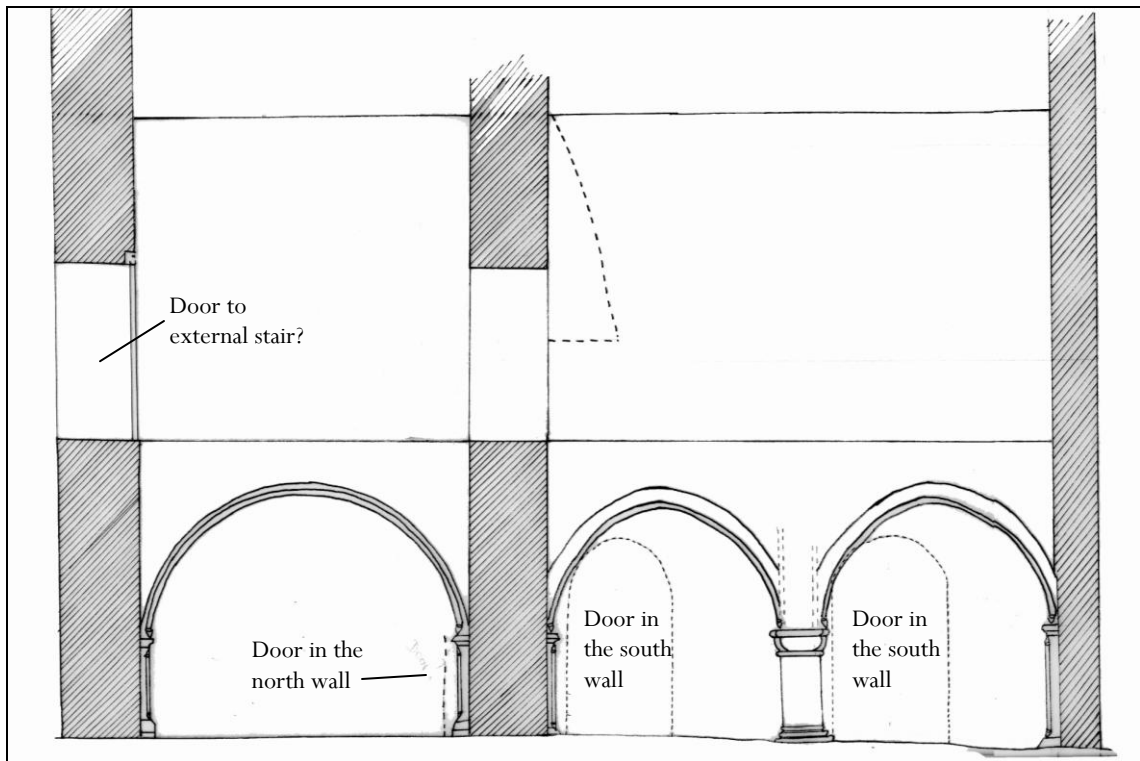


Figure 6.16a East-west running section of Moyse's Hall, produced by hand measurement and a laser distance measurer, using a dumpy level to establish a base line.

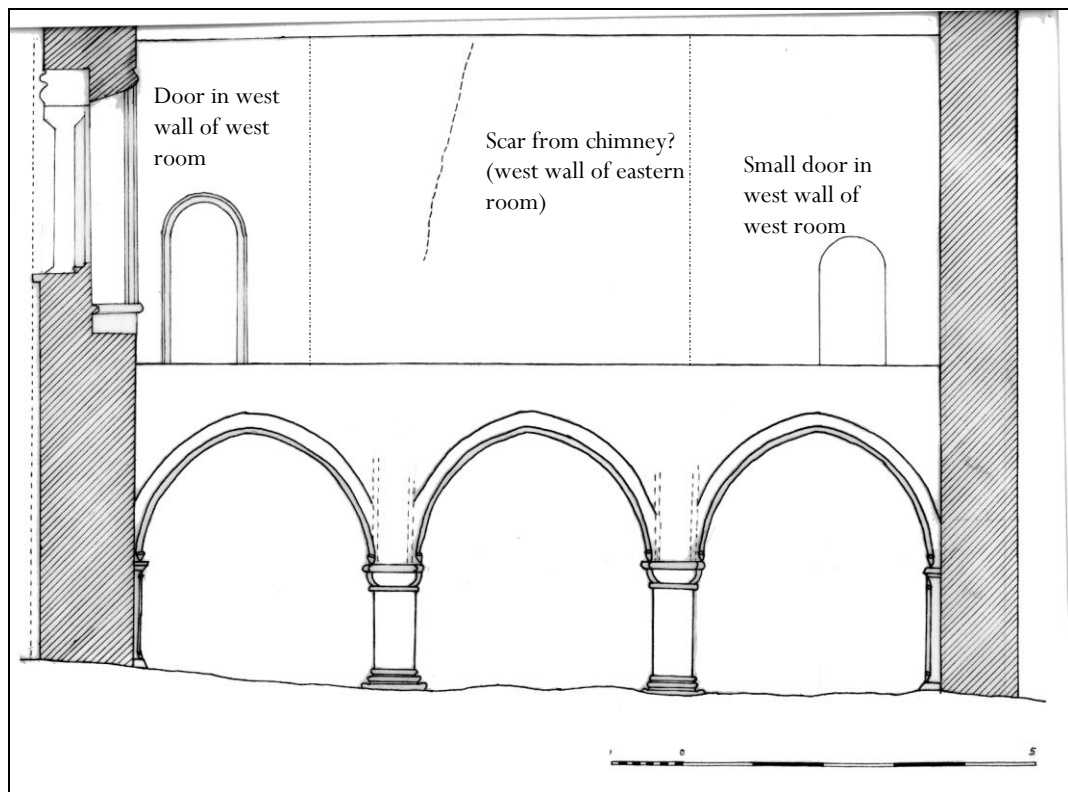


Figure 6.16b North-south running section of Moyse's Hall.



Figure 6.17 View of the eastern Undercroft, Moyse's Hall, facing towards the south east.



Figure 6.18 Window seats in the first floor room of the eastern part of Moyse's hall, facing south onto the market place.

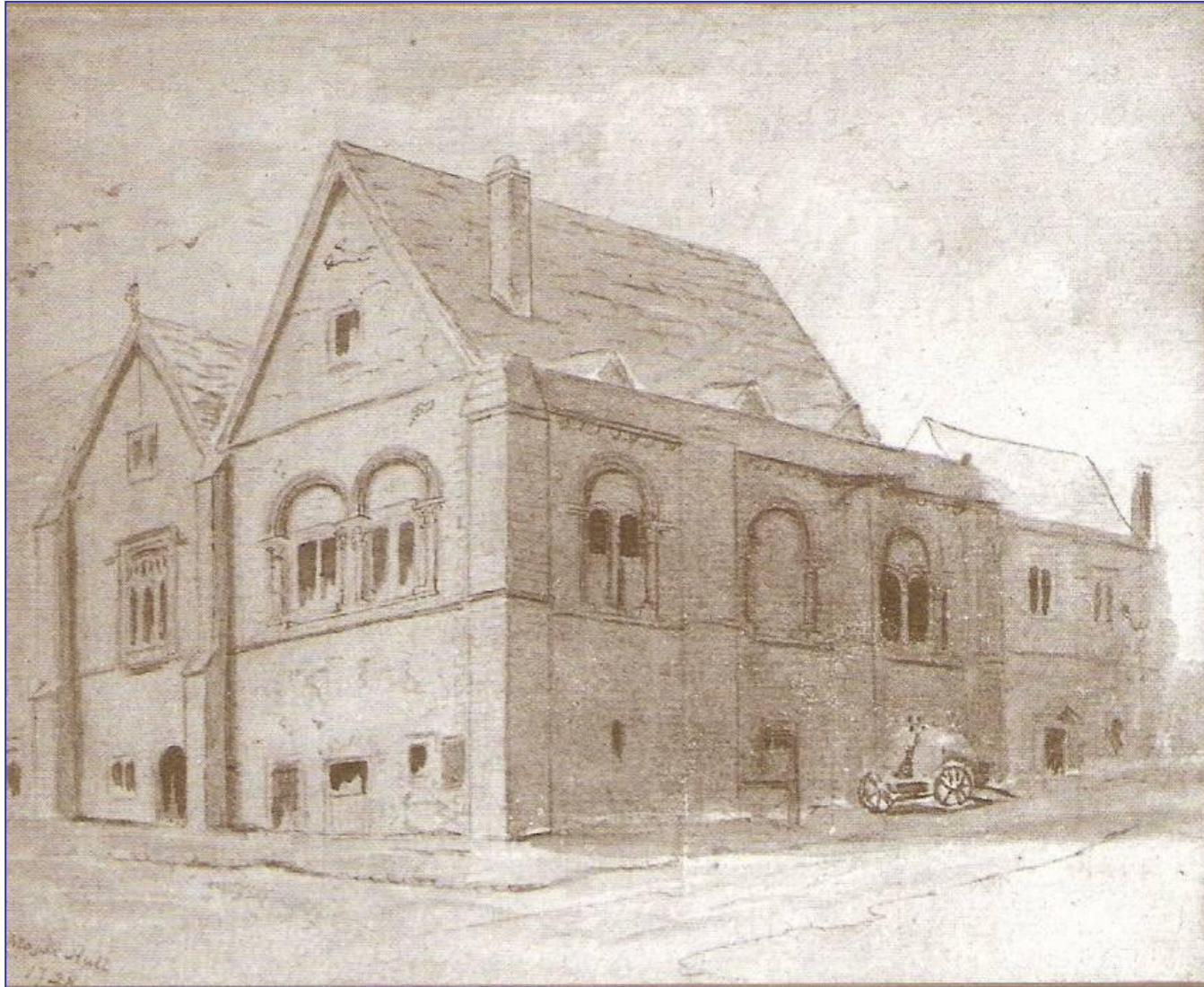


Figure 6.19 Antiquarian sketch of Moyse's Hall, 1748 (Spanton Jarman collection, SROB). Note the gablets over the windows, which may well be original



Figure 6.20 Former doorway at the south end of the west wall, Moyse's Hall western first floor chamber.



Figure 6.21 View from window-seats over the market place, from the first floor chamber of Moyse's Hall.

Figure 6.22 Location of a) Guildhall Street and b) the stone wall within 79-80 Guildhall Street, 'The Norman House' (source: edina digimap/ OS).





Figure 6.23 The Romanesque doorway within 79 Guildhall Street, photographed from the west. The arch looks to have been repaired.

Figure 6.24 Location of a) The Athenaeum and b) the vault under 7, Athenaeum Lane (source: edina digimap/OS).



Figure 6.25 The cellar below 7, Athenaeum Lane. The plan (a) and section (b) are shown at the same scale.

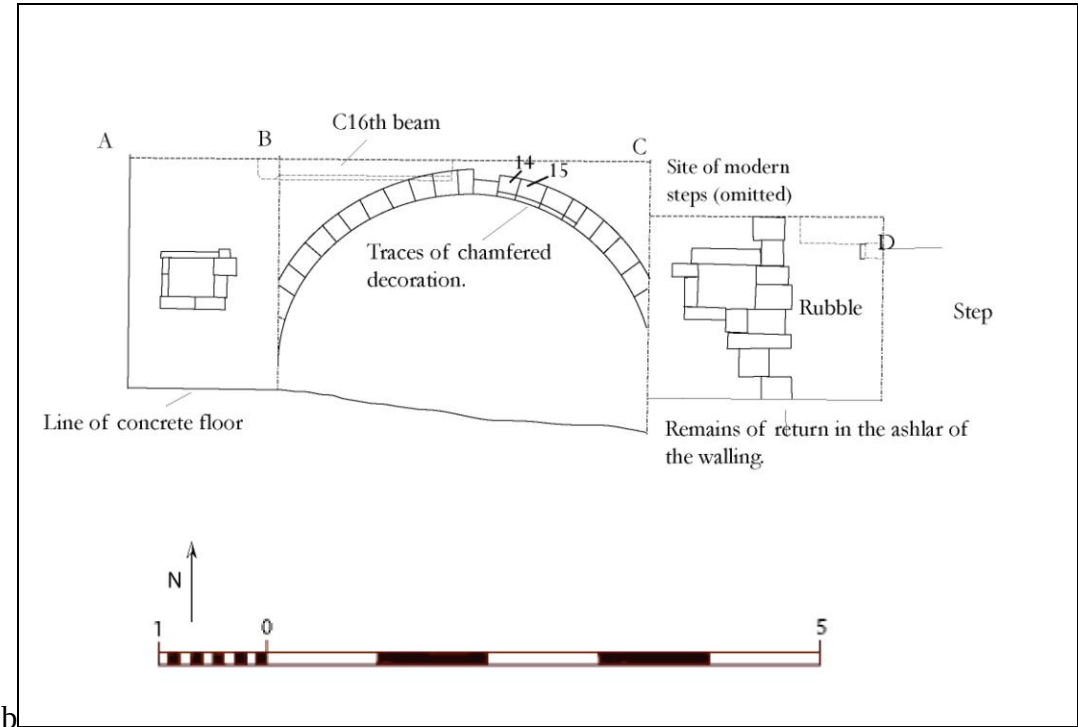
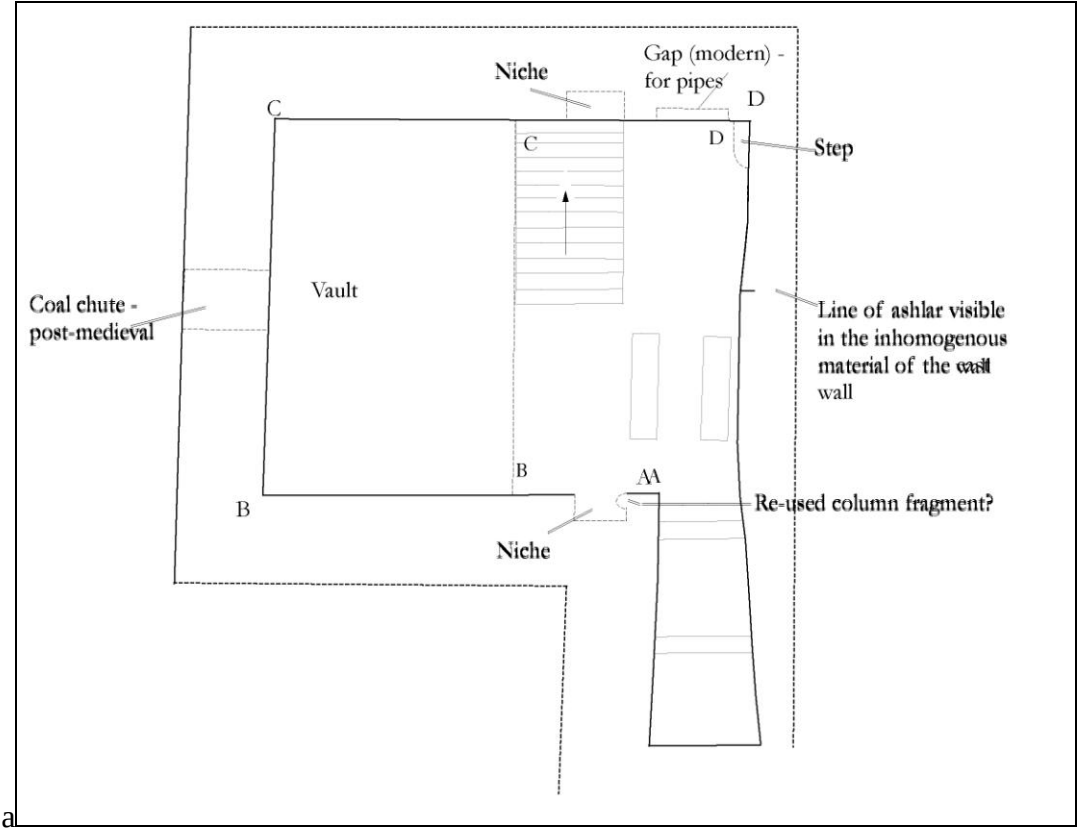




Figure 6.26 Looking into the barrel vault underneath 7, Athenaeum Lane, from the east.



0mm c. 300mm

a



b

Figure 6.27 a and b: examples of diagonally striated tooling on the stones of the vault beneath 7, Athenaeum Lane. Figure 27a also shows marks in these stones and a slight trace of chamfered decoration (see Figure 5.25b for location).



Figure 6.28: Remains of a stair visible in the north-east corner of the cellar beneath 7, Athenaum Lane.

Figure 6.29 Location map showing a) Hatter Street and b) properties on Hatter Street (source: edina digimap/OS).



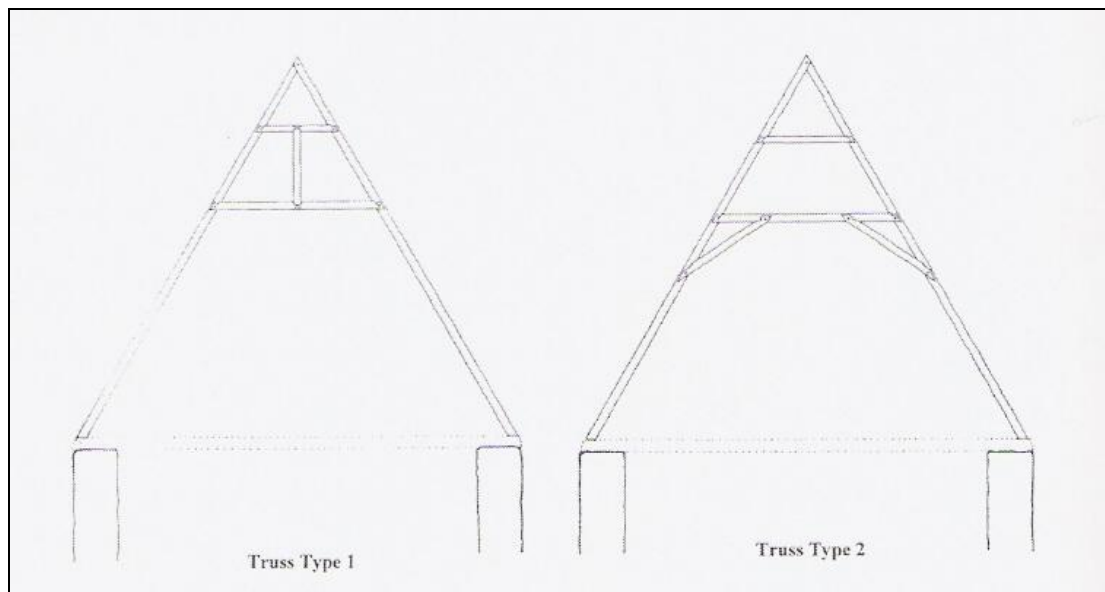


Figure 6.30a: Reconstruction drawings by Philip Aitkens of 12th century roof trusses at 7-8 Hatter Street, Bury St Edmunds (© Philip Aitkens, in Walker 2006: 4).



Figure 6.30b: Roof structures within 7, Hatter Street (facing north).



Figure 6.31 Rear wall of 25 Hatter Street, photographed from the south-west. A door or window is visible at first floor height. The change from flint rubble to brick occurs at a height of 5.20m. **Figure 6.32** Jamb from a fireplace which was removed from this house in the 19th century and which is now in Moyse's Hall Museum.



Figure 6.33 Fragment of stonework, 21 Hatter Street. The base of the feature appears to be *in situ*.

Figure 6.34 Location map showing a) Whiting Street and b) location of stonework in Number 87.

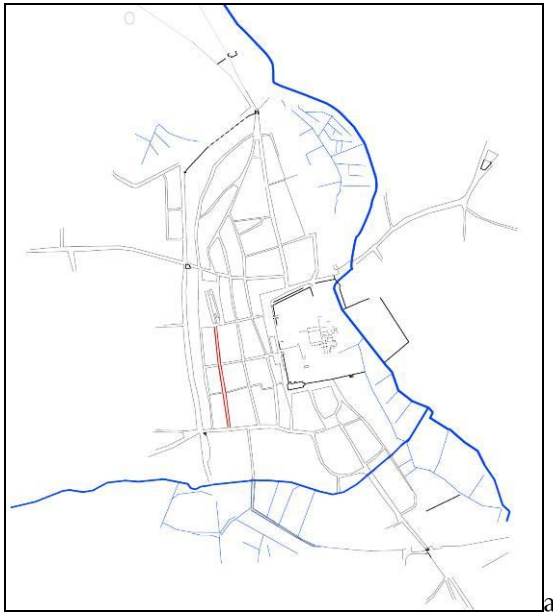




Figure 6.35 Feature in the west wall (towards the street) of 87 Whiting Street. If this is *in situ* it may be the remains of an arcade or an opening towards the street. The base of the feature is 0.67m wide.

Figure 6.36 Location map showing a) Churchgate Street and b) stonework within 33-4 Churchgate Street





Figure 6.37 Walls in the basement of 33-34 Churchgate Street. a and b) at first floor level in 33, photographed from the south, c) an opening cut through the eastern continuation of the same wall, showing archaeological deposits, in number 34, d) northern return of the wall, e) eastern side of the wall. See Figure 38 for a plan of these features.

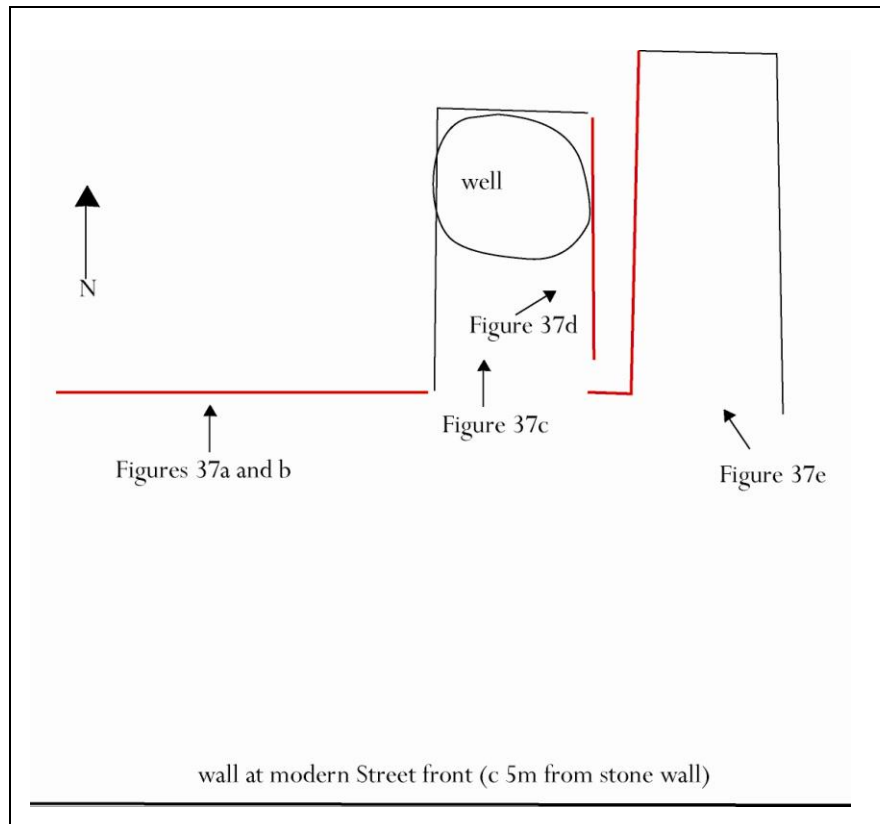


Figure 6.38 Schematic representation of the subjects of figures 6.37a-e: the stone walling in 33 Churchgate Street and in the cellar of 34. The earliest phase of walling is shown in red.

Figure 6.39 Location map showing a) Bridwell Lane and b) stone wall within 16-18 Bridwell Lane



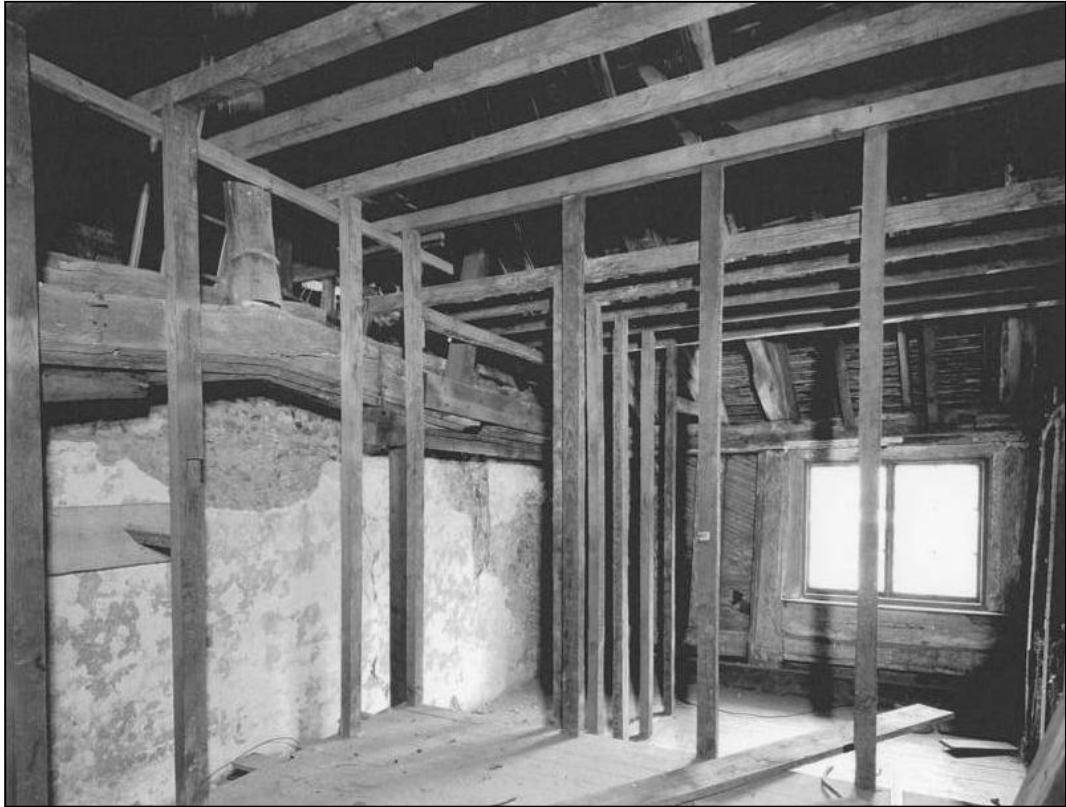


Figure 6.40 The medieval stone wall within 18 Bridewell Lane, photographed in 1989. Figure 6.40a is taken from the southwest and shows that the wall runs up to first floor height. Figure 6.40b, also from the southwest, shows the quoining that probably marks a former doorway. (Both RCHME 89/1404 ©NMR).

Figure 6.41 Location map showing a) Whiting Street/ College Lane and b) stone wall within 63 Whiting Street/30 College Lane





Figure 6.42 Stonework in the party wall between 63 Whiting Street and 30 College Lane., photographed from the south.

Figure 6.43 Location map showing a) Northgate Street and b) stonework within 111 Northgate Street.





Figure 6.44: Features within 111 Northgate Street, photographed from the north. The boiler system was an obstacle to recording.

Figure 6.45 Location map showing a) The Traverse and b) stonework within 9 The Traverse

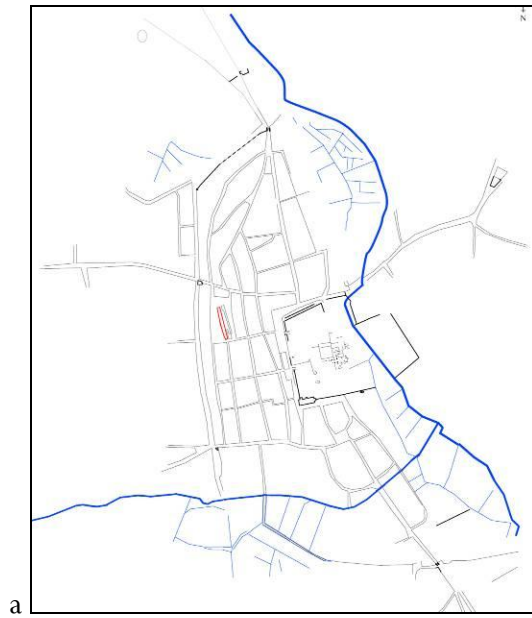




Figure 6.46 9B the Traverse, fragments of stonework. Photographed from the south. The rubble behind the stone lends weight to the hypothesis that this is *in situ*. However, the pillar is disjointed and the base of it appears to be an upside down capital – although this latter feature is not unknown in Romanesque work. The scale is 1m long.

Figure 6.47 Location map showing a) Chequer Square and b) stone wall within 3, Chequer Square.





Figure 6.48 The north wall of the cellar of 3, Chequer Square. This looks to be older than the other walls of the cellar, which are constructed from flint rubble. At the eastern end (right hand side) there is a chamfered corner.

Table 6.2: Stone features or buildings identified through architectural and archaeological survey in Bury St Edmunds that are likely to date to the period up to the early 13th century. These data are, where dated, mapped in Figure 6.49, which presents them in conjunction with other evidence for aspects of the built environment of the town that has been discussed throughout Chapter 6. In particular, the distribution of stone buildings is augmented by the documentary references to other structures presented in Section 6.4.4.

Location	Description	Reference
Angel Hill	On Angel Hill in 1991, a trench in the rear of properties fronting Looms Lane revealed a buried wall 3.3 m deep.	Colin Pendleton, SHER Misc, planning document E/90/3161/P.
Athenaeum/ 7 Angel Lane	Barrel vault (Section 6.5.3)	n/a
16-18 Bridewell Lane	Wall of coursed, small flints with limestone quoining around a possible doorway. No date, but similar to 12 th - and 13 th century fabric from the abbey buildings (Section 6.5.9)	DoE 639-1/11/205; NMR building file 88203
33 -34 Churchgate Street	The corner of a flint-built structure standing up to at least 2m within the basements of the houses (Section 6.5.8)	n/a
50 Churchgate Street (BSE 197)	A stone foundation was identified during excavations on the corner of Churchgate Street and College Street. Footings of rammed flint and sand were found between 0.4 and 0.6 m wide, running for at least 9.5m parallel to the College Street frontage. The foundations were up to 0.9m deep where the underlying geology was not solid chalk. There were no features associated with this wall by which it could be dated. As for other stone walls in the town, it lay 6m from the street frontage. A chantry is marked on Warren's map, which might be an indication of an earlier building here.	Tester 2001b.
Church Walks (BSE 103)	At 24a Church Walks, builders reported a stone wall running East-West 0.45m below ground. Jo Caruth noted a stone cellar on the south side	SHER BSE 103
20 College Street	Jo Caruth monitored footing trenches for an extension and noted, 1m below the surface, an east-west wall line of a flint and mortar wall within a footing trench, set on orange gravel.	Caruth 1999.
Cornhill, Moyse's Hall	Extant two storey stone building (see Section 6.5.1)	
24 Crown Street	At the back, John Craven noted an earlier wall predating the boundary wall to the south	Craven 2004: 4).(BSE 255)

Table 6.2 continued

Location	Description	Reference
Guildhall Street	79 – the Norman House (Section 6.5.2)	n/a
Hatter Street	21 and 25-6 both have stone-built elements (Sections 6.5.5 and 6.5.6)	n/a
Northgate Street	Possible structure (Section 6.5.11)	n/a
63 Whiting Street/ 30 College Lane	Whiting Street: the earliest phase of a complex of buildings on a large plot on the corner of Whiting Street and College Lane is 12 th century in date, although I don't know when in the 12 th century it was constructed. There is a stone wall which is 1.5 m thick, as shown on the OS map. The structure to the west has an earliest phase of C13/C14, that to the east of early C15th (Section 6.5.10)	n/a
87 Whiting Street	Possibly a piece of an arcade? (Section 6.5.7)	n/a

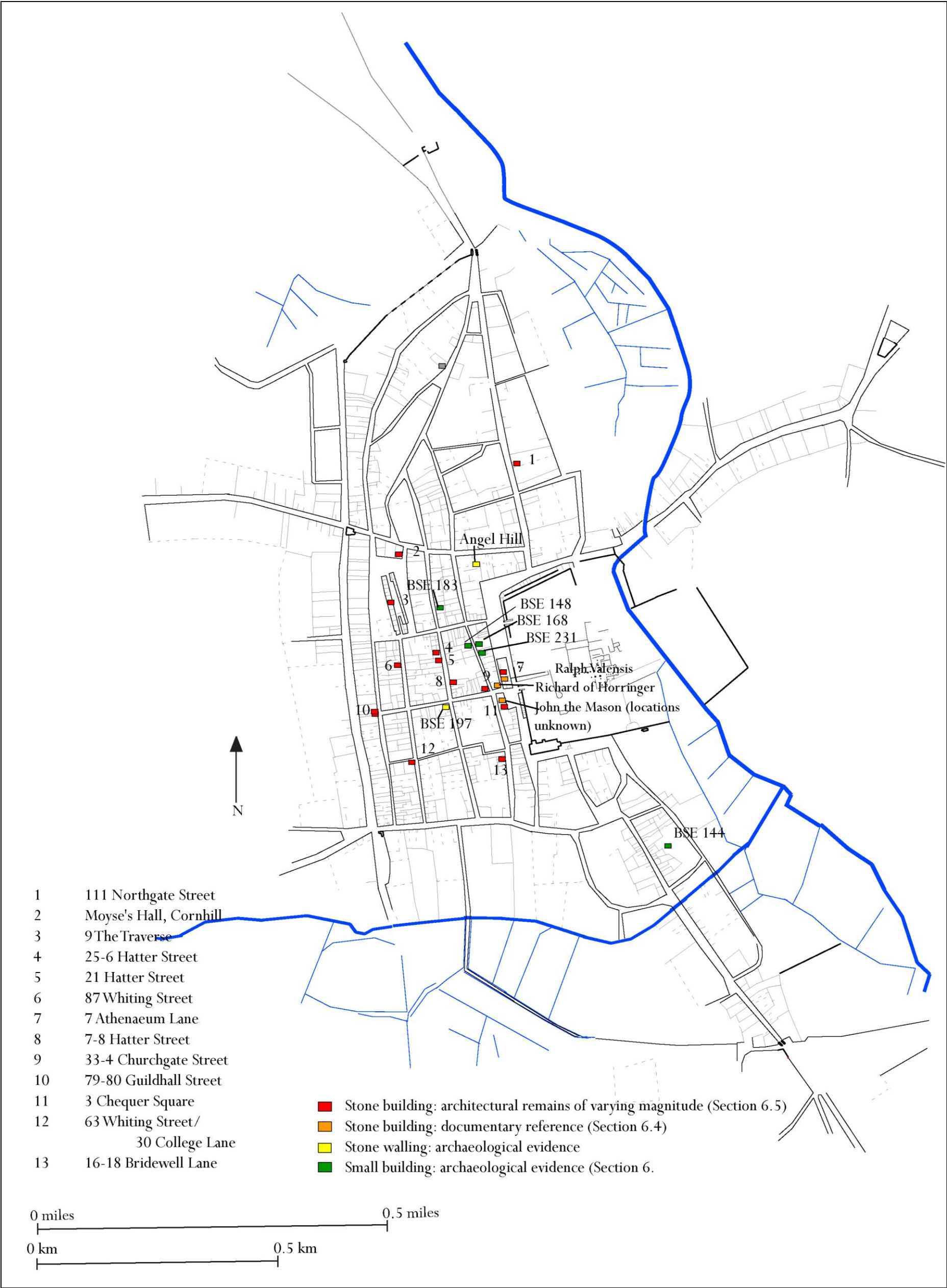


Figure 6.49 Distribution map of known and probable examples of pre-13th century building stock in Bury St Edmunds, as discussed in Chapter 6. There is also evidence for stalls and shops in the market place, and shops and a stone house on Frenchman's Street (Section 6.4.2), but the locations are not known accurately enough to plot.

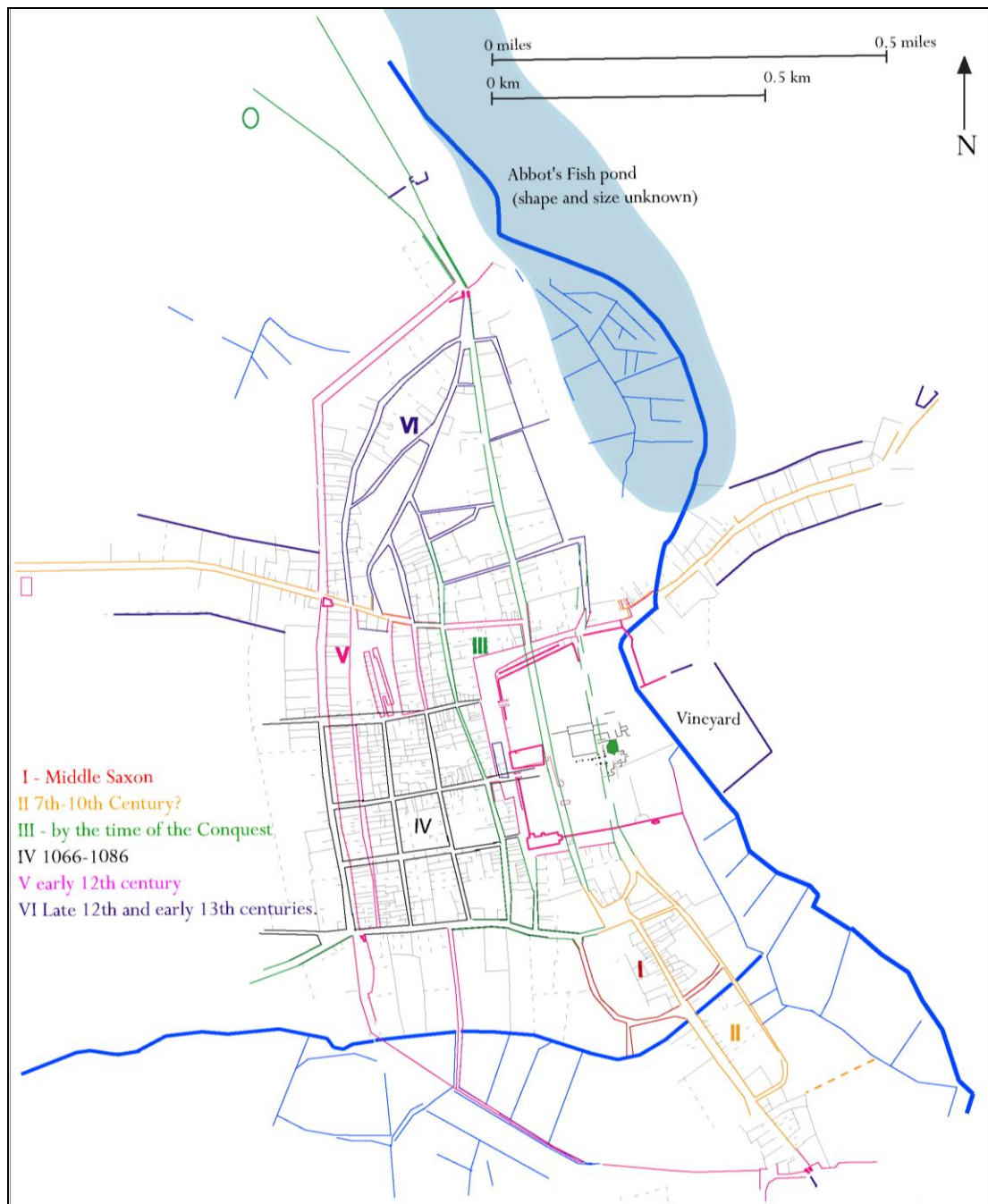
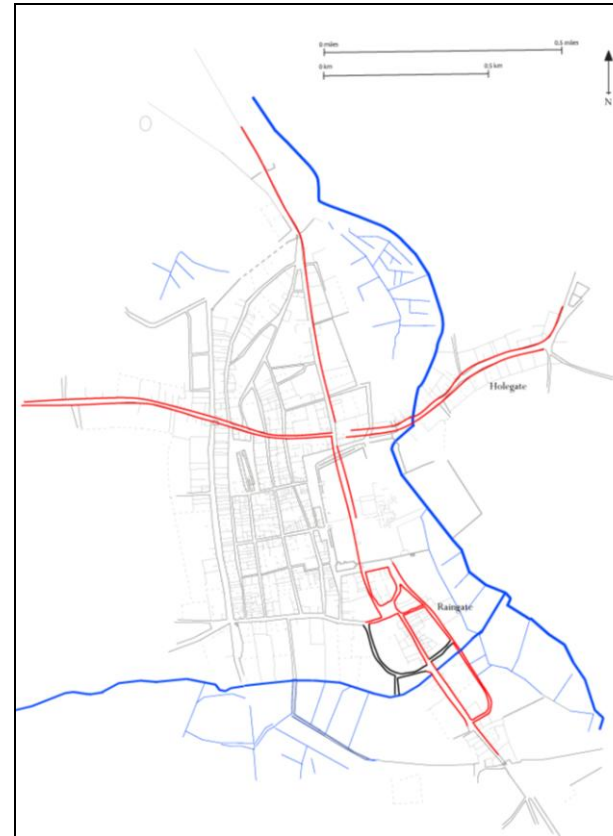


Figure 7.1 Colour-coded plan of the hypothesised evolution of Bury St Edmunds, based on street elements surviving to the present day.

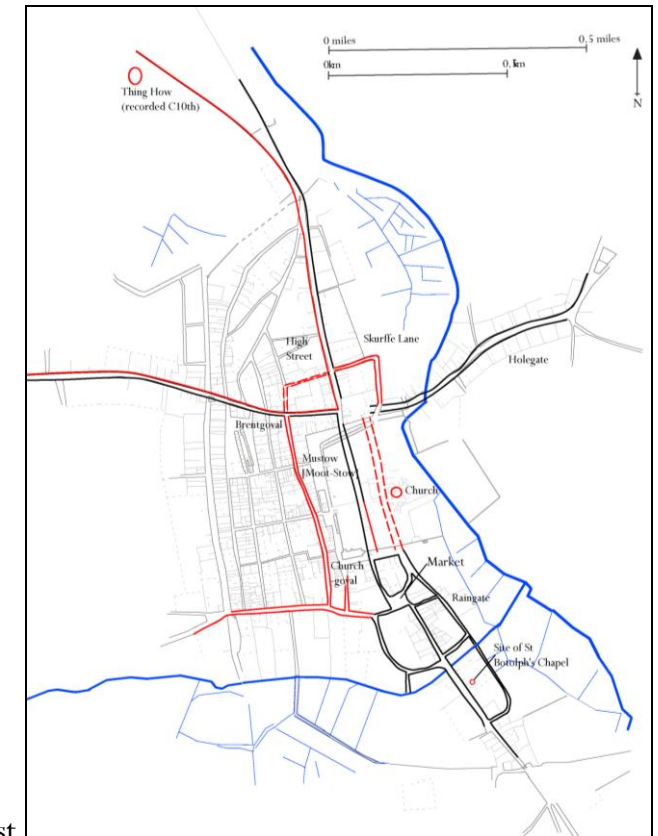
I: Middle Saxon



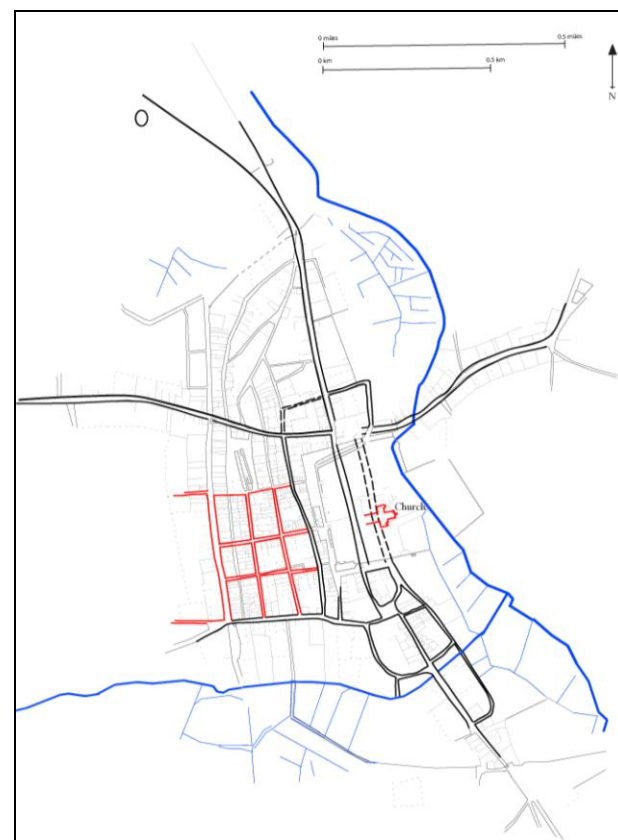
II?: C7th-9th



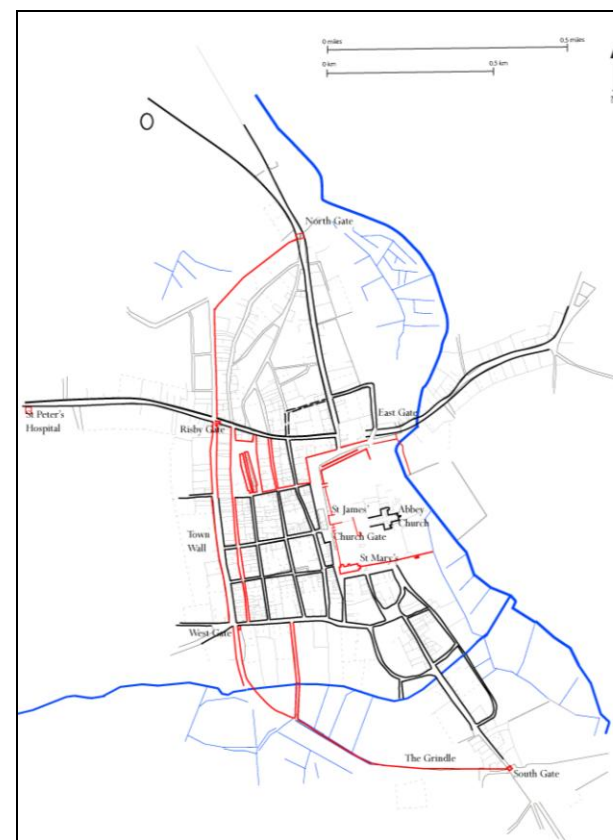
III: Pre-Conquest



IV: 1066-1086



V: Early C12th



VI: C12-C13

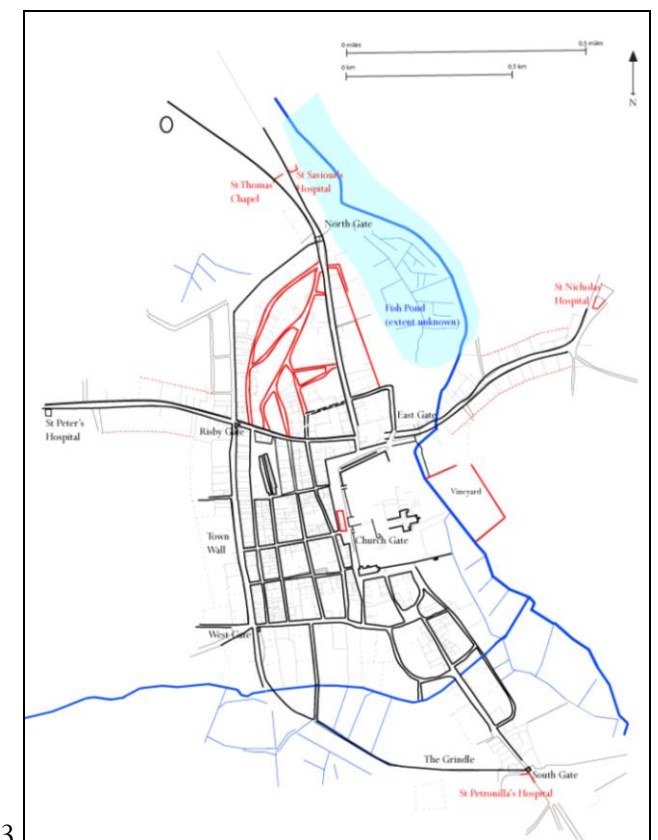


Figure 7.1b A sequential representation of the hypothesized development of Bury St Edmunds, based on information available. The maps are based on the modern street and river patterns, and do not attempt to reconstruct parts of the landscape which have been obliterated by later urban growth. This figure represents the most comprehensive analysis of the growth of the town to date, although there are obvious uncertainties: for example, how much earlier material is under the site of the 12th-century precinct? What date are the earliest roads into the settlement?



Figure 7.2a View facing east down Churchgate Street towards the Norman Tower, taken from Guildhall Street. The west front of the Abbey church, with its three towers, would have soared up behind it.



Figure 7.2b View facing west up Churchgate Street on a misty morning, taken from the roof of the Norman Tower. The blue house at the top of the road is Number 79 Guildhall Street – ‘The Norman House’. This picture illustrates the relationship of this building to what was most likely to have been the most significant processional route in the town.