

Land Off St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk

Planning application: B/11/01214

HER Ref: SUY 137

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(September 2014)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Land off St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk

Clients: Mr I Bull & Mr I Morton

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/01214

Development: Erection of three detached dwellings

Date of fieldwork: 18 August, 2014

HER Ref: SUY 137

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-187187

Grid ref: TL 8684 4246

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Summary: Sudbury, land off St Bartholomew's Lane (SUY 137, TL 8684 4246) evaluation trenching for a small residential development of three dwellings on land directly to the north of the site of a small medieval leper hospital that fronted onto the Melford Road and which was established by 1372 did not reveal any archaeological features with the only finds of any age being a secondary flint flake of earlier prehistoric date and a single medieval pottery sherd. Examination of a late 19th century history of the town revealed that the leper hospital was rebuilt as three almshouses in 1619-20 with the last leper occupying them dying in 1813, following this the 17th century buildings were demolished in 1858 (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr I Bull & Mr I Morton).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Percival & Company on behalf of their clients, Mr I Bull and Mr I Morton, commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a planned small residential development comprising three new dwellings on land to the rear off St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury (see Fig. 1). The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief, following the granting of planning application B/11/01214, set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS) with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area. The Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 Sudbury is a small town located on the River Stour and close to the county boundary with Essex in south Suffolk. The town has seen considerable expansion in the last 150 years with its historic core lying in a loop of the River Stour and as a settlement it has historic characteristics that indicate an urban status from the Late Saxon period which built on a Middle Saxon site of potentially high status. These urban characteristics including a market status recorded from the 11th century and the existence of a mint in the later Saxon and post-Conquest periods. The proposed development site is located c1000m north of the historic centre to the town on the eastern side of St Bartholomew's Lane and is 40m north of the Melford Road, which is a historic route-way, and is c300m north of the River Stour. While being at some distance from the medieval town of Sudbury archaeological interest in the proposed development was generated by its location directly to the north of the leper hospital of St Leonard's (HER SUY 001) which was established in the mid to late 14th century and whose site is now occupied by the St Leonard's Cottages (see Fig. 2).

1.3 The site lies in an area of well drained soils as it is located on a terrace above the River Stour at c30m OD that is made up of glaciofluvial sands and gavels. Until recently the site has been a plant nursery with past land use on historic maps being arable in 1840 as recorded on the relevant tithe map and apportionment and allotment garden on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904. At the time of the evaluation the site was soft ground and heavily overgrown with shrubs and weeds.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 The area of the proposed residential development was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 2), using a medium sized 360 machine equipped with a 1000mm flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity.

2.2 The sides and base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds and any indistinct areas or potential

features were investigated by hand. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under dry sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

2.3 In order to inform the evaluation a search of available historic maps and Sudbury town histories was also undertaken at the County Record Office prior to the site works taking place.

3. Results

3.1 As outlined above in order to inform the evaluation secondary historic sources and historic maps were examined at the County Record Office. With respect to this search two histories of the town were particularly useful with the more recent one (Wall, 2004, 33-34) clearly drawing heavily on an earlier publication (Sperling, 1896, 184). Both sources outline how the wealthy Sudbury merchant John Colney contracted leprosy in the mid to late 14th century and therefore had to withdraw from society. Therefore Colney established a hospital for three lepers including himself on the road to Melford; the site now being occupied by the St Leonard's Cottages directly to the south of the planned development. This small hospital comprised three self-contained tenements with cottages and 5 acres of land including a vineyard on the western side of the Melford road. Colney was the first governor or master and one of the first three residents at the hospital whose ordinances were approved in 1372 by Simon of Sudbury who was Archbishop of Canterbury and, as tradition dictated, it was dedicated to St Leonard. The estates of the hospital were vested in the Feoffees of Sudbury on 16 January, 1445, and it was often called 'The Little House at the Colne' and it came under the general control of St Gregory's church, Sudbury. The hospital survived the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s and was rebuilt in 1619/20 as three almshouses and the last master and resident, a Mr Loveday, died in 1813. The charity established by Colney then went into a period of confusion before the Charity Commissioners ruled in 1867 that the income could be used for the establishment of St Leonard's Hospital in Newton Road though the 17th century almshouses had been demolished in 1858. Finally the present St Leonard's Cottages were built on the site after 1858 for a cost of £376.

3.2 Extracts from the tithe map of 1840 for St Gregory's and St Peter's, Sudbury, and the relevant second edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map of 1904 are included below as Appendix III. The tithe map shows the early 17th century almshouses on the northern side of the Melford Road to the east of its junction with St Bartholomew's Lane. To the north of the almshouses plot 142 is recorded as 'Colne House Land' and as being arable land, occupied by Henry Baldwin and owned by the Colne Charity. To the west of plot 142, plots 139 and 141 were also in arable use as part of Cross Path Field, occupied and owned by George Norden, Thomas Underwood and Benjamin Hurrell with the planned development site being in what was the south-

eastern corner of these plots. The second edition Ordnance Survey map confirms that the 17th seventeenth century alms houses which had been built on the site of the medieval leper hospital had been demolished and the St Leonard's Cottages which are still standing at present are shown on the hospital site while the north the planned development site is shown as open field adjacent to an area of allotment gardens.

3.3 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 2 & Appendix I):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/natural features & finds
1	Northwest-southeast	15m	400	1000 of a clean & relatively stone-free mid brown sandy subsoil	Orange sand with flints	No features, one secondary flint flake, one stray medieval pottery sherd & a few small fragments of Pmed tile & brick in top soil & upper subsoil
2	Northeast-southwest	15	400	500 at northern end & 700 at southern end (as T1)	As T1	No features, few small Pmed tile & brick fragments
3	Northwest-southeast	15	300	600 (as T1)	As T1	As T2
		45 (81m ²)	300-400	600-1000		

Table 1: Trench details

3.4 As indicated in the table above no archaeological features were revealed during the evaluation with the 900mm to 1400mm deep trenches revealing a deposit profile comprising a 300mm to 400mm depth of topsoil over 600mm to 1000mm of clean mid brown sandy subsoil. The site slopes gently down from north to south and the trench depth also increased from north to south with the greatest depth of subsoil revealed being in trench 1 in the latter part of the site.

3.5 No archaeological features of any date were revealed in the 45m of trenching and only one find of any antiquity was recovered from the upcast spoil with the remainder of the stray finds being occasional small fragments of Post medieval brick and tile and occasional iron nails and small sheet fragments of indeterminate date. The only finds from the evaluation that pre-date the Post medieval period are a secondary flint flake (3g) of earlier prehistoric date and a pottery sherd (4g) of Essex sandy orange ware (fabric ESOH) of mid 12th/13th century date.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results regarding any significant evidence for past activity from a substantial sample of the new build area at this proposed development site it can only be concluded that it is outside the immediate curtilage of the adjacent medieval leper hospital. In all likelihood the site does lie within the land given by

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John Colney to support the hospital with the lack of archaeological features and scarcity of finds indicating agricultural use since its foundation in the mid to late 14th century leading to the creation of a well developed top and subsoil cover. The hospital was clearly a small establishment with only three occupants at any time and from the evidence that it came under the general control of St Gregory's church in Sudbury it is likely that burial of the lepers took place at the church in the centre of the town rather than at the small hospital. This establishment appears to have operated in effect as almshouses that survived the monastic upheavals of the earlier 16th century Dissolution period and were re-built in 1619/20 and continued in their original use until the early 19th.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out at this planned small scale residential development site.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. SUY 137.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Tim Fance for his help and hospitality at the site and to Derek for his skilled machine operation during the evaluation)

Refs:

Sperling C F D	1896	'The History of Sudbury'
Wall B	2004	'Sudbury History & Guide'

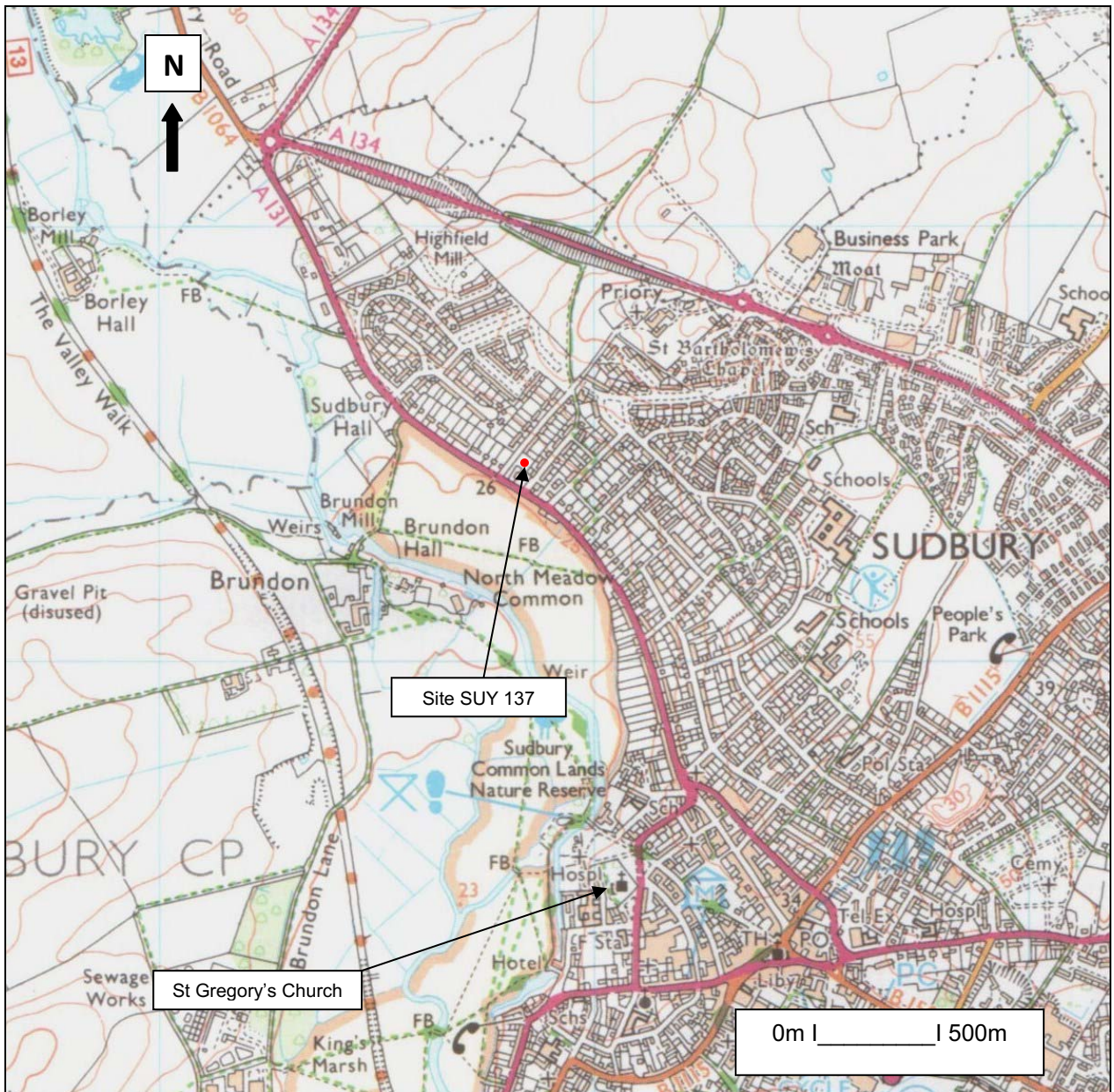


Fig. 1: Site location (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2006
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Fig. 2: Location of evaluation trenches (planned dwelling footprints- light blue)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2014 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

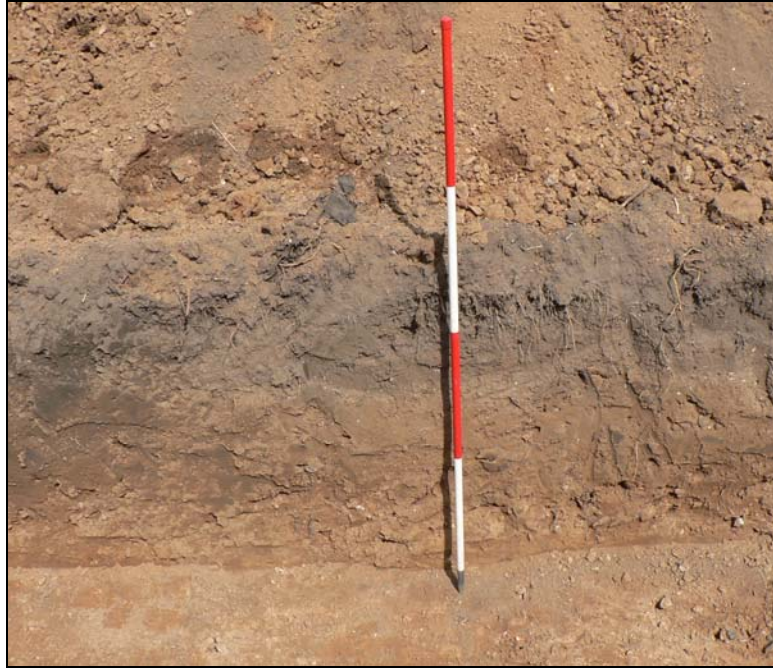
Appendix I- Images



General view from northeast



Trench 1 from east



Trench 1 deposit profile



Trench 2 from north



Trench 2 deposit profile



Trench 3 from west



Trench 3 deposit profile

**St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury,
Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

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Site details

Name: Land off St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk

Clients: Mr I Bull & Mr P I Morton

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/01214

Proposed development: Erection of 3 detached dwellings

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: SCCAS_Trenched Archaeological Evaluation dated 15 May, 2014

Grid ref: TL 8684 4246

Site area: 0.10ha

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3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
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Extract from tithe map

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Percival & Company, on behalf of their clients Mr I Bull and Mr P I Morton, have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/11/01214 and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of three detached dwellings on land off St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury.

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 Sudbury is a small town located on the River Stour and close to the county boundary with Essex in south Suffolk. The town has seen considerable expansion in the last 150 years with its historic core lying in a loop of the River Stour and as a settlement it has historic characteristics that indicate an urban status from the Late Saxon period which built on a Middle Saxon site of potentially high status. These urban characteristics including a market status recorded from the 11th century and the existence of a mint in the later Saxon and post-Conquest periods. The proposed development site (PDS) is located c1000m north of the historic centre to the town on the eastern side of St Bartholomew's Lane and is 40m north of the Melford Road, which runs as a historic route-way, and is c300m north of the River Stour.

2.2 The PDS lies in an area of well drained soils as it is located on a terrace above the River Stour at c30m OD that is made up of glaciofluvial sands and gravels. Until recently the PDS has been a plant nursery with past land use as recorded on historic maps being arable in 1840 as recorded on the relevant tithe map and apportionment and allotment garden on the second edition Ordnance Survey map of 1904.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief: 'This application lies in an area of high archaeological interest, recorded in the County Historic Environment Record. In particular, it is situated immediately to the north of the site of St Leonard's Hospital, a medieval leper hospital founded in the second half of the thirteenth century (HER SUY 001). There is a strong possibility that the remains of the medieval hospital, including burials, will be encountered at this location. Any groundworks causing

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significant ground disturbance have the potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.' A site evaluation by trial trenching will therefore be required to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
- Establish whether burials are present and if so their state of preservation and bioarchaeological potential; their distribution, depth variation and density and to also assess the risk of contamination from pathogens associated with any burials and coffins.
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost. The further recording of any archaeological deposits may involve excavation prior to ground works commencing or monitoring of the relevant ground works

3.2 In order to inform the evaluation secondary historic sources and historic maps were examined at the County Record Office. With respect to this search two histories of the town were particularly useful with the more recent one (Wall, 2004, 33-34) clearly drawing heavily on an earlier publication (Sperling, 1896, 184). Both sources outline how the wealthy Sudbury merchant John Colney contracted leprosy in the mid to late 14th century and therefore had to withdraw from society. Therefore Colney established a hospital for three lepers including himself on the road to Melford; the site now being occupied by the St Leonard's Cottages directly to the south of the PDS. This small hospital comprised three self-contained tenements with cottages and 5 acres of land including a vineyard on the western side of the Melford road. Colney was the first governor or master and one of the first three residents at the hospital whose ordinances were approved in 1372 by Simon of Sudbury who was Archbishop of Canterbury and, as tradition dictated, it was dedicated to St Leonard. The estates of the hospital were vested in the Feoffees of Sudbury on 16 January, 1445, and it was often called 'The Little House at the Colne.' The hospital survived the dissolution of the monasteries in the 1530s and was rebuilt in 1619/20 as three almshouses and the last master and resident, a Mr Loveday, died in 1813. The charity established by Colne then went into a period of confusion before the Charity Commissioners ruled in 1867 that the income could be used for the establishment of

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St Leonard's Hospital in Newton Road though the 17th century almshouses had been demolished in 1858. Finally the present St Leonard's Cottages were built on the site after 1858 for a cost of £376.

3.3 An extract from the tithe map of 1840 for St Gregory's and St Peter's, Sudbury, is included below as this shows the early 17th century almshouses on the northern side of the Melford Road. To the north of the almshouses plot 142 is recorded as 'Colne House Land' and as being arable land, occupied by Henry Baldwin and owned by the Colne Charity. To the west of plot 142, plots 139 and 141 were also in arable use as part of Cross Path Field, occupied and owned by George Norden, Thomas Underwood and Benjamin Hurrell.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the archaeological potential of the PDS relates to its location adjacent to the site of a recorded lepers hospital of medieval origin which transformed into almshouses for lepers in the earlier Post medieval period. The PDS therefore has high potential to contain evidence for activity of medieval and Post medieval date, including burials, which, if present, would be affected by the new build areas. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the PDS with evaluation trenches under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised with a special emphasis on examining and characterising any evidence for burials. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for three detached dwellings at land off St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury on a site that is currently soft ground.

5.2 The Brief requires 45m of 1.8m wide trenching to achieve the specified sample by area of the PDS and the proposed location of the trenches is shown below. This will be undertaken using a 1.20m or 1.50m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced

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operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record of high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%- possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ though with some excavation of grave fills to meet the requirements of the relevant brief during this evaluation stage. Therefore if grave cuts are encountered these features will be partially excavated in order to assess their density and depth variation and to allow a human skeletal specialist to assess their state of preservation and bioarchaeological potential on site with special regard to the possible presence of pathogens. If it is not possible to leave human remains in situ then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being high at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for

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additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on should features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost.
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)

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- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is only likely if deep features are revealed).
- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the

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relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:

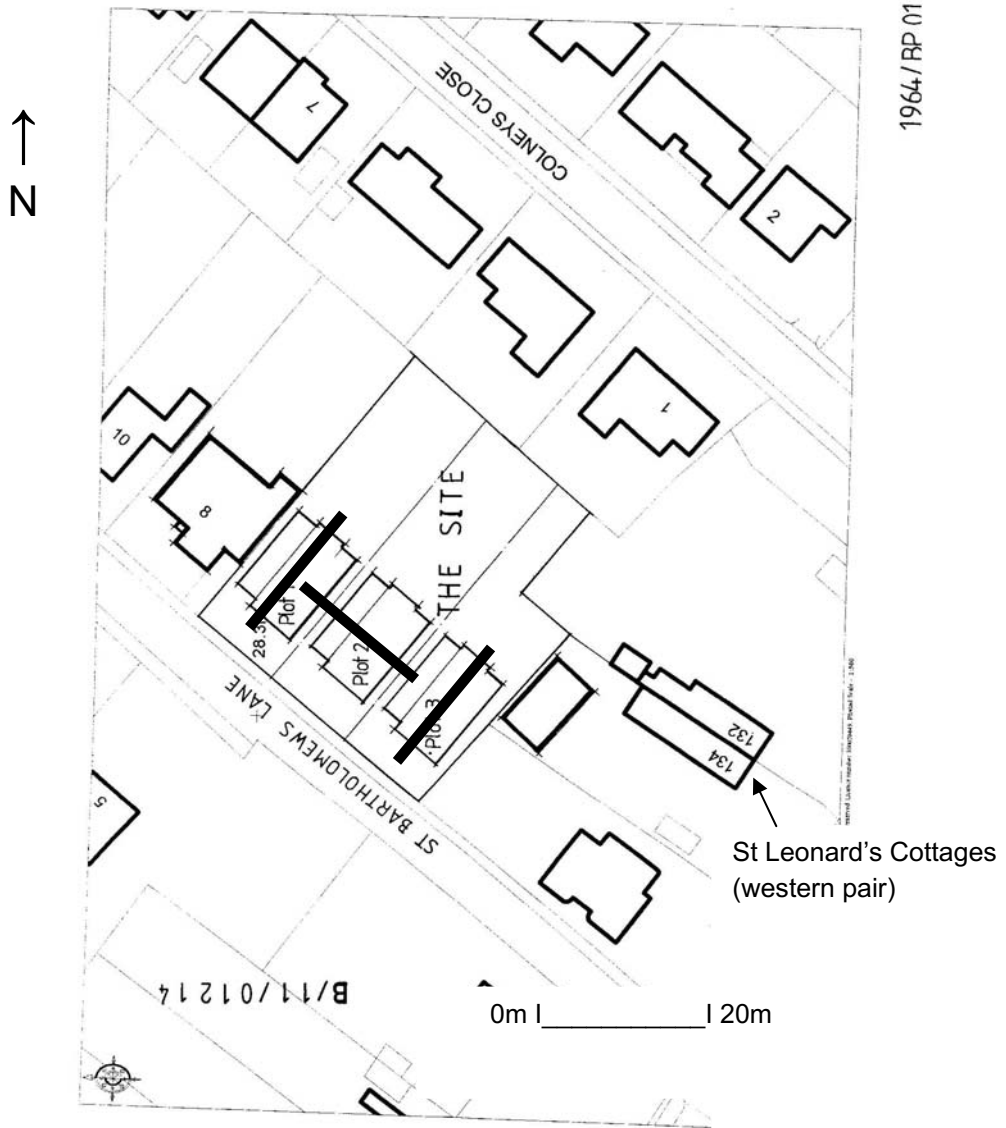
Conservation Services

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Faunal remains:		J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:		S Anderson (Freelance)
Metal detecting:		J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:		V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist		R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:		S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:		S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:		S Anderson (Freelance)
Roman period small finds:		N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:		S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:		M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:		JNAS
Refs:		
Sperling C F D	1896	'The History of Sudbury'
Wall B	2004	'Sudbury History & Guide'



Extract from tithe map (north to top, almshouses arrowed, SRO ref. T140/1)

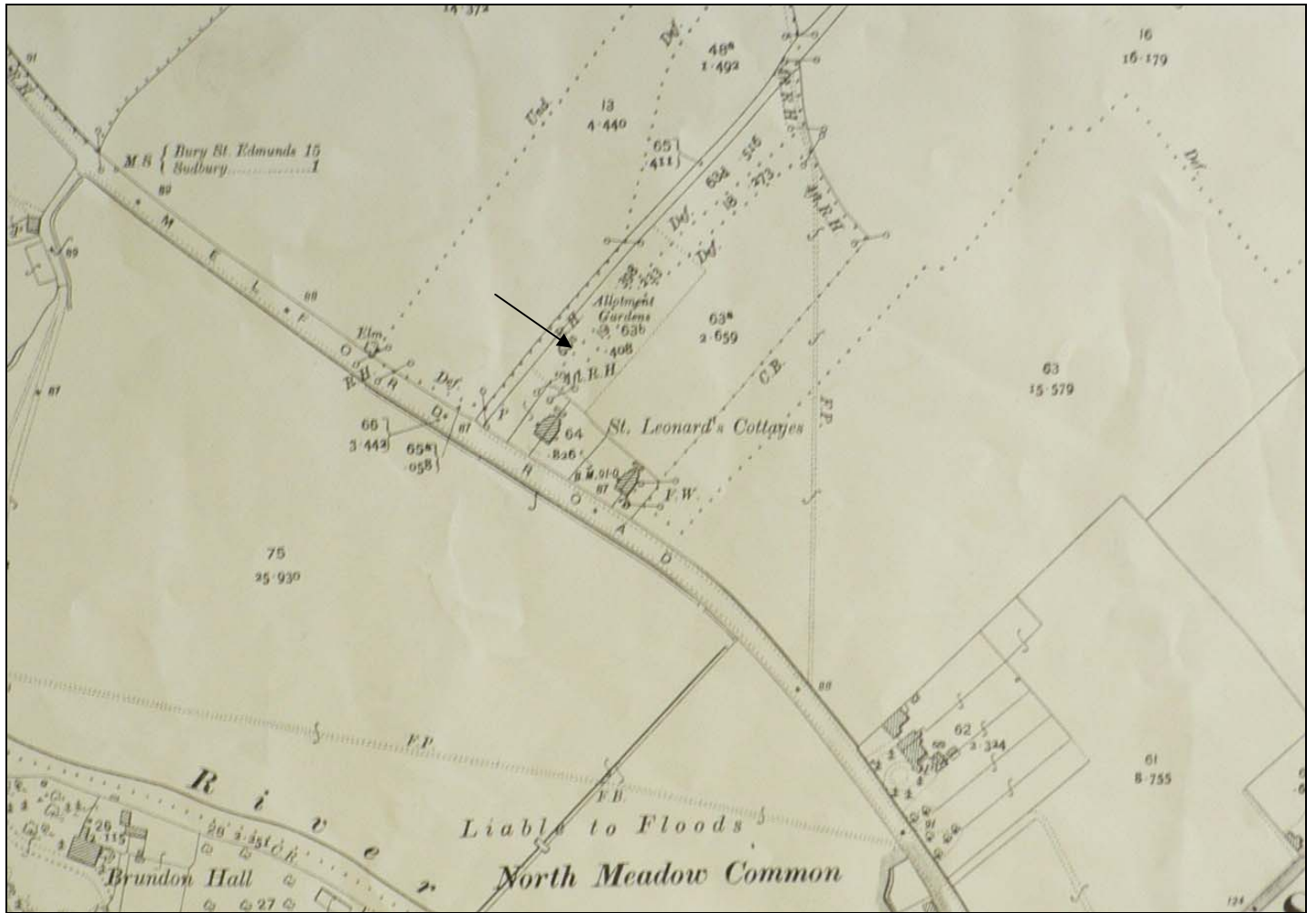


Proposed location of trenches (Three trenches each 15m long)

Appendix III- Historic map sources



Extract from St Gregory's & St Peter's, Sudbury tithe map of 1840 (leper alms houses- red)
(Suffolk RO ref. T140/1, north to top)



Extract from 2nd edition Ordnance Survey 25 inch map of 1904
(Suffolk RO ref. 72/15, site arrowed, north to top)

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: johnnewm1-187187

Project details

Project name	St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Sudbury, land off St Bartholomew's Lane (SUY 137, TL 8684 4246) evaluation trenching for a small residential development of three dwellings on land directly to the north of the site of a small medieval leper hospital that fronted onto the Melford Road and which was established by 1372 did not reveal any archaeological features with the only finds of any age being a secondary flint flake of earlier prehistoric date and a single medieval pottery sherd. Examination of a late 19th century history of the town revealed that the leper hospital was rebuilt as three almshouses in 1619-20 with the last leper occupying them dying in 1813, following this the 17th century buildings were demolished in 1858.
Project dates	Start: 18-08-2014 End: 18-08-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	SUY 137 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	SUY 001 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/11/01214 - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 13 - Waste ground
Monument type	LEPER HOSPITAL Medieval
Monument type	ALMSHOUSES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Position in the
planning process

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH SUDBURY St BARTHOLOMEW'S LANE
 Postcode CO10 1LG
 Study area 1000.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 8684 4246 52.0485021727 0.725072526214 52 02 54 N 000 43 30 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 27.00m Max: 28.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Landowner
 Physical Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "Ceramics", "Worked stone/lithics"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land Off St Bartholomew's Lane, Sudbury, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2014

Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
Description Loose bound client report

Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)
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OASIS:

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