



Gainsborough's House Museum, Sudbury, Suffolk

Client:

Gainsborough's House Museum

Date:

April 2019

SUY 164
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2019/028
Author: Jez Meredith
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Author: Jezz Meredith

Contributions By: Sue Anderson, Ruth Beverage, Julie Curl, Richenda Goffin and

Anna West

Illustrator: Rui Santo

Editor: Stuart Boulter

Report Date: March 2019

HER Information

Site Code: SUY 164
Site Name: Gainsborough's House Museum
Report Number 2019/028
Planning Application No: DC/18/00717/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 11/12th March 2019
Grid Reference: TL 8723 4132
Oasis Reference: suffolka1-331537
Curatorial Officer: Abby Antrobus
Project Officer: Jezz Meredith
Client/Funding Body: Gainsborough's House Museum
Client Reference: n/a
HER Invoice No: 9222595

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

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Prepared By: Jezz Meredith
Date: April 2019
Approved By: Stuart Boulter
Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: April 2019
Signed:

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction	1
2. Archaeology and historical background	2
3. Method	4
4. Results	6
Trench 1	6
Trench 2	9
5. Finds and environmental evidence	12
5.1 Introduction	12
5.2 The pottery	12
5.3 Ceramic Building Material	14
5.4 Fired clay	15
5.5 Slag	15
5.6 Iron nails	15
5.7 Small finds	16
5.8 Animal bone	17
5.9 Shell	20
5.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains	20
5.11 Discussion of material evidence	23
6. Conclusions	24
7. Archive deposition	25
8. Acknowledgements	25
9. Bibliography	25

List of Figures

Figure 1. Site location	front
Figure 2. Selected HER entries in the vicinity of the site	3
Figure 3. Trench location plan	5
Figure 4. Trench 1 plan and sections	7
Figure 5. Trench 2 plan and sections	11

List of Tables

Table 1. Finds quantities	12
Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric	13
Table 3. Pottery fabrics by contexts with spotdates	14
Table 4. Catalogue of slag from hand collection and environmental samples	15
Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, NISP and feature.	18
Table 6. Remains recovered from sample flots and non-floating residues	21

List of Plates

Plate 1. View of Trench 2, looking towards Gainsborough's House Museum	front
Plate 2. Feature 0004, looking north (2m scale)	9
Plate 3. Decorated bone fragment	16

List of Appendices

Appendix 1.	Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)
Appendix 2.	Context List
Appendix 3	Finds catalogues
Appendix 4.	OASIS summary

Summary

The proposed extension to Gainsborough's House Museum is within the Saxon and medieval core of Sudbury. Two trenches were cut with Late Saxon pits found in each. A large, straight-sided feature of this period contained a decorated bone fragment. Medieval and late medieval pits were also observed, with one of these at least 2.4m deep. A Victorian basement had been inserted into the central part of the site. Thick overburden deposits of c.1m depth covered the Saxon and medieval archaeology.



Plate 1. View of Trench 2, looking south towards Gainsborough's House Museum, (the straight-sided feature 0004 can be seen in the foreground).

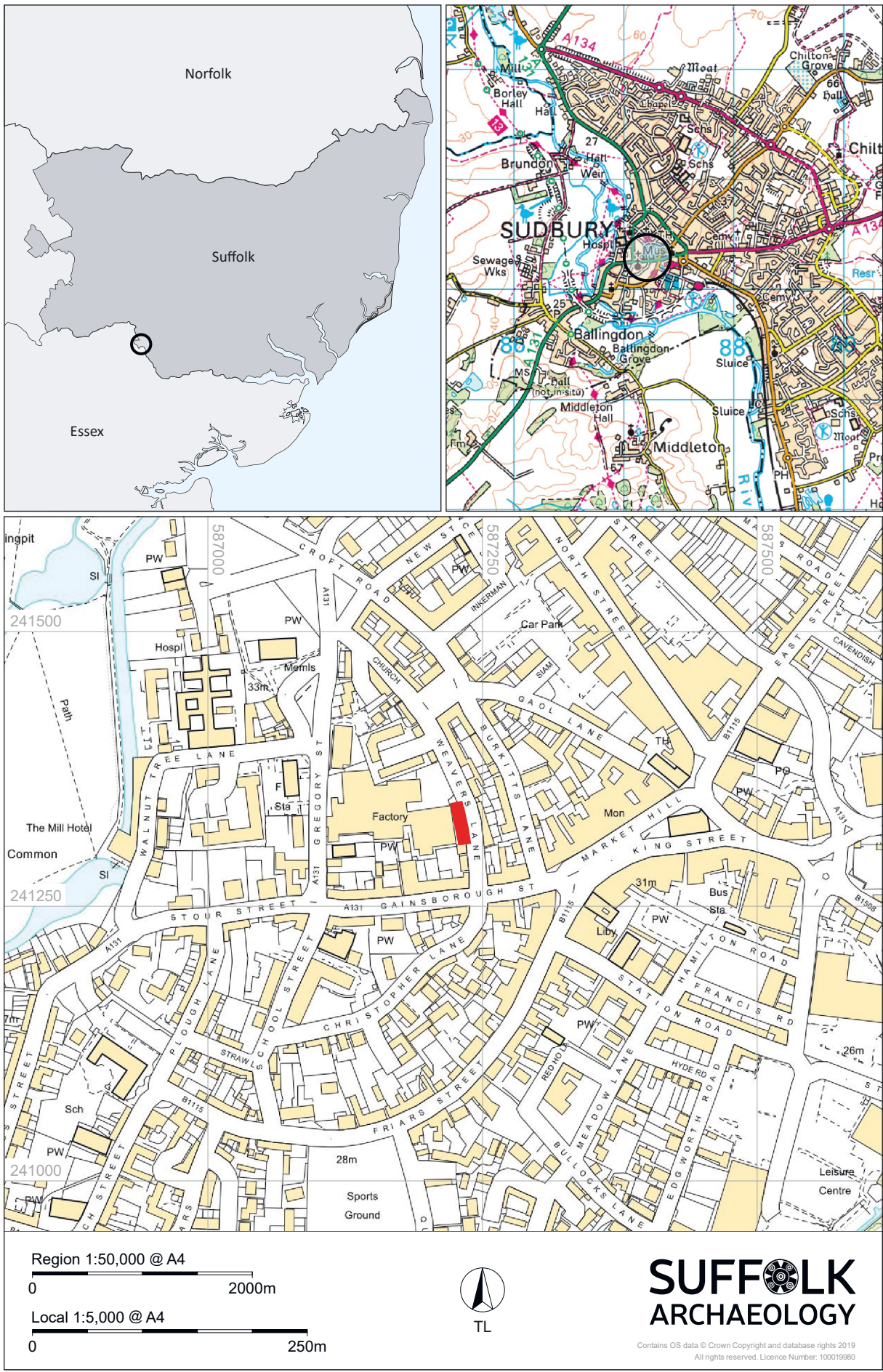


Figure 1. Site location (red)

1. Introduction

A proposed extension to Gainsborough's House Museum required a programme of archaeological work, in this case a trial trench evaluation. This area (hereafter referred to as 'the site') runs along the western side of Weavers Lane, within the footprint of a recently demolished 1930s building and adjacent garages (Fig. 1). The site is located at grid reference TL 8723 4132.

A 'Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation' produced by the Suffolk County Council planning archaeologist Abby Antrobus proposed that the site be investigated for its archaeological potential. The brief asked for a 5% sample by trial trenching to test for surviving archaeological deposits.

A 'Written Scheme of Investigation' (WSI) produced by Stuart Boulter specified how the trenches would be positioned (Appendix 1). Two trenches were proposed, each of 10m, running north to south and parallel with Weavers Lane (Fig. 3). Provision was made in the WSI for modifying the trenches into 3m by 3m boxes if deposits proved to be particularly deep.

The trial trenching was conducted between the 11th and 13th of March 2019.

The site has been given the Sudbury reference SUY 164 within the Historic Environment Record (HER) for Suffolk. The national OASIS record for this site is Suffolka1-331537.

A monitoring visit was made to site on the 28th March to view grubbing out of footings of the demolished 1930s building. It was noted then that the top c.0.5m was modern overburden, but possible archaeological deposits (a dark grey layer/buried soil) were seen to a depth of a further 0.45m. No natural geological deposits were seen at full depth (0.95m).

2. Archaeology and historical background

The following archaeological and historic information has been provided by the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER invoice no. 9222595). Selected sites of archaeological interest within a 200m radius are recorded on Figure 2.

Sudbury is likely to be a planned Anglo-Saxon town consisting of a curving town ditch, situated within a bend of the River Stour. The circular road plan echoes this layout with Birkitts Lane following the line of the 'town ditch' and Weaver's Lane an inner circuit within the line of the bank (Fig 1). Pottery recovered from the basal fill of the town ditch was, however, of possible Iron Age origin (Sommers 2003), raising the possibility that the Saxon town was superimposed over a prehistoric defensive earthwork. Iron Age and other prehistoric finds and features have been found at the multi-period sites of SUY 014, 028 and 047 with Roman deposits, revealed alongside later features, at sites SUY 028 and 029.

Gainsborough House Museum is situated within the Saxon and medieval heart of Sudbury (SUY 040). The site is very close to the town ditch, which Birkitts Lane appears to follow, and deep deposits associated with the ditch have been encountered at SUY 058 and 103 (Sommers 2003, Everett 2011). The Church of St Gregory is likely to be of Saxon foundation (SUY 032).

There is the site of a medieval chapel and hospital nearby (SUY 026) and a standing medieval building (SUY 160). Medieval deposits and features have been recorded from SUY 044 with frequent findspots and pottery scatters recorded across the town (SUY 015, 016, 022 and 030).

Other medieval finds and features have been recorded in amongst post-medieval sites, such as those with features and deposits (SUY 019, 025 and 074) and from mixed pottery scatters (SUY 011 and 145).

3. Method

Two trial trenches were dug in accordance with the WSI (Appendix 1) and were orientated approximately north to south. The trenches were laid out at the north and south ends of the site with slight adjustments made to the location of the south trench to avoid a concrete slab. The layout of the trenches is shown in Figure 3.

Trenching was conducted using a 5-tonne, 360° tracked mini-digger equipped with a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket. The WSI had specified that the trenches be of 10m length but once the thick overburden (of over 1m depth) had been removed, they were closer to 9m length. Trench 2 was over 1.2m depth (maximum safe working depth) so sides were stepped to make them workable (Pl. 1).

The base of each trench was examined for features and finds of archaeological interest. The upcast soil was checked visually for any archaeological finds. Records were made of the position and length of the trenches and the depths of deposit encountered. A metal-detector search was conducted of the trench base.

Archaeological features were hand excavated and sampled to a depth of c.1.2m. An auger was used to test the depth of the five deeper pits. Small, undated post-hole type features were 100% excavated in the hope of recovering datable finds.

Feature cuts, fills and deposits were given separate context numbers within the range 0001 to 0025. Features were drawn in plan at a scale of 1:20, photographed and finds collected with the relevant context information. Specimen trench sections were photographed and drawn. All features and trench locations were recorded using a RTK GPS survey unit.

All elements of the site archive have been identified with the HER code SUY 164. An OASIS record (for the Archaeological Data Service) has been undertaken and the reference code Suffolka1-331537 has been used for this project.



Figure 3. Trench location plan

4. Results

Trench 1

Trench 1 was the southern trench (Fig. 4) and was of 10m length (c.9m at base). The trench was c.1.1m deep. Thick overburden deposits were encountered (layer 0002) to a depth of c.0.7m which represented modern demolition and construction spreads. Walls and footings were visible within the layer (Fig. 4: Sect. 3). The northern end of the trench had been severely truncated by the insertion of a Victorian basement, within construction cut 0020. Natural geological deposits encountered (the 'natural') consisted of yellow sand and gravel. Listed below are features and deposits arranged in stratigraphic order, starting with the earliest.

Pit 0012

Positioned in the south-east corner of the trench, only partly revealed in the trench and truncated to the north and west by later features, this pit appeared to be roughly hemispherical in plan (Fig. 4). It had a minimum width of 1.4m (visible), it was excavated to a depth of 1.3m from top, but not bottomed (Fig. 4: Sect. 3) and was augered to a further depth of 0.35m (1.65m from top in total).

Fill 0013 was mid to dark grey silty sand with moderate small flints and occasional charcoal flecks. A soil sample from this deposit (Sample 2) revealed charred cereal grains, legumes and nutshell fragments. Finds recovered from the sample include bone, slag and Late Saxon pottery.

Pits 0016 and 0018

To the north of pit 0012 and severely truncating it, the large circular pit 0016 was partly revealed in the base of the trench (Fig. 4). With a diameter of at least 2.8m, it was excavated to a depth of 1.3m from top, but not bottomed (Fig. 4: Sect. 3). A deep auger hole indicated that this pit was at least 2.35m in depth (3.35m from top in total).

Fill 0017 was mid to dark brown silty sand with moderate small flints and occasional oyster, chalk and charcoal fragments. Finds included animal bone and medieval pottery.

Fill 0019 from pit 0018 was indistinguishable from 0017, so a cutting relationship between pits 0016 and 0018 could not be recognised even in section at a depth of 1.3m

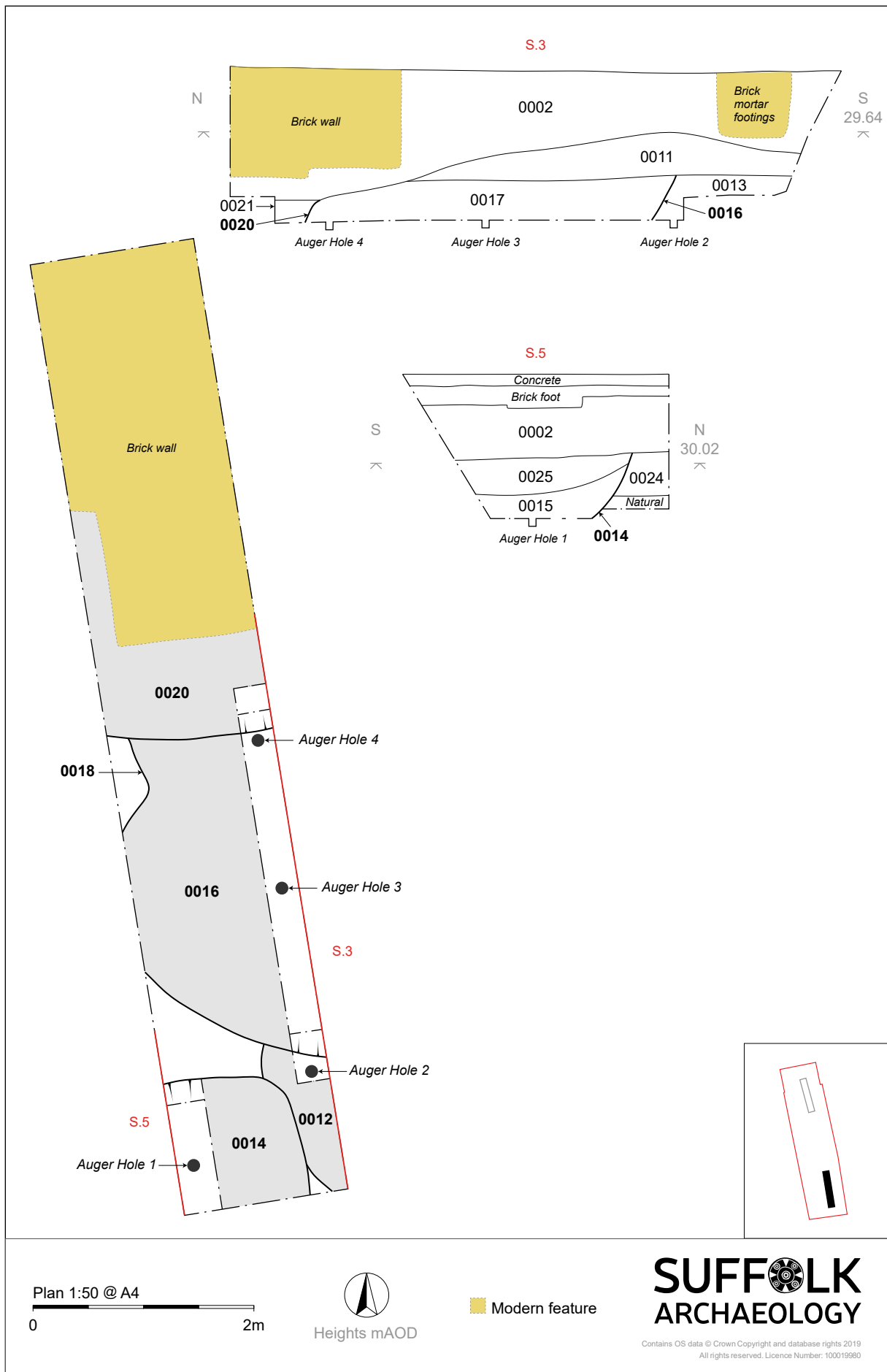


Figure 4. Trench 1 plan and sections

(Fig. 4: Sect. 3). This feature was at least a further 1.45m deeper (2.75m from top, in total), before the auger hit an obstruction at this depth. Finds from this feature included animal bone and medieval pottery.

Layers 0011 and 0024

Layer 0011 appeared to seal fills 0017 and 0019, of pits 0016 and 0018 respectively (Fig. 4: Sect. 3). This deposit consisted of mid grey brown silty clay with frequent sandy mortar flecks and occasional oyster shell fragments. No dating evidence was recovered from this layer.

On the opposite section, in the south-west corner of Trench 1 (Fig. 4: Sect. 5), layer 0024 was revealed; cut by pit 0014 and overlying natural sands and gravels. This was similar to layer 0011 but without the mortar flecks and with moderate small flints and small chalk fragments.

Pit 0014

Cutting layer 0024 was the partly revealed, sub-square pit 0014. It had a fairly steep and concave side where visible and was excavated to a depth of 1.3m but was not bottomed (Fig. 4: Sect. 5). An auger hole demonstrated that this pit was at least a further 0.25m deeper (1.55m from top, in total).

Fill 0015 was mid to dark grey brown clay silty sand with moderate to frequent small flints and occasional oyster shell and charcoal fragments. Finds include bone and late medieval pottery.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was the northern of the two trenches and was of c.8.5m length at its base. This trench was c.1.3m deep, so the sides had to be stepped along its east and west edges to make it safe to work in. The overburden layer 0002 was 1m deep at its maximum (Fig. 5: Sect. 1). Features recognised within the trench was a large straight-sided feature 0004 (which cut layer 0008) and two post-holes. The natural subsoil consisted of yellow sand and gravel with some clay patches. Listed below are the features and deposits encountered in Trench 2.

Feature 0004

This was a straight-sided feature, orientated approximately north-north-east to south-south-west (Pl. 1). Initially thought to be a ditch, the curving edge at the northern end suggests this is a discrete feature of more than 3.5m length and 1.2m width (but likely to be far larger than this). With a slightly undulating, convex edge, this feature was not bottomed but excavated to a depth of 1.6m (Pl. 2; Fig. 4: Sect. 1). An auger hole indicated that this feature was at least another 0.3m deeper (1.9m in total from top).



Plate 2. Feature 0004, looking north (2m scale)

Three separate fills were revealed in Section 1 (Fig. 4). The lowest fill observed was 0005 which was mid brown grey slightly clay silt with frequent flints and charcoal flecks. A tip line of redeposited sand and gravel is represented by fill 0006, which separates the lower fill 0005 from the upper fill 0007, consisting of dark brown grey clay silt with frequent gravel and charcoal fragments.

Soil sample 1 from fill 0005 showed evidence for charred cereal grains, chaff, legumes, seeds and nutshell fragments. Finds included animal bone and Late Saxon pottery.

Post-hole 0009

A possible post-hole, this cut was adjacent to 0004 at the northern end of the trench. Circular in plan, it had a diameter of 0.28m and a depth of 0.15m. It had an irregular profile, concave on the northern side and straight-sloping at 45° on the southern side.

Fill 0010 was mid orange grey brown sandy silt with frequent flints and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Post-hole 0022

A circular post-hole positioned close to the edge of 0004, this had concave sides to a rounded base. It had a diameter of 0.25m and a depth of 0.13m.

Fill 0023 was similar to 0010 (of post-hole 0009). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Layer 0008

This layer, cut by feature 0004 and overlying natural, consisted of mottled mid grey brown clay silt with frequent small flints. No finds were recovered from this layer.

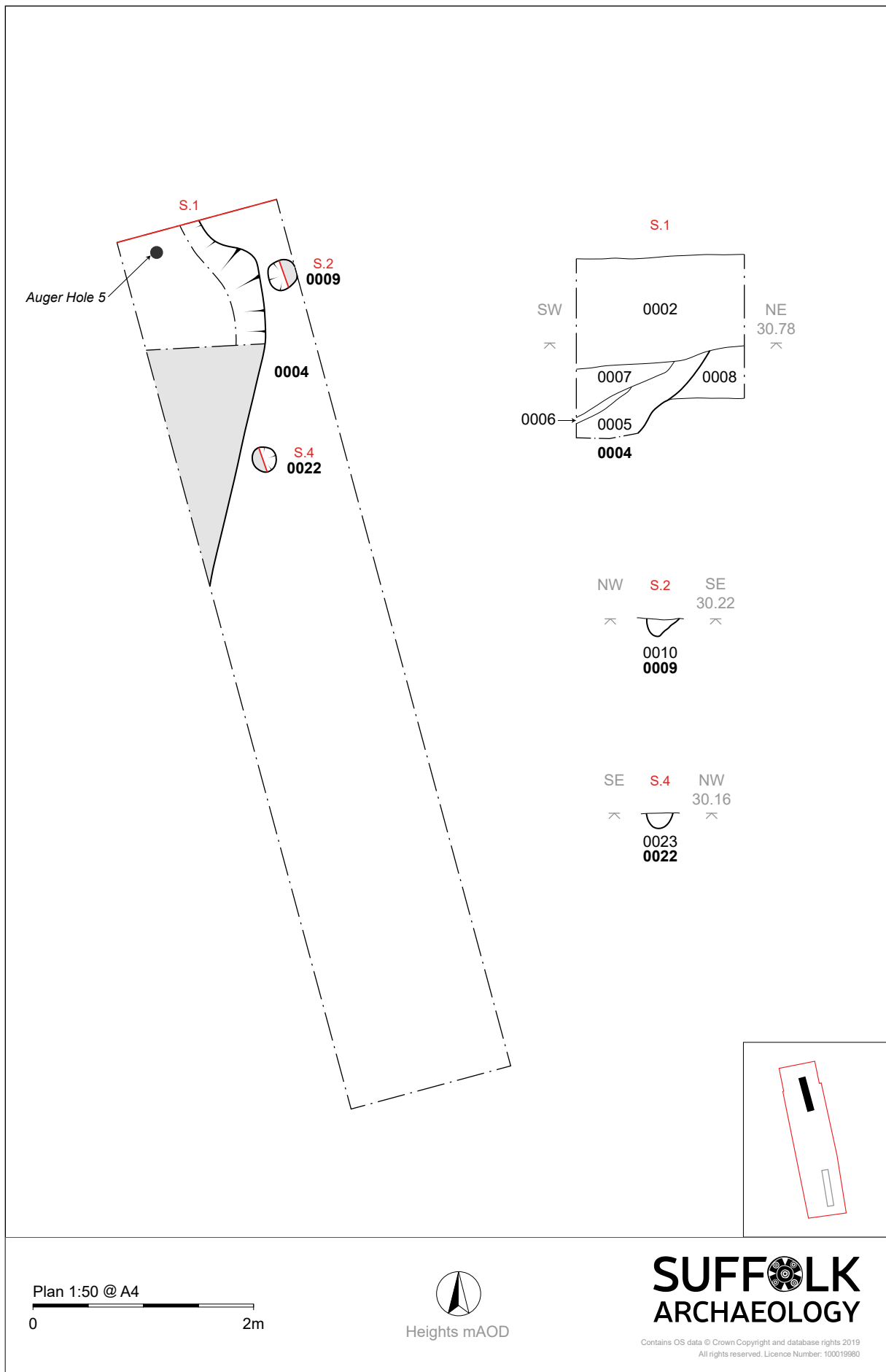


Figure 5. Trench 2 plan and sections

5. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

5.1 Introduction

Finds dating from the Late Saxon through to the early part of the post-medieval period were recovered from the evaluation, as shown in the table below. Small quantities of additional finds from the samples were also collected and are listed in the individual finds catalogues, but are not shown in Table 1.

Cxt	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Animal Bone		Shell		Misc	Spotdate
	No.	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g		
0001	2	190												Med, Pmed
0002	2	22	2	61					3	193	1	6		Med, Pmed
0005	15	91			1	13	1	8	30	209	1	10	Iron Nails: 6-98g, Heat-al- tered flint: 55g	Late Saxon
0007	7	83			18	93	2	30	1	27				Late Saxon
0015	2	67	4	170					3	130	2	12		Early pmed
0017	4	35							3	57	2	13		Med
0019	3	31							2	25				Med
Total	35	519	6	231	19	106	3	38	42	641	6	41		

Table 1. Finds quantities

5.2 The pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

Forty-nine sherds of pottery (529g) were collected from eight contexts in two trenches. A summary catalogue, which includes pottery from the samples is included as Appendix 3.

Methodology

Methodology follows MPRG guidelines (MPRG 2001). Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and minimum number of vessels (MNV). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned

from the Suffolk fabric series (Anderson unpub.). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998) for medieval wares and Anderson (2004) and Dallas (1984) for Thetford-type wares. The results were input directly into an Access database which forms the archive catalogue.

The assemblage

Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th-11th c.	5	71		1
Thetford-type ware Sudbury	THETS	L.9th-11th c.	31	112	0.09	31
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	1	78	0.21	1
Early medieval ware Essex micaceous type	EMEMS	11th-13th c.	1	5		1
Early medieval ware clay pellets	EMWcp	11th-13th c.	1	5		1
Medieval South Suffolk black-surfaced ware	MSSBW	12th-14th c.	2	20		2
Medieval South Suffolk coarseware	MSSCW	12th-14th c.	1	17		1
SW Suffolk sandy micaceous ware	SWSSM	12th-14th c.	1	20		1
Hedingham coarseware	HCW	L.12th-13th c.	2	5		2
Late Essex-type wares	LMTE	15th-16th c.	2	66	0.13	2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th-18th c.	1	112		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	16th-17th c.	1	18		1
Totals			49	529	0.43	45

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

Pottery of Late Saxon date formed the bulk of this assemblage. Thirty-six sherds were Thetford-type wares, the majority in the fine local fabric THETS. Although no kilns have been identified in Sudbury so far, waste sherds have been identified at nearby Stour House, Gregory Street (SUY 028; Anderson unpub. database), indicating that Thetford-type wares were made in the town. In this assemblage, however, most of the sherds showed signs of use, being sooted externally or worn. Most sherds were found in fills of pit 0004 in Trench 2, although some small sherds from a bulk sample of pit fill 0013 in Trench 1 also appeared to be THETS. The group included a type 5 (angular wedge) rim from a small jar (form AA), a possible crucible fragment, and several pieces of a large storage vessel with worn internal surface and oxidised surfaces due to burning. Two base sherds were flat and four body sherds had girth-grooving. Overall the Sudbury Thetford ware tradition appears to be closer to that of Ipswich than that of Thetford itself, perhaps suggesting an early inception.

A few sherds of handmade early medieval wares were recovered in three local fabrics, two of which were small body sherds in layer 0002 and pit fill 0017. A large fragment of a jar with a simple everted rim was an unstratified find (0001).

High medieval wares were also in a variety of locally made fabrics, all coarsewares, and no rims were present in this group.

Two sherds were late medieval, in fabrics typical of Colchester and north Essex. Both were from pit fill 0015. One was an unglazed body sherds and the other was a large sherd from a jar or pipkin with a lid-seated everted rim. The latter was partially glazed on the belly with a clear lead glaze, and traces of glaze were also present on the worn internal surface.

Post-medieval pottery comprised a large body sherd of glazed red earthenware (unstratified 0001) and a base fragment of a Cologne ?mug with moulded trailed foliage decoration from overburden layer 0002.

Pottery by context

Table 3 shows the distribution of fabrics by context, with suggested spotdates.

Trench	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
-	0002	Overburden	EMWcp, GSW4	16th c.
1	0013	fill of pit 0012	THETS	L.9th-11th c.
	0015	fill of pit 0014	LMTE	15th-16th c.
	0017	fill of pit 0016	EMEMS, SWSSM, MSSBW, HCW	12th-14th c.
	0019	fill of pit 0018	MSSCW, MSSBW, HCW	12th-14th c.
2	0001	U/S finds	EMW, GRE	16th-18th c.
	0005	fill of pit 0004	THETS	L.9th-10th c.
	0007	fill of pit 0004	THETS, THET	L.9th-11th c.

Table 3. Pottery fabrics by contexts with spotdates

Late Saxon activity appears to be centred on the location of Trench 2, while pottery of high medieval date is more frequent in the area of Trench 1.

5.3 Ceramic Building Material

Sue Anderson

Six fragments (229g) of CBM were recovered from two contexts (Appendix 3). All fragments were red-firing plain roof tiles in medium sandy fabrics with a variety of local inclusions (mica, flint, coarse quartz, ferrous particles and clay pellets). Apart from one fragment in 0015, all were fully oxidised. Two fragments had circular peg holes.

Although not closely dateable, the fragments appear to be broadly of late medieval or early post-medieval date. Two fragments were from overburden 0002, and three pieces

were from pit fill 0015, where they were found in association with 15th/16th-century pottery.

5.4 Fired clay

Sue Anderson

Sixty-three fragments (196g) of fired clay were recovered from three contexts (Appendix 3). Most were from fills of the Late Saxon pit 0004 and comprised abraded lumps in a medium sandy fabric with occasional flint inclusions. Several fragments had flattish surface and were sooted, suggesting that these were from hearth or smoke hood linings. A small flat fragment, 5mm thick, in a finer sandy fabric also came from this group; it had grass impressions on the surface and may be an outer layer from an oven or similar. Seventeen fragments from pit fill 0013, also possibly of Late Saxon date, contained similar material to the bulk of the pit 0004 finds, although in a finer sand and flint fabric. One large piece in this group had a thick vitrified surface, again suggesting use in a hearth, possibly with an industrial rather than domestic function.

5.5 Slag

Small quantities of slag were recovered from two features which are associated with Late Saxon pottery. These are tabulated below.

Context	Hand collected no of frags	Weight (g)	Sample	Weight (g)	Dating
0005	1	10	1	28	L9th-10th C
0007	2	31			L9th-11th C
0013			2	216	L9th-11th C
Total	3	41		244	

Table 4. Catalogue of slag from hand collection and environmental samples

The slag is for the most part vesicular and in some cases shows semi-vitrification. It is possible that some of it is fuel-ash slag rather than tapping slag. Small amounts of iron hammerscale were collected from the soil samples however so it is likely that some smithing was taking place in the vicinity during the Late Saxon period.

5.6 Iron nails

Parts of six nails were recovered from fill 0005 of pit 0004, dating to the Late Saxon period.

5.7 Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

Introduction and recording method

A bone object was recorded as a small find (Pl. 3). It has been fully catalogued on the database with the assistance of low-powered magnification. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 3.3. Although fragmentary, the overall condition of the small find is fair.



Plate 3. Decorated bone fragment

Bone

Elongated strip of worked animal rib bone. The front is smoothed and then decorated with an incised, compass-cut triple ring and dot motif. The outer rings of the motif overlap. Cancellous tissue is evident on the reverse of the plate, across which are oblique striations, suggesting that the bone was filed flat after it was split. SF1000, basal fill 0005 of pit 0004, Trench 2.

In addition, a fragment of corroded iron was present in Sample <1> from fill 0005 of pit 0004 in Trench 2. It is roughly diamond-shaped and c.4mm in thickness, resembling part of a slightly convex plate. It was found with two other iron fragments, one of which may be the shaft of a nail.

Should further work be carried out at this site then all iron objects will be x-rayed to preserve a record and to enhance the archive.

Discussion

The small piece of decorated bone attests to Late Saxon activity on the site; it resembles decorated bone strips that were mounted on caskets of wood such as examples found in 11th to 12th century deposits in London (Pritchard, 1991, 210, fig. 3.3, nos. 264 – 267). Similar ring and dot motifs were also used on plates of composite combs, many of which have been found on sites in East Anglia including West Stow, (West, 1985). An example of a bone comb plate where the outer rings overlapped was found in an Early Anglo-Saxon cremation at Spong Hill (Hills *et al*, 1994, fig. 121, no. 3029/2).

In the context of the pit in which it was found, it is likely that this small piece of worked bone was disposed of as household debris. The iron fragment found in the environmental sample might be further identified following radiography.

5.8 Animal bone

Julie Curl

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were taken for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. As this is a small assemblage, information was recorded directly into a table in the appendix.

The bone assemblage

A total of 755g of bone, consisting of 107 elements, was recovered from this site. The

bone was recovered by hand-collection methods and two sieved samples. The bulk of the faunal remains were recovered from pit fills, many of a 9th to 11th century date, while pit 0014 is of a late medieval to post-medieval date and pits 0016 and 0018 produced medieval ceramics. The assemblage is quantified in Table 5.

Context	Sample	Feature No	Feature Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
0002			Deposit	3	193	Equid	3
0005		0004	Pit	30	209	Sheep/goat	6
0005		0004	Pit			Pig/Boar	2
0005		0004	Pit			Bird – Fowl	1
0005		0004	Pit			Mammal	21
0005	1	0004	Pit	46	72	Pig/boar	1
0005	1	0004	Pit			Bird – Fowl	1
0005	1	0004	Pit			Small mammal	1
0005	1	0004	Pit			Fish - Herring	1
0005	1	0004	Pit			Mammal	42
0007		0004	Pit	1	27	Cattle	1
0013	2	0012	Pit	19	42	Cattle	1
0013	2	0012	Pit			Mammal	
0015		0014	Pit	3	130	Cattle	3
0017		0016	Pit	3	57	Pig/Boar	1
0017		0016	Pit			Mammal	2
0019		0018	Pit	2	25	Cattle	2
Totals				107	755	NISP	107

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, NISP and feature.

The remains are in good condition, although many remains are heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. No burnt bone was seen.

Canid gnawing was seen in two fills. Light gnawing was recorded on a cattle femur head in pit fill 0015. A proximal tibia from a pig/boar had been quite heavily gnawed from pit fill 0005. Such gnawing, disposed of in pit fills, would suggest remains of meat waste given to domestic or working dogs, but scavenger activity is possible.

Species, butchering and pathologies

At least six species were identified in this assemblage, which are quantified by NISP in Table 5.

Cattle were the most frequently seen, recorded in four pit fills. Remains of cattle

consisted of both adults and juveniles, which perhaps indicates the medieval move towards milking cattle rather than sheep, or perhaps a cull of excess stock. Both primary and secondary waste elements were found, suggesting butchering and consumption in close proximity.

Sheep/goat were found in just one deposit, with a mandible, upper jaw, radius and vertebra in the pit fill 0005; these remains were of a juvenile of a few months of age and it had been skinned and eaten.

Pig/boar were found in two features (with one from hand-collected and a sieved sample); the bone from this group were mostly upper jaw fragments, a tibia and radius, which had been butchered. All of the porcine bone was from juveniles, which is to be expected for a species kept primarily for meat.

The deposit 0002 produced three thoracic vertebrae from an equid. These bones all showed arthritic problems and additional growth, with two of the vertebrae showing severe problems and full fusion. This severity of problems on the thoracic vertebrae is commonly seen in animals that are ridden and perhaps carrying excessive loads (such as a heavy person). The equid vertebrae had been cut, which would suggest that the animal was used for meat, perhaps for feeding domestic or working dogs.

Domestic fowl humeri fragments were seen in both hand-collected and sample material from the pit fill 0005. Cut marks were seen on both chicken bones, showing the use for meat; these birds would have been kept for a supply of eggs prior to use for meat.

A single fish vertebra from a Herring was found in sample <1>, from pit fill 0005.

A single small mammal rib was seen, possibly from a rabbit. Unidentifiable mammal bone largely consisted of sheep/goat sized to cattle/equid sized fragments.

Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that consists entirely of butchering and food waste. Both primary (skinning and processing) and secondary butchering and meat waste was seen, which would suggest that the processing and consumption was in a small area on this

site, perhaps on a small scale.

The main domestic food mammals and birds formed the bulk of the diet, with some supplementing from fish and perhaps small mammals, such as rabbit; with fish and rabbit available from hunting, trade/markets. The dominance of cattle and pigs is quite typical of small assemblages of a Late Saxon to early medieval date range. The relatively low number of sheep is surprising as there was a move to increase this species to supply the wool trade.

The equid in this assemblage is interesting as it shows problems with the spine that are consistent with riding (Bartosiewicz and Gill, 2013) and the severity of the fusion might suggest riding by a large heavy individual.

5.9 Shell

Small quantities of oyster shell were present as listed in Table *1. They were found in features of Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date.

5.10 Plant macrofossils and other remains

Anna West

Introduction and methods

Two 40 litre samples were taken from pit fills. The samples were processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x16 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted in Table 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace, 1995).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance:

+ = *rare*, ++ = *moderate*, +++ = *abundant*

Results

The table below summarises the plant macrofossils and other remains that were identified in the flots and non-floating residues from the two samples.

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0005	0004	pit	Late Saxon	charred cereal grains ++ chaff # legumes # charred seeds # nutshell fragments # charcoal +++ uncharred seeds # hammerscale +
2	0013	0012	pit	Late Saxon	charred cereal grains ### legumes # nutshell fragments # charred seeds # charcoal +++ hammerscale +

Table 6. Remains recovered from sample flots and non-floating residues

Discussion

The samples produced 200ml of flot each. The preservation was through charring and was generally fair to good. The majority of the flot material was made up of wood charcoal; many fragments were larger than 10mm making them suitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating should this be considered necessary. No attempt at species identification has been made for the purposes of this report, beyond saying that ring porous species were observed.

Charred cereals grains were present in both samples. Due to the density of material within Sample 1, pit fill 0005, a 100ml subsample was scanned for the purposes of this report. The rounded grains of a bread wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) were both observed, with wheat being dominant. A few caryopses were tentatively identified as rye (*Secale cereale*), however, many fragments of caryopses were too

fragmented and abraded to identify. A single wheat rachis fragment was observed within Sample 1, 0005, but all diagnostic features were missing. Small legumes, most likely peas (*Pisum* sp.) were observed within both flots in low numbers.

Hazel nutshell fragments were recovered in small numbers from the non-floating residues of both samples. These remains may represent food waste or they may have been incorporated within wood gathered to use as fuel.

Charred weeds seeds were rare, grass family (Poaceae) caryopses were present in both samples and a single mustard family (Brassicaceae) was observed in Sample 1, 0005. These could represent crop contaminants accidentally collected along with the cereals and removed during the final stages of processing.

Spheroid and flake hammerscale fragments were recovered from the non-floating residues of both samples. Flake hammerscale is produced during smithing and spheroid hammerscale is produced during hot welding. The presence of this material, although only in relatively low numbers, suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity of the site. All this material was observed during scanning under a microscope, and although their presence is recorded here they are too small or too sparse to require further work by the relevant specialist at this stage.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In general, the samples were fair in terms of identifiable material. The presence of cereal grains and the small quantity of chaff within the scanned samples may represent the later stages of cereal processing, when the grains are exposed to heat and pounded in order to release them from their spikelet, or domestic activities such as food preparation, were taking place in the vicinity of the site.

The small number of legumes observed may not be representative of the importance of pulses within the diet. As pulses do not need to be processed using heat in quite the same way as cereals, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and so are often under represented within archaeological deposits. The presence of legumes may indicate that either small scale garden-type production of food crops or larger crop rotation was taking place nearby.

It is also possible that this material represents domestic waste, material used as fuel or chance loss in the oven or hearth. The presence of hammerscale suggests that metal working was taking place in the vicinity. Many ovens and fires would have had multifunctional purposes with 'food preparation, cereal drying, malting and craft or light-industrial' activities all taking place on a domestic level at the same location (Fryer 2010).

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on this material at this stage, but if further interventions are carried out on this site it is recommended that bulk samples should be taken from any well sealed and well dated context, in order to investigate the nature of the cereal waste. The material from this evaluation should then be re-examined in conjunction with any future samples.

5.11 Discussion of material evidence

Late Saxon pottery, worked bone, animal bone, slag, hammerscale, and plant macrofossils were found in the evaluation, particularly from the fills of pit 0004 in Trench 2. The ceramics are characterised by Thetford-type ware of the Sudbury variant, which has been found elsewhere in the town, with wasters identified at the site of Stour House (SUY028). The animal bone from these Saxon features is wide-ranging and includes sheep, pig, fowl and herring bone, as well as cattle. Charred bread wheat, barley and possibly rye grains were identified, together with hazelnut shells. Indications of metalworking were also present in these features. Medieval pottery was present in two pits in Trench 1, but there is little ceramic evidence for activity dating to later than the sixteenth century.

6. Conclusions

Late Saxon contexts were revealed in each of the trenches. The small pit 0012, partly observed in the south-east corner of Trench 1, was heavily truncated by medieval pits. In Trench 2 the large feature 0004 was partly revealed. This contained Thetford-ware pottery of the late 9th to 10th centuries, showing evidence for a Sudbury-made variant of this ceramic tradition. A worked bone fragment, carrying dot and ring motifs, was also recovered from this feature and could also be of Late Saxon date. The presence of two post-holes (0009 and 0022) might suggest that structures were in the vicinity. Although only partly revealed in the base of Trench 2, feature 0004 had a distinctly straight-edged shape in plan. While not having the steep-sided revetment or clay floors of the Late Saxon sunken-feature buildings of Ipswich Buttermarket (Stuart Boulter *pers.comm.*), it is possible that feature 0004 represents part of partially sunken or semi-basemented structure.

Medieval pits were encountered in Trench 1 only. Here at least two features of 12th to 14th Century date were recorded (pits 0016 and 0018). Too big to see in shape or cutting relationship within the trench, an auger hole demonstrated that pit 0016 was at least 2.35m deeper than the depth of the trench. Also in Trench 1 was pit 0014 of late medieval/early post-medieval date (15th to 16th Century).

Trench sections revealed a number of interesting deposits with layer 0011 (Fig 4: Sect. 3) appearing to overlay the fills of pits 0016 and 0018, while the very similar layer 0024 (Fig. 4: Sect. 5) was cut by pit 0014, suggesting some major deposition phase between the medieval and late medieval periods. Intriguingly, the mottled layer 0008 in Trench 2 (Fig. 5: Sect. 1) is cut by the Late Saxon feature 0004 and therefore might represent an early buried soil.

7. Archive deposition

Paper, digital and finds archive will be submitted to the Suffolk County HER, reference: SUY 164.

8. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Jez Meredith and Romy McIntosh. Project management was provided by Stuart Boulter, who also kindly commented on an earlier draft of this report. The finds were analysed by Sue Anderson, Ruth Beveridge and Julie Curl with Richenda Goffin producing the final finds report. Soil samples were processed and reported on by Anna West. The illustrations were prepared by Rui Santo. Thanks to Arabella McKessar and other staff from Gainsborough's House Museum for providing assistance.

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Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI)



Gainsborough's House Museum, Sudbury

DC/18/00717/FUL

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of
Archaeological Trenched Evaluation

Date: November 2018

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: Abby Antrobus (SCC Archaeological Service)

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Summary Project Details

Location	Site Name	Gainsborough's House Museum
	Parish/County	Sudbury/Suffolk
	Grid Reference	TL 872 413
Site details	Project type	Trenched evaluation
	Size of Area	c.0.15 hectares
	Access	From Weavers Lane
	Planning proposal	Development associated with the museum
Staffing	No. of personnel (SACIC)	Estimated as 1 x PO + 1 detectorist/excavator
	No. of subcontractor personnel	<i>TBC</i>
Project dates	Start date	<i>TBC</i>
	Fieldwork duration	Up to 4 days
Reference codes	Site Code	SUY 167
	OASIS No.	Suffolka1-331537
	Planning Application No.	DC/18/00717/FUL
	HER Search Invoice Number	<i>TBC</i>
	SACIC Jobcode	SUYGAN001
Key persons	Project Manager	Rhodri Gardner
	Project Officer	<i>TBC</i>
	Metal Detectorist	Steve Hunt
Hire details	Plant	Holmes Plant Hire
	Welfare	NA
	Tool-hire	NA

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC	Managing Director	Dr Rhodri Gardner	01449 900120
	SACIC Project Managers	John Craven, Joanna Caruth	01449 900121
		Stuart Boulter	01449 900122
	SACIC Finds Dept	Richenda Goffin	01449 900129
	SACIC H&S	John Craven	01449 900121
	SACIC EMS	Jezz Meredith	01449 900124
	SACIC Outreach Officer	Alex Fisher	01449 900126
Client	Client	Gainsborough House Museum	-
	Client Agent	-	-
	Landowner/Tenant	-	-
Archaeological	Curatorial Officer	Abby Antrobus (SCCAS)	01284 741231
	EH Regional Science Advisor	Dr Zoe Outram	01223 582707

Contents

1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location
2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches/Test-Pits

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation

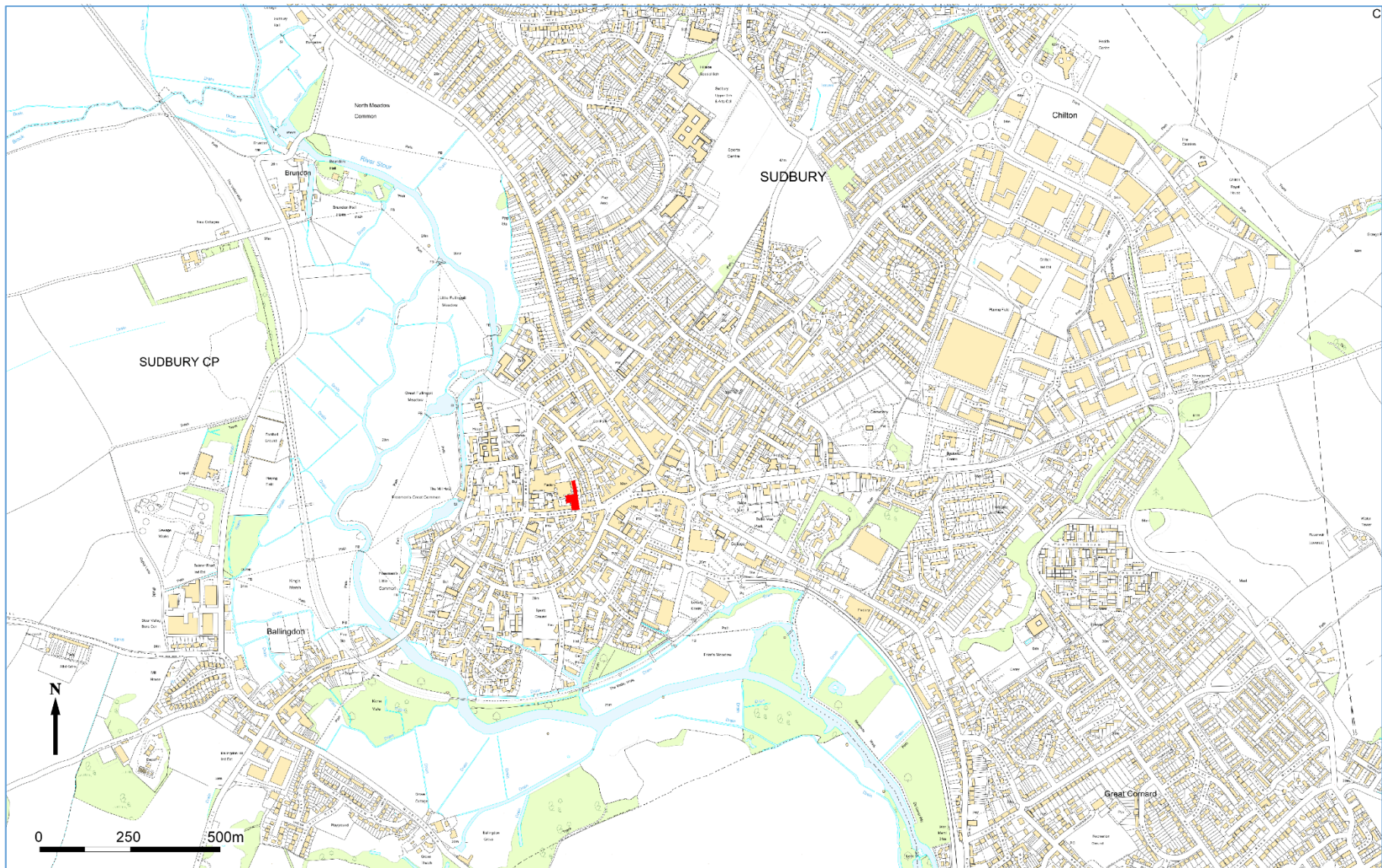
1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (hereafter SACIC) have been commissioned by Gainsborough's House Museum to undertake a programme of archaeological evaluation of the footprint of proposed development works on the site which will include the construction of a new building and significant external landscaping (Figures 1 - 3). The first element of this work involves the preparation of a Written Scheme of Investigation (this document, hereafter WSI).
- 1.2 The present stage of work is being requested by Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (hereafter SCCAS). The Local Planning Authority (hereafter LPA) were advised that as a condition of the consent on planning application DC/18/00717/FUL, a programme of archaeological work should be agreed in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (Para 141). The purpose of such work being the recording and advancement of understanding of any heritage assets present at the location before they are destroyed in the course of the development.
- 1.3 The evaluation will be conducted in adherence to a Brief prepared by Abby Antrobus of SCCAS (dated 9th October 2018) covering this specific planning condition. Any archaeological mitigation work that is required as a result of the evaluation will be subject to a new Brief and WSI.
- 1.4 The Brief states (section 2.1) that the site lies in the area of archaeological importance Anglo-Saxon and medieval Sudbury; County Historic Environment Record (hereafter HER) SUY 040. It lies within the curving line of the early defences visible in the extant street pattern – these may be Early Anglo-Saxon in date or have earlier, possibly Iron Age origins (SUY 058). Gainsborough's House itself has late 15th century origins and medieval features and finds are recorded in the vicinity (SUY 016, SUY 063). The proposal involves construction on a site that has previously been developed and is currently occupied by the 1930's labour exchange. Test-pits in the vicinity recorded a depth of overburden in two areas adjacent to it (SUY 164).
- 1.5 As a result of 2.1, there is considered to be a high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological deposits that are present. A full HER search will be commissioned from SCCAS as part of the archaeological evaluation.
- 1.6 The contents of the WSI comply with the SCCAS standard Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Requirements for Archaeological Excavation (2017), as well as the following national and regional guidance:

- *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF), Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
- *Code of Conduct*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists 2014;
- *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation*, Chartered Institute for Field Archaeologists, 2014;
- *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide*, Historic England, 2015;
- *Gurney, D 2003 Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Paper No. 14, 2003 Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region;
- *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (revised 2017)

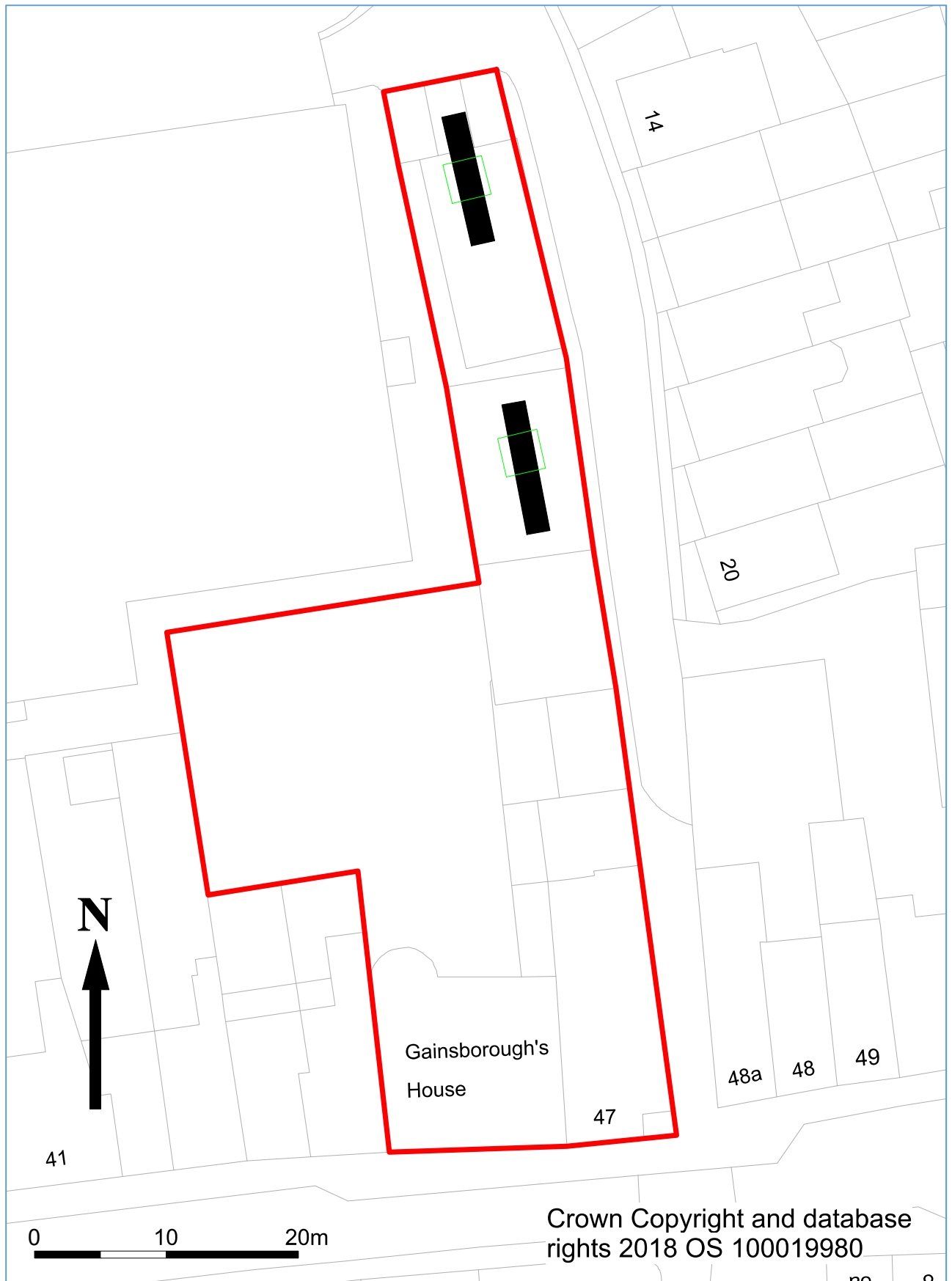
1.7 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- *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 masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;*
- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*



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Figure 1. Site Location (red)



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**Figure 2. Proposed Location of Evaluation Trenches
(red = site edge, black = trial-trenches, green = test-pits)**

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 The archaeological excavation fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of SACIC. The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (TBC). The excavation team will comprise a Project Officer with metal detecting undertaken by experienced metal detectorist (Steve Hunt).
- 2.2 The Brief (section 4.3) states that the evaluation will comprise either 2 x 10m by 1.8m linear trenches or two 3m x 3m test-pits and a possible location for both has been presented on Figure 2 (linear trenches are black; test-pits area green). However, logistical considerations involving the constricted nature of the site and the likely depth of overburden (expected to be in excess of 1m) mean that the linear trenching option is considered preferable, and this has been agreed with Abby Antrobus (SCCAS). It has also been agreed that should the level of the natural subsoil be found to be excessive and lie below the formation level of the development, then trenching could be reduced to a series of smaller sondages. Please note, full demolition to ground level of the former labour exchange building will need to have been completed prior to the execution of the evaluation trenching. In addition, the Brief (section 4.3) states that the demolition should not include grubbing out of below-ground footings which potentially could damage any surviving archaeological deposits. However, it is also understood that leaving the foundations of the building in at this juncture is somewhat impractical and providing that potentially earlier historic structures (e.g. walls, wells etc.) are left intact, along with anything large and deep enough that it could impinge on the archaeology, then the removal of the footing associated with the extant structure can be undertaken. To facilitate this, the phase of demolition associated with the below ground works should be monitored by an archaeologist.
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
- a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
 - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
 - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.

- d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
 - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation in order to satisfy the project aims (see section 1.7) and also comply with the SCCAS Requirements for Archaeological Evaluation (2017) and Excavation (2017). Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with SCCAS.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m (including the depth of the trench). If this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief, it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and the Archaeological Advisor to the LPA (SCCAS). Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.7 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site overnight, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.
- 2.8 An 'overall features plan' and levels AOD will be recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment (or radio base station if required). Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.9 The site will be recorded under a unique HER number acquired from the Suffolk HER Office (in this instance SUY 167) and archaeological contexts will be recorded in a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.10 A digital photographic record will be made throughout the excavation.
- 2.11 A metal detector search will be made at all stages of the evaluation works covering the following;
- i) Ground surface prior to stripping
 - ii) The stripped surface
 - iii) The upcast spoil

The metal detector search will be undertaken by SACIC staff member Steve Hunt with the locations of all finds recorded using RTK GPS survey equipment.

- 2.12 Pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.13 The finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.14 Bulk soil samples will be collected from suitable features; these will be a maximum of 40 litres each and will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to merit taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.15 In the event of human remains being encountered, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains (McKinley and Roberts). Following full recording and analysis, the remains will either be stored in a suitable archive repository or reburied at an appropriate site.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER number (SUY 167) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation finds work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.

- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines. After initial recording and assessment for their significance, sensitive items requiring immediate conservation will be sent to a suitable laboratory within four weeks of the end of the fieldwork. Corroded items will be x-rayed along with coins if necessary for identification. After conservation, sensitive finds and other metalwork will be subjected to good quality digital photography before being deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (*i.e.* fired clay finds as well as slag).
- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared.
- 3.13 The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist SCCAS regarding the need for and scope of any

further mitigation. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of a formally commissioned HER search evidenced by its invoice number.

- 3.14 The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual "Archaeology of Suffolk" section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 3.15 The Suffolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.16 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval.
- 3.17 On acknowledgement of approval of the report from SCCAS hard and digital copies will be sent to the Suffolk HER.
- 3.18 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be SCCAS, who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS, they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects).
- 3.19 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with the guidelines issued by the SCCAS (revised 2017). The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them. The archive will be deposited with the County Archaeology Store unless another suitable repository is agreed with SCCAS.
- 3.20 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains will be stored by SCCAS prior to a decision being made regarding either their continued curation, reburial or in accordance with the details of the site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.21 Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996.
 - The client (and landowner if different) will be informed as soon as any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to the Coroner within **14** days of discovery or identification. SCCAS, the British

Museum and the local Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) Finds Liaison Officer will subsequently be informed of the find.

- Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SACIC and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required.
- Upon discovery of potential treasure, the landowner will be asked if they wish to waive or claim their right to a treasure reward, which is 50% of the market value. Employees of SACIC, or volunteers *etc.* present on site, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.
- If the landowner waives their share, the British Museum and Coroner will be informed, and the object returned to the project archive for deposition in an appropriate repository. If the landowner wishes to claim an inquest will be held and, once officially declared as Treasure and valued, the item will if not acquired by a museum, be returned to SACIC and the project archive.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy at all times. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 All SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. All permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to SCCAS on request.
- 4.1.4 All project staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or SCCAS. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements and will be inducted as required and made aware of any relevant high-risk activities.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavator of at least 8 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the soil-stripping. Should the plant and its operators be provided by SACIC rather than the client, the sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client, this WSI (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates *etc.* are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.1 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant and also obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 Full formal reinstatement has not been offered by SACIC for this project. However, the upcast material can be pushed back into the trenches and roughly compacted by the machine tracks.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (SCCAS) will be made promptly in order to comply with the requirements of the brief. The

site will need to be formally signed off by SCCAS prior to any areas being handed back for construction work to begin.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 1 x Site Assistant/metal detectorist (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Rhodri Gardner and the Project Officer in charge on site is yet to be determined. If required, additional Site Assistants will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in 5.1.

5.3 Post-excavation tasks, where possible, will be undertaken by SACIC staff (see below).

Name	Specialism
Ryan Wilson, Ellie Cox, Gemma Bowen, Rui Santos	Graphics and illustration
Richenda Goffin	Post Roman pottery and CBM
Stephen Benfield	Prehistoric pottery, Roman Pottery and general finds
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Small Finds
Anna West	Environmental sample processing/assessment
Dr Ruth Beveridge, Clare Wootton	Finds quantification/assessment
Jonathan Van Jennians	Finds Processing
Dr Ruth Beveridge	Archiving

5.4 In some instances, it may be necessary to employ outside specialists (see below).

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human skeletal remains; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance

Outside specialists cont.

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Damian Goodburn	Wood and woodworking	MOLA
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement & cemeteries	University of Cardiff

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Category	Description
0001				Unstrat finds from trench 2 only.
0002			Deposit	Overburden/demolition/construction spread. Mid to dark brown grey clayey silt. Moderately firm compaction. In the western section of trench 2 it includes some layers of masonry/ mortar+bricks, however these weren't visible in the Northern section of trench 2. Clear horizon.
0003			Layer	Mid grey brown silty clay with frequent mortar flecks & occasional small flints & crumbs of CBM (seen during monitoring 28/2/2019)
0004	0004	Pit	Cut	Linear ditch or straight sided pit, with roughly NE-SW alignment. Steep + straight sided profile, the BOS and base are unclear as feature isn't bottomed.
0005	0004	Pit	Fill	Mid brown grey slightly clayey silt. Loose compaction, frequent flint and gravel inclusions with frequent charcoal. Clear horizon.
0006	0004	Pit	Fill	Layer of yellow sand and gravel. Firm compaction. Looked like natural, with frequent medium angular flints.
0007	0004	Pit	Fill	Dark brown grey clayey silt. Loose compaction, with frequent charcoal and gravel inclusions. Likely contamination from later post-med/modern intrusion.
0008	0008		Layer	Mottled mid grey brown clayey silt, with a loose compaction. Frequent small flints and gravel inclusions. Clear horizon. Cut by 0004
0009	0009	Posthole	Cut	Circular in plan, with steep straight sides and gradual BOS, concave base. Half section.
0010	0009	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange grey brown sandy silt. Loose compaction, with occasional charcoal and frequent gravel inclusions. Single fill with clear horizon.
0011			Layer	Layer under 0002, Trench 1. Mid grey brown silty clay, with frequent mortar flecks, moderate small angular flints, occasional oyster shell fragments.
0012	0012	Pit	Cut	Roughly hemispherical in plan (although only partly revealed in trench). Cut by pits 0014 & 0016. Depth estimated by auger = c.0.75m
0013	0012	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey silty sand with moderate small flints (round) and occasional charcoal flecks.
0014	0014	Pit	Cut	Partly revealed in SW corner of trench, possibly sub-square in shape. Profile seems to be steep but concave, with BOS and base unexcavated due to maximum safe working depth being reached. Augering indicates total depth of c.0.8m depth. Cuts fill of pit 0012 & layer
0015	0014	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark grey brown clay silty sand. Moderate/frequent small flints, occasional oyster and charcoal fragments
0016	0016	Pit	Cut	Large, roughly circular pit with diameter of at least c.2.8m, augering indicates depth of c.2.75m. Cuts fill of pit 0012, uncertain relationship with pit 0018 adj.
0017	0016	Pit	Fill	Mid/dark brown silty sand with moderate small flints, occasional oyster, chalk and charcoal fragments.
0018	0018	Pit	Cut	Shape in plan and profile are obscured by the baulk, intercutting features and the fill being so similar to that of neighboring pit [0016]. Augered to 1.85m before hitting obstruction. Uncertain relationship to 0016 adj
0019	0018	Pit	Fill	same as (0017)
0020	0020	Ditch	Cut	cut of foundation wall for Victorian basement.
0021	0020	Ditch	Fill	Yellow brown sand with patches of brown loam.
0022	0022	Posthole	Cut	P/h cut, circular in plan, with steep straight profile and gradual BOS leading to a broadly concave base; diam c.0.25m, depth 0.13m, 100% excavated to check for finds (none found)
0023	0022	Posthole	Fill	Mid orange brown grey sandy silt. Loose compaction with occasional charcoal and frequent flint and gravel inclusions. Single fill with clear horizon.
0024			Layer	Layer cut by pit 0014. Mid/dark brown grey sandy clay with moderate small flins and small chalk flecks.
0025	0014	Pit	Fill	Upper fill of pit 0014. Fill is similar to (0015) but with sandy patches, diffuse horizon with (0015)

Appendix 3.1. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Slag		Animal Bone		Shell		Other finds	Spotdate	Sample No.	Sample Finds
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g				
0001	2	190												Med, Pmed		
0002	2	22	2	61					3	193	1	6		Sax		
0005	15	91			1	13	1	8	30	209	1	10	Iron Nails: 6-98g, Heat-altered flint: 55g		1	Pottery, Fired Clay, Iron Nails, Slag, Bone
0007	7	83			18	93	2	30	1	27						
0013														Sax	2	Pottery, CBM, Slag, Bone
0015	2	67	4	170					3	130	2	12		Med		
0017	4	35							3	57	2	13		Med		
0019	3	31							2	25				Med		

Appendix 3.2. Pottery, CBM and Fired Clay catalogues

Table 1. Pottery

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
0001		EMW	R	1	78	1	jar	simple everted	11-12
0001		GRE	D	1	112	1			16-18
0002		EMWCP	U	1	5	1			11-12
0002		GSW4	B	1	18	1			16
0005	<1>	THETS	U	11	14	11			L.9-11
0005	<1>	THETS	U	1	2	1	crucible?		L.9-11
0005		THETS	U	8	36	8			L.9-11
0005		THETS	D	4	22	4			L.9-11
0005		THETS	B	2	28	2			L.9-11
0005		THETS	R	1	4	1	small AA jar	5	L.9-10
0007		THETS	U	1	4	1			L.9-11
0007		THET	U	5	71	1	LSV		L.9-11
0013	<2>	THETS	U	3	2	3			L.9-11
0015		LMTE	U	1	9	1			15-16
0015		LMTE	R	1	57	1	jar/pipkin	lid-seated everted	15-16
0017		EMEMS	U	1	5	1			11-12
0017		SWSSM	U	1	20	1			12-14
0017		MSSBW	B	1	9	1			12-14
0017		HCW	U	1	2	1			12-14
0019		MSSCW	B	1	17	1			12-14
0019		HCW	U	1	3	1			12-14
0019		MSSBW	U	1	11	1			12-14

Type B – base; R – rim; D/U – decorated/undecorated body sherd.

Table 2. CBM

Context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
0002	ms	RTP	1	21								lmed/epmed?
0002	mmsfe	RTP	1	39					1x R		some cq/flint	lmed/epmed?
0015	mmsfe	RTP	2	60					1x R			lmed/epmed?
0015	msf	RTM?	1	49						thin on base		med/lmed
0015	ms	RTM?	1	60						thin patch on surface	reduced core	med/lmed

Fabrics: ms – medium sandy; mmsfe – ms with mica and ferrous inclusions; msf – ms with flint;
Forms: RTM – medieval/late medieval plain roof tile; RTP – late/post-medieval plain roof tile.

Table 3. Fired clay

Context	Sample	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
0005		msf		1	12	red-buff			++	
0005	<1>	fs		1	2	buff-red-grey	flat	grass on surface		5mm thick
0005	<1>	msf		25	26	red/buff/black			++	
0007		fs	HL?	19	100	black-brown	several flat, sooted		+	
0013	<2>	fsf	HL?	17	56	grey-orange			+	1 large piece with vitrified surface

Fabrics: fs – fine sandy; fsf/msf – fine/medium sandy with flint; Type – HL - hearth lining.

Table 4. Small finds

SF No	Context	Object	Material	Frag. No	Wt (g)	Description	Period
1000	0005	Plate	Bone	1	1	Elongated strip of worked animal ?rib bone, sub-rectangular in plan. The front is decorated with incised compass-cut triple ring and dot motif. The outer rings overlap. The reverse of the plate is smooth with oblique striations.	Saxon

Appendix 3.3 Catalogue of Small finds

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Period
1000	0005	Plate	Bone	1	1	Elongated strip of worked animal ?rib bone, sub-rectangular in plan. The front is decorated with incised compass-cut triple ring and dot motif. The outer rings overlap. The reverse of the plate is smooth with oblique striations.	1.7	10	56.4	Saxon

Appendix 4. OASIS summary

OASIS ID: [suffolka1-331537](#)

Project details

Project name	Gainsborough's House Museum, Trenched Evaluation
Short description of the project	The proposed extension to Gainsborough's House Museum is within the Saxon and medieval core of Sudbury. Two trenches were cut with Late Saxon pits found in each. A large, straight-sided feature of this period contained a decorated bone fragment. Medieval and late medieval pits were also observed, with one of these at least 2.4m deep. A Victorian basement had been inserted into the central part of the site. Thick overburden deposits of c.1m depth covered the Saxon and medieval archaeology
Project dates	Start: 11-03-2019 End: 12-03-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	SUY 164 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 1 - Industrial
Monument type	PIT Early Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Methods & techniques "Sample Trenches"

Development type Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)

Prompt Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS

Position in the planning process After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH SUDBURY Gainsborough's House

Study area 100 Square metres

Site coordinates TL 8723 4132 52.038131225563 0.730129333576 52 02 17 N 000 43 48
E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Suffolk Archaeology CIC

Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body

Project design originator Dr Abby Antrobus

Project director/manager Rhodri Gardner

Project supervisor Jezz Meredith

Type of sponsor/funding Client
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Suffolk HER
recipient

Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Industrial","Worked bone"

Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Digital Contents "other"

Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER

Paper Contents "other"

Paper Media available "Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title SUY 164 Gainsborough's House Museum, Sudbury: a report on an
archaeological evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Meredith, J.

Other bibliographic SACIC rpt 2019/028

details

Date 2019

Issuer or publisher Suffolk Archaeology

Place of issue or
publication Needham Market

Description Short eval report with a cracking good photo of a bone object

Entered by Jezz Meredith (jezz.meredith@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)

Entered on 5 April 2019

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

Rhodri.Gardner@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk
01449 900120



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