

# Woodhall C P School Phase 2 SUY 109

## **Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/015**

**Client: Suffolk County council Corporate Property**

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

08/2012

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# Woodhall C P School Phase 2 SUY 109

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2012/015

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Report Date: 08/2012



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** SUY 109  
**Site Name:** Woodhall C P School Stage 2  
**Report Number** 2012/015  
**Planning Application No:** B/11/01209  
**Date of Fieldwork:** December 2011 and January to July 2012  
**Grid Reference:** TL 875 425  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-118960  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Abby Antrobus  
**Project Officer:** Andrew Vaughan Beverton  
**Client/Funding Body:** Suffolk County Council Corporate Property

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### **Disclaimer**

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of the Field Projects Team alone. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk County Council's archaeological contracting services cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

Date: August 2012

Approved By: Jo Caruth

Position: Senior project Officer

Date:

Signed:



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## **Summary**

Groundworks for an extension to Woodhall Community Primary School, Sudbury were monitored over several visits between December 2011 and July 2012. The monitoring observed the mechanical excavation of pipe trenches, an 8m by 8m soak-away and approximate 230m of footing trenches. A single pit that contained 3 naturally shed, reasonably complete red deer antlers, butchered animal bone, sheep horncore and struck flints was identified within the soak-away area. The pit is undated but the deposition of antlers at the base of pits has been encountered previously on Iron Age sites in Suffolk.

# **Drawing Conventions**

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To be provided by graphics team

## **1. Introduction**

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The second phase of groundworks for a major extension to Woodhall C P school, Sudbury were monitored over several visits from December 2011 through to July 2012. The monitoring observed the excavation of new pipe trenches, an 8m by 8m soak-away and approximately 230m of footing trenches. The project follows Phase1 (SUY 107) which monitored the excavation of another soak-away and footpads for a temporary classroom at the western end of the development area.

The work was carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) and followed a brief supplied by Dr Abby Antrobus (SCCAS, Conservation Team) as a condition for planning application B/11/0129.

## **2. Geology and topography**

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Woodhall C P school is situated towards the north-east corner of Sudbury just south of the A134 at TL 875 425. The development area lies at the top of the north-east side of the Stour valley, a shallow valley at a height of 62.7m AOD.

The natural geology within the development area consisted of small patches of chalky till overlying heavily compacted calcareous clay containing large nodules of flint and chalk.

## **3. Archaeology and historical background**

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The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) contains several entries in close proximity to the site (Fig. 1) which may give an indication of potential archaeological deposits to be expected within the development area.

- A single Roman pit was excavated at SUY 033 prior to the construction of a new housing development
- A Neolithic Axe head of Polished whinstone was found at SUY 007
- A rectangular medieval moat is indicated at SUY 003 and designated as a scheduled monument (Listed entry No. 1005997)
- Two prehistoric ring ditches are identified from cropmarks at SUY 041 and 042

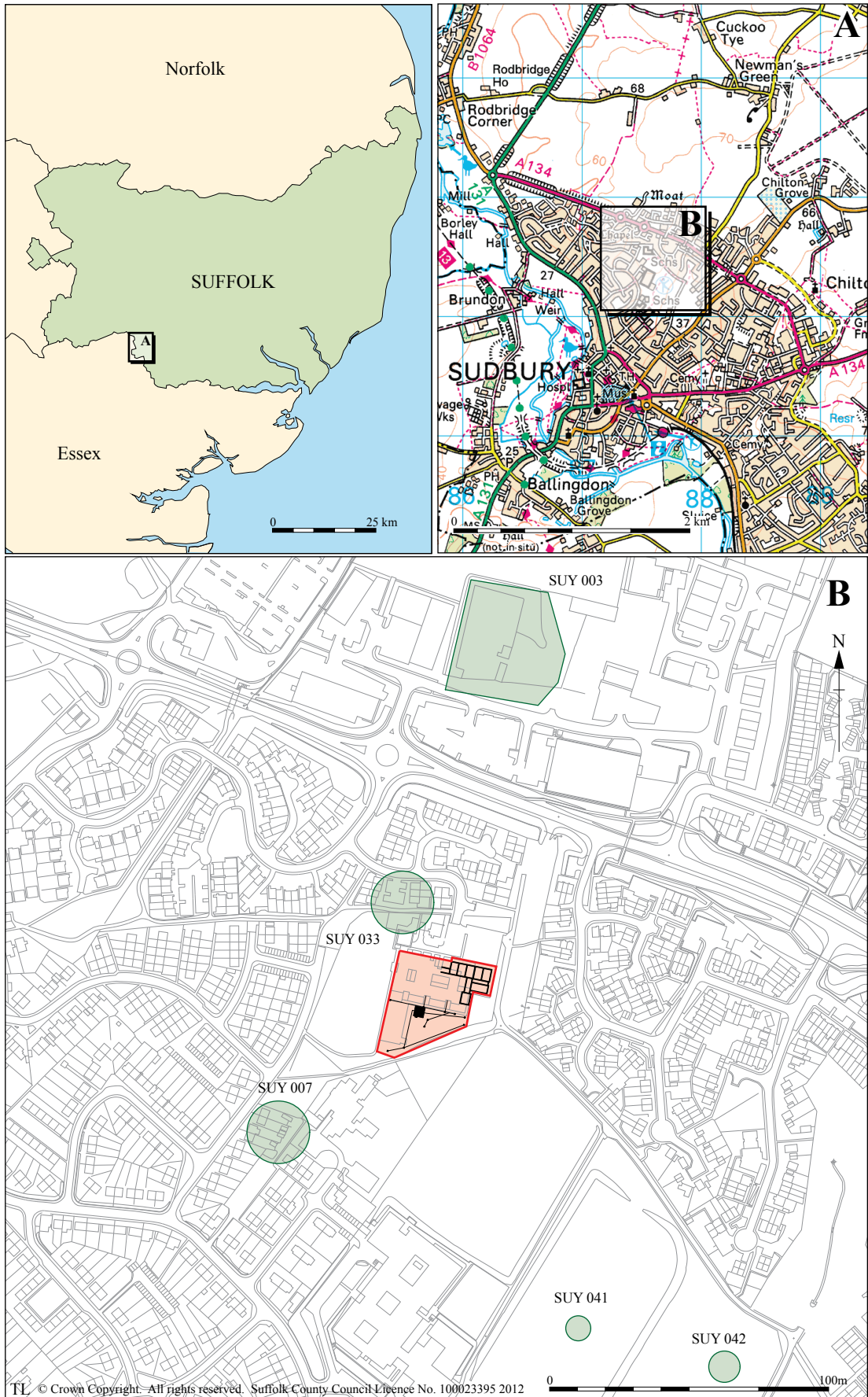


Figure 1. Location map

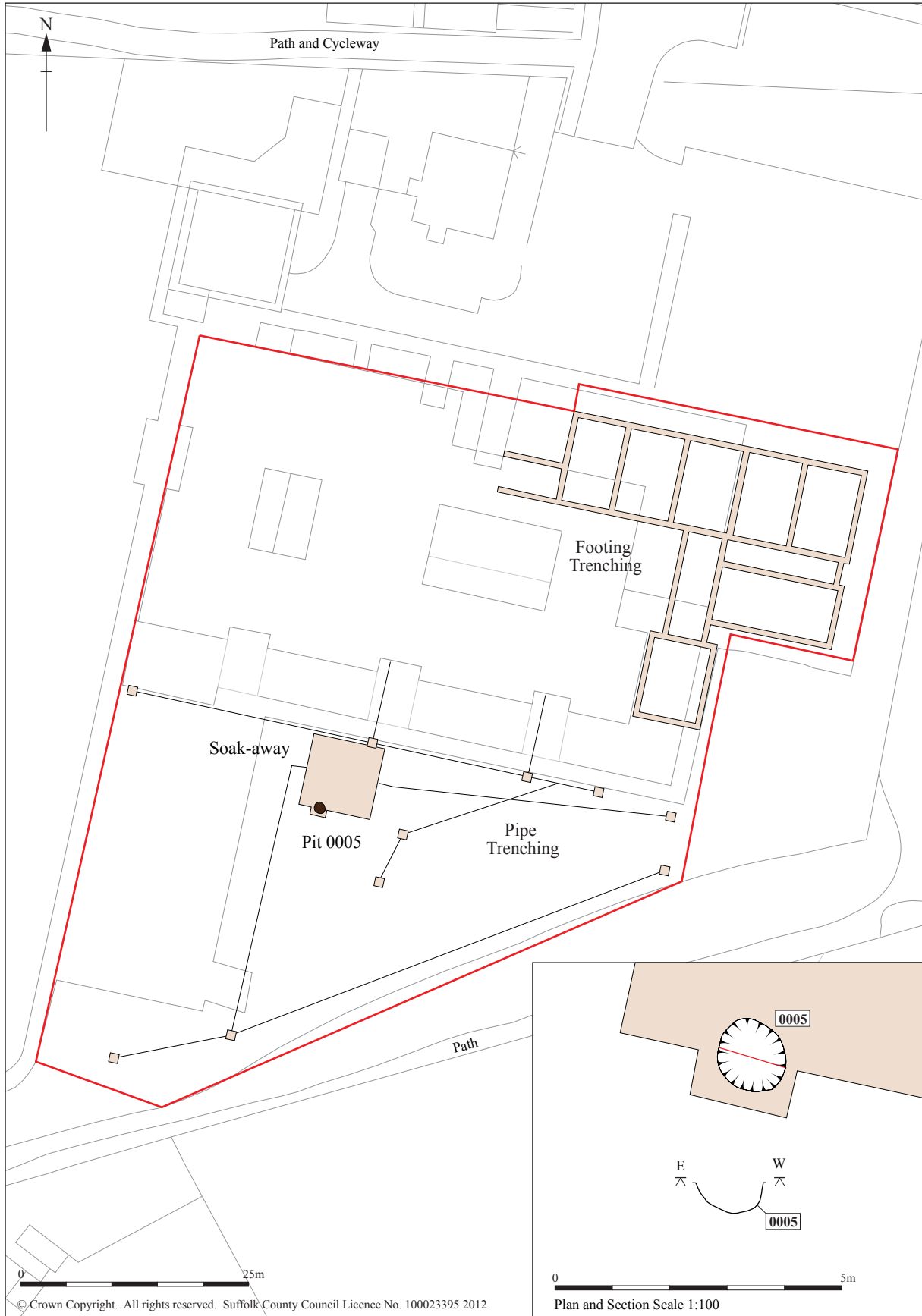


Figure 2. Trench plan

## **4. Methodology**

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The pipe trenches, soak-away and footing trenches were excavated by a mini-digger fitted with 300mm, 1.2m and 600mm wide toothed-buckets respectively. Groundwork commenced towards the southern end of the development area (Fig. 2) with the excavation of the pipe trenches and soak-away. The footings to the north-eastern end of the development area were excavated at a later stage. Archaeological deposits were assigned a unique context number and recorded according to guidelines set out in 'Archaeology in the East of England' (Gurney 2003). Profiles of archaeological features were recorded by hand at a scale of 1:20 whilst plans were recorded using a Leica System 1200 GPS set with a maximum error tolerance of 0.05m. Trench profiles and fully excavated features were photographed digitally.

## **5. Results**

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The soak-away and pipe trenches were excavated to a depth of between 0.7m and 1.2m (PI. 2) and identified a soil profile consisting of 0.1m-0.15m of topsoil overlying a 0.3m of a thick mid greyish-orangey-brown silty-clay subsoil which, in turn, sealed the archaeology.

The footing trenches at the north-east corner of the development area displayed a severe degree of truncation from the original construction of the school and car park (PI. 3) which may have removed any archaeological deposits present.

### **Pit 0005**

A single pit was identified during the monitoring within the soak-away footprint. The footprint was extended at the south-western corner to reveal the full extent of the pit (Fig. 2).

The pit was circular in plan and measured 1.2m in diameter with a maximum depth of 0.54m (Fig. 2). It was filled with a mid brownish-grey silty-clay (0006) containing occasional flint pebbles and sparse quantities of chalk stones. The finds assemblage recovered from the pit consisted of eight pieces of struck flint and a large quantity of faunal remains which included three red deer antlers that have been placed at the base and against one side of the pit (PI.1 and 5), sheep horncore that had been prepared for working and cattle bones displaying evidence of butchering.

## **6. Finds evidence**

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Andy Fawcett

### **6.1 Introduction**

Two groups of finds, animal bone and worked flint, were recovered from the single fill (0006) of pit 0005 during the archaeological monitoring.

### **6.2 Worked flint**

Identified by Colin Pendleton

Eight fragments of worked flint (131g) were retrieved from context 0006.

- 1) A patinated flake with patinated parallel flake scars on the dorsal face with both unpatinated retouch and snapped end. The flake is dated from the Mesolithic/Neolithic period and reused in the later prehistoric period.
- 2) A patinated flake with a hinge fracture dated to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period.
- 3). A lightly patinated irregular fragment of flake core which is undatable within the prehistoric period.
- 4) An unpatinated fragment of a shatter piece with limited edge retouch and dated to the later prehistoric period.
- 5-8) A group of four shatter pieces which are likely to be dated to the later prehistoric period.

This small collection of worked flint contains some residual pieces dated to the Mesolithic/Neolithic period but the remainder are dated from the later Bronze to Iron Age.

### **6.3 Faunal Remains**

Julie Curl

#### **Introduction**

Faunal remains weighing 4,260kg were recovered from a single pit fill. Meat waste from cattle and hornworking from sheep was identified, but the assemblage was dominated by the presence of three to four large antlers. The assemblage suggests possible 'ritual' activity.

## Methodology

All of the bone studied in this assemblage was hand-collected. No environmental samples were examined. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version described in Davis (1992). All elements were identified to species and body zone where possible. Any butchering or other modification was also recorded, noting the type of modification, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location on the bone. Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for the context as a whole, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP). Although the main feature of this assemblage is the presence of three large pieces of antler, weights and additional counts were not taken for each antler as they had undergone some damage and fragmentation post-recovery and not all fragments could be assigned to the individual antlers and therefore any weights taken would not have reflected the original antler weight. Measurements were limited, but the lengths and widths of burrs of each antler were taken. As this is a small and relatively limited assemblage from a single context, all information was recorded directly into a table within the report.

### The faunal assemblage - Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 4,260kg of faunal remains, consisting of 139 fragments, was recovered from a single pit fill, along with pieces of worked flint. The flint remains were originally of Mesolithic to Neolithic in date, but at least one piece had been re-used in the later prehistoric period (alongside several later prehistoric pieces) giving a probable date for this assemblage of late Bronze Age to Iron Age.

The remains are generally in good condition, although antler tends to be more fragile than post-cranial elements and the complete antler remains have become fragmented post-excavation. Some of the smaller fragments have suffered more wear. The non-antler remains present in the assemblage are in good condition with no wear, suggesting they are in their original place of deposition.



Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Comments
0006	139	4260	Red Deer	125	Adult	Antler	Minimum of four antlers. Three reasonably complete and naturally shed, fragments of other antler body and tines
			Cattle	11	Adult	Pelvic, humerus, tooth and rib fragments	3 chopped/cut rib fragments, humerus and shaft fragments, pelvis fragment, 4 molar fragments. Butchered.
			Sheep	3	Adult	Horncore	Adult sheep horncore base with several deep cuts visible and two other fragments.

Table 1. Quantification of the faunal assemblage from context (0006) and quantification of individual species (NISP).

### Species, pathologies, modifications – observations and discussion

Of the 139 pieces, 125 are of antler, all from red deer. Three reasonably complete antlers are present, all naturally shed; red deer lose their antlers in the spring (March to May). Shed antlers are commonly gnawed by a variety of mammals, including a range of rodents and the deer themselves, for a supply of calcium, particularly by deer that are subsequently needing calcium to grow new antlers. No gnawing is present on any of the antler in this assemblage, suggesting that they are likely to have been collected in the spring, soon after shedding.

There are two (the upper and middle antlers in the group of three) reasonably complete antlers which have retained most of their tines and shape and do not appear to have been utilised in any way. There are some fine scratches, particularly on the tines, but such scratches commonly occur when the deer try to remove the velvet from new antlers and when they are displaying and battling with other stags in the rutting season. It is not uncommon for deer to occasionally suffer breakage and loose tips or larger fragments of the tines when they clash with other stags.

In the prehistoric period, antlers were commonly used as digging picks, as well as for working into objects such as combs. The lowest antler in the group of three has lost the brow and trez tines and there is some wear on the remaining broken bases of these tines. The top of the antler had also been damaged. In addition to this, there are several deep scratches on the beam and a greater degree of wear on this antler than is seen on the other two in the group. On the base of the bez tine there are several chips that indicate this is not a simple natural break. The lowest antler in the group also shows damage to the burr. This piece more closely resembles antler tools, such as

those recovered from Grimes Graves, Thetford (Clutton-Brock, 1984), and suggest that this antler may have been used in a similar way.

The largest and most complete antler has a total length of approximately 90cm, with a burr with a diameter of over 7.5cm, which is the maximum size for antlers in the British Isles (MacGregor, 1985), suggesting a fully mature stag; although all of the antlers are from deer of similar maturity. The fact that these antler fall within the maximum range for antlers in this period, does not suggest that it was intentionally sought or selected for the size. It may simply be that the larger antlers were easier to find, given that they are often shed in woodland and undergrowth. Lengths and widths of the burrs of the main three antlers were taken and can be seen in Table 2.

Antler	Greatest length of burr	Greatest width of burr
Upper antler	77mm	73mm
Middle antler	79.5	63mm
Lower antler	78mm	70mm (estimated – damaged)

Table 2. Measurements from the burrs of the three substantially complete antlers.

The remaining fragments of antler may include some pieces from the main three in the group, but they do not appear to fit. There are some substantial fragments that show there are remains of a fourth antler present, but these fragments are more worn.

The remaining fourteen pieces of bone in this assemblage consists of four fragments of cattle molar, butchered pieces of cattle rib, humerus and pelvis, and three pieces of horncore from adult sheep. The largest piece of sheep horncore (Pl. 4) is of particular interest as there are at least five very clearly defined cut marks close to the base of the horncore, showing the horn had been removed from the skull; cut marks such as these are commonly found on material that has been collected for hornworking.

## Discussion and comparisons with other sites

It is possible that the antlers had been collected for the purpose of working and crafts, a theory supported by the presence of one piece of sheep horn which had clearly been cut and further fragments of sheep horncore, although these may have been residual. Antlers that have been recently shed are relatively soft and easier to work, but they rapidly become harder and more brittle to cut and work; antler can be softened by prolonged soaking in water (Davis, 1987), after which it becomes easier to cut. It has to

be considered that it is possible that these antlers had been placed in a pit of water for soaking, with the intention of working. Prehistoric antler soaking reservoirs have been previously recorded from Suffolk at West Row Fen, Mildenhall (Martin and Murphy, 1988), so this is a possibility.

Antlers, often in the form of working waste in pits, are known from many sites of an Iron Age date, which could be compared with the ones from this late Bronze to Iron Age pit in Sudbury. At Silfield in Norfolk (Ashwin, 1996) a substantial piece of Red Deer antler was found laying in the base of a pit, within a group of industrial pits; this piece was partly broken and still retained part of the skull, showing its deliberate removal from a deer. The Silfield antler showed clear saw marks in at least three places, strongly suggesting the intention of working this piece.

The relatively complete antlers from Sudbury and lack of clear working evidence on the antler might suggest that these are evidence of 'ritual behaviour' and deliberate, permanent, significant placing rather than one of storage or preparation. Such behaviour was prominent at Danebury (Cunliffe, 1984) and many other sites (Hill, 1994). In the vicinity of Stonehenge there are many complete antler finds in barrows where 'they were seen as symbols of re-growth and rebirth to go with the dead to the other world' (Burl, 1989).

## Conclusions

This is a relatively small and more unusual assemblage from a single context of uncertain date, which, given its isolation, makes it difficult to interpret with more certainty. The contents of the pit have a mixed origin with meat and a small amount of hornworking waste present, but dominated by the presence of the three substantial pieces of antler and other antler fragments. It is possible that the non-antler material is residual, but the consistency in preservation would suggest they are contemporary. The relatively complete antlers from this site and lack of clear working evidence on the antler could suggest that these are evidence of 'ritual behaviour' and of deliberate, permanent and significant placing, rather than a temporary deposit, as preparation and storage, with the intention of later working. It is possible that the meat-waste in the same fill could be the remains of a meal prior to the burial of the antlers. Perhaps it is possible that the burial of this group of remains, which include hornworking evidence, could have been a 'ritual' deposit made by, or for, a craftsman working with these faunal

materials. The possibility that these antlers were perhaps deposited temporarily in what was perhaps initially a rubbish pit (which may have been rain flooded?), with the intention of future use for working, cannot be ruled out.

## 7. Discussion

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The only evidence of archaeological activity identified during the second phase of the project was pit 0005 found in the soak-away.

The significant element of this feature is the antler recovered from the base of the pit. The good condition of the recovered antler suggests that they were placed in the pit soon after being shed. It is unclear whether this deposition represents a form of ritual activity or the temporary storage of materials in advance of processing. The combination of the antler with other 'prepared' faunal remains, recovered from the fill of the pit, reflects the range of waste materials that could be expected from the nearby manufacturing of bone and antler implements. The pit was cut into heavy clay that would have easily held water and been suitable for the prolonged soaking required to maintain the antlers soft and easily worked nature (Davis 1987). The position of the antlers against the side of the pit (Pl.5) could also be interpreted as temporary placement for easy retrieval. However, the relative completeness of the antlers and lack of clear working evidence suggests that an interpretation of these as placed deposits is feasible. The assemblage recovered from the pit consists of items commonly associated with the crafting of bone and antler implements and could conceivably be 'ritual' deposition by people working with these resources.

The only dated evidence is the flint recovered from the pit fill (0006) which has been identified as Mesolithic/Neolithic in origin but with several pieces displaying later prehistoric (later Bronze Age and to Iron Age) re-working. The dating of the antler deposit is therefore problematic. Worked antler waste is common in Iron Age pits and there are three nearby prehistoric sites recorded on the HER to the south of the site including two ring ditches, that are likely to be funerary monuments, which form a prehistoric landscape in which such placed deposits could be expected. Alternatively, the deposition of a naturally shed antler at the base of a similarly sized pit was recently recorded in excavations at Fornham St Martin (Beverton 2012). In this case two copper alloy coin recovered from the pit fill spoil gave a *terminus post quem* of the late third century AD for the infilling of this pit. The presence of a Roman pit immediately to

the north of the development area (Fig. 1) supports the possibility that pit 0005 is Roman.

The remainder of the monitoring did not identify further archaeology within the southern half of the development area and established that archaeological levels in the northern portion of the site had be severely truncated, probably during the original construction of the school.

## **8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

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This monitoring has identified a single archaeological feature, a pit containing antler, faunal remains and work flint of both earlier and later prehistoric date. The purpose of the pit is unclear but offers two potential interpretations. The placement of several antlers and subsequent deposition of worked horns and butchered bone may represent a series of votive offerings from people who are using such materials on a daily basis. However, the combination of the arrangement of the antlers against the side of the pit and the pits ability to hold water, used for softening antler for working, create a slightly stronger argument for the pits original use being that of temporary storage followed by abandonments and the subsequent deposition of waste materials from nearby implement manufacture.

The pit could be representative of dispersed Roman occupation, also seen at SUY 033 or maybe earlier and signify Iron Age activity following, and possibly related to the ring ditch cropmarks at SUY 042 and 043 to the south.

The project would benefit greatly from radio-carbon dating of the antlers in order to correctly place this feature within the archaeological landscape of Sudbury. A reliable date would also help determine whether this pit is a continuation of the prehistoric funerary landscape demonstrated by ring ditches SUY 042 and 043 or more representative of later disposal of production oriented waste depsoits.

## **9. Archive deposition**

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Paper and photographic archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\  
Archive\Sudbury\SUY 109

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\  
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HPA-HPZ\HPP 97-99: HPQ 1-99: HPR 1-4

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: I/94/4

## **10. Acknowledgements**

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The fieldwork was carried out by Andy Beverton and directed by Jo Caruth. Project management was undertaken by Jo Caruth who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Andy Fawcett. The specialists finds report was produced by Andy Fawcett and additional specialist advice was provided by Julie Curl

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

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## Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

### WOODHALL CP SCHOOL, SUDBURY, SUFFOLK

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:** Suffolk County Council

**SCCAS APPLICATION REF:** Pre Woodhall School 2011

**SHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:** To be arranged

**GRID REFERENCE:** TL 876 425

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:** Extension

**AREA:** Small

**CURRENT LAND USE:** School

**THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:** Abby Antrobus  
Assistant Archaeological Officer  
Conservation Team  
Tel. : 01284 741231  
E-mail: abby.antrobus@suffolk.gov.uk

**Date:** 13 December 2011

### Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with a condition relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements, to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Planning Authority on archaeological issues.

- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the PA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting, will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the PA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met.

### **Archaeological Background**

- 2.1 This site lies in an area of archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER). A roman pit was recorded in monitoring of groundworks during the construction of housing immediately to the north. The site also lies to the north-east of cropmarks of two probable Bronze Age burial mounds (SUY 041 and SUY 042).

### **Planning Background**

- 3.1 There is high potential for archaeological deposits to be disturbed by this development. The proposed works would cause significant ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority has been advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with PPS 5 *Planning for the Historic Environment* (Policy HE 12.3) to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

### **Requirement for Archaeological Investigation**

- 4.1 Assessment of the available archaeological evidence indicates that the area affected by the development can be adequately recorded by continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.
- 4.2 Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after excavation by the archaeological contractor in order to ensure no damage occurs any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.
- 4.3 The archaeological investigation should provide a record of archaeological deposits which are damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent. Opportunity must be given to the archaeological contractor to hand excavate and record any archaeological features which appear during earth moving operations.

- 4.4 The method and form of development should be also monitored to ensure that it conforms to previously agreed locations and techniques upon which this brief is based.
- 4.5 If unexpected remains are encountered SCCAS/CT must be informed immediately. Amendments to this brief may be required to ensure adequate provision for archaeological recording.

### **Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation**

- 5.1 All arrangements for the excavation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 5.2 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

### **Reporting and Archival Requirements**

- 6.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on any documentation relating to the work.
- 6.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 6.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 6.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 6.5 The WSI should state proposals for the deposition of the digital archive relating to this project with the Archaeology Data Service, or similar digital archive repository, and allowance should be made for costs incurred to ensure proper deposition (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/policy.html>).
- 6.6 A report on the fieldwork and archive, consistent with the principles of *MAP2*, must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework (*East Anglian Archaeology*, Occasional Papers 3 & 8, 1997 and 2000).
- 6.7 An unbound hardcopy of the report, clearly marked DRAFT, must be presented to SCCAS/CT for approval within six months of the completion of fieldwork

unless other arrangements are negotiated. Following acceptance, a single hard copy and also a .pdf digital copy should be presented to the Suffolk HER.

- 6.8 Where appropriate, a digital vector plan should be included with the report, which must be compatible with MapInfo GIS software, for integration in the Suffolk HER.
- 6.9 At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A .pdf version of the entire report should be uploaded where positive results have been obtained.
- 6.10 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared, in the established format, suitable for inclusion in the annual 'Archaeology in Suffolk' section of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. It should be included in the project report, or submitted to SCCAS/CT, by the end of the calendar year in which the work takes place, whichever is the sooner.
- 6.11 When no significant features or finds are found, a short report will be sufficient with the following information: grid ref., parish, address, planning application number and type of development, date(s) of visit(s), methodology, plan showing areas observed in relation to ground disturbance/proposed development, depth of ground disturbance in each area, depth of topsoil and its profile over natural in each area, observations as to land use history (truncation etc), recorder and organisation, date of report.
- 6.12 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

### **Standards and Guidance**

Detailed standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for an archaeological watching brief* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

### **Notes**

The Institute of Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors ([www.archaeologists.net](http://www.archaeologists.net) or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

# Appendix 2 - Context List

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0001		Layer	Topsoil layer present towards the rear of the school. The topsoil is a dark greyish-brown clay-silt with moderate quantities of organic inclusions (roots etc). Topsoil layer at rear playing field.	No		No	
0002			Subsoil layer at rear playing field. A mid yellowy-greyish-brown silty-clay subsoil. The layer is compact and cohesive. Subsoil layer present at the rear playing field.	No		No	
0003		Layer	Undisturbed natural. A mid greyish-yellowish-brown clay with patches of more brownish-grey clay throughout. Frequent inclusions of unsorted chalk and flint are present throughout. Natural geology.	No		No	
0004			VOID Double numbered pit 0005.	No		No	
0005	0005	Pit Cut	Circular planned pit with a u-shaped profile comprising a steep break of slope, concave sides and a moderately smooth break of base that lead to a concave base. Pit present in the soak-away area.	No		No	
0006	0005	Pit Fill	This fill is a mid brownish grey silty-clay with occasional unsorted angular and sub angular flints and rare chalk pebbles. A few struck flints were recovered from this fill and a few small (0.01m diameter) fragments of pot that disintegrated upon excavation were observed by the excavator.  Three pieces of antler were found towards the base of the context Primary fill of pit 0005.	Yes	?Later prehist	No	



## Appendix 3. Plates

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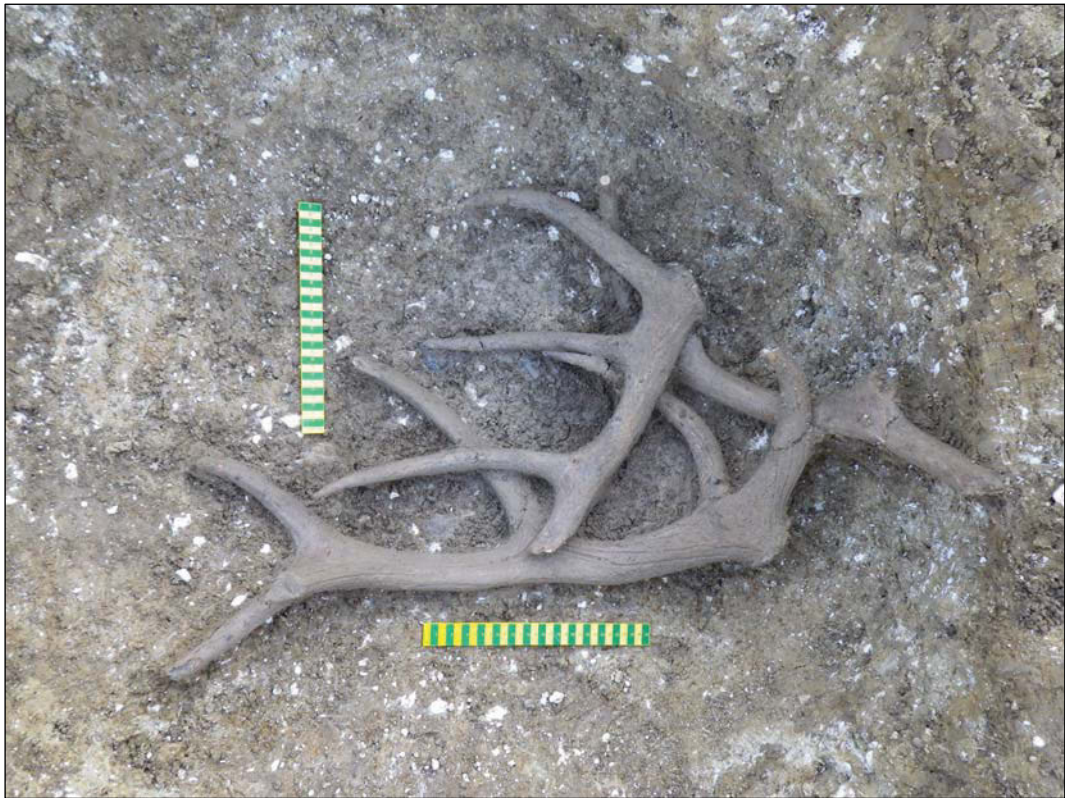


Plate 1. Antlers placed at the base of pit 0005. Looking south (0.3m scales).



Plate 2. Sample section of pipe trench at southern end of development area, looking north (1m scale).



Plate 3. Sample section of footings trench at northern end of development area, looking south (1m scale).



Plate 4. Horncore from pit fill 0006 displaying cut marks (5cm scale).





Plate 5. Position of Antlers in pit 0005 looking west (1m scale).



## Appendix 4. OASIS form

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### OASIS ID: suffolkc1-118960

#### Project details

Project name	SUY 109 Woodhall CP School: Phase 2
Short description of the project	Groundworks for an extension to Woodhall Community Primary School, Sudbury were monitored over several visits between December 2011 and July 2012. The monitoring observed the mechanical excavation of pipe trenches, an 8m by 8m soak-away and approximate 230m of footing trenches. A single pit that contained 3 naturally shed, reasonably complete red deer antlers, butchered animal bone, sheep horncore and struck flints was identified within the soak-away area. The pit is undated but the deposition of antlers at the base of pits has been encountered previously on Iron Age sites in Suffolk.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2011 End: 30-06-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	SUY 109 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 2 - In use as a building
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ANIMAL REMAINS Late Prehistoric
Methods & techniques	"Photographic Survey","Visual Inspection"
Development type	Public building (e.g. school, church, hospital, medical centre, law courts etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SUDBURY SUY 109 Woodhall CP School: Phase 2
Postcode	CO10 1ST
Study area	930.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 587570 240540 51 0 51 53 30 N 000 18 26 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 62.00m Max: 63.00m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Abby Antrobus
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	A Beverton
Name of funding body	SCC Corporate Property

## Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Physical Archive ID	SUY 109
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	SUY 109
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Survey","Worked bone"
Digital Media available	"Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	SUY 109
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Survey","Worked bone"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

## Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Woodhall C P School Phase 2
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Beverton, A. V.
Other bibliographic details	Report No. 2012/015
Date	2012
Issuer or publisher	SCCAS
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Description	Ringbound greylit report approximately 20 pages. Report follows SCCAS monitoring template (2012).
Entered by	Andy Beverton (Andy.Beverton@suffolk.gov.uk)
Entered on	16 August 2012



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**[www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/](http://www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/)**