

**St Gregory V CP School, Sudbury**  
**SUY 129**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 2012/121**

**Client: Suffolk County Council Corporate property**

Author: Andrew Vaughan Beverton

09/2012

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# St Gregory V CP School, Sudbury SUY 129

Archaeological Monitoring Report

SCCAS Report No. 2011/121

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Report Date: 08/2012



## HER Information

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**Site Code:** SUY 129  
**Site Name:** St Gregory V CP School  
**Report Number** 2012/121  
**Planning Application No:** B/12/00038/CP  
**Date of Fieldwork:** 26th July, 10th August  
**Grid Reference:** TL 869 411  
**Oasis Reference:** suffolkc1-133885  
**Curatorial Officer:** Dr Jess Tipper  
**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: September 2012

Approved By: Jo Caruth  
Position: Senior Project Officer  
Date:  
Signed:



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## **Summary**

Ground works at St Gregory V CP School were monitored by an archaeologist from Suffolk County Archaeological Service (SCCAS) over three visits between July and August 2012. The monitoring observed the excavation of a footings trench for a classroom extension to the rear of the school and a cable trench for a new motorised gate towards the north-west corner of the development area.

The monitoring identified a single feature in the cable trench that contained a small assemblage of late medieval pottery, animal bone, roof tile and an iron cupped candle holder. The monitoring also established that the development area had suffered a heavy degree of truncation – particularly within the footing trench area – with modern deposits directly over the natural geology or archaeological deposits where present.



## **1. Introduction**

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The ground works for a small class room extension and new motorised gate at St Gregory's V C P School, Sudbury, were monitored over three visits between July and August of 2012. The monitoring observed the excavation of a 9.75m long footing trench at the rear of the school and 22m of cable trench at the north-west corner of the development area (Fig. 2).

The work was carried out by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service Field Team (SCCAS, F/T) as a condition for planning application B/12/00038/CP. The work followed a brief supplied by Dr Jess Tipper (SCCAS, Conservation Team).

## **2. Geology and topography**

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St Gregory's School is located towards the west side of Sudbury just to the east of the A131 at TL 869 411. The site lies in the base of the Stour valley at a height of between 26.5mAOD, towards the north-western corner, and 27.1m AOD at its south-eastern corner.

The natural geology within the development area consisted of coarse and fine sands with gravels (<0.01m diameter) spread through out. This profile of glacio-fluvially deposited drift is common throughout Sudbury, particularly across the base of the Stour valley.

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

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The development area lay within the area of Saxon and medieval activity in Sudbury as recorded in Suffolk Historic Environment record (SUY 040, Fig. 1). As such there are many sites in close proximity to the development area where medieval archaeological horizons have been identified. A selection of relevant sites has been highlighted in Figure 1 and has been described below.

Excavations were carried out at the corner of Mill Lane and Cross Street (SUY 017). These aimed to identify the presence of Saxon and medieval town defences. No traces of the town defences were identified however, and the single shallow feature that was recorded is undated. The site is of relevance due to its proximity to the development area. The absence of Saxon or early medieval activity suggests that the excavation area lay outside of the early medieval core of Sudbury indicated by the town ditch recorded in SUY 034.

The foundation trenches for a new school building at Salter's School on Stour Street were monitored (SUY 018) and produced an assemblage of medieval and early post-medieval pottery.

In 1989 an area of 144m<sup>2</sup> was excavated by the Suffolk Archaeological Unit in the garden of Stour House (SUY 028). The excavations identified archaeological horizons dated to the Bronze Age, Roman, Saxon and medieval periods.

A large (1000m<sup>2</sup>) area was excavated at Walnut Tree Hospital (SUY 029). The excavation identified an expansive multi-period site that included Saxon, medieval and post-medieval phases.

The large ditch surrounding the Saxon and early medieval core of Sudbury was identified during excavations in 1993 at SUY 034. This site lies within the overall development area of this project (Fig. 1) but outside of the actual ground works that were carried out. The ditch ran east-west across the southern end of the excavation area and is deemed, through stratigraphic analysis, to have been in filled by the end of the 12th century (Boulter 1993).

Monitoring of footing trench excavations were carried out in 1997 at Hardwick House (SUY 047). The monitoring identified two Iron Age pits and series of late medieval features.

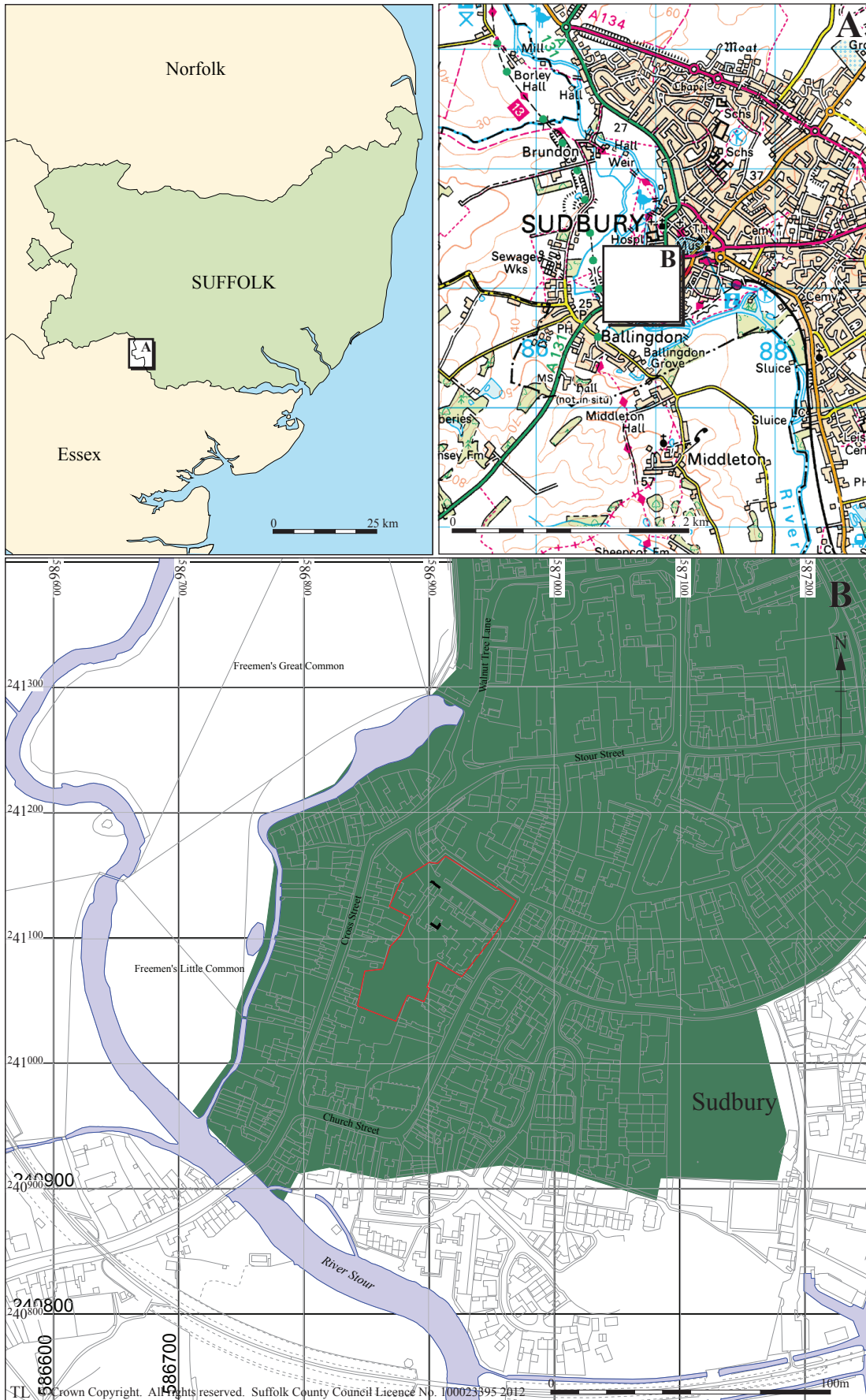


Figure 1. Location map with HER sites mentioned text.

## **4. Methodology**

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The footings trench (Fig. 2) was excavated to a depth of 0.9m with a mini-digger fitted with a 550mm wide toothed bucket.

The cable trench was excavated with the same mini-digger fitted with a 300mm wide toothed bucket, although the trench was excavated to a width of 400mm.

Sample sections were cleaned by hand and recorded both by hand at a scale of 1:20 and photographed digitally. Each deposit was assigned a unique context number and recorded following the guidelines set-out in 'Archaeology in the East of England' (Gurney 2003). Trench locations were triangulated from known existing structures.

## **5. Results**

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### **5.1 Introduction**

The monitoring identified a severe degree of truncation, particularly across the area of the footings trench (Fig. 2). A single feature containing a small assemblage of pottery of 15th to late 16th century date with a single sherd of 15th to 17th century was identified in the north-western cable trench.

### **5.2 Trench results**

#### Footings trench

The footings trench consisted of 9.77m of trench at a depth of approximately 0.9m. The soil profile (Fig. 2; Section 1) of the trench was fairly uniform and consisted of paving slabs over a layer of reddish brown sandy gravel (0009) with a depth of 0.1m. Below the red sand a thick layer of coarse orangey-brown 'builders' sand (0011) measuring 0.22m in depth ran across the trench and sealed a dark greyish-brown, slightly-sandy silty-clay (0010) that contained moderate inclusions of modern brick fragments and concrete. The undisturbed natural lay underneath this layer.

## Cable trench

A single cable trench measuring 22.4m in length and 0.4m width was stripped across the car park and access road at the northern corner of the development area (Fig. 2). The majority of the western part of the trench was heavily disturbed by gas and sewerage pipes. A surviving portion of a pit or ditch feature (0003) was recorded being cut by the gas line trench (Fig. 2; Section 3).

A sample section (Fig. 2; Section 2) towards the eastern end of the trench recorded two layers of modern hardcore (0009) and builders sand (0008) which were identified below the current tarmac surface. A layer of mid greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt (0001) was below the modern layers. Which extended into feature 0003 to become fill 0004. Below 0001 was a thin pale mixed orangey-brown sandy-silt (0002) that contained no inclusions or finds.

### **Feature 0003**

This feature measured 1.1m in surviving length and ran the full width of the trench (Fig. 2, Section 3). It is unclear whether the feature is a pit or ditch although the feature had a slightly rounded shape in plan.

The cut contained three fills; basal fill 0004 was a mid greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt that became overburden layer 0001 towards the southern end of the trench (Fig. 2; Section 2). The finds recovered from this fill comprise five sherds of medieval pottery, five pieces of medieval roof tile and an Iron cupped candle holder. The second fill (0006) was a thin layer of pale greyish-yellow sand that appears to represent a single small deposit, possibly windblown. The tertiary fill (0005) appeared to have the same greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt matrix as 0004. It is very likely that this fill derives from the same depositional activity that formed context 0001/0004.

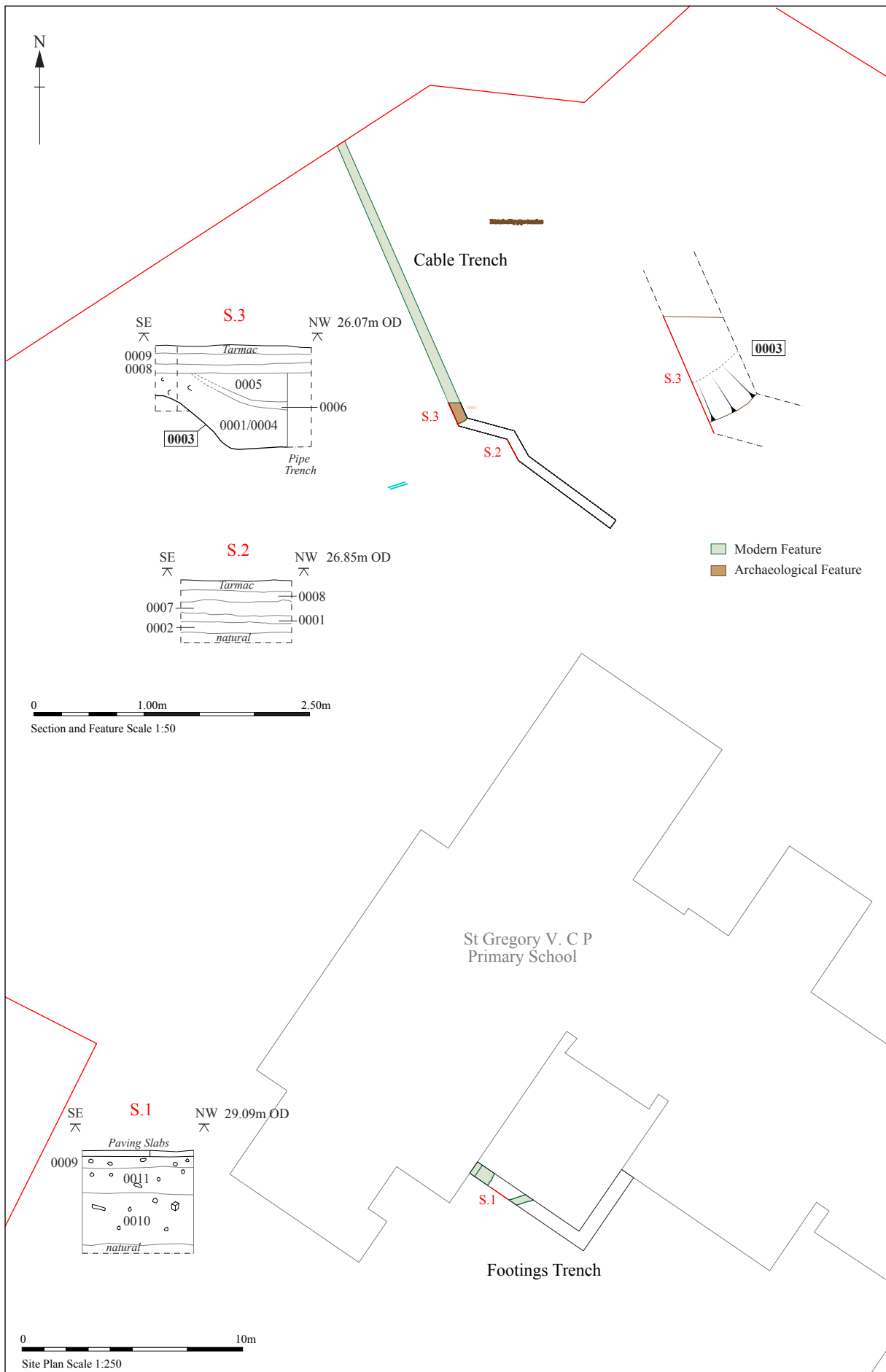


Figure 2. Trench plan and sections



## 6. Finds and environmental evidence

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Andy Fawcett

### 6.1 Introduction

Table 1 shows the quantities of finds recovered from pit fill 0004 in Trench 2.

Find type	No	Wgt/g
Pottery	5	119
CBM	5	131
Animal bone	3	86
	<b>13</b>	<b>336</b>

Table 1. Finds quantities

### 6.2 The pottery

#### Introduction

A total of five sherds of pottery with a weight of 119g was recovered from the monitoring. The sherds are dated from the 15th to late 16th century.

#### Methodology

All of the pottery has been examined at x20 vision and allocated to fabric groups. Codes have been assigned to these groups using the Suffolk fabric series (SCCAS) and the single form type has been catalogued using the Jennings corpus (1981). All of the pottery has been recorded by sherd count, weight and E.V.E.

#### The assemblage

Four sherds of Late medieval/transitional ware (LMT), dated from the 15th to late 16th century, are present within the fill. All of the examples have thin reduced surfaces and oxidised cores. Two are body sherds and two form part of a pancheon rim. The rim is similar to an LMT pancheon in the Jennings catalogue (1981, 62. fig 400). A single body sherd of Dutch-type redware (DUTR) is also present within the group; this fabric is dated from the 15th to 17th century.

### **6.3 Ceramic building materials (CBM)**

The CBM fragments are all pieces of roof tile, two of which are shattered and abraded. The three remaining pieces are fully oxidised and in a medium sandy fabric with rare clay pellets and occasional iron ore (ms). They are dated from the late medieval to post-medieval period.

### **6.4 Small finds**

With Andrew Brown

SF1001. Pit fill (0004) contains a heavily corroded iron cupped candle holder (36g). The iron has been folded to form a cup and this sits on a right angled stem. It is possible that there may have been a second cup attached; however the holder is heavily corroded and it is therefore not possible to confirm this fact. The holder is not closely datable, as the general style persists from the medieval period onwards and examples are known up until the 18th century. A range of similar cup designs can be seen in Egan's medieval finds catalogue (1998, 142-5).

### **6.5 Faunal remains**

Three fragments of cow bone are present within the pit fill; these include skull, tibia and femur. The femur exhibits butchering marks.

### **6.7 Discussion of material evidence**

This is a small group of finds, and of particular interest is the small pottery group, dated from the late medieval to early post-medieval period.

## 7. Discussion and conclusion

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The monitoring has identified that the area has suffered a severe degree of disturbance arising from the original construction of the school that is likely to have removed or severely truncated the archaeological horizon.

A surviving archaeological horizon was present towards the north-western corner of the site that consisted of a single feature that maybe a pit or a ditch. The feature contained pottery types dating to the 15th to 16th and 15th to 17th century, several fragments of late medieval roof tile and an iron candle holder were also present. The date range of the recovered assemblage fits well with those recovered from nearby excavations at Stour House (SUY 028), Walnut Tree Hospital (SUY 029) and Mill Lane School (SUY 034) and archaeological monitorings at Salter's school (SUY 018) and Hardwick house (SUY 047) (Fig. 2). The late medieval date of the archaeology is not unexpected due to the development areas location within the expanded medieval core of Sudbury (Fig. 2).

The later medieval assemblage recovered from fill 0004 is likely to represent the close proximity of habitation during the late medieval period.

The town defences identified at SUY 034 (see section 3 Archaeology and historical background) have a 12th century *terminus ante quem* assigned through stratigraphic relationships with dated features (Boulter 1993). The dating and location of the town ditch places the monitored ground works to the south of the late Saxon/early medieval core of Sudbury in an area that was more fully exploited during the medieval and later medieval periods.

Certainly the date of the recovered finds assemblage from 0003 appears to support this conclusion although the relatively small area open to investigation and the high degree of truncation makes this conclusion tentative at best.

## **8. 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 129

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\  
Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HQAHQZ\HQE 34-59

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

## **9. Acknowledgements**

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

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Andy Fawcett. The small finds identification was provided by Andrew Brown.

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

## 10. Bibliography

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Boulter, S., 1993, *Mill Lane School, Sudbury (SUY 034)*, Suffolk County Council Archaeology service, Bury St Edmunds

Egan, G., 1998, *Medieval finds from excavations in London: 6 The medieval household. Daily living c 1150-1450*, Museum of London

Gurney, D., 2003, *Standards of Field archaeology in the East of England*, EAA occasional paper 14, ALGAO.

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich*, Norwich Survey/Norfolk Museums Service, EAA Report No 13

Economy, Skills and Environment  
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall  
Bury St Edmunds  
Suffolk  
IP33 1RX

## Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording

AT

ST GREGORY V CP SCHOOL, CHURCH ROAD, SUDBURY,  
SUFFOLK, CO10 2BJ

**PLANNING AUTHORITY:** Suffolk County Council

**PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:** B/12/00038/CP

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

**GRID REFERENCE:** TL 869 411

**DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:** Extension alterations and provision of temporary classrooms

**AREA:** Small

**CURRENT LAND USE:** School

**THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:** Jess Tipper  
Archaeological Officer  
Conservation Team  
Tel. : 01284 741225  
E-mail: [jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:jess.tipper@suffolk.gov.uk)

**Date:** 29 May 2012

### Summary

- 1.1 The Local Planning Authority (LPA) was advised that any planning consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of archaeological investigation work taking place before development takes place in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the LPA.
- 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 Local Planning Authority (LPA) 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 LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the full 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 LPA 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 The site is located within the historic settlement core recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER no. SUY 040). There is high potential for encountering heritage assets of archaeological interest, principally medieval settlement remains, at this location.

### **Planning Background**

- 3.1 The below-ground works will cause ground disturbance that has potential to damage any archaeological deposit that exists.
- 3.2 The Planning Authority were advised that any consent should be conditional upon an agreed programme of work taking place before development begins in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework, 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 digital copy 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 for 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	This layer ran into pit 0003 as fill 0004. The context was a mid greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt that contained rare quantities of chalk pebbles and rare flecks of charcoal. The fill was moderately compact and cohesive. No finds were recovered from the layer.	No		No	2
0002		Layer	Thin layer of sand-silt that appeared to become fill 0004 of pit 0003. A thin layer of pale mixed orangey-brown sandy-silt was identified below 0001. The context was moderately firm and friable with no inclusions. layer of sandy-silt that contained no finds.	No		No	2
0003	0003	Pit Cut	A portion of a probable pit feature was recorded towards the NW corner of the trench. The observable portion of the feature appeared to have a circular plan and a v-shaped profile comprising of a smooth break of base, shallowly convex sides and moderately smooth break of base./ The feature base was flat and level.  The surviving portion of a pit feature. Heavily truncated and disturbed across its northern end.	No		No	2
0004	0003	Pit Fill	This context was a mid greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt that contained rare quantities of chalk pebbles and rare flecks of charcoal. The fill was moderately compact and cohesive.  A small assemblage of pottery, animal bone, tile and a single Fe object were recovered from the fill.  The basal fill of 0003 this context is also recorded as layer 0001 in section 2.	Yes	15th-L16th C	No	2
0005	0003	Pit Fill	This context is the same mid greyish-brown slightly sandy-silt with rare quantities of chalk pebbles and rare flecks of charcoal that was recorded as layer 0001 and pit fill 0004. The context was separated from the basal fill by a thin layer of grey-sand (0006). The fill was moderately compact and cohesive. No finds were recovered from the fill.  Top fill of 0003. Appears to have the same matrix as basal fill 0004 and layer 0001 and is likely derived from the same event.	No		No	2

Context No	Feature No	Feature Type	Description/Interpretation	Finds	Overall Date	Env. Sample	Trench
0006	0003	Pit Fill	A thin layer of pale greyish-yellow sand was recorded btween the basal (0004) and top (0005) fills of pit 0003. The layer had a loose compaction and friable nature. The contexts horizons diffused slightly towards its SE end.	No		No	2
0007		Layer	A thin layer of loose sandy material. This context is likely to have resulted from a single event. The similarity of the contexts above and below suggest this lens occurred during the continuous backfilling of the feature. A modern leveling layer of orangey-brown coarse sand.	No		No	2
0008		Layer	A layer of builders sand used to level the area before road and car park construction. This layer comprised whitish-grey stones and sand of a concreted nature.	No		No	2
0009		Layer	This layer appears to be a modern deposit of hardcore used to estyablish the access road and car park. A layer of reddish-brown stones and coarse sand.	No		No	2
0010		Layer	Modern layer of sand ans stone used as a levelling medium for the tarmac car park. A thick layer of dark greyish-brown slightly sandy-silty-clay was present above the natural in the footings trench for the classroom extension. The context was moderately compact and slightly cohesive with rare inclusions of chalk pebbles spread evenly throughout. The layer contained fragements of concrete and pieces of modern brick which was also used to build the school walls.	No		No	1
0011		Layer	A thick layer derived from the construction of the school. A layer of loose yellowish-brown coarse sand was presnt over 0010.	No		No	1
Nat.		Other	This layer is a levelling layer to prepare the ground for laying the paving slabs present across the area. The geology across the site comprised a mixture of gravelly-sand (fine and coarse) glacio-fluvial drift. The natural, undisturbed geology into which the archaeological feature were cut.	No		No	2

## Appendix 3. OASIS form

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OASIS ID: suffolkc1-133885	
Project details	
Project name	St Gregory's V C P School
Short description of the project	<p>Ground works at St Gregory V CP School were monitored by an archaeologist from Suffolk County Archaeological Service (SCCAS) over three visits between July and August 2012. The monitoring observed the excavation of a footings trench for a classroom extension to the rear of the school and a cable trench for a new motorised gate towards the north-west corner of the development area. The monitoring identified a single feature in the cable trench that contained a small assemblage of late medieval pottery, animal bone, roof tile and an iron cupped candle holder. The monitoring also established that the development area had suffered a heavy degree of truncation - particularly within the footing trench area - with modern deposits directly over the natural geology or archaeological deposits where present.</p>
Project dates	Start: 26-07-2012 End: 10-08-2012
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SUY 129 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 1 - Community Buildings
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval

Methods & techniques	""Visual Inspection""
Development type	Large/ medium scale extensions to existing structures (e.g. church, school, hospitals, law courts, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SUDBURY SUY 129 St Gregorys C P School
Postcode	CO10 2BJ
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 869 411 52 0 52 02 10 N 000 43 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 26.50m Max: 27.10m
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	Jess Tipper
Project director/manager	Jo Caruth
Project supervisor	A Beverton
Type of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council (Property)
Name of sponsor/funding body	Suffolk County Council Corporate Property
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Physical Archive ID	SUY 129
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Digital Archive ID	SUY 129
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text","Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Paper Archive ID	SUY 129
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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# Archaeological services Field Projects Team

**Delivering a full range of archaeological services**

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

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