

**Rose Villa, Priory Walk ,  
Sudbury, Suffolk**

**SUY135**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report**

**SCCAS Report No. 201 4/079**

**Client: Park Hill Homes (UK) Ltd**

Author: Kieron Heard

July 2014



# RoseVilla, PrioryWalk, Sudbury, Suffolk

SUY135

ArchaeologicalMonitoring Report

SCCASReportNo.201 4/079

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## HERInformation

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**SiteCode:** SUY135  
**SiteName:** RoseVilla,PrioryWalk,Sudbury , Suffolk  
**ReportNumber** 2014/079  
**PlanningApplicationNo:** B/08/00842/FUL  
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**GridReference:** TL 87044098  
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**CuratorialOfficer:** AbbyAntrobus  
**ProjectOfficer:** KieronHeard  
**Client:** ParkHillHomes(UK)Ltd  
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DigitalreportssubmittedtoArchaeologicalDataService:  
<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

### Disclaimer

AnyopinionsexpressedinthisreportabouttheneedforfurtherarchaeologicalworkarethoseoftheField ProjectsTeamalone.UltimatelytheneedforfurtherworkwillbedeterminedbytheLocalPlanning AuthorityanditsArchaeologicalAdvisorswhenaplanningapplicationisregistered.SuffolkCounty Council'sarchaeologicalcontractingservicescannotacceptresponsibilityforinconveniencecausedto theclientsshouldthePlanningAuthoritytakeadifferentviewtothatexpressedinthereport.

PreparedBy: KieronHeard  
Position: ProjectOfficer  
Date: July 2014

ApprovedBy: DavidGill  
Position: SeniorProjectOfficer  
Date: July 2014  
Signed:



# Contents

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## Summary

<b>1. Introduction</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>2. Geology and topography</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>3. Archaeological and historical background</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>4. Methodology</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>5. Results</b>	<b>5</b>
5.1 Introduction	5
5.2 Plots 1 and 2	5
5.3 Plots 3 and 4	5
<b>6. Discussion</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>7. Conclusions and recommendations for further work</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>8. Archived deposition</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>9. Acknowledgements</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>10. Bibliography</b>	<b>16</b>

## List of Figures

Figure 1. Location map showing development area and outline of new buildings	3
Figure 2. Plan of all archaeological features	9
Figure 3. Sections	10

## List of Plates

Plate 1. Foundation 0016 (Plot 4, south), looking north	11
Plate 2. Foundation 0015 (Plot 4, south), looking northeast	11
Plate 3. Section S.8 (Plot 4, west), looking west (0.5m scale)	12
Plate 4. Cellar walls of Building 2 (Plot 4, north), looking southwest	12
Plate 5. Foundation 0036 & underlying pit 0034 (Plot 3, west), looking west	13
Plate 6. Foundation 0036 and hearth 0030 (Plot 3, west), looking southwest	13

## **List of Appendices**

Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

Appendix 2. Digital image catalogue

Appendix 3. OASIS form

## Summary

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SUY135, Rose Villa, Priory Walk, Sudbury: Following an evaluation by trial trenching, an archaeological monitoring of groundworks was carried out on the site of a residential development located within the former precinct of Sudbury's Dominican Priory (SUY 005). All the foundation trenches for the new buildings (approximately 60m in total) were observed.

The natural stratum was river terraces and sand and gravel, at heights of between 23.71m OD and 23.54m OD and with a slight fall to the south. A large pit, probably a late medieval or post-medieval quarry, was identified in the northern part of the site. Part of a late medieval or early post-medieval building with mortared flint foundations and with a chimney and hearth at its north end (Building 1) was found in the southern half of the site; it was probably built in the immediate post-Dissolution period. The building was demolished in the later post-medieval period when the site was restored to its former use as an orchard. A cellared brick building (Building 2, probably a house) was erected in the orchard in the 19th century; it might have been associated with an adjacent industrial building.

The archaeological monitoring has had positive results that have largely answered research questions arising from the evaluation. Consequently no further fieldwork is recommended in relation to the current planning application.

This monitoring report will be disseminated via the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results, in conjunction with those from the evaluation, will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.



# 1. Introduction

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An evaluation by trial trenching was carried out in April 2014 in relation to a planning application for a residential development of four terraced dwellings on the site of Rose Villa, Priory Walk, Sudbury. The site is bounded to the north, east and south by neighbouring residential properties and to the west by Priory Walk (Fig. 1). Roger Brown of Park Hill Homes (UK) Ltd commissioned the archaeological project and Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) Field Team conducted the fieldwork.

The results of the evaluation were positive, revealing evidence for late medieval or post-medieval pitting/quarrying, an early post-medieval building or structure with a mortared flint foundation and a 19th-century brick-built, cellared building (Heard, 2014a).

Consequently, SCCAS Conservation Officer Dr . Abby Antrobus requested further fieldwork, in the form of an archaeological monitoring of ground works during the construction of the new dwellings. A Written Scheme of Investigation for the proposed monitoring was prepared by SCCAS Field Team (Appendix 1; Heard 2014b).

## 2. Geology and topography

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Chalk bedrock is overlaid by superficial deposits of river terraces and sand and gravel, as shown on the British Geological Survey's *Geology of Britain* map viewer: ([www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html](http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html)). The river terrace deposits have been recorded during previous archaeological fieldwork on a site immediately south of Rose Villa, when they were described as 'yellow sand and gravel with a high silt content' at a maximum height of 23.4 m OD (Sommers 2004, 3). During the construction of the property 'Calace' to the north of Rose Villa in the 1970s, natural sand and gravel (described as 'ballast') was encountered at a fairly uniform depth of 1 m below ground level, or an estimated height of 24.2 m OD (house owner and builder, *pers comm*). During the evaluation truncated natural strata were recorded at heights of 23.40 m OD (Trench 1), 22.45 m OD (Trench 2) and 23.50 m OD (Trench 3).

Modern ground level adjacent to the site is at an average height of approximately 25 m OD, with a very slight fall from north to south.

### **3. Archaeological and historical background**

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The archaeological and historical background to the site was described comprehensively in the evaluation report (Heard, 2014a). In summary, the site lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined for the Anglo-Saxon and medieval town of Sudbury in the Babergh Local Plan (County Historic Environment Record SUY 040). It is also within the assumed precinct of the Dominican Priory (SUY 005) founded before 1248 and dissolved in 1538. Medieval priory walls and pottery were recorded in 1969 on the subsequent site of the housing development (Cricketers Close) immediately southeast of Rose Villa. The evaluation revealed the masonry foundation of a building or structure of early post-medieval date, which was probably built after the dissolution of the priory.





Figure 1. Location map showing development area (red) and outline of new building (black)

## 4. Methodology

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The archaeological monitoring was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation produced by SCCAS Field Team (Appendix 1; Heard, 2014b). The principal objective of the archaeological monitoring was to find evidence for medieval activity associated with the nearby priory. Particular research questions arising from the evaluation related to the extent of post-medieval truncation across the site (as seen in Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2) and to the date and form of the early post-medieval masonry foundation observed in Evaluation Trench 3.

The monitoring took place on three separate occasions (20/24/27 June 2014) and was conducted by SCCAS Field Team Project Officer Kieron Heard. All of the foundation trenches for the new dwellings (total length approximately 60m) were examined, either during or immediately after excavation. The trenches were only 0.50m wide but up to 2m deep, and were generally dug to the surface of the natural stratum. The trench dimensions meant that it was not always possible to access the excavation to make detailed records.

Archaeological deposits and cut features were recorded using a continuation of the sequence of context numbers from the evaluation (0029–0038). Masonry remains and some cut features were drawn in plan at 1:50, on sheets of gridded drawing film. Representative sections (at 1:20) and all written descriptions were recorded on the same sheets. A photographic record was made, consisting of high-resolution digital images (archived as HD039–049); a catalogue of digital images is included in this report as Appendix 2. Where required, levels were supplied by the site agent.

## 5. Results

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### 5.1 Introduction

The principal results of the monitoring are described below, according to the house plots in which they were seen. All archaeological features that were recorded in plan are shown on Figure 2 and all drawn sections are reproduced on Figure 3. In this report context numbers are shown thus: 0001.

### 5.2 Plots 1 and 2

#### Natural stratum

A natural stratum of soft, light yellowish brown sand with some gravel was observed in the base of the foundation trench along the east side of Plots 1 and 2, at a fairly consistent height of approximately 23.7 m OD. This compared with a truncated height of 23.40 m OD in Evaluation Trench 1, located at the northeast corner of Plot 1. It was not possible to record the overlying deposits, but there were no obvious indications that the natural stratum had been truncated in this area of the site.

#### Probable quarrying

Natural strata were not seen in the trench on the west side of Plot 1. Here, dumped deposits of yellowish brown sand and gravel over mid brown silty sand with pebbles were observed at depths of between 1.3 m to 1.6 m below ground level (c. 23.0 m OD to 22.7 m OD). Despite a limited amount of hand excavation of these deposits no cultural material was recovered. These deposits seemed to be within a large cut feature 0037 (Fig. 2), and are assumed to have been broadly equivalent to the deep deposit of fill (0005 and 0025 perhaps) recorded a short distance to the west in Evaluation Trench 2. Only the eastern edge of cut 0037 was seen and it extends north, west and south could not be determined, but it measured at least 3 m east–west x 5 m north–south. Due to its size and the nature of its fill it is interpreted as a backfilled quarry pit.

### 5.3 Plots 3 and 4

#### Natural stratum

A natural stratum of orangey brown clayey sand and gravel, apparently surviving to its original height, was recorded at 23.54 m OD in the southwest corner of Plot 4 (Fig. 3, section S.8) and at 23.75 m OD near the west end of Plot 3 (Fig. 3, section S.9). In the eastern half of Plot 4 the natural was generally truncated to approximately 23.0 m OD by 19th-century cellaring (Fig. 3, section S.7) and at the east end of Plot 3 it was truncated to a depth of 22.77 m OD, although the cause of this truncation could not be determined.

### **Possible cultivation horizon**

At the southwest corner of Plot 4 the natural sand and gravel was overlaid by a layer of soft, mid greyish brown silty sand (0029; Fig. 3, section S.8; Pl. 3) with moderate pebbles and small fragments of chalk, and occasional charcoal flecks but no obvious cultural material; this deposit seemed to extend for at least 2–3 m to the north. A similar layer (0035; Fig. 3, section S.9) was seen overlying the natural stratum near the west end of Plot 3. These deposits are thought to have been layers of worked/cultivated soil, probably of medieval date.

### **Pit 0034**

This pit was located at the west end of Plot 3 (Fig. 2; Fig. 3, section S.9; Pl. 5), where it cut layer 0035. It measured at least 1.7 m north–south x 0.9 m east–west and was 0.95 m deep, with very steep sides and a flat base. Lower fill 0033 was principally crushed light yellowish brown lime mortar with frequent small to medium-sized fragments of red, ceramic roof tile. Seven tile fragments were recovered (267 g). They are plain peg tiles, most of which have mortar remains still adhering, both on surfaces and on broken edges. One fragment shows part of a circular peg hole. Three fragments with medium sandy fabrics which have reduced cores are medieval or late medieval in date. A further, very abraded tile made of poorly mixed clays with medium sand is also likely to be medieval. Three other fully oxidised fragments which have medium sandy fabrics could be late medieval (15th century), but they could also be as late as the 16th century.

Fill 0033 was overlaid by two distinct fills: to the south, 0031 was compact, mid orangey brown clayey sand with occasional pebbles that might have been redeposited natural. To the north, 0032 was soft, mid brown sandy silt with moderate small fragments of roof tile, which could not be retrieved.

The purpose of the pit was not clear, although its extent to south and east was similar to overlying masonry 0036 (see Building 1) and this suggests that it might have had a structural function, perhaps as a localised area of ground consolidation.

### **Building 1**

A trench-built foundation of mortared flint cobbles / nodules with occasional tile fragments seen at two locations in Plot 4 was clearly the continuation to north and south of foundation 0016, recorded originally in Evaluation Trench 3 (Fig. 2; Pl. 1). At both locations the mortared foundation was 0.50m wide x 0.25m deep, but was constructed over a deposit of loose, light brown sand and gravel 0037, 0.40m thick, that was clearly in the same construction cut (Fig. 3, section S.7). This lower deposit was not recorded during the evaluation but in retrospect it was probably not recognised. Although not observed, foundation 0016 turned to the west within Plot 3.

At the west end of Plot 3 the continuation of foundation 0016 was recorded as 0036. This L-shaped foundation was of similar construction (mortared flint cobbles with a string course of reused roof tiles at the base) but was larger, being 0.80m wide x 0.40m deep. 0036 did not have an underlying foundation and sand and gravel, like 0016; instead, the base of foundation 0036 rested on the compacted mortar and tile fill 0033 of pit 0034 (Fig. 3, section S.9; Pl. 5).

Structure 0030, interpreted as a hearth, was built in the angle of L-shaped foundation 0036 and consisted of rows of mortared roof tiles set on edge (Fig. 3, section S.9; Pl. 5). As seen in section, the tiles were not quite vertical but this might have been due to disturbance following the disuse of the hearth or to recent machine damage.

Hearth 0030 was truncated horizontally and overlaid by thick (up to 0.60m) deposits of post-medieval topsoil/garden soil (not numbered, but equating to 0019/0020 in Evaluation Trench 3) that also sealed the truncated remains of foundations 0016 and 0036.

### **Building 2**

The continuation of cellar wall 0015 (recorded originally in Evaluation Trench 3) was seen on the south side of Plot 4 (Fig. 2; Fig. 3, section S.7; Pl. 2) and several other brick walls from the same building (not numbered separately; Fig. 2; Pl. 4) were recorded

elsewhere in Plot 4, indicating that the cellar was divided into several rooms or chambers. It is likely that an H-shaped arrangement of walls in the southeast corner of Plot 4 formed the base for a chimney. Of particular note was the fact that brick floor 0014 was not in the base of the original cut for the cellar but was laid over 0.45 m of fill, suggesting that the floor level was raised for some reason.

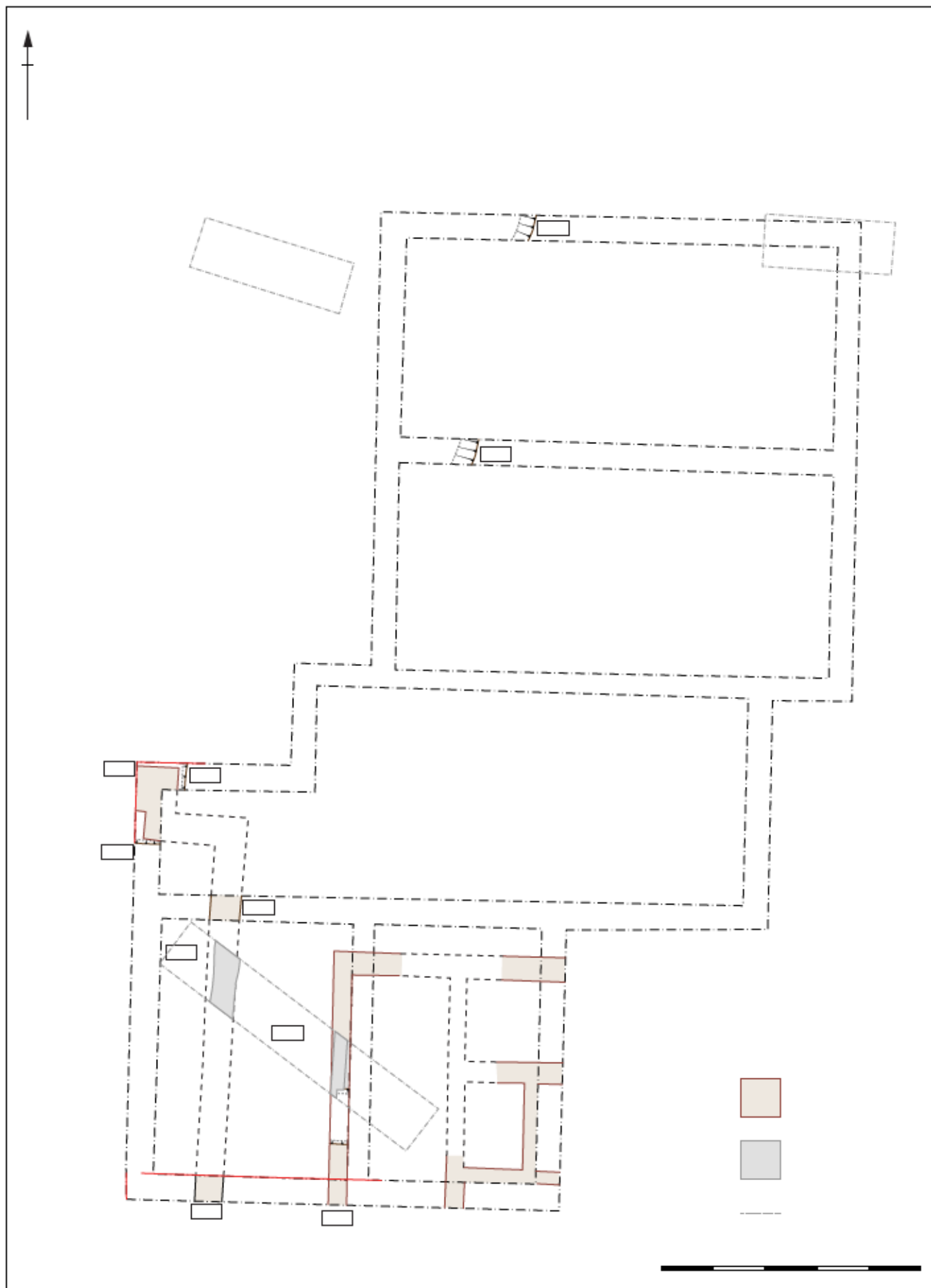


Figure 2. Plan of all archaeological features

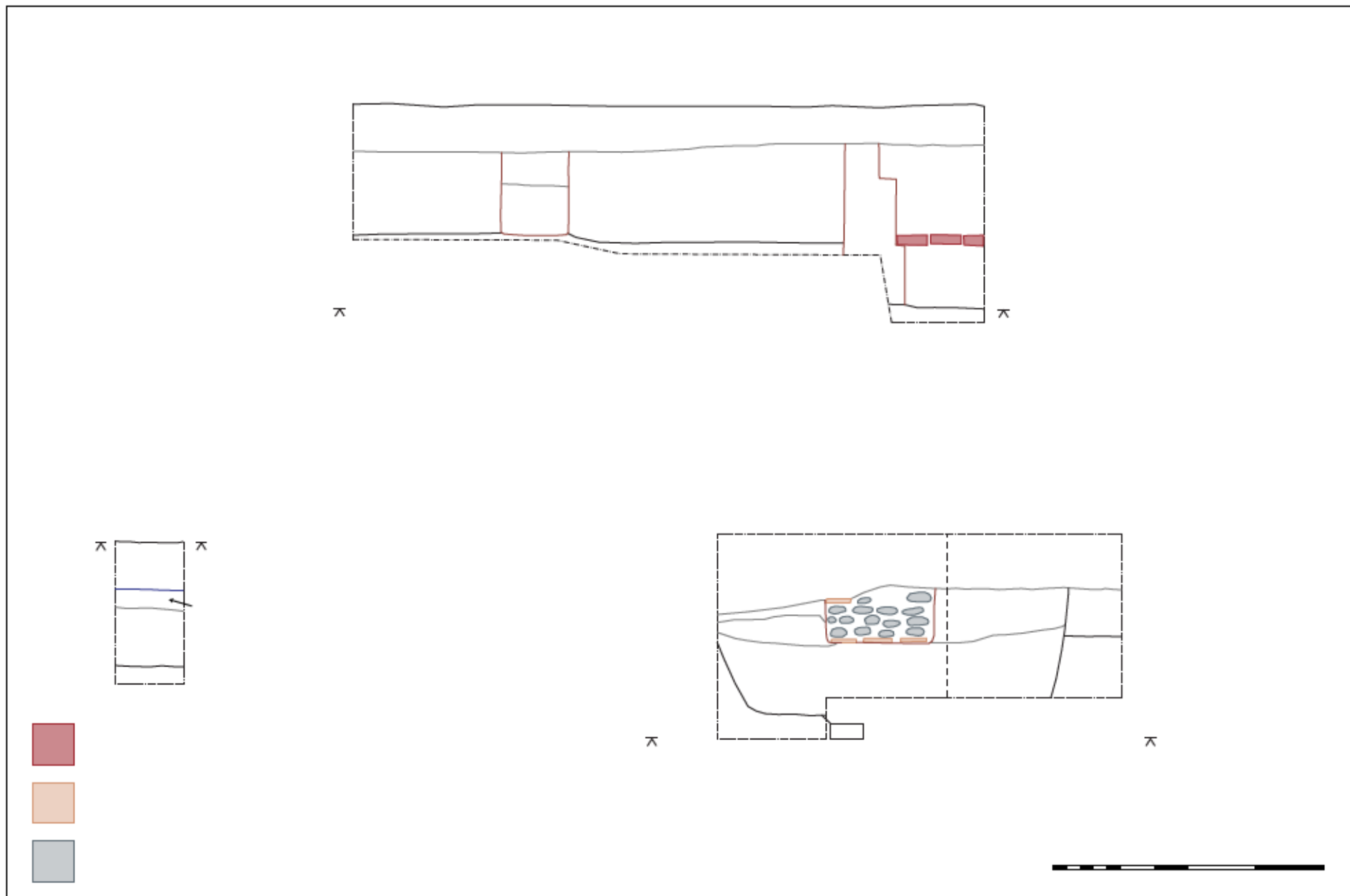


Figure 3. Sections





Plate1.Foundation0016( Plot4 , south),looking north



Plate2.Foundation0015( Plot4 , south),looking northeast





Plate3.SectionS.8( Plot4, west),lookingwest (0.5mscale)



Plate4.C ellarwalls ofBuilding2 ( Plot4 , north),looking southwest





Plate5.Foundation0036andunderlyingpit 0034( Plot3 , west),looking west (0.5mscale)



Plate6.Foundation0036andhearth 0030( Plot3 , west),lookingsouthwest



## 6. Discussion

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Where undisturbed by later pitting river terrace gravels were seen at a maximum height of 23.71 m OD on the east side and Plots 1 and 2 and at a minimum height of 23.54 m OD at the southwest corner of Plot 4, indicating a slight fall from northeast to southwest. These heights accord well with those recorded on neighbouring sites to the north (24.2 m OD) and to the south (23.4 m OD).

Natural strata were observed everywhere except along the west side of Plot 1, where they were apparently truncated to an unknown depth by a large cut feature 0037. This seems to provide further support for the suggestion (Heard 2014a, 19) that quarrying took place on the site in the post -dissolution period.

When foundation 0016 was recorded during the evaluation it was not clear if it was part of a building or a structure such as a boundary wall. It is now apparent that it was the east wall of a substantial building ( Building 1 ) measuring at least 7 m north– south at least 2.5 m east –west. 0036 is assumed to have been the base for an external chimney stack at the north end of the building, incorporating tiled hearth 0030. The presence of a chimney and hearth indicates that Building 1 had a domestic function, as a dwelling or perhaps part of a kitchen range, rather than an agricultural or storage function . No internal floors/surfaces associated with Building 1 were seen and the level of the contemporary ground surface is not known. It is assumed that the remains of the building were truncated in the post -medieval period, when map evidence indicates that the site was used as an orchard, or in the late 19th century when the grounds of Rose Villa were relaid out.

The only dating evidence for Building 1 comes from re -used late medieval/ early post -medieval roof tile fragments taken from foundation 0016 and from fill 0033 in pit 0034, underlying foundation 0036. This suggests that the building could have belonged to a very late phase of the priory ( *contra* Heard 2014a, 19) . However, it seems more likely that Building 1 was constructed in the period immediately after the Dissolution when the priory was granted to Sir Thomas Eden .

The monitoring has allowed the cellar of 19th-century Building 2 to be planned in further detail, and the presence of a probable chimney base located at the centre of the buildings suggests that this was a dwelling. The fact that brick floor 0014 was laid about 0.50m above the base of the construction cut for the cellar ( at approximately 1.5m below current ground level ) suggests that the cellar might originally have been prone to flooding. Certainly, groundwater seepage occurred in Evaluation Trench 2 at a depth of approximately 1.6m below current ground level.

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

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The monitoring has had positive results, principally in identifying a previously unknown building constructed in the grounds of the former priory and probably dating to the post - Dissolution period.

This monitoring report will be disseminated via the OASIS online archaeological database and a summary of the results, in conjunction with those from the evaluation, will be published in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.

## **8. Archived deposition**

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Paper archive: SCCAS office, Ford House, Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: R: \Environmental Protection\ Conservation\ Archaeology\ Current Recording Projects \Sudbury\SUY135 Rose Villa Monitoring

Digital photographic archive: R: \Environmental Protection\ Conservation\ Archaeology\ Catalogues\ Photos\ HXD\ HXD0 39–HXD0 49

## 9. Acknowledgements

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Roger Brown of Park Hill Homes (UK) Ltd commissioned the archaeological project.

Dr. Abby Antrobus (SCCAS, Conservation Team) produced the Brief for the original evaluation and monitored both phases of the project.

David Gill (SCCAS Field Team, Senior Project Officer) managed the project and Kieron Heard (SCCAS Field Team, Project Officer) carried out the fieldwork. Graphics are by Ellie Hillen (SCCAS, Acting Graphics Manager). Richenda Goffin (SCCAS, Post-Excavation Manager) provided the finds information and edited the report.

## 10. Bibliography

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Heard, K., 2014a, *Rose Villa, Priory Walk, Sudbury, Suffolk: Archaeological Evaluation Report*, SCCAS Report No. 2014/050 (OASIS ref: suffolk1-176848)

Heard, K., 2014b, *Written scheme of investigation for archaeological monitoring: Rose Villa, Priory Walk, Sudbury - construction of four terraced dwellings*, SCCAS (unpubl)

Sommers, M., 2004, *Archaeological Evaluation Report: Land adjacent to Priory Walk, Sudbury (SMR Ref. SUY069)*, SCCAS report no. 2004/96 (OASIS reference: suffolk1-8843)

## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

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### WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

#### ROSE VILLA, PRIORY WALK, SUDBURY: CONSTRUCTION OF FOUR TERRACED DWELLINGS

<b>Sitename</b>	Rose Villa, Priory Walk
<b>Parish</b>	Sudbury
<b>National Grid Reference</b>	TL87044098
<b>Planning application number</b>	B/08/00842/FUL
<b>HER code</b>	SUY135
<b>OASIS Reference</b>	suffolkc1-176848
<b>SCCAS Job Code</b>	SUDBROV002
<b>Project type</b>	Archaeological monitoring of groundwork
<b>Project start date</b>	TBA
<b>Fieldwork duration</b>	2-3 days
<b>Number of personnel on site</b>	1-2

### 1. Background

Planning consent has been given for the construction of four terraced dwellings on the site occupied currently by Rose Villa. The consent is conditional on the implementation of a programme of archaeological investigation. A trial -trench evaluation was carried out 23– 24 April 2014, with positive results. This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) relates to a second stage of fieldwork that includes the continuous monitoring of the groundwork excavations for the proposed new buildings.

The development lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance defined for the medieval town of Sudbury in the Babergh Local Plan (County Historic Environment Record: SUY040), and within the precinct of the medieval Dominican Priory (SUY005).

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching has been carried out on this site (Heard, forthcoming). It revealed truncated natural sand and gravel at approximately 2m below current ground level, large late medieval/post -medieval cut features (possible quarries), an early post -medieval mortared flint foundation and a 19th- century cellar.

The WSI has been produced on behalf of site developers Park Hill Homes Limited and adequate provision has been made to cover the cost of the archaeological project.

### 2. Project aims

The immediate purpose of the archaeological monitoring is to provide a record of all archaeological deposits that would be damaged or removed during groundwork

(principally foundation trenches but including services and landscaping) permitted by the current planning consent.

The main academic objective of the archaeological monitoring, given the location of the site within the priority precinct, will centre upon the potential of the development to produce evidence for medieval activity.

Particular research questions arising from the trial -trench evaluation relate to the extent of post -medieval truncation across the site (seen especially in Evaluation Trenches 1 and 2) and establishing the date and form of the masonry foundation observed in Evaluation Trench 3.

Produce a permanent archive to be deposited with the Suffolk HER.

Make provision for the dissemination of the results of the fieldwork.

### **3. Method statement**

Historic Environment Record number SUY135 has been obtained from the county HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation and an OASIS form has been initiated ( suffolkc1-176848).

The client or their representatives will give two working days' notice of the start of excavation work.

The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by an experienced Project Officer with SCCAS Field Team.

Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England' EAA Occasional Papers 14.

Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation as necessary. Trench sides will be hand cleaned and recorded as required.

Archaeological contexts will be catalogued with a unique number and recorded on SCCAS pro -form sheets. Site plan/sections will be drawn by hand on plastic film and located to the national grid. Plans and sections of individual features, soil layers etc will be recorded at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. Normal SCCAS Field Team conventions, compatible with the County HER, will be used during the site recording. Levels will be recorded electronically and related to OS datum .

A digital photographic record will be made throughout. A scale will be included in the pictures where possible.

All pre -modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.

In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed; although this is unlikely on this site.



## 5. Post -excavation stage

The post -excavation work will be managed by SCCAS Post -Excavation Manager Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff will be experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field. Members of the project team will be responsible for taking the project to archive and assessment levels.

All site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County Historic Environment Record. Ordnance Datum levels will be recorded on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued within the County HER photographic index.

All 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. All finds will be stored according to their material requirements, as specified by the Museums and Galleries Commission (MGC), in the secure stores of the Archaeological Service at Bury St. Edmunds.

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 number, with a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.

Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with Institute of Conservation (ICON) guidelines and assessed for significance. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and 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.

Specialist reports will be done in-house or commissioned as necessary to meet the following requirements at assessment level:

The pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard comparable with:

Slowikowski, A., Nenck, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post -Roman ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper No 2.

Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional English Heritage specialists.

An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as 'slag').

## 6. Report

A report on the monitoring of the groundworks will be produced within 4 weeks of completion of field work and contains sufficient information to stand as an archive report, should further work not be required. The report will include:

A scaled current plan of the site locating the subject of the survey and scale plans and section of any archaeological features and deposits.

A description of the excavation methodology and an objective account of the archaeological evidence. This will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites recorded in the Suffolk HER.

A stand alone summary suitable for inclusion in the PSIAH

The archive in paper and electronic form will be submitted to the County Historic Environment Record. The landowner/developer will receive copies of the report.

An OASIS form will be completed and a digital copy of the report will be submitted to the Archaeological Data Service: <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

## **7. Project archive**

The site archive will be consistent with 'Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment' (MoRPHE), and will meet the requirements detailed in 'Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk' (SCCAS Conservation Team, 2008).

At the completion of the project, all material related to it will be archived in the SCCAS stores at Bury St Edmunds. Store conditions adhere to Institute for Conservation guidelines.

At completion of the project the client and/or landowner may agree to deposit all finds from the fieldwork with SCCAS, who can provide permanent storage of bulk finds. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.

Exceptions from the above include material covered by the Treasure Act which will be reported and submitted to the appropriate authorities, and human skeletal remains which will be stored within the archive until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

The client and/or landowner will be made aware that if they choose not to use the SCCAS storage facilities they will be expected to make alternative arrangements for the long term storage of the archive that meet the requirements of SCCAS/CT.

Bulk finds will be stored in labelled boxes of a standard size and quality; acid free brown card, brass wire stitched measuring 460mm x 255mm x 180mm. The packaging materials within boxes will conform to ICON and MGC standards. Finds in the sensitive store will be packed individually in re-sealable polythene boxes or in crystal boxes labelled with the site code and context/small find number. Packaging methods will follow ICON guidelines, or conservation advice will be sought before deposition.

## **8. Health and Safety/Staff welfare**

Suffolk County Council holds full insurance policies for fieldwork (details on request).

All SCCAS members of staff are experienced in working on a variety of construction sites, hold CSCS operative cards and are aware of SCCAS Health and Safety policies.

Staff will adhere to the Health and Safety policies of the main contractors

Sitestaffwillwearprotectiveclothingatalltimesonsite(hardhat,highvisibilityvest, steel-toecapboots)

Vehicleswillbeparkedinasafelocation

Afully-chargedmobilephonewillbeonsiteatalltimes

SitestaffwillbeawareofthelocationofthenearestAccidentandEmergencyUnit

AparticularHealthandSafetyconsiderationonthissite,asdemonstratedbythetrial trenchevaluation,willbethedepthofthearchaeologicalstrata.Itisanticipatedthat someofthefoundationtrenchesfortheneewbuildingwillbedugtoapproximately2m depthinordertoreachstabledeposits.Undernocircumstanceswilltheattending archaeologistenterun-shoredexcavationsdeeperthan1.2m,orlessifintheiropinionit wouldbeunsafetodoso.

KieronHeard,30April2014

ProjectOfficer  
SuffolkCountyCouncilArchaeologicalService,Field Team



## Appendix 2. Digital image catalogue

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Image	Description	Date
HXD 039	Foundation 0016, Plot 4 (south), looking N	20/06/2014
HXD 040	Foundation 0016 close up, Plot 4 (south), looking N	20/06/2014
HXD 041	Foundation 0015, Plot 4 (south), looking NE	20/06/2014
HXD 042	Foundation 0016 and underlying pit, Plot 3 (west), looking N (0.5m scale)	24/06/2014
HXD 043	Foundation 0016 and underlying pit, Plot 3 (west), looking N (0.5m scale)	24/06/2014
HXD 044	Section S.8, Plot 4 (west), looking W (0.5m scale)	24/06/2014
HXD 045	Cellar wall associated with foundation 0015, Plot 4 (north), looking SW	24/06/2014
HXD 046	Foundation 0016, Plot 4 (north), looking S	24/06/2014
HXD 047	Foundation 0036 and underlying pit 0034, Plot 3 (west), looking W (0.5m scale)	27/06/2014
HXD 048	Foundation 0036 and underlying pit 0034, Plot 3 (west), looking W (0.5m scale)	27/06/2014
HXD 049	Foundation 0036 and hearth 0030, Plot 3 (west), looking SW	27/06/2014



## Appendix 3. OASIS form

**OASIS ID: suffolkc1-183188**

### Project details

Project name	SUY 135, Rose Villa, Priory Walk, Sudbury
Short description of the project	Following an evaluation by trial trenching, an archaeological monitoring of ground works was carried out on the site of a residential development located within the former precinct of Sudbury's Dominican Priory (SUY 005). All the foundation trenches for the new buildings (approximately 60m in total) were observed. The natural stratum was river terrace sand and gravel, at heights of between 23.71m OD and 23.54m OD and with a slight fall to the south. A large pit, probably a late medieval or post-medieval quarry, was identified in the northern part of the site. Part of a late medieval or early post-medieval building with mortared flint foundations and with a chimney and hearth at its north end (Building 1) was found in the southern half of the site; it was probably built in the immediate post-Dissolution period. The building was demolished in the later post-medieval period when the site was restored to its former use as an orchard. A cellared brick building (Building 2, probably a house) was erected in the orchard in the 19th century; it might have been associated with an adjacent industrial building.
Project dates	Start: 20-06-2014 End: 27-06-2014
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	SUY 135 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	B/08/00842/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Monument type	QUARRY Post Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Medieval
Monument type	BUILDING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ROOF TILE Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

### Project location

Country England

Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SUDBURY SUY 135, Rose Villa, Priory Walk, Sudbury
Study area	160.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8704 4098 52.0351419379 0.727176244273 52 02 06 N 000 43 37 E Point

### 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	David Gill
Project supervisor	Kieron Heard
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Park Hill Homes (UK) Ltd

### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Archive ID	SUY 135
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	SUY 135
Digital Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	SUY 135
Paper Contents	"Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Plan", "Report", "Section"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Rose Villa, Priory Walk, Sudbury, Suffolk, SUY 135: Archaeological Monitoring Report
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Heard, K
	SCCAS report no. 2014/079



Other  
bibliographic  
details

Date	2014
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Entered on	2 July 2014

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

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