Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road
Sudbury
Suffolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for
Archaeology Collective

on behalf of
Foxley Country Homes Ltd

CA Project: 660867
CA Report: 17248
HER Number: SUY163
Event Number: ESF25479

December 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

SUMMARY

Project Name:	Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road
Location:	Sudbury, Suffolk
NGR:	586301 240830
Type:	Evaluation
Date:	3-7 April 2017
Planning Reference:	(ref: B/13/00917/OUT)
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Accession Number:	SUY 163
Site Code:	SUY 163

An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 at Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury. Eighteen trenches were excavated.

No desk based assessment or geophysical survey had been carried out prior to the evaluation and the archaeological potential of the site was therefore unknown prior to the evaluation.

The evaluation recorded modern made-ground and demolition rubble related to previous industrial occupation across the western two-thirds of the site, and alluvium and peat across the eastern third. A ditch of Roman or medieval date containing non-joining fragments of Niedermendig lava and an undated iron nail, along with a further undated ditch, underlay the made-ground in the north-western corner of the site.

There were limited archaeological remains of any description, including stray artefactual material and the evaluation demonstrated that there had been widespread truncation across the western part of the site.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 In April 2017 Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out an archaeological evaluation for Archaeology Collective on behalf of Foxley Country Homes Ltd. at Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury, Suffolk (centred at NGR: 586301 240830; Fig. 1). The evaluation was undertaken to accompany a planning application (ref: B/13/00917/OUT) for a residential housing development.

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a *brief* for archaeological evaluation (SCCAS 2017) prepared by Rachael Abraham , Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), the archaeological advisor to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) Babergh District Council, and with a subsequent, detailed *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) produced by CA (2017) and approved by Rachael Abraham. The fieldwork also followed *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE): *Project Manager's Guide and the accompanying PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015a, Historic England 2015b) and the SCCAS *requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation* (SCCAS 2011). It was also carried out in accordance with *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). It was monitored by Rachael Abraham and Archaeology Collective, including a site visit on 4 April 2017.

The site

1.3 The proposed development area is approximately 1.35ha, and comprises areas of former industrial units and waste ground. The site is bounded to the west by Bulmer Road and Brundon Lane and to the south by properties fronting Ballingdon Street. It is bounded to the north by waste ground, and to the east by waste ground (formerly the site of the Samsons Furniture building) and the rear of residential properties. The site lies at approximately 25m Above Ordnance Datum (aOD) and slopes gently to the east, in the direction of the River Stour.

1.4 The underlying bedrock geology of the area is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation of the Turonian Age (KT) to Campanian Age (KC). The British Geological Survey (BGS 2017) also records superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment subgroup comprising sand and gravel and alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel and

these were exposed in several trenches, including trenches 7-9 and 16-20. Chalk bedrock was exposed in Trench 9 in the base of a ditch at a depth of 1.8m.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 No archaeological desk based assessment has been carried out for the site and no previous archaeological investigation has taken place within it; however the site lies within close proximity to known archaeological activity recorded on the Historic Environment Record. The valley of the River Stour in which the site lies has a high potential for occupation deposits of all periods, and high potential for Palaeo-environmental remains such as peat deposits. The eastern half of the site is situated within the floodplain of the river.

2.2 There are hundreds of findspots recorded within a 1km radius of the site, however many fewer are recorded within the immediate vicinity of the site. Nevertheless a medieval chapel is recorded in the immediate vicinity of the site (BCB017). There are also 29 listed buildings recorded with a 500m radius of the site, these are predominantly located along Ballingdon Street to the south and into Sudbury town centre.

2.3 Evidence for prehistoric activity comprising prehistoric worked flint, a sherd of Bronze Age Beaker pottery and an Iron Age Gold Stater is recorded 350m to the north-west of the site.

2.4 The supposed location of the hospital of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, documented in 1206 is recorded approximately 450m north-east of the site and medieval/post-medieval houses are recorded 440m north-east of the site. In addition, a former post-medieval windmill, now the site of modern housing is recorded 130m west of the site.

2.5 WWII defensive remains recorded within a 1km radius of the site include the upturned cupola of a Tett turret, recorded 270m to the east of the site, a pill box recorded 350m to the east, and a pillbox recorded 470m to the north-east.

Previous Fieldwork

2.6 While several archaeological investigations have taken place within a 500m radius of the site, these investigations have predominantly revealed only unstratified

medieval finds. However, it is thought that Sudbury originated in the Anglo-Saxon period (SUY040) and was situated to the east of the diverted river, surrounded on the north, east and south by a large ditch and rampart.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable Babergh District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 The specific aims of the evaluation, as stated in the brief (SCCAS 2017, 3) were to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 In the absence of preceding geophysical survey or cropmark data the proposed trenches were distributed according to a standard trench array across the site. It was intended to excavate 20 trenches totalling 375 linear metres. However three trenches (Trenches 11, 14 and 15) were abandoned because asbestos was found during their excavation and two trenches (Trenches 1 and 12) were not excavated as they were found to be positioned over a deposit of modern rubble. In addition, one trench (Trench 5) was moved to the east because its original position blocked access to the site. Consequently, 15 trenches totalling 290 linear metres were completely excavated along with three trenches, totalling 45 linear metres being partially excavated in the locations shown on Figure 2. Thus, the evaluation comprised just under a 5% sample of the proposed development area. All of these variations to the original trench layout were agreed with Rachael Abraham during the site meeting. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS and surveyed in accordance with CA *Technical Manual 4 Survey Manual* (CA 2012a).

4.2 All trenches were excavated by mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machine excavation was undertaken under constant archaeological supervision to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the natural substrate, whichever was encountered first. Topsoil and subsoil/ Made Ground were stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.3 Following machining where archaeological deposits were encountered, they were excavated by hand in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2014). Each context was recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits were recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning was undertaken using GPS/TST it was carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual* (CA 2012a). Photographs (digital colour) were taken as appropriate.

4.4 All finds and samples were bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts were recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance

with CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of *Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 2010), with the exception of artefacts from topsoil, subsoil and un-stratified contexts, which were noted but not retained. Metal detectors were used to scan trench locations prior to excavation where possible, depending on concrete. Subsequently, metal detecting of trenches bases and spoil heaps was carried out. All metal detector finds were located by GPS.

4.5 Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential in accordance with CA Technical Manual 2: *The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (2012b), however, no deposits were identified that were suitable for sampling.

4.6 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches were backfilled, with topsoil uppermost, and made level as far as practicable through the tracking of the excavator. Trenches were only backfilled after approval by SCCAS.

4.6 The archive and artefacts from the evaluation are currently held by CA at their offices in Milton Keynes. Subject to the agreement of the legal landowner the artefacts will be deposited with Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service under accession number SUY 163, along with the site archive. A summary of information from this project, set out within Appendix C, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

5. RESULTS (FIGS 2-4)

5.1 This section provides an overview of the evaluation results; detailed summaries of the recorded contexts and finds are to be found in Appendices A and B.

5.2 Of the sixteen trenches that were completely excavated eight (Trenches 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 13 and 14) were found to contain made-ground consisting of deposits of demolition rubble and yellowish brown, and orange brown sandy silts, with inclusions of brick and other modern industrial debris including metal and concrete, overlying deposits of dark greyish brown silty clay and silty loam, also with inclusions of brick and rubble. These deposits were sometimes interspersed with lenses of redeposited chalk and extended to a maximum depth of 1.7m in Trench 14, becoming shallower to the north and south (1.35m and 1.45m in Trenches 2 and 6

respectively). The eight trenches described above were concentrated in the western two-thirds of the site adjacent to Bulmer Road and Brundon Lane. At the north-west of the site there were three trenches (Trenches 7-9), in which the deposits of made-ground were shallower (extending to a depth of 0.95m in Trench 9) and in which the truncated geological substrate was exposed. Trenches 8 and 9 were found to contain archaeological features and are described in more detail below. Trench 7 was found to contain deposits of made-ground identical in character to those described above, overlying a mid-brownish yellow silty-sand with lenses of gravel interpreted as Kesgrave Catchment sub-group sand and gravel. The five trenches positioned next to the eastern boundary of the site (Trenches 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20) were found to contain deposits of yellowish brown and greyish brown silty-clay alluvium, overlying deposits of greyish brown peat, between 0.63m and 0.91m below present ground level. The alluvial deposits are interpreted as Kesgrave Catchment sub-group alluvium and both alluvium and peat indicate a wetland/riverine environment on the flood plain of the Stour.

Trench 8 (Fig. 3)

5.3 The natural substrate was exposed at 0.91m below present ground level (bpgl). Gully 804 was identified cutting into the natural substrate. The gully was east/west orientated, had moderate concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.36m in width and 0.13m in depth. Two non-joining fragments from a rotary quern of Niedermendig lava, of Roman or medieval date, along with an iron nail of uncertain date were recovered from its single fill (805). Rotary querns made in Niedermendig lava were common in south-east England in the Roman period, and the gully may perhaps, therefore, be considered more likely to be of Roman than medieval date. The gully was sealed by deposits of made ground comprising reddish-brown sandy clay and greyish-brown silty-sand.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

5.4 The natural substrate was identified at 0.95m bpgl. Ditch 907 was identified cutting the natural substrate. The ditch was north-west/south-east orientated, had rounded concave sides and a flat base and measured 1.68m in width and 0.51m in depth. No datable material was recovered from its two fills (908 and 909). Ditch 907 was sealed by a deposit of made-ground (906) comprising greyish brown silty-clay, with inclusions of modern brick. Deposit 906 was cut by ditch 904 (unexcavated), which

cut the made ground and therefore must be modern, relating to activity following for formation of the made ground, hence was not excavated.

6. THE FINDS

6.1 Artefactual material from evaluation was hand-recovered from one gully fill (805) of gully 804, Trench 8. Quantities of the artefact types are given in Appendix B.

Worked stone

6.2 Two non-joining fragments from a rotary quern of Niedermendig lava were retrieved from fill 805 of gully 804, in Trench 8. Both fragments display grooves to one grinding surface. This type of quern, which was imported from the Rhineland, was in use in Britain from the Roman to the medieval periods. They are commonly found on Roman sites in southeast England (Buckley and Major, 132).

Metal

6.3 Gully fill 805 in Trench 8 also produced an iron nail of uncertain date, in a moderately corroded condition.

7. DISCUSSION

7.1 The evaluation identified an area of modern made-ground comprising demolition rubble and redeposited silty sand and silty clay in the western two thirds of the site, adjacent to Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road. These deposits probably relate to foundations of buildings belonging to the area of former industrial units identified in the WSI (CA 2017), and to industrial activities carried out in them. In the eastern third of the site the evaluation identified deposits of peat overlain by alluvium, probably associated with the formation of the floodplain of the River Stour. The only features of archaeological interest identified by the evaluation were situated in the north-western corner of the site, immediately adjacent to Brundon Lane in Trenches 8 and 9. Trench 8 contained a single ditch of Roman or medieval date (804), which produced two non-joining fragments of Niedermendig Lava quern, along with an undated iron nail. Trench 9 revealed a single undated ditch (907), which was devoid of finds. Both ditches 804 and 907 cut the natural substrate and were sealed by deposits of made ground and, therefore, probably represent the remains of boundaries of Roman or medieval date, associated either with settlement or agriculture. A second ditch (904) in Trench 9 cut the made ground and therefore must be modern.

7.2 Given the relatively high density of archaeological find spots recorded within a 1 km radius of the proposed development site, and the high archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the wider Stour Valley, the results of the evaluation may be considered to be less significant than expected. The evaluation demonstrated that much of the western part of the site has been truncated by modern industrial development. There was some limited survival of truncated ditches of possible Roman or medieval date underlying the made-ground in the northern corner of the site, indicating the possibility that similar archaeological remains survive elsewhere within the site. However, this is considered unlikely given the nature of previous groundworks and truncated natural was only revealed in three trenches (Trenches 7-9) within the western part of the site. The evaluation also identified deposits of alluvium and peat in the eastern part of the site, which also have the potential to mask underlying archaeological features and deposits. The natural geology was not revealed in the eastern part of the site.

7.3 The evaluation has met the objectives and specific aims set out in the WSI (CA 2017). The evaluation has provided information about the presence and character of the archaeological resource within the site, and identified the approximate date, form and state of preservation of the archaeological deposits and features encountered. The evaluation has also identified the presence of possible masking deposits of made-ground and alluvium at the site. The potential for the survival of environmental evidence has also been assessed, with no evidence being found for the survival deposits of environmental material in the features encountered.

9. CA PROJECT TEAM

Fieldwork was undertaken by Ralph Brown, assisted by Keighley Wasenczuk and Alice Jones. The report was written by Daniel Stansbie. The finds report was written by Jacky Sommerville. The illustrations were prepared by Charlie Patman. The archive has been prepared for deposition by Emily Evans. The project was managed for CA by Michelle Collings

10. REFERENCES

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Trench No	Context	Type	Fill of	Context Interpretation	Context Description	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth/thickness (m)
2	200	Layer		Made-ground	Light grey, demo rubble, crushed concrete			0.6
2	201	Layer		Made-ground	mid yellow brown, silt sand, chalky lenses			0.75
2	202	layer		Made-ground	mid orange brown, sand silt			0.4
2	203	Layer		Made-ground	dark brown black, sand silt			>0.5
3	300	Layer			Surface concrete	4		0.21
3	301	Layer		Made-ground	Mid brown yellow, soft, sand, Inclusions: 20% chalk fleck/rubble	15.4		0.91
3	302	Layer		Made-ground	Dark grey black, sand silt, Inclusions: CBM fleck			0.19
3	303	Layer		Made-ground	same as 302			
3	304	Layer		Topsoil	Light grey brown, loose, silt loam, Inclusions: 10%pink stone/chalk/rubble	8.5		0.24
3	305	Layer		Made-ground	Dark grey brown, friable, sand silt, Inclusions: 1% chalk/flint/CBM	5m		0.76
4	400	Layer		Hard core surface	Light yellow grey, sand, Inclusions: 80% rubble and stone			0.3
4	401	Layer		Made-ground	Mid orange brown, sand silt, Inclusions: occasional chalk and 10% stone			1.32
4	402	Layer		Made-ground	dark brown black, soft, sand silt, Inclusions: <1% rubble	10		1.32
5	500	Layer		Topsoil	Light brown grey, loose, silt sand, Inclusions: gravelly sub angular/sub round flint <50%			0.4
5	501	Layer		Made-ground	Mid orange brown, soft, silt clay, Inclusions: brick/CBM <20%, occasional small stone <10%			0.5
5	502	Layer		Made-ground	Dark brown black, soft, silt clay, Inclusions: brick/CBM <20%, chalk <10%, stone <10%			0.72
6	600	Layer		Made-ground	Dark grey brown, loose, silt sand, Inclusions: Brick/CBM/Building waste <50%			0.3
6	601	Layer		Made-ground	Mid yellow brown, friable, silt sand, Inclusions: stones <20%, metal pipes			0.6
6	602	Layer		Made-ground	Dark grey black, soft, silt clay			>0.55
6	603	Layer		Made-ground	Dark reddish brown, soft, silt lay			>0.55

7	700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey browb. Friable, silt loam, Inclusions: 20% stone			0.13
7	701	Layer		Made-ground	Light grey yellow, silt sand, Inclusions: Rubble/stone 50%			0.13m
7	702	Layer		Made-ground	Mid brown grey sandy silt			0.26-0.56m
7	703	Layer		Made-ground	mid yellow brown silt sand soft, Inclusions 8% stone			0.56m-0.90m
7	704	Layer		Made-ground	Dark blue black soft sandy silt			0.90-1.25m
7	705	Layer		Made-ground	Mid pink brown sandy silt, soft, Inclusions: occasional CBM fragments			7
7	706	Layer		Natural	Mid brown yellow silty sand gravel patches			
7	707	Layer		Made-ground	Light grey yellow silt sand, Inclusions: 50% rubble and stone			0.13-0.26m
8	800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty loam, friable, heavily rooted, only visible on south-west edge			0.26m
8	801	Layer		Made-ground	Mid greyish brown silty sand, loose, Inclusions: CBM <10%, flint <10%			0.61
8	802	Layer		Made-ground	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, soft, Inclusions: stone <10%			0.3m
8	803	Layer		Natural	Dark reddish brown sandy clay, soft, Inclusions: occasional patches of gravel <10%, flint <20%			
8	804	Cut		Gully	1 Linear, 2 n/a, 3 sharp, rounded concave 60 degrees, 4 flat, 5 east-west	2m	0.36m	0.13m
8	805	Fill	804	Fill of gully	Dark greyish brown silty clay, soft, Inclusions: oyster shell 20%, flint 20% appears to have evidence of rooting in base and sides	2m	0.36m	0.13m
9	900	Layer		Modern concrete	Light whitish grey compact			0.25m
9	901	Layer		Made-ground	Dark greyish black silty clay, soft, Inclusions: chalk <10%			0.3m
9	902	Layer		Made-ground	Mid reddish brown sandy clay, soft, Inclusions: stone <10%			0.4m
9	903	Layer		Natural	Mid brown orange clay sand, soft, Inclusions: flint <20%			0.43m
9	904	Cut		Ditch	Cut of modern feature, linear, unexcavated			
9	905	Fill	904	Ditch fill	Mid greyish brown, silty clay, friable, Inclusions: chalk < 40%		2m	0.81m
9	906	Layer		Made-ground	Light greyish brown, modern, soft,			0.43m

					Inclusions, CBM <20%			
9	907	Cut		Cut of ditch	Linear, sharp rounded concave,flat, NW-SE		1.68	0.51m
9	908	Fill	907	Fill of ditch	Mid brown clayey sand, Inclusions: 1% charcoal flecks, <5% flint		1.63	0.30m
9	909	Fill	907	Fillof ditch	Mid greyish brown, silty sand, loose, Inclusions: flint <20%		1.37	0.40m
9	910	Layer		Natural	Light whitish grey chalk			
10	1000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark grey brown silty clay, friable, Inclusions: <5% stone			0.2m
10	1001	Layer		Modern demolition layer	Rubble			0.5m
10	1002	Layer		Made-ground	Mid orange brown sandy silt, soft, Inclusions: chalky lenses			0.2m >1.3m
10	1003	Layer		Made-ground	Dark grey black, silty clay, soft			>8m
11	1100	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam, friable, heavily rooted, < 20%			0.23m
11	1101	Layer		Made-ground	Dark orangish brown silty sand, loose,Inclusions: occasional small stones <20% - Not fully excavated because of asbestos			0.23-1.38m
13	1300	Layer		Made-ground	Mid brownish orange silty sand, loose, Inclusions: concrete, flint, CBM			0.50m
13	1303	Layer		Made-ground	Mid greyish brown silty clay, soft, Inclusions: chalk < 40%, CBM <10%, flint <10%			0.50 > 1.43m
14	1400	Layer		Topsoil	Light brownish grey gravel, loose, Inclusions: flint < 50%, concrete < 15%			0.23m
14	1401	Layer		Made-ground	light orangish brown silty sand, loose, Inclusions CBM < 30%			0.31m
14	1402	Layer		Made-ground	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, soft, Inclusions: chalk < 20%, CBM<20%, flint < 20%			1.16m
14	1403	Layer		Made-ground	Light greyish brown chalk layer, compact, chalk 40%, Inclusions: CBM <20%			1.10m
14	1404	Layer		Made-ground	Light greyish brown, silty sand, loose, rooting			1.10m
15	1500	Layer		Made-ground	dark greyish brown silty sand, loose, Inclusions: CBM < 205			0.25m
15	1501	Layer		Made-ground	Mid yellowish brown, silty sand, loose, CBM < 20%			0.25m
16	1600	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown silty loam, friable, heavily rooted, Inclusions: small stones <			0.40m

					20%			
16	1601	Layer		Alluvium	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, soft, Inclusions: occasional small stones < 0.10m			0.23m
16	1602	Layer		Alluvium	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, soft, no visible inclusions			0.17m
16	1603	Layer			Dark greyish brown peat, soft			1.50m
17	1700	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty loam, friable, small stone inclusions < 20%			0.35m
17	1701	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, soft			0.27m
17	1702	Layer		Aluvium	Mid brownish grey silty clay, soft			0.15m
		Layer		Natural	Dark greyish brown peat			0.57m
18	1800	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty clay, friable, heavily rooted, Inclusions: small stones < 20%			0.29m
18	1801	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, soft, occasional small stones < 20%			0.21m
18	1802	Layer		Alluvium	Mid brownish grey silty clay, soft			0.13m
18	1803	Layer		Natural	Dark greyish brown peat, soft			0.59m
19	1900	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty loam, friable, heavily rooted, small stone inclusions, < 20%			0.4m
19	1901	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown silty clay, soft, Inclusions: occasional small stones < 20%			0.31m
19	1902	Layer		Alluvium	Mid brownish grey, silty clay, soft, no visible inclusions			0.10m
19	1903	Layer		Natural	Dark greyish brown peat			0.38m
20	2000	Layer		Topsoil	Dark greyish brown, silty loam, friable, heavily rooted, Inclusions: small stones < 20%			0.3m
20	2001	Layer		Subsoil	Mid yellowish brown, silty clay, soft, Inclusions: occasional small stones < 0.20m			0.4m
20	2002	Layer		Alluvium	Mid brown grey silty clay, soft			0.21m
20	2003	Layer		Natural	Dark greyish brown, peat, soft			0.3m

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Table 1: Finds concordance

Context	Category	Description	Count	Weight (g)	Spot-date	Comments
805	Worked stone	Lava quern	2	1249	RB+	
	Iron	Nail	1	4		
	Shell	Oyster	6 (MNI)	336		6 left valves, 6 right valves

OASIS ID: cotswold2-279605

Project details

Project name	Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury, Suffolk
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was undertaken by Cotswold Archaeology in April 2017 at Land East of Brundon lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury. Eighteen trenches were excavated. No desk based assessment or geophysical survey had been carried out prior to the evaluation and the archaeological potential of the site was therefore unknown prior to the evaluation. The evaluation recorded modern made-ground and demolition rubble related to previous industrial occupation across the western two-thirds of the site, and alluvium and peat across the eastern third. A ditch of Roman or medieval date containing non-joining fragments of Niedermendig lava and an undated iron nail, along with a further undated ditch, underlay the made-ground in the north-eastern corner of the site.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2017 End: 07-04-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	660867 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF25479 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	GULLY Uncertain
Significant Finds	ROTARY QUERN Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"'Targeted Trenches'"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH SUDBURY Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury, Suffolk
Postcode	CO10 7HA
Study area	13.5 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 86301 40830 52.034044528856 0.716332500091 52 02 02 N 000 42

	58 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Project design originator	Cotswold Archaeologly
Project director/manager	Michelle Collings
Project supervisor	Ralph Brown

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics","Metal"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	CA (Cotswold Archaeology) 2017 Land of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury, Suffolk: Archaeological
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Stansbie, D.
Other bibliographic details	17248
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Milton Keynes

APPENDIX D: WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION, LAND EAST OF BRUNDON LANE AND BULMER ROAD, SUDBURY, SUFFOLK (CA 2017)

Cotswold Archaeology

Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road Sudbury Suffolk

for
Archaeology Collective

CA Project: 660867
Site Code/HER Code:SUY163
Event Number:ESF25479

March 2017

Andover Cirencester Exeter Milton Keynes

Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road Sudbury Suffolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

CA Project: 660864
Site Code/HER Code:SUY163
Event Number:ESF25479

Document Control Grid						
Revision	Date	Author	Checked by	Status	Reasons for revision	Approved by
A	15/03/2017	MNC	MLC	DRAFT	Internal review	MLC
B	30/03/2017	MNC	MLC	DRAFT	Client and SCCAS review	MLC

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 This document sets out details of a *Written Scheme of Investigation* (WSI) by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) for an archaeological evaluation Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury, Suffolk, (centred at NGR: TL 586301 240830).

1.2 Babergh District Council has granted planning permission for residential development (ref: B/13/00917/OUT).In keeping with paragraph 141 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012) and on a recommendation from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS), a condition was attached to the consent requiring a program of archaeological work. This programme of work comprises the first phase of fieldwork consisting of a trial trench evaluation, with a subsequent phase anticipated to follow. Any subsequent fieldwork would require the provision and approval of a separate WSI.

1.3 The scope of the evaluation has been outlined in a brief issued by Rachel Abraham. Senior Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS). This Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI), which has been prepared by Cotswold Archaeology (CA) at the request of Archaeology Collective, sets out the details and methodology for an archaeological evaluation.

1.4 This WSI has been guided in its composition by the Brief (SCCAS 2017), *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (English Heritage 1991), the *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE): *Project Manager's Guide and the accompanying PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2015) and any other relevant standards or guidance contained within Appendix A. The evaluation will be carried out in keeping with this WSI, the Brief (SCCAS 2017), *Requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation* (SCCAS 2011) and in accordance with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

The site

1.5 The proposed development site lies on the southern edge of Ballingdon and comprises areas of former industrial units and waste ground totalling approximately 1.35 ha in size. The site is bounded to the west by Bulmer Road and Brundon Lane and to the south by properties fronting Ballingdon Street. It is bounded to the north

by waste ground and to the east by further waste ground (formerly the site of the Samsons Furniture building) and the rear of residential properties. The site lies at approximately 25m Above Ordnance Datum (AOD).

1.6 The underlying geology comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation And Culver Chalk Formation of the Turonian Age (KT) to Campanian Age (KC). There are overlying superficial deposits of Kesgrave Catchment subgroup comprising sand and gravel and alluvium - clay, silt, sand and gravel (BGS 2017).

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1 There has been no archaeological desk based assessment for the site and no previous archaeological investigation has taken place within the site; however the site lies within close proximity to known archaeological activity recorded on the Historic Environment Record. Notably a medieval chapel is recorded in the immediate vicinity (BCB017).

2.2 The valley in which the site lies has a high potential for occupational deposits of all periods including Palaeo-environmental remains such as peat deposits. The eastern half of the site is situated within the floodplain of the River Stour.

2.3 There are hundreds of findspots recorded within a 1km radius of the site, however much fewer exist within the immediate vicinity of the site.

2.4 There are 29 listed buildings recorded with a 500m radius of the site, these are predominantly located along Ballingdon Street to the south and into Sudbury town centre.

2.5 Evidence for prehistoric activity comprising prehistoric worked flint, a sherd of Bronze Age Beaker pottery and an Iron Age Gold Stater has been recorded 350m to the north-west of the site.

2.6 Approximately 450m north-east of the site lies the supposed location of the hospital of the Knights of St John of Jerusalem, documented in 1206.

2.7 Medieval/ Post-medieval houses are recorded 440m north-east of the site.

2.8 A former Post-medieval windmill is recorded 130m west of the site, now the site of modern housing.

2.9 WWII defensive remains include the upturned cupola of a Tett turret recorded 270m to the east of the site, a pill box recorded 350m to the east, and a pillbox recorded 470m to the north-east.

2.10 While several archaeological investigations have taken place within a 500m radius of the site these investigations have predominantly revealed unstratified medieval finds. However, it is thought that Sudbury originated in the Anglo-Saxon period (SUY040) situated to the east of the diverted river and surrounded on the north, east and south by a large ditch and rampart.

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1 The objectives of the evaluation are to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. In accordance with *Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014), the evaluation has been designed to be minimally intrusive and minimally destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the Babergh District Council to identify and assess the particular significance of any heritage asset, consider the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

3.2 Specifically as stated in the brief (SCCAS 2017, 3) the trial trenching Aims to:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost

3.3 If significant archaeological remains are identified, the results will be considered with reference to Research and Archaeology revisited: A Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011).

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1 The evaluation comprises the excavation of twenty trenches totalling 375 linear metres of trench; 5% of the proposed development area in the locations shown in Figure 1. Trenches will be set out on OS National Grid (NGR) co-ordinates using Leica GPS, and scanned for live services by trained Cotswold Archaeology staff using CAT and Genny equipment in accordance with the Cotswold Archaeology Safe System of Work for avoiding underground services. The position of the trenches may be adjusted on site to account for services and other constraints, with the approval of the Senior Archaeological Officer to the Suffolk County Council. The final 'as dug' trench plan will be recorded with GPS.

4.2 All trenches will be excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless grading bucket. All machining will be conducted under archaeological supervision and will cease when the first archaeological horizon or natural substrate is revealed (whichever is encountered first). Topsoil and subsoil will be stored separately adjacent to each trench.

4.3 Following machining, all archaeological features revealed will be planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual* (CA 2007). Each context will be recorded on a pro-forma context sheet by written and measured description; principal deposits will be recorded by drawn plans (scale 1:20 or 1:50, or electronically using Leica GPS or Total Station (TST) as appropriate) and drawn sections (scale 1:10 or 1:20 as appropriate). Where detailed feature planning is undertaken using GPS/TST this will be carried out in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 4: Survey Manual (CA 2009)*. Photographs (digital colour) will be taken as appropriate. All finds and samples will be bagged separately and related to the context record. All artefacts will be recovered and retained for processing and analysis in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation* (CA 2010).

4.4 Sample excavation of archaeological deposits will be limited and minimally intrusive, sufficient to achieve the aims and objectives identified in Section 3 above. At this initial stage of evaluation all archaeological features will be sample excavated as per

SCCAS requirements, unless discussed and agreed with SCCAS and Archaeology Collective, in examples where evidence of archaeological features or remains may remain unevaluated until the subsequent mitigation stage of the programme. Where appropriate excavation will not compromise the integrity of the archaeological record, and will be undertaken in such a way as to allow for the subsequent protection of remains either for conservation or to allow more detailed investigations to be conducted under better conditions at a later date.

4.5 Artefacts from topsoil and subsoil and un-stratified contexts will normally be noted but not retained unless they are of intrinsic interest (e.g. worked flint or flint debitage, featured pottery sherds, and other potential 'registered artefacts'). All artefacts will be collected from stratified excavated contexts except for large assemblages of post-medieval or modern material. Such material may be noted and not retained, or, if appropriate, a representative sample may be collected and retained. Metal detectors will be used on site to aid the recovery of artefacts. The detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. Trenches locations will be scanned before they are cut where possible, depending on concrete. Subsequently, metal detecting will be carried out throughout the evaluation including trenches bases and spoil heaps. Any metal detector finds will be located by GPS.

4.6 Where human remains are encountered, these will not normally be excavated. However, where disturbance involving detailed cleaning and/or excavation of human remains is required, this will be conducted following the provisions of the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice. A licence will be obtained from the Coroners Unit in the Ministry of Justice before the remains are excavated. Any removal of the remains will be carried out to the requirements of the licence and will include notification to the local Environmental Health Officer.

4.7 Due care will be taken to identify deposits which may have environmental potential, and where appropriate, a programme of environmental sampling will be initiated. Samples, normally not less than 40 litres in volume (where obtainable), will be taken, processed and assessed for potential in accordance with *Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites* (CA 2003) and *Environmental Archaeology: a guide to the theory and practice of methods from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (EH 2011). The sampling strategy will be adapted for the specific circumstances of this site, in close

consultation with the CA Environmental Officer, but will follow the general selection parameters set out in the following paragraphs.

4.8 Secure and phased deposits, especially those related to settlement activity and/or structures will be considered for sampling for the recovery of charred plant remains, charcoal and mineralised remains. Any cremation-related deposits will be sampled appropriately for the recovery of cremated human bone and charred remains. If any evidence of *in situ* metal working is found, suitable samples for the recovery of slag and hammer scale will be taken.

4.9 Where sealed waterlogged deposits are encountered, samples for the recovery of waterlogged remains, insects, molluscs and pollen, as well as any charred remains, will be considered. The taking of sequences of samples for the recovery of molluscs and/or waterlogged remains will be considered through any suitable deposits such as deep enclosure ditches, barrow ditches, palaeo-channels, or buried soils. Monolith samples may also be taken from this kind of deposit as appropriate to allow soil and sediment description/interpretation as well as sub-sampling for pollen and other micro/macrofossils such as diatoms, foraminifera and ostracods.

4.10 The need for any more specialist samples, such as OSL, archaeomagnetic dating and dendrochronology will be evaluated and will be taken in consultation with the relevant specialist.

4.11 The processing of the samples will be done in conjunction with the relevant specialist following the Historic England general environmental processing guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Flotation or wet sieve samples will be processed to 0.25mm. Other more specialist samples such as those for pollen will be prepared by the relevant specialist. Further details of the general sampling policy and the methods of taking and processing specific sample types are contained within *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.12 Upon completion of the evaluation all trenches will be simply backfilled, with topsoil uppermost, and made level as far as practicable through the tracking of the excavator. Trenches will only be backfilled after approval by SCCAS.

4.13 CA will comply fully with the provisions of the Treasure Act 1996 and the Code of Practice referred to therein. The spoil heaps and features will be scanned with a metal detector to maximise the recovery of archaeologically significant metal objects and if any archaeologically significant finds are recovered the Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer for Suffolk will be notified.

4.14 The project will be carried out in accordance with Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2003).

5. STAFF AND TIMETABLE

5.1 This project will be under the management of Michelle Collings Project Manager, CA.The fieldwork will be directed by a CA Project Supervisor (Project Leader). The Project Supervisor will be assisted in the field by Archaeologists drawn from CA's fieldwork team.

5.2 It is anticipated that the project will require approximately four days fieldwork, including backfilling.

5.3 Specialists who will be invited to advise and report on specific aspects of the project as necessary are:

Ed McSloy (CA)	Ceramics, metalwork and worked flint
Dan Stansbie (CA)	Ceramics
Jacky Somerville (CA)	Ceramics and worked flint
Andy Clarke (CA)	Animal bone
Sharon Clough (CA)	Human bone
Sarah Cobain (CA)	Environmental remains

5.4 Depending upon the nature of the deposits and artefacts encountered it may be necessary to consult other specialists not listed here. A full list of specialists currently used by Cotswold Archaeology is contained within Appendix B.

6. POST-EXCAVATION, ARCHIVING AND REPORTING

6.1 Following completion of fieldwork, all artefacts and environmental samples will be processed, assessed, conserved and packaged in accordance with CA Technical Manuals and *Archaeological archives in Suffolk: guidelines for preparation and deposition* (SCCAS 2014).

6.2 The MPRG's Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001) will be adhered to.

6.3 An illustrated report will be compiled on the results of the fieldwork. The report will include: a non-technical summary; an introduction to the project; an archaeological and historical background; an objective text account of the archaeological results, supported by tabulated data that enables appropriate re-assessment of the results by other parties without recourse to the project archive; a quantification and assessment of the finds and environmental materials; and an interpretative conclusion regarding the archaeological content of the site. The report will include appropriate illustrations of the site, its context and individual trenches, features and contexts where appropriate. A digital version of the report (either in .pdf or .doc format), clearly marked 'DRAFT', will be distributed to Archaeology Collective for approval prior to submission to SCCAS, following which Archaeology Collective will submit the report to SCCAS for approval. Once finalised, copies of the report will be distributed to the client, SCCAS and Suffolk HER, under HER number: SUY163/Event Number: ESF25479. A hard copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS.

6.4 Should no further work be required, an ordered, indexed, and internally consistent site archive will be prepared and, subject to the agreement of the legal landowner, the artefacts will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, in accordance with *Archaeological Archives: A Guide to Best Practice in Creation, Compilation, Transfer and Curation* (Archaeological Archives Forum 2007) and Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service, *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*: *Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition* (2014).

6.5 As the limited scope of this work is likely to restrict its publication value, it is anticipated that a short publication note only will be produced, suitable for inclusion

within *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*. A summary of information from the project will also be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

6.6 In addition to the ADS website, a digital (PDF) copy of the final report will also be made available for public viewing via Cotswold Archaeology's *Archaeological Reports Online* web page, generally within 12 months of completion of the project (http://reports.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk/).

6.7 CA will make arrangements with the appropriate Suffolk Archaeological Services Store for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

6.8 CA will make arrangements with the appropriate Suffolk Archaeological Services Store for the deposition of the site archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection.

7. HEALTH, SAFETY AND ENVIRONMENT

7.1 CA will conduct all works in accordance with the *Health and Safety at Work Act* 1974 and all subsequent Health and Safety legislation, *CA Health and Safety and Environmental policies and the CA Safety, Health and Environmental Management System* (SHEMS). A site-specific Project Health and Safety Plan (form SHEMS 017) will be prepared prior to commencement of fieldwork.

8. INSURANCES

8.1 CA holds Public Liability Insurance to a limit of £10,000,000 and Professional Indemnity Insurance to a limit of £5,000,000. No claims have been made or are pending against these policies in the last three years.

9. MONITORING

9.1 Archaeology Collective will be responsible for notifying SCCAS of the start of site works so that there will be opportunities to visit the site and check on the quality and progress of the work.

10. QUALITY ASSURANCE

10.1 CA is a Registered Organisation (RO) with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (RO Ref. No. 8). As a RO, CA endorses the *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014) and the *Code of Approved Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology* (CIfA 2014). All CA Project Managers and Project Officers hold either full Member or Associate status within the CIfA.

10.2 CA operates an internal quality assurance system in the following manner. Projects are overseen by a Project Manager who is responsible for the quality of the project. The Project Manager reports to the Chief Executive who bears ultimate responsibility for the conduct of all CA operations. Matters of policy and corporate strategy are determined by the Board of Directors, and in cases of dispute recourse may be made to the Chairman of the Board.

11. PUBLIC ENGAGEMENT, PARTICIPATION AND BENEFIT

11.1 This project will not afford opportunities for public engagement or participation during the course of the fieldwork. However, the results will be made publicly available on the ADS and Cotswold Archaeology websites, as set out in Section 6 above, in due course.

12. STAFF TRAINING AND CPD

12.1 CA has a fully documented mandatory Performance Management system for all staff which reviews personal performance, identifies areas for improvement, sets targets and ensures the provision of appropriate training within CA's adopted training policy. In addition, CA has developed an award-winning Career Development Programme

for its staff, which ensures a consistent and high quality approach to the development of appropriate skills.

12.2 As part of the company's requirement for Continuing Professional Development, all members of staff are also required to maintain a Personal Development Plan and an associated log which is reviewed within the Performance Management system. All staff are subject to probationary periods on appointment, with monthly review; for site-based staff additional monthly Employee Performance Evaluations measure and record skills and identify training needs.

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APPENDIX A: ARCHAEOLOGICAL STANDARDS AND GUIDELINES

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APPENDIX B: COTSWOLD ARCHAEOLOGY SPECIALISTS

Ceramics

Neolithic/Bronze Age	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Emily Edwards (freelance) Dr Elaine Morris BA PhD FSA MCIFA (University of Southampton)
Iron Age/Roman	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance)
(Samian)	Gwladys Montell MA PhD (freelance)
(Amphorae stamps)	Dr David Williams PhD FSA (freelance)
Anglo-Saxon	Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) Dr Jane Timby BA PhD FSA MCIFA (freelance)
Medieval/post-medieval	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Kayt Marter Brown BA MSc MCIFA (freelance) Stephanie Ratkai BA (freelance) Paul Blinkhorn BTech (freelance) John Allan BA MPhil FSA (freelance)
South West	Henrietta Quinnell BA FSA MCIFA (University of Exeter)
Clay tobacco pipe	Reg Jackson MLitt MCIFA (freelance) Marek Lewcun (freelance)
Ceramic Building Material	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Warry PhD (freelance)

Other Finds

Small Finds	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA)
Metal Artefacts	Katie Marsden BSc (CA) Dr Jörn Schuster MA DPhil FSA MCIFA (freelance) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance)
Lithics	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Jacky Sommerville BSc MA PCIFA (CA)
(Palaeolithic)	Dr Francis Wenban-Smith BA MA PhD (University of Southampton)
Worked Stone	Dr Ruth Shaffrey BA PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Kevin Hayward FSA BSc MSc PhD PCIFA (freelance)
Inscriptions	Dr Roger Tomlin MA DPhil, FSA (Oxford)
Glass	Ed McSloy MCIFA (CA) Dr Hilary Cool BA PhD FSA (freelance) Dr David Dungworth BA PhD (freelance; English Heritage)
Coins	Ed McSloy BA MCIFA (CA) Dr Peter Guest BA PhD FSA (Cardiff University) Dr Richard Reece BSc PhD FSA (freelance)
Leather	Quita Mould MA FSA (freelance)
Textiles	Penelope Walton Rogers FSA Dip Acc. (freelance)
Iron slag/metal technology	Dr Tim Young MA PhD (Cardiff University) Dr David Starley BSc PhD
Worked wood	Michael Bamforth BSc MCIFA (freelance)

Biological Remains

Animal bone	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance) Dr Matilda Holmes BSc MSc ACIFA (freelance)
Human Bone	Sharon Clough BA MSc MCIFA (CA)
Environmental sampling	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Pollen	Dr Michael Grant BSc MSc PhD (University of Southampton) Dr Rob Batchelor BSc MSc PhD MCIFA (QUEST, University of Reading)
Diatoms	Dr Tom Hill BSc PhD CPLHE (Natural History Museum) Dr Nigel Cameron BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Charred Plant Remains	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA (CA)
Wood/Charcoal	Sarah Cobain BSc MSc ACIFA(CA) Dana Challinor MA (freelance)
Insects	Enid Allison BSc D.Phil (Canterbury Archaeological Trust) Dr David Smith MA PhD (University of Birmingham)
Mollusca	Sarah Wyles BA PCIFA (CA) Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Ostracods and Foraminifera	Dr John Whittaker BSc PhD (freelance)
Fish bones	Dr Philip Armitage MSc PhD MCIFA (freelance)
Geoarchaeology	Dr Keith Wilkinson BSc PhD MCIFA (ARCA)
Soil micromorphology	Dr Richard Macphail BSc MSc PhD (University College London)
Scientific Dating	
Dendrochronology	Robert Howard BA (NTRDL Nottingham)
Radiocarbon dating	SUERC (East Kilbride, Scotland) Beta Analytic (Florida, USA)
Archaeomagnetic dating	Dr Cathy Batt BSc PhD (University of Bradford)
TL/OSL Dating	Dr Phil Toms BSc PhD (University of Gloucestershire)
Conservation	Karen Barker BSc (freelance) Pieta Greaves BSc MSc ACR (Drakon Heritage and Conservation)

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PROJECT TITLE
Land East of Brundon Lane and Bulmer Road, Sudbury, Suffolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench Location Plan

DRAWN BY	JB	PROJECT NO.	660867	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	MC	REVISION	XX	01
DATE	31/03/2017	SCALE@A3	1:800	

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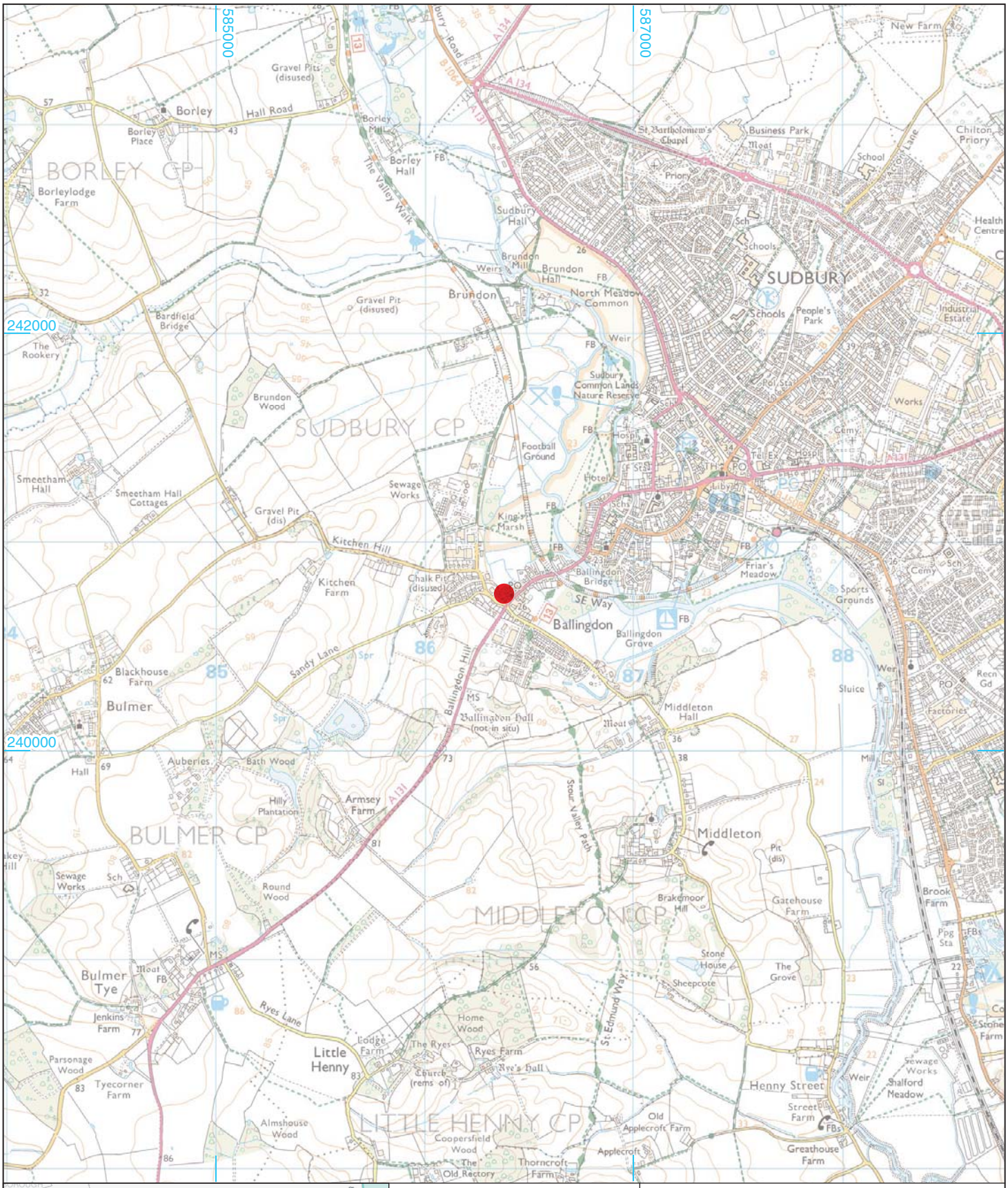

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FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/05/2017	1
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench location plan, as excavated

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CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	05/05/2017	2
APPROVED BY	MC	SCALE@A3	1:750	

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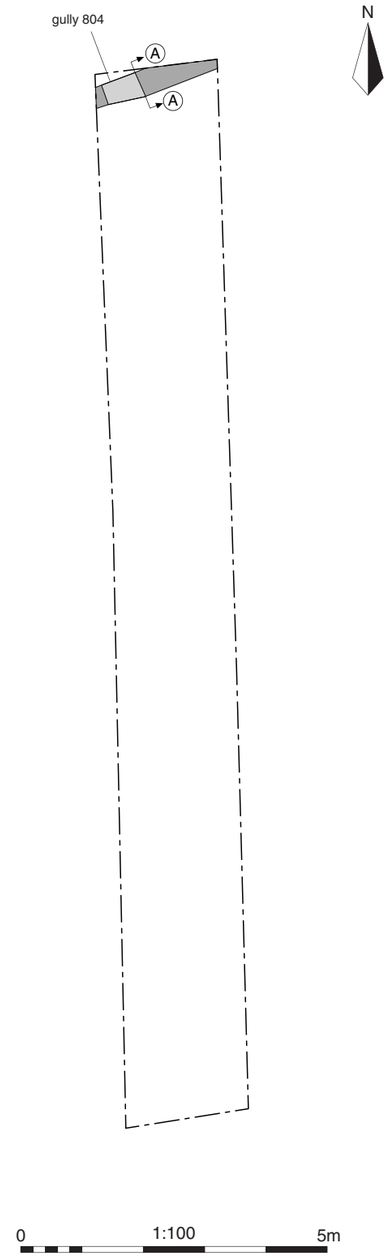
Trench 8, plan



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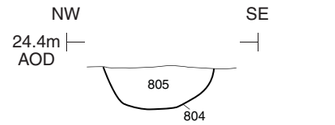

gully 804, looking east (scale 0.4m)

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FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: plan, section and photograph

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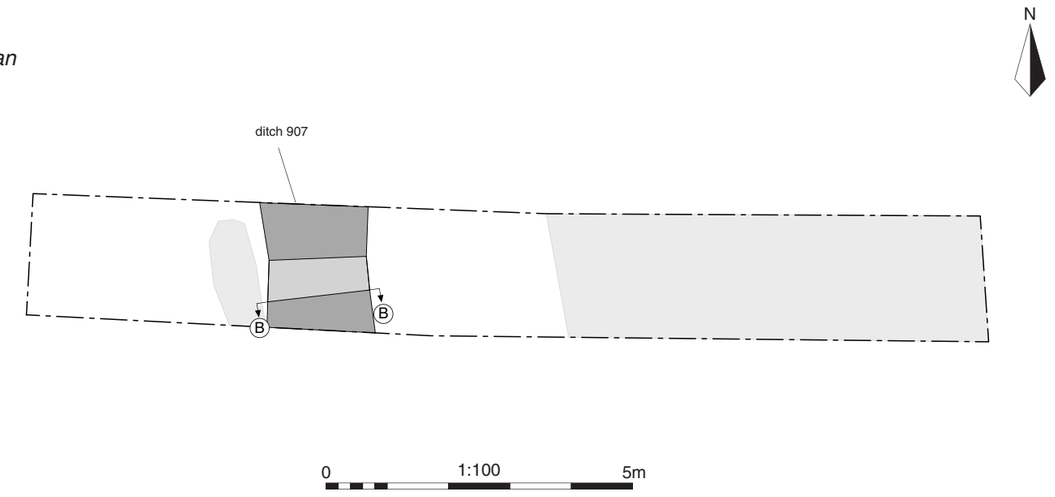
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**05/05/2017**	**3**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100 & 1:20**	

Trench 9, plan



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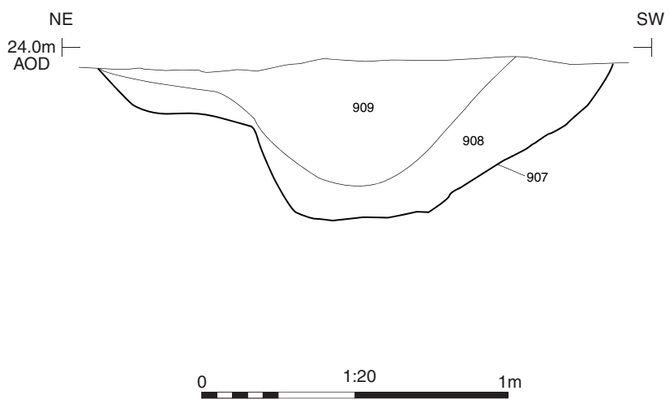

ditch 907, looking south (scale 1m)

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FIGURE TITLE
Trench 9: plan, section and photograph

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CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**05/05/2017**	**4**
APPROVED BY	**MC**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:100 & 1:20**	

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