

Colchester Archaeological Trust



CAT Report 2106
issued November 2024

**Archaeological evaluation at 10 Old Market Place,
Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 1TL: October 2024**



CAT project ref.: 2024/09c
SCC parish code: SUY 238

**Archaeological evaluation at 10 Old Market Place,
Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 1TL: October 2024**

NGR: TL 87472 41367 (centre)

**Planning district: Babergh Mid Suffolk Council
Planning ref.: DC/23/02432**

**CAT project ref.: 2024/09c
CAT Report 2106
OASIS id: colchest3-528141**

**SCC parish code: SUY 238
SCCAS monitor: Louisa Cunningham**

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**Commissioned by Christopher Davis,
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On behalf of 10 Market Square Development Limited**

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Issued:	22/11/2024	

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1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk in advance of a new residential development. Located within the historic town centre, the evaluation uncovered a Victorian wall foundation and drain/drain sump along with two pits of a similar date.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk on 28th October 2024. The work was commissioned by Christopher Davis of Edward Parsley Associates, on behalf of 10 Market Square Development Limited, and took place during groundworks ahead of the conversion of part of an existing retail building to create residential flats, and the erection of a two-story detached building comprised of a residential apartment and sheltered parking.

In response to consultation with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS) the Senior Archaeological Advisor (SCCASA) Matt Baker advised that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation, written by Louisa Cunningham and detailing the required archaeological work (SCCAS 2024a), and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2024a).

In addition to the project Brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was undertaken in accordance with:

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022 and 2023a-b).
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- SCC requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation (SCCAS 2024b).
- The project digital management plan (Appendix 1).
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024b).

3 Archaeological and geological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk), SCC invoice number 9551262.

Geology

The British Geological Survey viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the bedrock geology of the site as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – chalk, with superficial deposits of Head (poorly sorted and poorly stratified, angular rock debris and/or clayey hillwash and soil creep, mantling a hillslope and deposited by solifluction and gelifluction processes. Solifluction is the slow viscous downslope flow of waterlogged soil and other unsorted and unsaturated superficial deposits).

Historic landscape

The development site is located within an area defined as *urban* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment² and within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape type 10.2 Built up area - (town).

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

² <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site).

This background is focused on results within a 500m radius of the site.

The site is located within a Conservation area and an area of archaeological importance. Sudbury is a historic market town on the Suffolk-Essex border which is situated close to the River Stour.

Prehistoric

During the Iron Age this part of Suffolk was in the territory of the *Trinovantes*. Evidence for people living in what became Sudbury is primarily in the form of pottery and isolated features. Within the grounds of Stour House, ditches recorded are thought to be part of an enclosure ditch. Finds included pottery, decorated combs and clay slingshots (SUY 028, 430m WSW). Two Iron Age pits were also recorded at Hardwick House, Stour Street (SUY 047, 478m WSW). Pottery was recorded on two sites on Gregory Street (SUY 014, 375m W) and at Walnut Tree hospital (SUY 029, 489m W).

Roman

Sudbury is not thought to have been the site of a Roman town as there was an important Roman small town to the north at Long Melford. However, a large number of bricks present in the fabric of the 15th-century St Peter's Church (SUY 013, 210m ESE) has led to the inference that there must have been a large Roman structure in Sudbury town centre. A Roman ditch was recorded alongside two Iron Age ditches during a small excavation at Stour House in Gregory Street (SUY 028, 430m WSW). Residual Roman pottery was recorded at the Walnut Tree Hospital site (SUY 029, 489m W). Find spots within the search area include Roman coins.

Anglo-Saxon

Sudbury was urbanised by the Late Saxon period. First recorded in 799 as *Suthberie* meaning 'South-Borough', the town was minting coins in the 10th century. The suspected mint site is 150m east of St Peter's Church (SUY 045, 187m SE).

Defences can be traced in the curve of the street plan (SUY 040, Dymond and Martin 1999). On land between Weavers Lane and Burkiitts Lane two evaluation trenches were dug across the defensive town ditch, the ditch was 13m wide and 3.4m deep (SUY 058, 232m WSW).

The church of St Gregory was founded in the later 10th century (SUY 032, 455m NW). A market in Sudbury is mentioned in the Domesday book and had burgesses by this time.

An archaeological evaluation at the nearby Gainsborough House revealed pits of late Saxon and medieval date (SUY 164, 261m WSW). Anglo-Saxon finds have been recorded at Gregory Street (SUY 014, 374m W).

Medieval

There are numerous records of medieval features and finds on the HER for Sudbury which support the notion that the town was thriving at this time. In the 12th century the town expanded beyond the defences and a marketplace, and two new defences were established. In one area the Saxon ditches were backfilled in the 13th-14th centuries (SUY 040). In the medieval period the Chapel of the Holy sepulchre faced Gainsborough Street, and burials have been found in close proximity (SUY 026, 390m SW). The current building of the Collegiate church of St Gregory dates from the 14th century (SUY 032, 455m NW and SUY 004, 507m WNW). It houses the mummified skull of Simon of Sudbury, who was Chancellor and instigator of the Poll Tax, and was beheaded during the Peasants Revolt of 1381. Monitoring of the floor within the church revealed brick walls, flint wall foundations and the lid of a possible chest tomb (SUY 097, 455m NW). In the 14th century Flemish weavers were settled in the town as it flourished through the wool industry. St Peter's Church (SUY 013, 73m SW) was added in the 15th century.

Medieval pits have been recorded at 17 Market Hill (SUY 074, 103m WSW), at the junction of East Street and Girling Street (SUY 061, 90m SSW), a medieval pit and pottery was recorded

⁴ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

at 50-52 Gainsborough Street (SUY 016, 243m SW) and 19 Gainsborough Street (SUY 044, 372m SW). At 2 Friars Street there is a building of probable medieval origin with a c 1630 two-bay structure (SUY 160, 242m SW). Medieval and post-medieval built-up deposits were recorded at 24 Friars Street (SUY 025, 357m SW) and at Burbitts/Gaol Lane (SUY 032, 238m WNW). A series of late medieval pits was also recorded at Hardwick House, Stour Street (SUY 047, 478m WSW).

Medieval finds have been recorded at the back of Lloyds Bank (SUY 011, 149m SW), at Gregory Street (SUY 014, 375m W), 18 Market Hill (SUY 140, 109m SW), 21-22 Market Hill (SUY 021, 91m SW), at Vanners Silks Ltd (SUY 145, 314m W), at 14-24 School Street (SUY 015, 487m SW) and an ivory chess piece was recorded c 90m NNW of the current site.

Post-medieval to modern

Between the 16th and 18th centuries the wool industry was less prosperous in the town. An important Tudor building was The Moot Hall which stood on Market Hill (SUY 051, 2070m SW), which was demolished in 1844. In the 17th century Sudbury was a Puritan town and many of the more extreme families emigrated to North America.

Other listed buildings close to the site include 17 Market Hill, a Grade II listed former 18th century shop (SUY 166, 105m SW); Victoria Hall, a community hall constructed in 1887 (SUY 217, 358m NW) and the adjacent Conservative Club (SUY 218, 344m NW) and New Hall (SUY 219, 371m NW); The former shop, house and early stable at 88-89 East Street (SUY 221, 119m NNE); and The Friends Meeting House built in 1804 with adjacent burial ground is located 300m SW of the current site (SUY 151).

The nearest listed buildings to the site include East House and offices constructed in the early 19th century (DSF1042, 24m NNW) and 8 & 9 Old Market Place a 19th century two storey building, originally shops on the ground floor and accommodation above (DSF2669, 21m SW).

The railway reached Sudbury in 1847. A goods yard and station were part of the original terminus of the line connected to the old Sudbury Station. It is visible on First Edition OS maps and was closed in 1966 (SUY 068, 250m SE). Associated features include areas of chalk pits and lime kilns at the end of the track (SUY 036, 456m SE) and removed areas of track (SUY 067, mostly the same area as SUY 068). The current Sudbury station and main branch line is to the immediate south-west of the old terminus (SUF 075, 379m SW)

The majority of post-medieval records for the HER for Sudbury relate to industrial works of the town, including the gas works for the town was built in 1836 (SUY 059, 511m SSW). Field names on historic mapping also suggests the location of industry, such as a former field (now Sainsburys) off Cornard Road was previously known as Chilton Mills, suggesting a mill was probably on this site (COG 016, 585m SE) and chalk pits and lime kilns at Victoria Works (SUY 039, 508m NE).

Post-medieval/modern features and finds have been recorded during archaeological investigations at 92 North Street (SUY 071, 113m NW); The Fire Station, Gregory Street (SUY 092, 160m WSW); 3 Croft Road (SUY 142, 307m NW); during an extension at the Town Hall (SUY 023, 64m W); 47 Gregory Street (SUY 019, 443m WNW); at the rear of 39 King Street (SUY 090, 101m SSW); Hale House, The Croft (SUY 144, 470m NW); Walnut Tree Hospital (SUY 153, 466m WNW); 38 Market Hill (SUY 227, 210m SW); the corner of Friars Street and Station Road (SUY 232, 239m SW); and at Mulberry House (SUY 150, 427m WSW). Directly adjacent to the site at the Old Market Place a watching brief revealed some post-medieval disturbance and seven sherds of pottery (SUY 021).

Finds including pottery has been recorded at the back of Lloyds Bank (SUY 011, 149m SW); 2 Meadow Lane (SUY 012, 266m SSW); Station Road (SUY 057, 220m SW); 2-4 Station Road (SUY 189, 221m SW); and at Vanners Silks Ltd (SUY 145, 316m W). Within the search area a hoard of coins was recorded in 1963.

Undated

Undated features recorded within the search area include two pits on the site of the former Four Swans Hotel, North Street (SUY 052, 141m NE); a pit-like feature at Market Hill (SUY 062, 180m SW); a pit and ditch at Gainsborough Street (SUY 063, 262m SW); a wall at 33-35

King Street (SUY 054, 93m SSW); human remains found in 1800 on the corner of School Street and Stour Street (SUY 065, 421m SW); and a large pit and ditch at St Joseph's Primary School; and a dark blackish brown silty sand layer thought to possibly be related to backfill of the town wall ditch at 11 Weavers Lane (SUY 103, 256m WSW).

Negative

No features or finds were recorded during monitoring at Kwik-Fit, Newton Road (SUY 096, 45m NE); 19 New Street (SUY 090, 365m NW); land between Church Walk and Croft Road (SUY 223, 341m NW); land behind 1 Market Hill (SUY 237, 208m SW); 10 Market Hill (SUY 136, 161m WSW); and Land at Westway, Edgworth Road (SUY 100, 417m SSW).

Listed buildings⁵

Within the search area there are over a hundred Historic England Listed Buildings within the 500m search radius. Within 150m of the site there are 39, which are all Grade II listed except the Church of St Peter (see orange stars on Fig 2). Apart from the church they primarily date from the late 17th century to the early 19th century.

4 Aims

The aims of the archaeological evaluation were to record the extent of any surviving archaeological deposits and to assess the archaeological potential of the site to allow the SCCAS to determine if further investigation is required.

5 Results (Figs 2-3)

One L-shaped aligned north-north-east/south-south-west (11m long) and west-north-west/east-south-east trench (3m long) was machine-excavated under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist. The trench was 2-2.3m wide and excavated to depths of between 0.8-1.7m below current ground level with a partial stepped edge for safety.

Site stratigraphy was topsoil (L1, c 0.14-0.30m thick), sealing a gravel yard surface (L2, c 0.27m thick) above made-ground (L3, 0.45-0.55m thick). Beneath made-ground was a demolition layer (L4, 0.3m thick) which partially covered post-medieval buried topsoil (L5, c 0.55-0.6m thick) above natural sand, clay and gravel (L6, identified at a depth of 1.62m). Gravel layer L2 was absent to the south of the site.

Revealed at the south end of the trench were red brick wall foundation F3 and drain and drain sump F4 (Photograph 1), both of which were cut into buried topsoil L5 and sealed by demolition L4. F3 is a west-north-west/east-south-east orientated brick wall foundation that is likely associated with demolition layer L4. It is structurally box-like, composed of a lower and upper course of stretcher bricks and part pieces that sandwich vertically oriented (soldier) bricks (Photograph 2). The drain F4 is aligned with and presumed to be associated with wall foundation F3. The drain leads to a square cement-lined sump and comprises brick-covered tubular and tapered drain sections which are tightly sleeved together without the use of mortar. The bricks are frogged (indicating a date not earlier than c 1850), a transverse row roofing the drain and row of half-bricks along both of its sides. Evidence of slate repair work directly above the drain was discovered.

Pits F1 and F2 were not excavated. The extent of pit F2 could not be determined but it was over 1.2m by 1.5m. Pit F1 was a small square feature 0.73m by 0.66m. Both were cut into natural L6 and sealed by buried topsoil L5.

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).



Photograph 1 Wall foundation F3 and drain F4, looking north-west.



Photograph 2 Close-up of wall foundation F3, looking south-west.



Photograph 3 Pits F1 and F2, looking south-west.

6 Finds

6.1 Pottery and ceramic building material

by Dr Matthew Loughton

The evaluation uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at 12 pieces with a total weight of 11.25kg and a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 938 g (Table 1). CBM accounts for the majority of the assemblage by sherd count and sherd weight.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	EVE
Pottery	1	60	60	0.12
CBM	11	11,191	1,017	-
All	12	11,251	938	0.12

Table 1 Summary of the pottery and CBM.

Modern pottery

One sherd of modern Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48D) from a jar (EVE:0.12) came from the demolition L4.

Ceramic building material (CBM)

A small assemblage of medieval/post-medieval and modern CBM was uncovered with a total of 11 fragments weighing just over 11.1 kg (Table 2). This material was recovered from two features and two layers (Table 3).

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
PT	Peg-tile	2	323	162
PANT	Pan-tile	1	73	73
BR	Brick	5	6,931	1386
FL TILE	Floor Tile/Brick	3	3,864	1,288
Total		11	11,191	1,017

Table 2 Building material by type.

Context	Feature type	No.	Weight(g)	MSW (g)
F1	Pit	2	235	118
F3	Wall foundation	4	6,189	1,547
L4	Demolition	2	3,258	1629
L5	Topsoil	3	1,509	503
Total		11	11,191	1,017

Table 3 Quantities of CBM from specific contexts.

Sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile was recovered from pit F1 and topsoil L5 while a fragment of pan-tile, dating from the 17th century onwards, also came from pit F1. Late 18th- to early/mid-19th-century un-frogged bricks were recovered from wall foundation F3 and demolition L4. Modern bricks, including one frogged example, were recovered from topsoil L5. Finally, plain floor tiles/bricks were recovered from wall foundation F3 and demolition L4.

Conclusion

Table 4 summarizes the dating evidence for the feature and layers which contained dateable pottery and CBM. The contexts date from the 17th to the 20th century.

Context	Description	Modern pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	Pit	-	PT PANT	17th century>
F3	Wall foundation	-	BR (UN-FROGGED) FLOOR TILE	Late 18th-early/mid 19th century
L4	Demolition	F48D (JAR)	BR (UN-FROGGED) FLOOR TILE	Modern
L5	Topsoil	-	BR (FROGGED) PT	Modern

Table 4 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

6.2 Glass bottles

by Laura Pooley

Two complete 20th-century glass bottles were recovered from L2/L3 (finds no. 5).

1. Cylindrical milk bottle, clear glass, printed in red lettering **BALLINGDON / DAIRY / H BYHAM & SON / SUDBURY**. H Byham & Son Ltd was established in 1913 by Henry Byham. The firm celebrated their centenary in 2013 with a news article from the time stating that 'It has been 50 years since the dairy's name was last printed on milk bottles' (<https://www.eadt.co.uk/news/business/21733878.sudbury-dairy-company-h-byham-son-celebrates-centenary-special-delivery/>), indicating a date range of the bottle from 1913-1963. 210mm high, 78.2mm diameter.
2. Sub-square bottle, embossed on bottom **E / 5**, 215mm high, 48mm².

6.3 Clay pipe
by Laura Pooley

A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem (1.1g) came from L5 (finds no. 3).

7 Conclusion

Archaeological evaluation at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk revealed a brick wall foundation and associated drain/drain sump. Bricks from the wall foundation dated from the late 18th to the early/mid-19th century, with bricks from the drain dating from c 1850 onwards. The discovery of frogged brick from L5, into which both the wall foundation and drain are cut, would suggest that both features date from c 1850. They are likely to be associated with an L-shaped building complex depicted in the Ordnance Survey (OS) map for 1876 (Map 1). Based on its orientation, the wall foundation is presumably part of a wall shown bounding the northern side of the complex. The 1897 OS map shows that only outbuildings and a boundary wall remained after a demolition phase.



Map 1 Extract from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1876.



Map 2 Extract from the 6-inch Ordnance Survey map of 1897.

8 Acknowledgements

CAT thanks Christopher Davis of Edward Parsley Associates for commissioning and funding the work. The project was managed by A Wightman and C Lister and carried out by N Rayner and X Smith. Figures were prepared by X Smith. The project was monitored for SCCAS by Louisa Cunningham.

9 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8).
CAT	2024a	Written Scheme of Investigation for an evaluation by trial-trenching at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, CO10 1TL, by C Hill. Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust.
CAT	2024b	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i> . Colchester: Colchester Archaeological Trust.
CIfA	2020a	<i>Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
CIfA	2020b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i> . CIfA Chartered Institute for Archaeologists; published 2014, revised 2020.
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MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
SCCAS	2023	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i> . Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
SCCAS	2024a	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury</i> , by L Cunningham. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.
SCCAS	2024b	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> . Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service.

10 Abbreviations and glossary

CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain: can contain 'contexts'
HER	Historic Environment Record
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to x1800
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

SCCSAA
section
WSI

Suffolk County Council Senior Archaeological Advisor
(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layers
Written Scheme of Investigation

11 Contents of archive

Finds: All finds discarded with the agreement of SCCAS.

Digital record

CAT Report 2094

SCCAS brief, CAT WSI

Digital photographs

Site data (including scans of original plans/sections)

Survey data

12 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by the Colchester Archaeological Trust at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex CO2 7GZ, but will be permanently deposited with Archaeological Data Service (digital data).

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Distribution list:

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Historic Environment Record

Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Context type	Description	Date
L1	-	Topsoil	Heavily rooted dark brown organic loam. Modern debris throughout (slate, brick, glass, tile).	Modern
L2	5	Yard surface	Gravel, containing modern debris (glass, brick, tile, mortar, slate, wood) throughout.	Modern
L3	5	Made-ground	Dark grey-brown loam, heavily rooted, with modern debris throughout (mortar, bricks, white china, peg-tile, slate, wire, nails, cast iron pipe).	Modern
L4	1	Demolition layer	Modern debris throughout (brick, mortar, peg-tile, animal bone).	Modern
L5	3	Historic topsoil	Mid grey-brown sandy clay containing charcoal, mortar, peg-tile, coal, and chalk flecks.	Modern
L6	-	Natural	Sandy clay and gravel, and stoney clay with angular rounded stones.	Post-glacial
F1	2	Pit	Not excavated. Exposed extent 0.66m by 0.73m.	Modern
F2	-	Pit	Not excavated. Exposed extent >1.2m by ?1.5m.	Modern
F3	4	Red brick wall foundation	Exposed length 4.6m, 0.21m wide. L4 was associated with F3.	Modern
F4	-	Drain and drain sump.	Exposed length 3.7m. F4 was probably associated with F3.	Modern

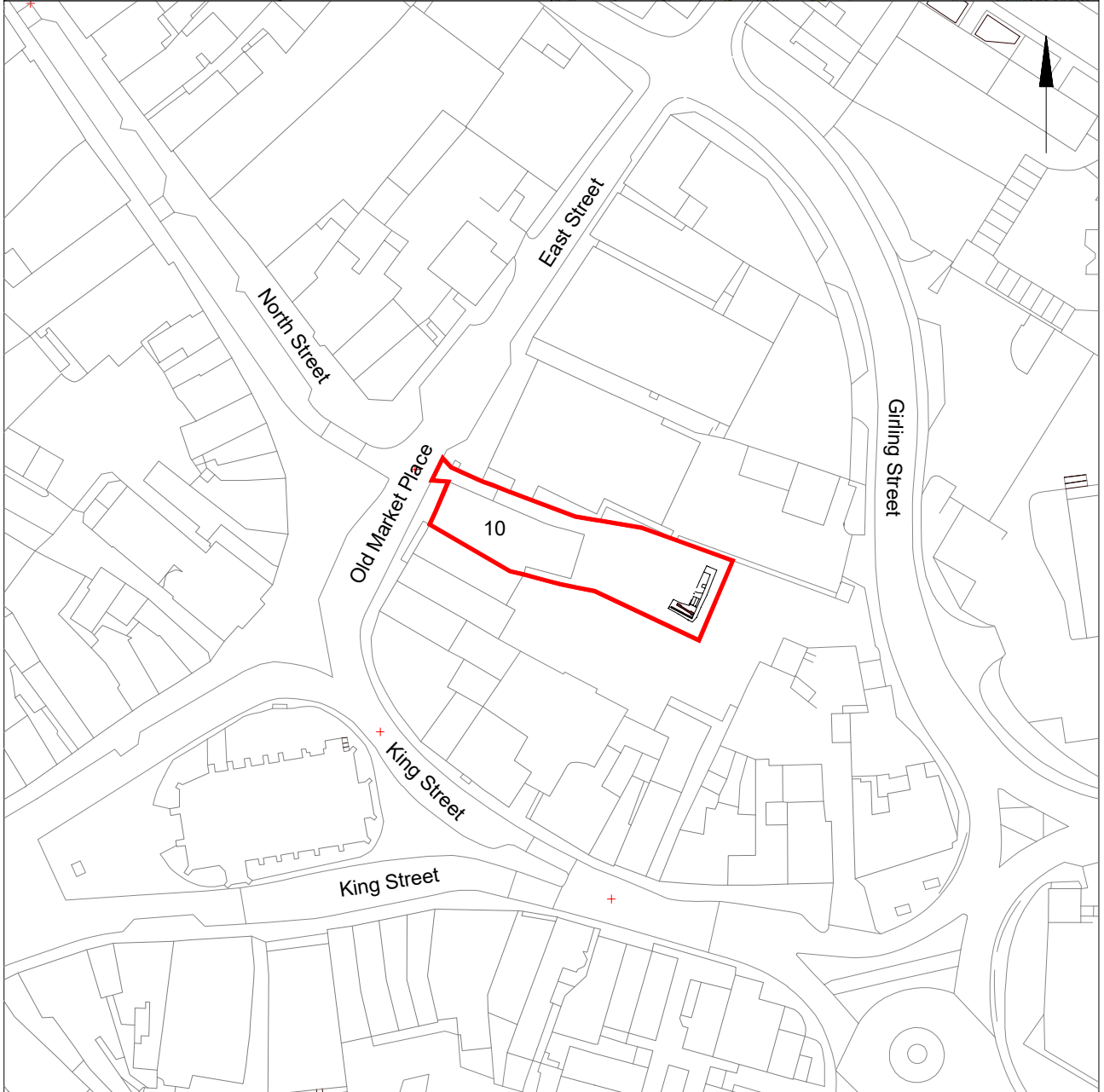
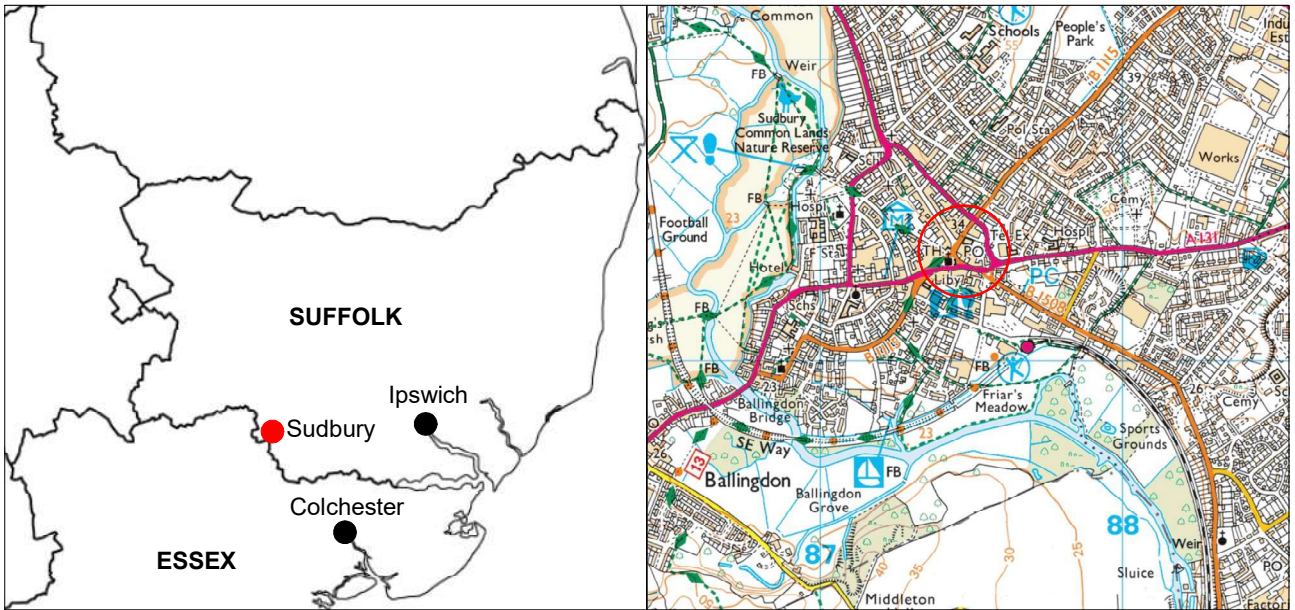
Appendix 1 Pottery list

Context	Feature type	Find number	NR	GR	MSW	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wind	Sooting (ext)	Charing (int)	Burning	Organic Residue	Resin Lining	Other deposit	Abraision	Fabric Group	Typology	Function	EVE	Diam	Comments	Start Date	End Date
L4	DEMOLITION	1	1	60	60		1	0	0									F48D	JAR	JAR	0.12	220	JAR EVERTED RIM, B-TPRINT	1800	2000

Appendix 2 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR	MSW	Typology	Sub-type	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	PH diam. mm	L	BR.	TH.	Frog. L	Frog. Width	Hack/skinting/pres. marks	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Vitrified surf.	Vesiculated	Abraded	Modif.	Comments	Date	
F1	PIT	2	1	162	162	PT		X																				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F1	PIT	2	1	73	73	PANT																						17TH CENTURY>
F3	WALL FOUNDATION	4	1	1261	1261	BR							?	115	55				X								BR/BUFF MORTAR, RED/BR	
F3	WALL FOUNDATION	4	1	1566	1566	BR							?	115/117	65				X								OR/RED, BR MORTAR	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY
F3	WALL FOUNDATION	4	1	1897	1897	FLOOR TILE							?	116	40				X								BUFF MORTAR, P-YELL	POST MEDIEVAL
F3	WALL FOUNDATION	4	1	1465	1465	FLOOR TILE							?	120	44				X								BR MORTAR, OR/RED	POST MEDIEVAL
L4	DEMOLITION	1	1	502	502	FLOOR TILE																					CR/YELLOW	POST MEDIEVAL
L4	DEMOLITON	1	1	2756	2756	BR							230	110	65												OR/RED	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY
L5	BURIED TOPSOIL	3	1	161	161	PT																					LOOKS P-MED	POST MEDIEVAL
L5	BURIED TOPSOIL	3	1	415	415	BR							?	?	70												OR/RED	MODERN
L5	BURIED TOPSOIL	3	1	933	933	BR										?	?							X		OR/RED, SHALLOW FROG	1850>	

PT = peg-tile
PANT = pan tile
BR = brick



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Fig 1 Site location.



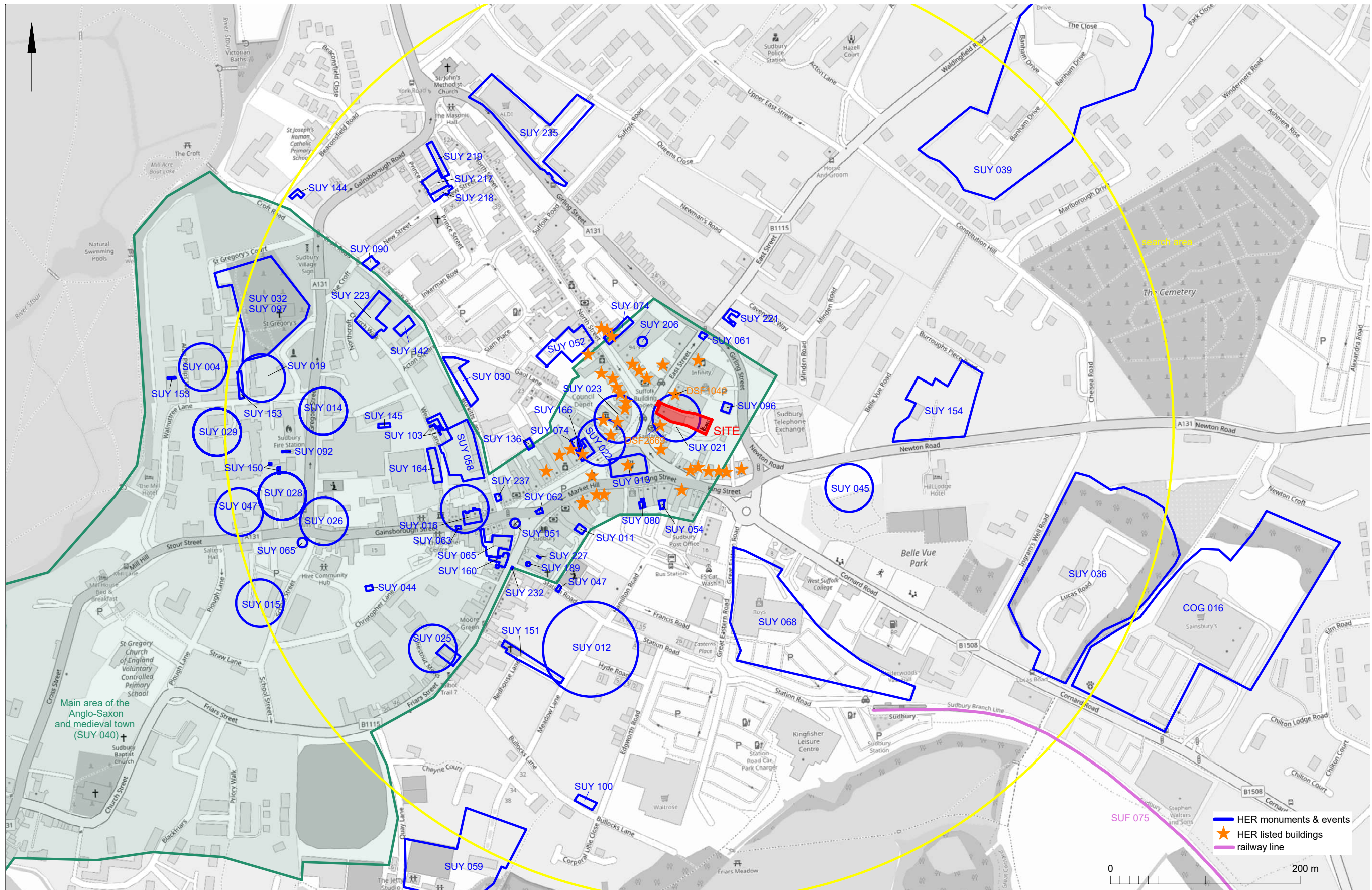


Fig 2 Development site (red) in relation to archaeological data recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record

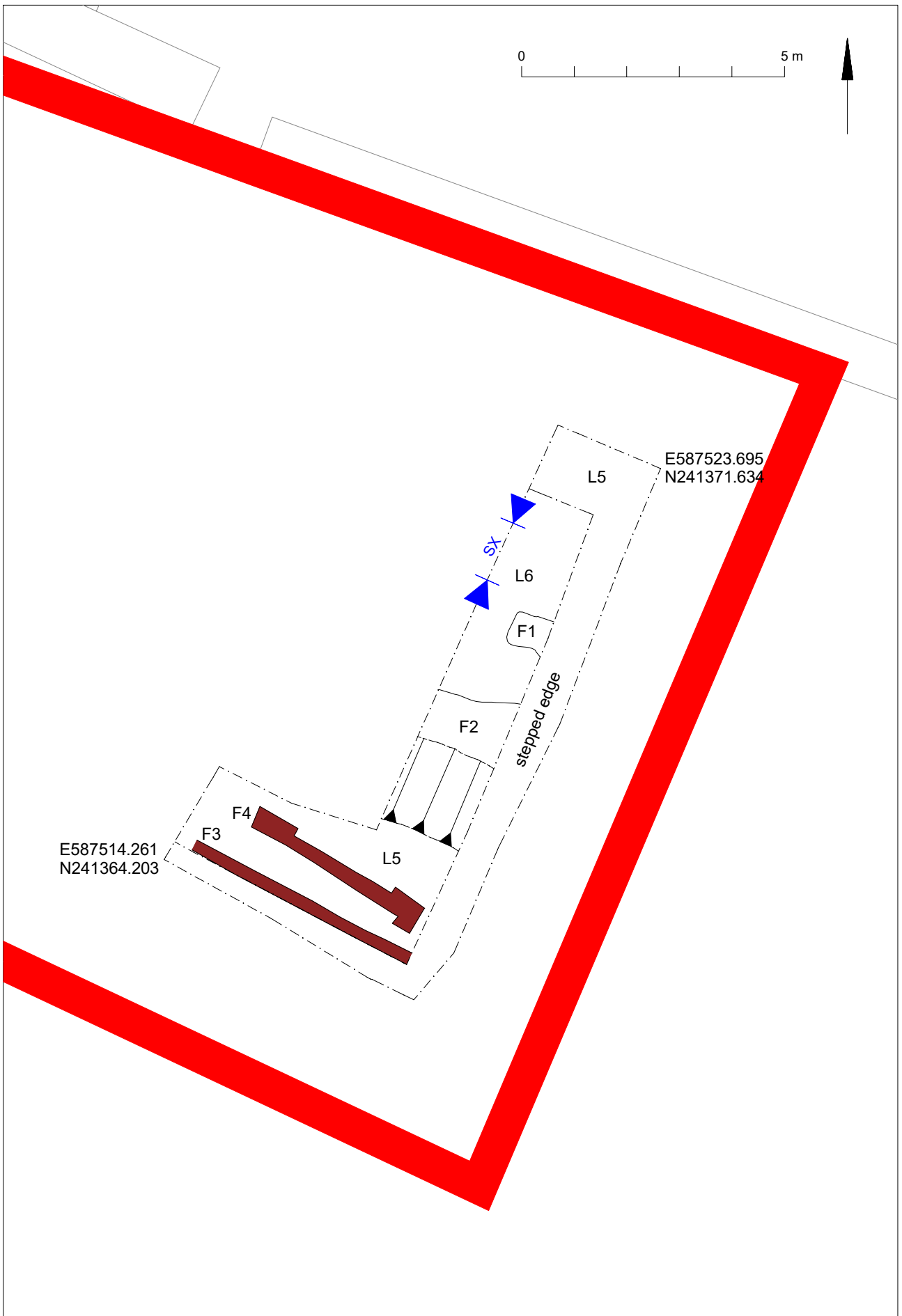


Fig 3 Results.

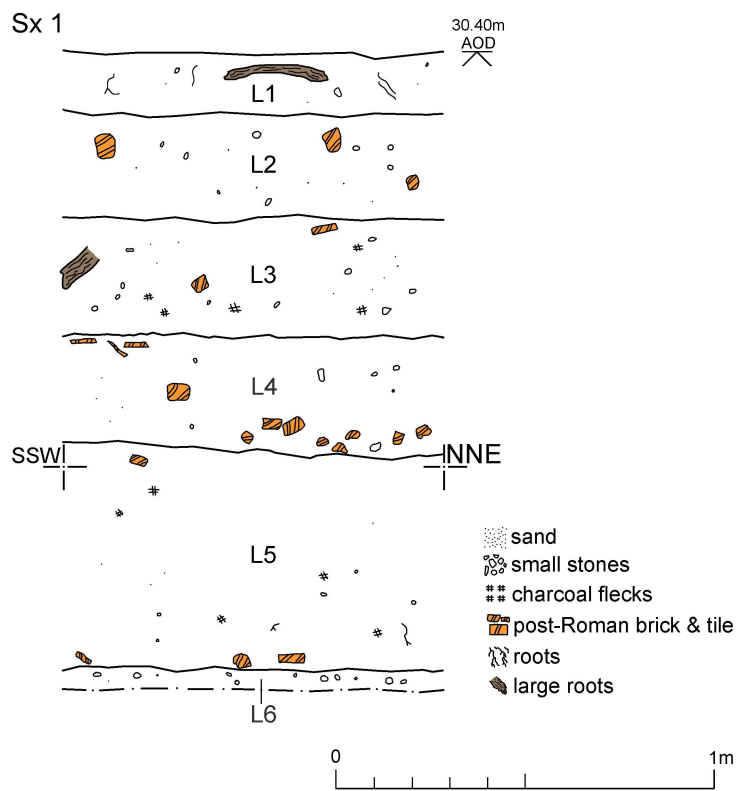
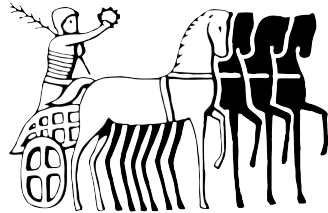


Fig 4 Representative section.

Colchester Archaeological Trust



**Written Scheme of Investigation
for an evaluation by trial-trenching at
10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, CO10 1TL**

September 2024

**CAT project ref.: 2024/09c
SCC parish code: SUY 238**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for an
evaluation by trial-trenching at
10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, CO10 1TL**

September 2024

NGR: TM 87472 41367 (centre)

**Planning district.: Babergh Mid Suffolk Council
Planning ref.: DC/23/02432**

CAT project ref.: 2024/09c

**Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
SCC Parish code: SUY 238**

**SCCAS monitor: Louisa Cunningham
OASIS id: colchest3-528141**

**WSI prepared by: Chloé Hill
Figures by: Chris Lister**

**Commissioned by: Christopher Davis (Edward
Parsley Associates)
Client: 10 Market Square Development Limited**

Prepared by:	Chloé Hill	Senior Post-Excavation Assistant
Reviewed and approved by:	Chris Lister	Director, Business Operations
Issued:	25/09/2024	

Colchester Archaeological Trust

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Roman Circus Walk,
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email: services@catuk.org

Site location and description

The site is located at 10 The Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk. The site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TM 87472 41367 and is located in an area of archaeological potential, with St Peter's Church 65m south-west of the proposed development.

Proposed work

The proposed development comprises the conversion of part of an existing retail building to create 5 no. residential flats, together with the erection of a two-storey detached building comprising of a residential apartment and sheltered parking.

Geological background

The British Geological Survey geology viewer (1:50,000 scale¹) shows the site bedrock geology for the site is Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation – Chalk. Superficial deposits of head, poorly sorted and poorly stratified, angular rocks debris and/or clayey hillwash and soil creep, mantling a hillslope and deposited by solifluction and gelifluction processes.

Archaeological background

The SCCAS brief states that *'this site lies in an area of archaeological potential recorded on the County Historic Environment Record (HER), within the Saxon and Medieval settlement core of Sudbury (HER number SUY 040). Archaeological investigations in the vicinity have revealed evidence of medieval and early post medieval activity including possible buildings (SUY 080, SUY 011, SUY 074, SUY 054). As a result, there is high potential for the discovery of below-ground heritage assets of archaeological importance within this area, and groundworks associated with the development have the potential to damage or destroy any archaeological remains which exist.'*

A formal HER search for the report has been requested as the site is within an area of high archaeological interest and will be included within the final report.

Planning background

A full planning application (DC/23/02432) was submitted to Babergh Mid Suffolk Council in May 2023 requesting the *"conversion of part of the existing building to create 5 no. residential flats, together with the erection of a two-storey detached building comprising of a residential apartment and sheltered parking. The existing ground floor unit is to be retained (currently coffee shop)."*

In response to consultation with Louisa Cunningham, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services Advisor (SCCASA), it was advised that as the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition would be recommended. The recommended archaeological condition is based on the condition based on the guidance given in the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2023).

Requirement for work (Fig 1)

The archaeological work will consist of an evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by the SCCASA (*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury – SCC 2024*).

Specifically, there will be one L-shaped trench covering an area of c.15m of trenching and 1.80m wide.

Localised extensions to trenches may be required by the SCCASA after the site visit.

¹ British Geological Survey – <https://geologyviewer.bgs.ac.uk/>

Trial-trenching is required 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 costs.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks. This includes the regional review by Medlycott (2011) and the recently revised period specific frameworks (accessible via <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (e.g. excavation) will be made by the SCCASA, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation.

Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCASA for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

This document represents a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for the archaeological evaluation ONLY; this document alone will NOT result in the discharge of the archaeological condition.

General methodology

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- Professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2022-2023a-b)
- East of England Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011) and the recent review updates on <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>
- Relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2024)
- The Project Brief issued by SCC Historic Environment Advisor (SCCASA 2024)
- SCC requirements for a trenched archaeological evaluation (SCCAS 2024)
- The project digital management plan (Appendix 1)

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/23, which includes Professional Indemnity £2,000,000, Employer's Liability £10,000,000 and Public Liability £5,000,000.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCASA ten days before start of work.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

Prior to the commencement of the site a HER parish code will be sought from the HER team. The HER parish code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of the project (when the WSI is written) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed (Activity type, Location and Reviewers/Admin areas). At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to the SHER. This will include an uploaded. PDF version of the entire report.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Project Officer and one archaeologist for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Nigel Rayner.

Evaluation methodology

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached. Machine assistance may also be required for very large/deep features and a contingency has been made within the budget if required, but all features will be hand excavated unless specifically agreed with the SCCASA.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded. **All** features will be excavated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with the SCCASA.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a minimum of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCASA, will it be removed.

Trenches will first be stepped where appropriate to allow for safe excavation of deep features. After discussion with the SCCASA the use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/ features if depth cannot be established through hand excavation.

Any complex/unexpected deposits will be discussed with the SCCASA to agree a strategy.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

The use of a hand held auger (or a power auger where appropriate) will be used where necessary to gain information from very deep deposits/features.

A metal detector will be used to scan all trenches and spoil heaps both before and during excavation. This will be carried out by trained CAT staff under the supervision of the Fieldwork Manager Adam Wightman and Project Officers Ben Holloway, Nigel Rayner and Harvey Furniss who all have more than 5 years experience of metal detecting on archaeological sites. Experienced metal detectorist Geoff Lunn will be available for advice and support throughout the project. Geoff has 4 years experience and has worked with CAT

to recover finds from recent excavations at the Mercury Theatre and Essex County Hospital sites in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. If considered necessary, Geoff will be employed by CAT for to assist with the metal detecting. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered. Metal-detectors will not be set to discriminate against iron.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples.

All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCASA.

Site surveying

The evaluation trenches and any features will be surveyed by Total Station or GPS, unless the particulars of the features indicate that manual planning techniques should be employed. Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas will be located by NGR coordinates.

Environmental sampling policy

CAT aims to follow guidance set out in the Historic England guide for Environmental Archaeology (Historic England 2011). The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphological and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be a minimum of 40 litres in size, or 100% of the context if less than 40 litres.

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality.
- Concentrations of macro-remains.
- Differences in remains from undated and dated features.
- Variation between different feature types and areas of site.

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer / Lisa Gray whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Trained CAT staff will process the samples and the flots will be sent to Val Fryer or Lisa Gray for analysis and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF or LG will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF/LG and/or the Historic England Regional Advisor in Archaeological

Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking of monolith samples.

Human remains

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* except in those cases where damage or desecration are to be expected, or in the event that analysis of the remains is shown to be a requirement of satisfactory evaluation of the site.

SCCAS will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation. The final decision to excavate human remains at this stage rests with SCCAS.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them. In that case, conditions laid down by the licence will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the SCCASA will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

Following Historic England guidance (Historic England 2018) all archaeological human remains excavated during the course of the evaluation will either be analysed and reported by CAT project osteologist Megan Seehra or will be sent to external specialist Julie Curl.

As per SCC guidelines (SCCCAS 2023a) should any furnished burials contain surviving metal grave goods they may require careful excavation and block lifting to preserve any potential mineral preserved organics. MPO's may need on site assessment and removal by a conservator to allow in depth recording of micro-stratigraphy to disseminate the layout of organic components within the burial.

Photographic record

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits and follow Historic England guidelines (2015a). A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixel DX-format sensor.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT staff under the supervision and direction of Adam Wightman (Director of Archaeology) and Laura Pooley (Post-excavation Manager). This includes specialist subjects such as:

ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman/Pip Parmenter - small groups only)
small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
flint: Adam Wightman/ Tabitha Lawrence (small groups only)
environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
osteology: (human remains): Megan Beale

or to outside specialists:

animal and human bone: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray

archaeometallurgy: David Dungworth

radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow

conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service,
Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

other: Historic England Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2023c).

Results

Notification will be given to the SCCASA when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

The draft final report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by the SCCASA.

The approved final report will normally be submitted to the SCCASA as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14, EAA24 and <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

Results will be published, to at least a summary level, in the PSIAH (Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History) annual round up should archaeological remains be encountered during the monitoring. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

Final reports are also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Archive deposition

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2023b).

If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to SCCAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by SCCAS or provide funding for additional recording and analysis of the finds archive (such as, but not limited to, additional photography or illustration of objects). In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered, separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner or an approved third party, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the SCCAS.

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS. Prior to deposition the project digital management plan (attached) and CAT data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. The digital archive will also be deposited with ADS Archaeology, which will be linked to the Suffolk landing page.

A digital / vector drawing of the site be given to SCCAS for integration into the HER.

Monitoring

The SCCAA will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given to the SCCASA ten days in advance of its commencement and a monitoring visit will be booked with SCCASA at this time.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with the SCCASA prior to them being carried out.

The SCCASA will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of the SCCASA shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

Public outreach

As part of CAT's public outreach programme, CAT is committed to engaging our local community with their archaeological resource. Among other activities, CAT regularly invites volunteers to engage in finds processing tasks at our office, such as washing, marking, sorting and packing bulk archaeological finds from commercial archaeological projects. Our volunteer programme is not designed to replace the work of paid archaeologists but to complement it, and to provide greater public benefit by means of community engagement and participation.

CAT volunteers are fully trained in all tasks they are engaged in and are fully supervised by a CAT employee at all times. Finds processing volunteers are managed and supervised by a Senior Post-Excavation Assistant, whose role is to ensure that all volunteer processing is carried out to the highest possible standard and within professional guidelines. This is overseen by the Post-Excavation Manager and Director.

CAT will never use volunteers in place of employees when funding is agreed for the latter, or if doing so would disadvantageously affect the timetable of works agreed between CAT and our clients.

CAT's liability insurance policies cover the activities of volunteers and liability towards them. All activities are carried out according to CAT's 'Volunteer and work experience policy' and 'Outreach, public relations and publicity policy'.

Events, activities and social media

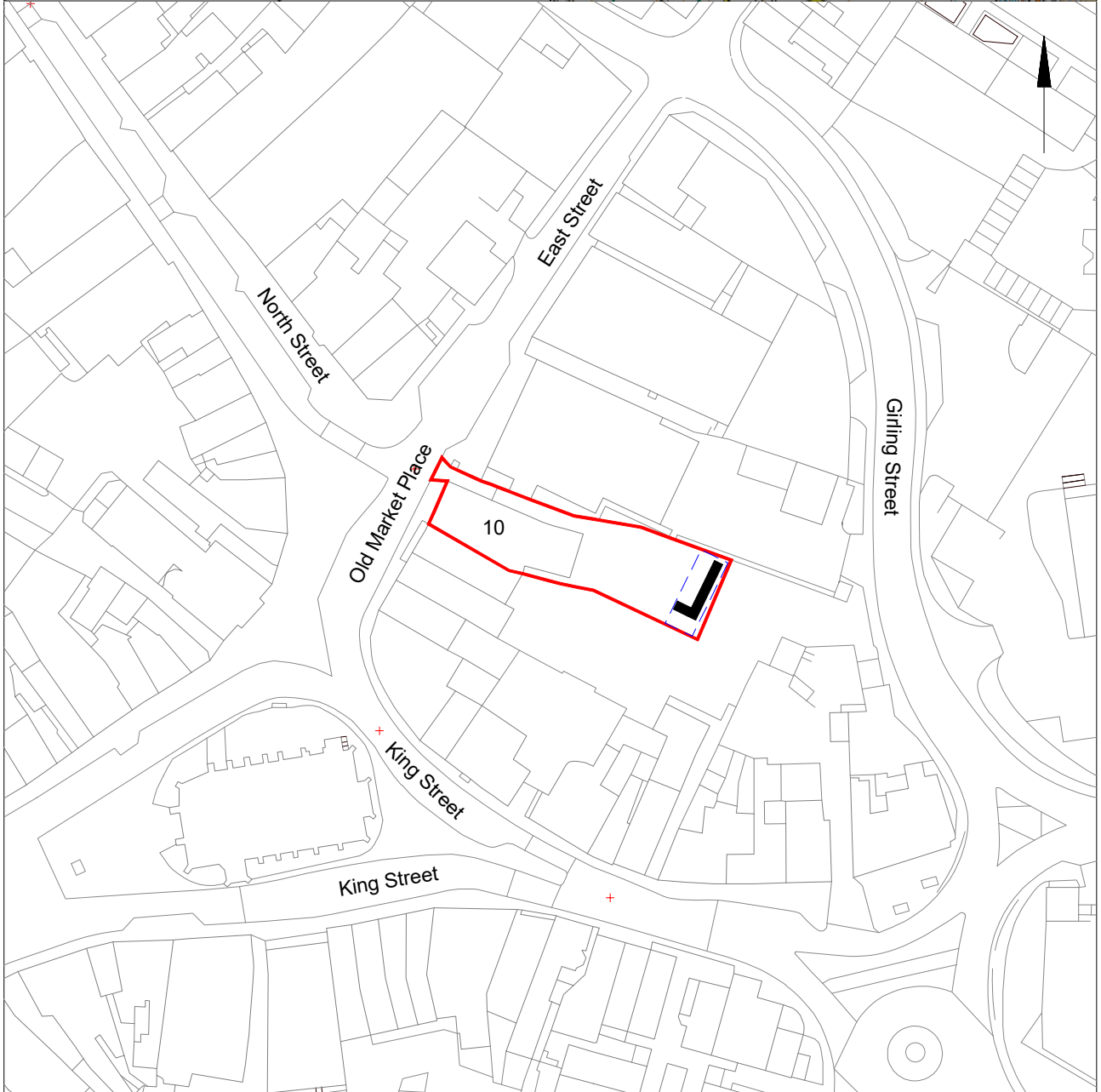
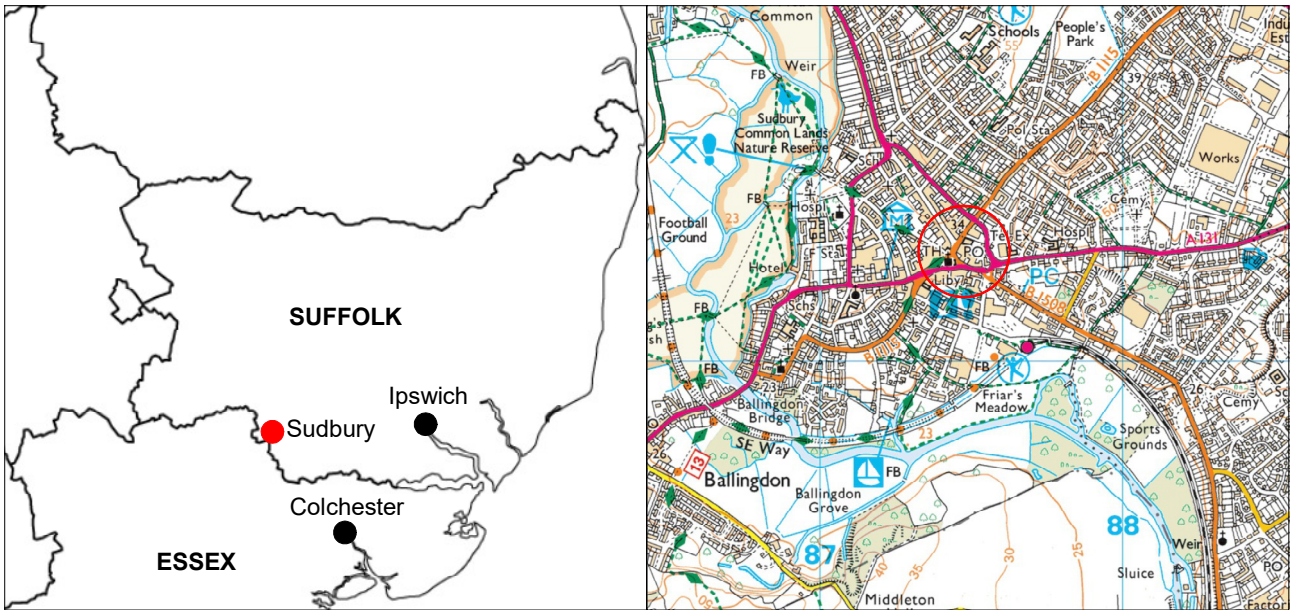
In addition, the CAT website (www.catuk.org) and social media sites are updated regularly with information on our events and activities, with copies of our archaeological reports freely available at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk/>. Staff regularly give talks/lectures to groups, societies and schools, information on which (including any fees) is available by contacting the office on 01206 501785. CAT also works in partnership with both the Colchester Archaeological Group and Young Archaeologists Club providing venues for their meetings, advice and assistance.

References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

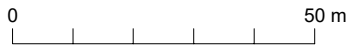
Brown, D	2011	<i>Archaeological Archives: A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation</i>
	2nd ed	
Brown, N & Glazebrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research agenda and strategy.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2024	<i>Health & Safety Policy</i>
CIfA	2022	<i>Code of Conduct.</i>
CIfA	2023a	<i>Standard for archaeological field evaluation.</i>
CIfA	2023b	<i>Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation.</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England	2011	<i>A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (second edition).</i> By G Campbell, L Moffett and V Straker
Historic England	2015a	<i>Digital image capture and file storage: Guidelines for best practice.</i> By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.</i> By S Mays, M Brickley & J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England.</i> East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
MHCLG	2023	<i>National Planning Policy Framework.</i> Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
SCCAS	2019	<i>Farmsteads in the Suffolk Countryside Project.</i> G Campbell and G McSorley
SCCAS	2024	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury</i> By L Cunningham
SCCAS	2023b	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i>
SCCAS	2023a	<i>Excavating inhumations for mineral preserved organics guidance</i>
SCCAS	2024	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation.</i>

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Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).



OASIS Summary for colchest3-528141

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-528141
Project Name	Archaeological evaluation at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 1TL: October 2024
Sitename	10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 1TL
Sitecode	SUY 238
Project Identifier(s)	2024/09c
Activity type	Evaluation
Planning Id	DC/23/02432
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	28-Oct-2024 - 28-Oct-2024
Location	10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 1TL NGR : TL 87464 41372 LL : 52.039046106273865, 0.731839544667764 12 Fig : 587464,241372
Administrative Areas	Country : England County/Local Authority : Suffolk Local Authority District : Babergh Parish : Sudbury
Project Methodology	Archaeological evaluation (one L-shaped trench) carried out as specified in the project brief and wsi.
Project Results	An archaeological evaluation was carried out at 10 Old Market Place, Sudbury, Suffolk in advance of a new residential development. Located within the historic town centre, the evaluation uncovered a Victorian wall foundation and drain/drain sump along with two pits of a similar date.
Keywords	Building - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types Drain - POST MEDIEVAL - FISH Thesaurus of Monument Types
Funder	Private or public corporation developer
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	Adam Wightman, Chris Lister
HER Identifiers	HER Event No - SUY 238
Archives	Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;