Colchester Archaeological Trust

CAT Report 1830
September 2022

Archaeological monitoring at St Peter's Church, Market Hill, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2EH

October 2021 and August 2022

CAT project ref.: 2021/03x

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NGR: TL 8744 4133 (centre)

CAT project ref.: 2021/03x
CAT Report 1830

OASIS id: colchest3-418511

report prepared by Megan Seehra

with contributions from Dr Matthew Loughton, Laura Pooley and Adam Wightman

fieldwork by Megan Seehra

commissioned by Kristian Foster, Malcolm Fryer Architects on behalf of the Churches Conservation Trust

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List of photographs, tables and figures

Cover: general shot of the church

1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring was carried out at St Peter's Church, Sudbury, Suffolk during groundworks for new drainage. St Peter's Church is a Grade I listed building located to the east of the Anglo-Saxon town and in the centre of the medieval town. Groundworks revealed modern made ground to a depth of 1.2m along with the partial remains of four brick foundations dating to the 19th-20th century. A 19th-century underground vault inside the church was also discovered, containing the coffins of two individuals.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring carried out by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT) at St Peter's Church, Sudbury, Suffolk between the 6th October and 14th October 2021, and on the 22nd August 2022. The work was commissioned by the Churches Conservation Trust (CCT) and took place during groundworks for new drainage around the church, as well as amendments inside the church.

St Peter's Church is a Grade 1 listed building in a conservation zone, and a desk-based assessment (DBA) by CAT in 2019 identified the site as in an area of archaeological importance (CAT Report 1430). Therefore, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this proposed work, the applicant was required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT and agreed with the CCT (CAT 2021).

In addition to the WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (*MoRPHE*) (Historic England 2016), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA **14** and **24**). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (CIfA 2014b).

3 Archaeological background

A detailed assessment of the likely archaeological impact of new drainage around St Peter's Church has been thoroughly discussed in a desk-based assessment written by Howard Brooks in 2019 (CAT Report 1430). The following is a summary from that report:

St Peters, a Grade 1 listed building, is in a Conservation Zone and an area of archaeological importance – east of the Anglo-Saxon town and in the core of the medieval town of Sudbury.

A search area of approximately 350m x 250m around St Peters has identified sixty-four archaeological or 'heritage' sites. Thirty-four are listed buildings, and thirty are archaeological sites, excavations, evaluations, watching briefs, or other archaeological discoveries. Proposed drainage will have no impact on standing buildings or for that matter, on any of the listed sites with the exception of St Peter's and the ground immediately around it.

Two separate points emerge. First, within the churchyard, new drains have the potential to cut through early medieval burials.

Second, outside the churchyard, data from ten local sites shows that parts of Sudbury have been heavily disturbed in the past by the construction and/or removal of buildings, or by ground reduction on modern developments. This means there is a layer of modern disturbance which is between 0.6m below present ground and 3.3m below present ground – the average being 1.65m below modern ground. Below that level are surviving archaeological deposits. Should proposals for drainage involve work below 1.65m below modern ground, then they are likely to impact on archaeological horizons.

Discoveries in our Search Area are dominated by medieval and post-medieval finds, which are 36% and 30% respectively of all discoveries. Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and finds are 9%, 5%, and 18% respectively. Further, only medieval and later archaeological features have been found – all earlier period finds are loose objects, mainly pottery, found in later contexts.

The likelihood is, therefore, that drainage above 1.65m will impact on nothing earlier than medieval and post-medieval strata outside the churchyard. Finds are likely to be dominated by those of the Anglo-Saxon and later periods.

4 Aims

Monitoring was undertaken to identify and record any surviving archaeological deposits revealed during groundworks.

5 Methodology

All groundworks were carried out by the contractor. They were continuously monitored for archaeological remains by a CAT archaeologist. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Figs 2-5)

Approximately 42m of trenching was excavated at 0.4-0.5m wide and 0.4-1.2m deep, with all groundworks carried out under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Photograph 1 Trenching at south end of site, looking north

Twelve layers were identified during monitoring, eleven of which are associated with the construction of paths and landscaping of the church. These are as follows:

- Modern gravel surface, *c* 9cm thick (L1)
- Modern gravelly makeup, *c* 10cm thick (L2)
- Modern makeup, 20cm thick (L3)
- Interface layer, full extent not seen, from 40cm bcgl (may be same as L8) (L4)
- Modern sand associated with paving slabs, *c* 20cm thick (slabs are 5cm thick) (L5)
- Modern tarmac associated with ?paving slabs, 12cm thick (L6)
- Modern concrete layer, *c* 15cm thick (L7)
- ?Interface layer, *c* 10cm thick (may be same as L4) (L8)
- Layer associated with ?manhole, 5cm thick (L9)
- Modern band of makeup soil within L9, *c* 5cm thick (L10)
- Concrete layer, *c* 20cm thick (L11)

A full list of context information can be seen in Appendix 1.

Four brick foundations were found. All were made from red brick, and are likely contemporary with each other due to being found at similar depths. They were all found between 0.3-0.6m bcgl, with F3 being the only feature found at just 0.3m bcgl. All four features cut through modern layers.

They all appeared to be at least three wythes (vertical bricks) thick, and all were one course thick (horizontal bricks), apart from F3, which appeared to be one wythe and at least four courses thick.

F1 and F2 ran parallel to each other in an east-west orientation, and had a just under 1.5m gap between each other. Both features were located approximately 7m in front of the church's western entrance. F3 and F4 ran NW-SE and SW-NE, respectively, and were at opposite ends of the site to each other.

Photograph 2 F1 and F2 section, looking west

Photograph 3 Section of F3, looking east

Photograph 4 Section of F4, looking west

Photograph 5 North end of middle trenching, looking north

Photograph 6 Trench at north end of site, looking roughly west.

An area measuring *c* 6m x 3.6m was also exposed in the south chapel of the church. Flooring slabs were temporarily removed showing the ground below at a depth of 0.3m bcgl. This revealed the west end of a brick vault measuring *c* 1.4m wide and at least 0.87m long. The vault went beyond the limit of excavation (LOE) so the full length is unknown. A small opening in the bricks meant the vault itself could be briefly photographed but not measured or closely examined.

The vault was small and barrel-shaped. It was brick-lined and white in colour (either painted or limewashed). Two adult-sized coffins were noted in an east-west orientation. They were traditionally coffin-shaped and decorated with metal upholstery pins and plain, metal, rectangular breastplates. The pins bordered the coffin lid in two rows, as well as bordering the breastplates in two rows also. Evidence of text was seen on both breastplates but could not be seen in any detail. Only a "W" was noted at the start of the southern coffin's plate. A lid motif of unknown design was seen near the foot end of the southern coffin (Figure 4). There may have been a lid motif at the head end as well.

The specific material of the coffin was unclear, but may have been a mix of wood and metal. One coffin had partially collapsed, but human remains were unable to be seen in either.

Photograph 7 Plan of top of burial vault (F5)

Photograph 8 Inside the burial vault (F5), looking roughly north-east

7 Finds

7.1 Ceramic and Pottery finds

by Dr Matthew Loughton

Monitoring uncovered a small assemblage of pottery and ceramic building material (henceforth CBM) at 27 sherds weighing 10.2kg (Table 1). CBM accounts for the bulk of the recovered material and explains the high mean sherd weight of 380g.

Ceramic material	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Pottery	4	32	8
CBM	23	10,223	444
All	***27***	***10,255***	***380***

Table 1 The main types of ceramics and pottery.

Sherds of pottery and ceramics were recovered from two features and three layers alongside a small quantity of unstratified material (U/S) (Table 2). A large proportion of the pottery and CBM

came from an interface layer (L8) (Table 2).

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	BRICK WALL	5	5,642	1128
F4	BRICK FOUNDATION?	2	2,401	1201
L3	MAKE-UP	2	23	12
L4	?INTERFACE LAYER	3	584	195
L8	?INTERFACE	12	1,552	129
U/S	UNSTRATIFIED	3	53	18
Total		***27***	***10,255***	***380***

Table 2 Quantities of pottery and CBM from specific features and contexts.

Post-Roman pottery
Post-Roman pottery was limited to two sherds (23g) of Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (fabric F48/REFW) from L3 and two sherds (9g) of plant pot (fabric 51B/LPME) from L8, all dating to the 19th-20th century.

Ceramic building material (CBM)
There were 23 sherds of CBM weighing just over 10.2kg, with a mean sherd weight of 444g (Table 3). CBM was recovered from two features and two layers, although a large proportion came from L8 (Table 4). Peg-tile and brick account for nearly all of the CBM. Sherds of medieval/post-medieval peg-tile were recovered from brick wall F1 and L8. Two complete un-frogged bricks with dimensions of 210/215mm x 105mm and 60mm and 205mm x 105mm x 50mm were recovered from F1 and these probably date from the later 17th/early 18th to the early 19th century. Possible brick foundation F4 also produced two un-frogged bricks which although incomplete (? mm x 115mm x 46mm) could date to the late 17th to the early 18th century.

CBM code	CBM type	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
Post-Roman				
PT	Peg-tile	10	483	48
BR	Brick	11	9,478	862
Modern pipe/drain		1	258	258
Undated				
Mortar		1	4	423
Total		***23***	***10,223***	***444***

Table 3 Building material by period and type.

Context	Description	No.	Weight (g)	MSW (g)
F1	BRICK WALL	5	5,642	1,128
F4	BRICK FOUNDATION?	2	2,401	1,201
L4	?INTERFACE LAYER	3	584	195
L8	?INTERFACE	10	1,543	154
US	Unstratified	3	53	18
Total		***23***	***10,223***	***445***

Table 4 Quantities of CBM from specific features and contexts.

Conclusion
Table 5 summarises the dating evidence for the features and layer which contained dateable

pottery and ceramics.

Context	Post-Roman pottery	CBM	Date Approx.
F1	-	BRICK UN-FROGGED, PT	Late 17th-early 19th century
F4	-	BRICK UN-FROGGED	17th-18th century
L3	F48/REFW	-	19th-20th century
L4	-	BRICK, MODERN PIPE	19th-20th century
L8	F51B/LPME	BRICK, PT	19th-20th century

Table 5 Approximate dates for the individual features and layers.

7.2 Animal bone
by Adam Wightman

Five fragments of animal bone was recovered from an unstratified context. All five belong to a large mammal, and two fragments were identified as partial mandible and long bone fragments. These fragments have been discarded.

7.3 Miscellaneous finds
by Laura Pooley

From F1 (finds no. 5) was an incomplete and highly corroded iron nail with tip missing (24.3g). The head appears to be flat and round but the shape of the shank is obscured within the corrosion. This nail has been discarded.

8 Discussion and conclusion
Archaeological monitoring of drainage trenches around St Peter's Church cut through eleven modern layers likely related to landscaping and development surrounding the church since the 19th century.

Features F1 and F4 were recorded as possible brick foundations. Although the bricks recovered date from the late 17th-early 19th century, they cut layers dated to the 19th-20th century, so are likely early 19th century. Due to their similar orientation and brick form, F2 is likely contemporary with F1. F4 is also probably contemporary with F1 and F4 as it dates to a similar period. F3 also cuts through modern layers, so is either contemporary or later than the other features.

Maps of Sudbury from the 19th century onwards do not clearly show any boundaries or other buildings around the church that correlate with the four brick-constructed features found. It is possible F1 and F2 are part of a former path, wall or similar leading to the church's western entrance before modern surfaces (concrete, tarmac, gravel) were laid. F3 and F4 may also be part of a former wall or boundary related to the church. An undated picture of Market Hill, Sudbury (available to view at https://www.sudburyfreemen.org/george-william-parsonson) – likely late 19th or early 20th century – shows a possible short brick wall outside of the entrance of the church. F1 and F2 may have been related to this wall.

In general, excavations outside of St Peter's Church were not deep enough to impact any significant archaeological remains and instead revealed modern layers. As stated in CAT Report 1430, previous excavations near to the development site revealed modern disturbance from 0.6-3.3m bcgl down to an average depth of 1.65m.

Burial vaults underneath churches generally ceased in the mid-19th century due to the Burial Act of 1852 (Elders *et al* 2010), but had their heyday in the 18th and early 19th centuries. The form of the coffins from F5 – flat lids, coffin decoration, coffin shape – is typical of this peak period.

The use of upholstery pins as coffin decoration is a good indication of an individual(s) wealth (Webb & Norton 2009,174). Pins were only able to be noted on the lids of the coffins, but may have extended to the side panels. Although not intricate, the number of pins was significant – over 150 counted just on the lid of the southern coffin. A similar design seen at Spitalfields, London was dated to 1792 (Reeve & Adams 1993, M3 D10-E10).

Coffins in vaults that date to post-1815 were double or triple shelled (multiple coffins) with a lead element (Cox 2001, 11). From the photographs alone, there are signs of multiple materials used for the coffins. However as they could not be assessed in detail, it is unclear if they are multiple shelled.

In regards to the identity of the individuals inside the coffins, plaques within the church indicate a husband and wife – William and Sarah Jones – were buried in the south aisle, just west of the south chapel (Green 2018). Although the breastplates cannot be read, a clear "W" can be seen at the beginning of the southern breastplate. William Jones – a Sudbury brewer – died in 1814, and his wife in 1812 (Berry 2022 and The National Archives 2022). These dates correspond with the coffin's design and decoration. There is no mention of anyone buried in the south chapel, so it is possible the coffins contain the remains of these people. It is likely, therefore, that the vault (F5) and its two coffins may date to 1792-1853, more specifically, 1812-1814, if the burial contains the remains of William and Sarah Jones.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Kristian Foster of Malcolm Fryer Architects for commissioning this project and to the Churches Conservation Trust for funding it. The project was managed by C Lister and A Wightman, fieldwork was carried out by M Seehra, and figures are by S Veasey and E Holloway. The project was monitored by the Churches Conservation Trust.

10 References

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

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SCCAS	2021a	*Brief for a Continuous Archaeological Monitoring and Recording at 11 Weavers Lane, Sudbury*, by Teresa O'Connor
The National Archives (TNA)	2022 (accessed)	*Will of William Jones, common brewer, merchant and farmer, of Sudbury, Suffolk, 1814-1819 (DEL 10/155)*, accessed 23rd August 2022

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from *c* 500 – 1066
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'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to *c* 1500
modern	period from *c* AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	**O**nline **A**cces**S** to the **I**ndex of Archaeological Investigation**S**, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
post-medieval	from *c* AD 1500 to *c* 1800
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Digital record

The report (CAT Report 1830)
CAT written scheme of investigation
Site digital photographs and log
Graphic files
Site data
Scans of original site data (sections)
Survey data

13 Archive deposition

The archive is currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with Archaeological Data Service (ADS).

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Distribution list:
Churches Conservation Trust
Kristian Foster, Malcolm Fryer Architects
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Appendix 1 Context list

Context	Finds no.	Sample no.	Feature/Layer Type	Description	Date
L1	-	-	Church grounds surface	Gravel surface	Modern
L2	-	-	Gravel make-up	Friable/firm moist medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 90%	Modern
L3	3	-	Make-up	Friable medium/dark grey/brown silty clay and inclusions of: gravel 40%	Modern
L4	2	-	Interface	Friable medium/dark grey/brown silty clay with brick flecks and inclusions of: gravel 25%	Modern
L5	-	-	Levelling layer under slabs	Soft light yellow sand	Modern
L6	-	-	Tarmac	-	Modern
L7	-	-	Concrete	-	Modern
L8	4	-	Interface	Friable light/medium yellow/brown sandy silt with brick flecks and inclusions of: stone 75%	Modern
L9	-	-	Backfill related to manhole	Friable medium brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 45%	Modern
L10	-	-	Backfill		Modern
L11			Concrete	-	Modern
L12			Natural	Friable/firm moist medium orange/brown sandy silt and inclusions of: stone 75%	Post-glacial
F1	5	-	Brick wall	Red brick	Post medieval-modern
F2	-	-	Brick wall	Red brick	Post medieval-modern
F3	-	-	Brick ?floor/foundation	Red brick	Post medieval-modern
F4	-	-	Brick ? foundation	Red brick	Post medieval-modern
F5	-	-	Brick vault containing two coffins	Red brick	Post-medieval

Appendix 2 Pottery list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Rim	Handle	Base	Wmd	Soot	Pitting	Burn	Overfired	Kiln second	Abraded	Modif.	Mark	Repair hole	Hole	Disc	Disc diam.	Polishing	Fabric Grp	Typology	EVE	Diam.	Vessel H.	Comments	Date
L3	MAKE-UP	3	2	23	*12*																			F48/REFW					W-P TRANSFER PRINT	LATE 18TH/19TH-20TH CENTURY
L8	?INTERFACE	4	2	9	*5*																			F51B/LPME						18TH-20TH CENTURY

Appendix 3 CBM list

Cxt	Feature type	Find no.	NR	GR.	*MSW*	Discard	Typology	Sub-type	PH R	PH SQ	2 Phs	Blind	L.	BR.	TH.	Mortar	Burnt	Overfired	Comments	Date
F1	BRICK WALL	5	1	60	*60*		PT		X										15 MM DIAM.	MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
F1	BRICK WALL	5	1	2003	*2003*		BR	UN-FROGGED					210/215	105	60				WARPED SHAPE, BR/OR	18TH/EARLY 19TH CENTURY
F1	BRICK WALL	5	2	1913	*957*		BR	UN-FROGGED					220	?	60				WARPED SHAPE, BR/OR	18TH/EARLY 19TH CENTURY
F1	BRICK WALL	5	1	1666	*1666*		BR	UN-FROGGED					205	105	50		X		WARPED SHAPE, BR/OR	LATE 17TH-EARLY 18TH CENTURY
F4	BRICK FOUNDATION?	6	1	1468	*1468*		BR	UN-FROGGED					?	115	46	X			ORANGE	17TH-18TH CENTURY
F4	BRICK FOUNDATION?	6	1	933	*933*		BR	UN-FROGGED					?	115	46				ORANGE	17TH-18TH CENTURY
L4	?INTERFACE LAYER	2	1	217	*217*		BR													18TH-19TH CENTURY
L4	?INTERFACE LAYER	2	1	109	*109*		BR												OR/RED	POST-MEDIEVAL-MODERN
L4	?INTERFACE LAYER	2	1	258	*258*		Mod Pipe/drain												GLAZE	19TH-20TH CENTURY
L8	?INTERFACE	4	4	132	*33*		PT			X		X								MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
L8	?INTERFACE	4	3	242	*81*		PT			X		X				X				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL
L8	?INTERFACE	4	2	472	*236*		BR						?	?	65				RED/OR	18TH-19TH CENTURY
L8	?INTERFACE	4	1	697	*697*		BR						?	?	65	X			SUFFOLK WHITE	LATE 18TH-19TH CENTURY
U/S	UNSTRATIFIED	1	1	4	*4*		Mortar													20TH CENTURY
U/S	UNSTRATIFIED	1	2	49	*25*		PT									X				MEDIEVAL-POST MEDIEVAL

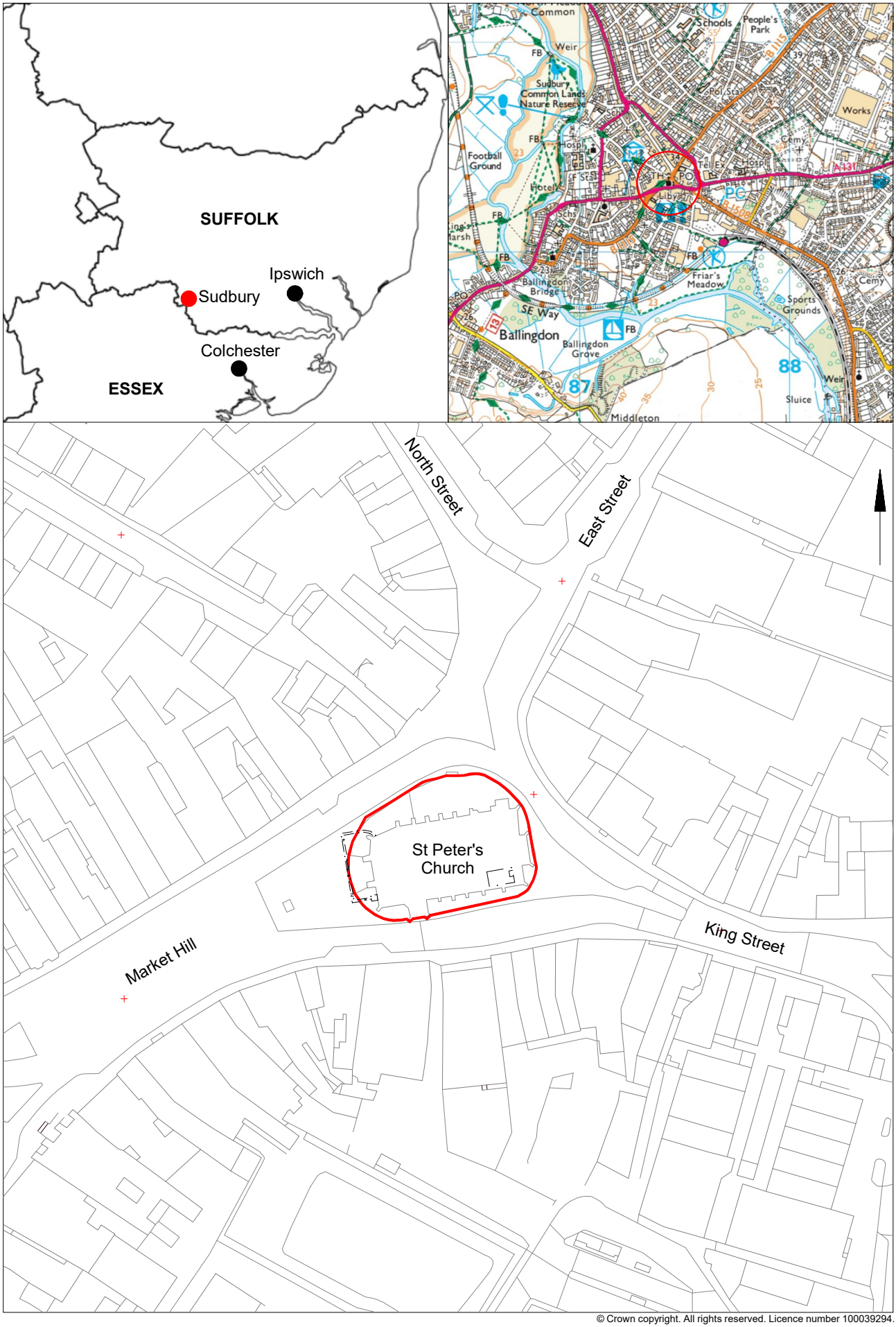

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Fig 1 Site location.

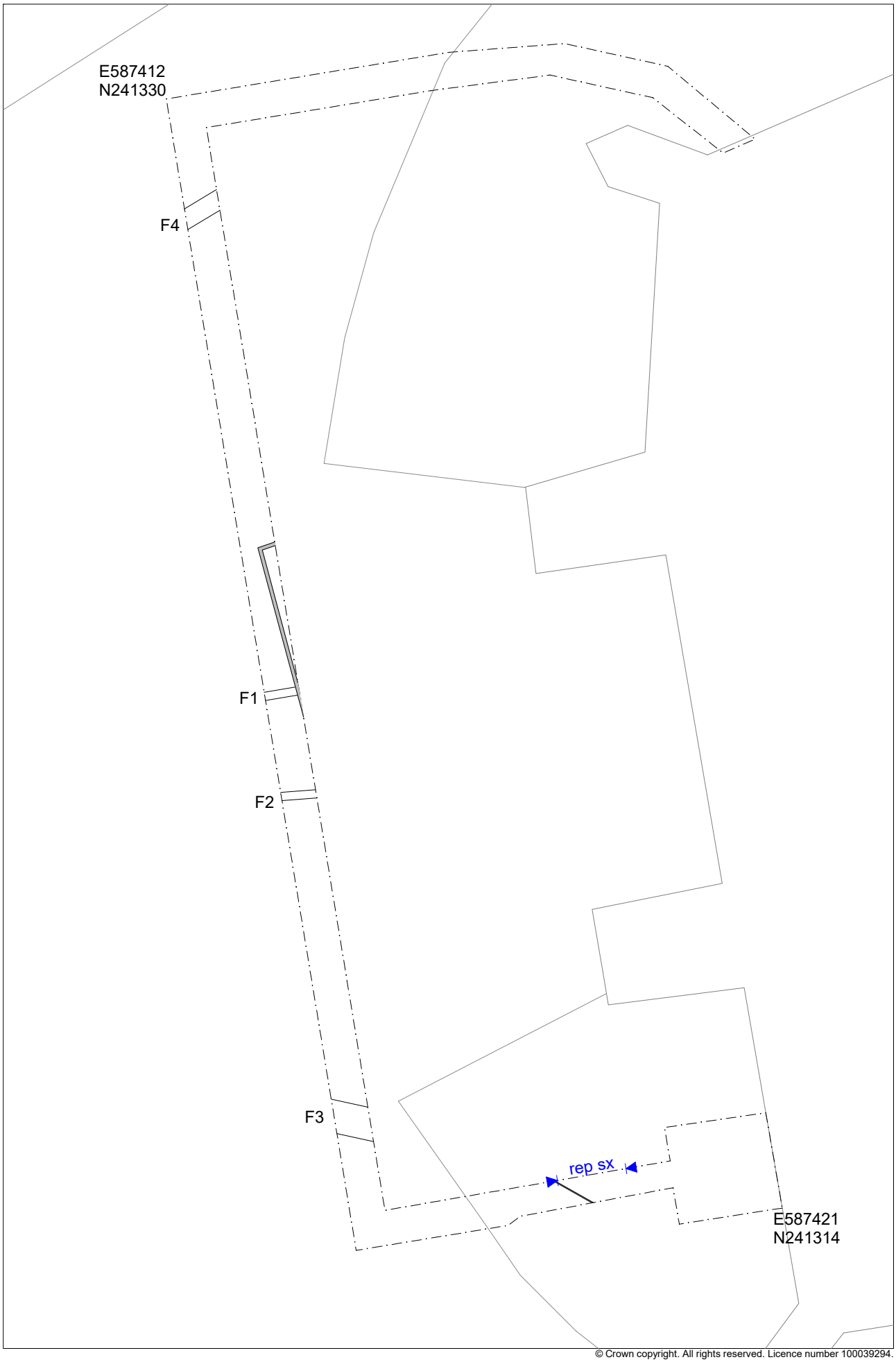

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Fig 2 Monitoring results. Modern services in grey.

Fig 3 Monitoring results inside the church.

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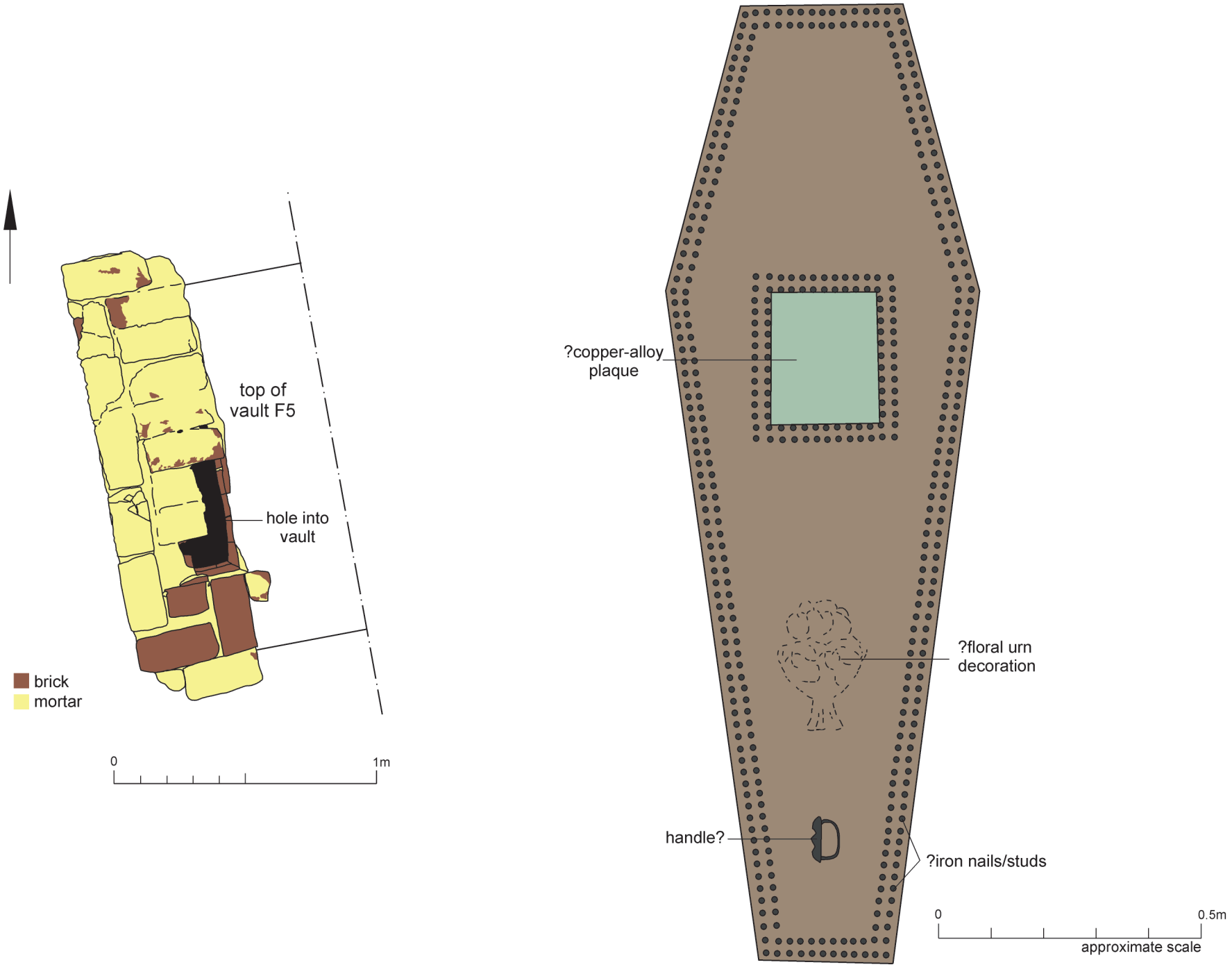

Fig 4 Plan of the top of vault F5 (left) and reconstruction of one of the upper coffins viewed through the hole in the top of the vault (right).

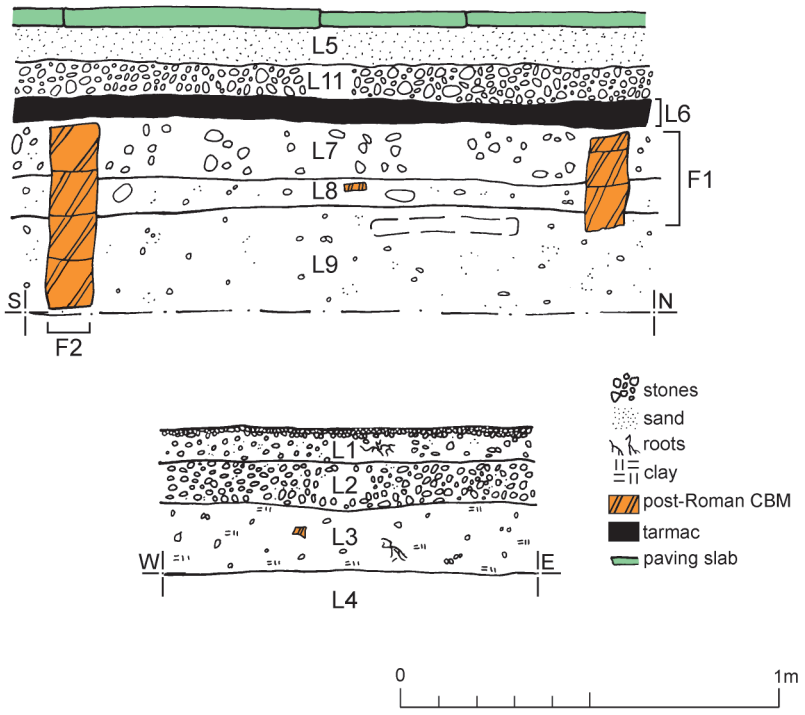

Fig 5 Feature and representative sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for archaeological monitoring at St Peter's Church, Market Hill, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2EH

NGR: TL 8744 4133 (centre)

District: Babergh
Parish: Sudbury

Commissioned by: Kristian Foster, Malcolm Fryer Architects
Client: Churches Conservation Trust

Curating museum: Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Suffolk parish number: tbc
CAT project code: 2021/03x
OASIS reference no.: colchest3-418511

Site manager: Chris Lister

Archaeological monitor: Churches Conservation Trust

This WSI written: 1.4.2021

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Site location and description
St Peter's Church is located on Market Hill within the historic town of Sudbury, Suffolk (Fig 1). It is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 8744 4133.

Proposed work
Installation of new drainage.

Archaeological background
A detailed assessment of the likely archaeological impact of new drainage around St Peter's Church has been thoroughly discussed in a desk-based assessment written by Howard Brooks in 2019 (CAT Report 1430). The following is a summary from that report:

St Peters, a Grade 1 listed building, is in a Conservation Zone and an area of archaeological importance – east of the Anglo-Saxon town and in the core of the medieval town of Sudbury.

A search area of approximately 350m x 250m around St Peters has identified sixty-four archaeological or 'heritage' sites. Thirty-four are listed buildings, and thirty are archaeological sites, excavations, evaluations, watching briefs, or other archaeological discoveries. Proposed drainage will have no impact on standing buildings, or for that matter on any of the listed sites with the exception of St Peter's and the ground immediately around it.

Two separate points emerge. First, within the churchyard, new drains have the potential to cut through early medieval burials.

Second, outside the churchyard, data from ten local sites shows that parts of Sudbury have been heavily disturbed in the past by the construction and/or removal of buildings, or by ground reduction on modern developments. This means there is a layer of modern disturbance which is between 0.6m below present ground and 3.3m below present ground – the average being 1.65m below modern ground. Below that level are surviving archaeological deposits. Should proposals for drainage involve work below 1.65m below modern ground, then they are likely to impact on archaeological horizons.

Discoveries in our Search Area are dominated by medieval and post-medieval finds, which are 36% and 30% respectively of all discoveries. Prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, and finds are 9%, 5%, and 18% respectively. Further, only medieval and later archaeological features have been found – all earlier period finds are loose objects, mainly pottery, found in later contexts.

The likelihood is, therefore, that drainage above 1.65m will impact on nothing earlier than medieval and post-medieval strata outside the churchyard. Finds are likely to be dominated by those of the Anglo-Saxon and later periods.

Project background
As the proposed work lies in an area of high archaeological importance, the Churches Conservation Trust (CCT) has commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in advance of the groundworks.

Requirement for work
The requirement for work, as specified by the CCT, is for archaeological monitoring of all groundworks.

The aim of the archaeological monitoring is to identify, excavate and record any archaeological contexts revealed during groundworks.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT archaeologist for the duration of the groundworks
In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

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 2014a-c)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2021), including a Risk Assessment which will be carried out before the evaluation begins.

CAT is covered by Aviva Insurance Ltd, 006288/04/20, which includes Professional Indemnity £1,000,000, 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 CCT 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 Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) parish code will be sought from the HER team. The SHER 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 work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/ will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

Monitoring methodology

There will be sufficient on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' groundworks to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits. The investigation will involve monitoring of all groundworks and inspection of upcast soil.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done by the contractors either mechanically with a toothless bucket or by hand. This will be carried out under the supervision of the CAT archaeologist.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be planned and recorded.

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the groundworks, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc), 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) and 100% of all complex features and burials (see Human Remains policy below).

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

A metal detector will be used to examine spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

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.

Site surveying

The groundworks 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

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 micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough)

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and 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 (unless complex or otherwise needing specialist processing) and the flots will be sent to VF/LG for reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF/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* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or CCT.

The CCT will be notified immediately if any human remains are encountered during the investigation.

If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, 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 and seek advice from the project osteologist. Human remains removed from site for analysis may be sent for radiocarbon dating.

Following Historic England guidance (2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed.

If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the CCT will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

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.

Basic site record shots will be taken using the site recording tablet at a resolution of 2592 x 1944 (5 megapixals).

Photographs of significant archaeological features and deposits will be taken using a Nikon D3500 DSLR camera with a 24.2 megapixal 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 Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

- ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Dr Matthew Loughton
- animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
- small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
- non-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
- flints: Adam Wightman
- environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
- project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

- animal and human bone: Julie Curl (Sylvanus)
- environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
- 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:

- flint: Tom Lawrence
- prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
- Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil
- Roman brick/tile: Ian Betts (MOLA)
- Roman glass: Hilary Cool
- small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH 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 SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

Results

Notification will be given to CCT 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 2015b).

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

The approved final report will normally be submitted to CCT as a PDF. A hard copy of the report will also be sent to the SHER.

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 (EAA**8**, EAA**14** & EAA**24**).
- 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 in the evaluation. An allowance will be made for this in the project costs for the report.

A PDF copy of the full report will be uploaded by CAT to the OASIS website and the Colchester Archaeological Trust's Online Report Library (http://cat.essex.ac.uk/), both of which are publicly accessible.

Archive deposition

It is generally assumed that all human remains removed during monitoring works will be returned to the church for reburial. Otherwise CAT will arrange for the remains to be reburied at another appropriate burial ground.

The rest of the archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2019).

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 CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre (2013) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive.

Monitoring

The CCT will monitor all archaeological fieldwork and will review the progress of reports and archive preparation.

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

CCT will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Education and outreach

The CAT website (www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. Staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works in partnership with Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

References

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

Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J.	2000	*Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy,* East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA **8**)
CAT	2021	*Health & Safety Policy*
CIfA	2014a	*Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation.* Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014b	*Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials.* Updated Oct 2020
CIfA	2014c	*Code of Conduct.* Revised Oct 2019
Digital Curation Centre	2013	*Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0*
Gurney, D	2003	*Standards for field archaeology in the East of England.* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA **14**).
Historic England	2015a	*Digital image capture and file storage: Guidelines for best practice.* By S Cole & P Backhouse
Historic England	2015b	*Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)*
Historic England	2018	*The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project.* By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
Medlycott, M	2011	*Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA **24**)
MHCLG	2019	*National Planning Policy Framework.* Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government.
SCCAS	2019	*Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*

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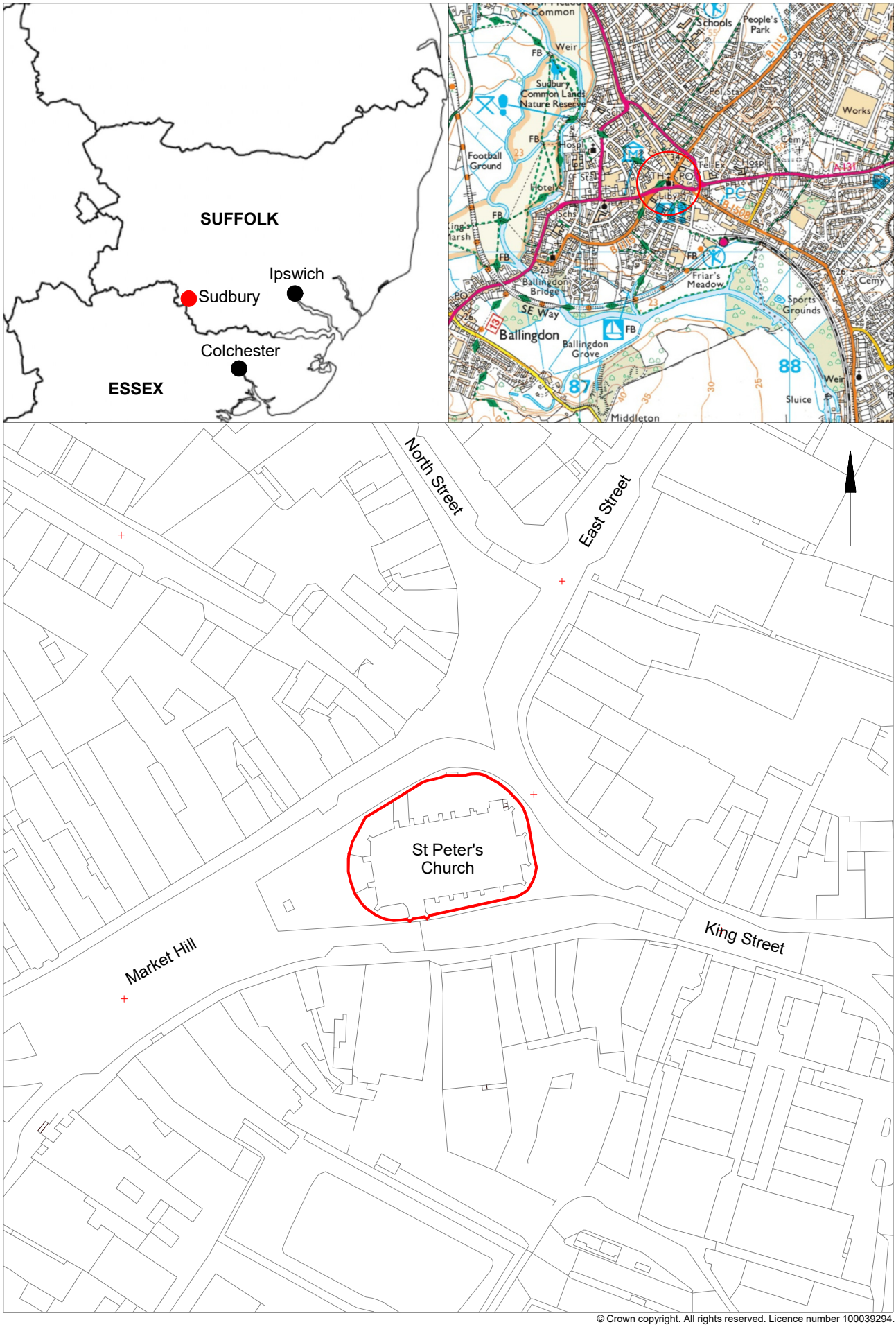

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Fig 1 Site location.

Summary for colchest3-418511

OASIS ID (UID)	colchest3-418511
Project Name	Archaeological monitoring at St Peter's Church, Market Hill, Sudbury, Suffolk, CO10 2EH
Sitename	St Peter's Church, Market Hill
Activity type	WATCHING BRIEF
Project Identifier(s)	2021/03x
Planning Id	
Reason For Investigation	Planning requirement
Organisation Responsible for work	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project Dates	14-Oct-2021 - 22-Aug-2022
Location	St Peter's Church, Market Hill NGR : TL 87440 41330 LL : 52.0386801071171, 0.731464201373258 12 Fig : 587440,241330
Administrative Areas	Country : England County : Suffolk District : Babergh Parish : Sudbury
Project Methodology	Watching brief carried out on all groundworks
Project Results	Archaeological monitoring was carried out at St Peter’s Church, Sudbury, Suffolk during groundworks for new drainage. St Peter's Church is a Grade I listed building located to the east of the Anglo-Saxon town and in the centre of the medieval town. Groundworks revealed modern made ground to a depth of 1.2m along with the partial remains of four brick foundations dating to the 19th-20th century. A 19th-century underground vault inside the church was also discovered, containing the coffins of two individuals.
Keywords	
Funder	
HER	Suffolk HER - unRev - STANDARD
Person Responsible for work	M, Seehra
HER Identifiers	
Archives	Physical Archive, Digital Archive - to be deposited with Archaeology Data Service Archive;