

**Clayhill Farm, Clay Lane,
Lavenham, Suffolk**

Planning application: B/11/00604/FUL

HER Ref: BTE 031

Archaeological Evaluation Report

(© John Newman BA MIFA, 2 Pearsons Place, Henley, Ipswich, IP6 0RA)

(January 2013)

(Tel: 01473 832896 Email: johnnewman2@btinternet.com)

Site details for HER

Name: Clayhill Farm, Clay Lane, Suffolk, CO10 9PG (also in parish of Brent Eleigh)

Client: Mr & Mrs C Whitton

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00604/FUL

Development: Erection of dwelling, garage, storage & associated landscaping

Date of fieldwork: 19 December, 2012 (test pits) & 9 January, 2013 (evaluation)

HER Ref: BTE 031

OASIS ref: johnnewm1-141420

Grid ref: TL 9252 4906

Site area: 0.36ha (development)



Frontispiece- Aerial photograph from 1945 (area of development and now filled-in ditch arrowed)

Contents

Summary

1. Introduction & background
2. Evaluation methodology
3. Results

Table 1: Trench details

4. Conclusion

Fig. 1 Site location

Fig. 2 General development area

Fig. 3 Location of evaluation trenches

List of appendices

Appendix I- Selected images

Appendix II- Written scheme for evaluation

Appendix III- OASIS data collection form

Summary: Brent Eleigh/Lavenham, Clayhill Farm, Clay Lane (BTE 031, TL 9252 4906) evaluation trenching for a planned large scale dwelling, garage and storage barn plus extensive related landscaping revealed only one feature which can be identified from aerial photographs as a field boundary ditch that was filled in after 1945. The scarcity of archaeological features was paralleled by the general lack of stray finds in the upcast spoil as no pottery sherds of any date were seen and the few fragments of brick and tile were small and of little significance. Finally a thorough metal detector search of the trenches and upcast spoil recovered only ferrous finds with the majority being assorted nails plus occasional small fragments of later Post medieval agricultural origin (John Newman Archaeological Services for Mr & Mrs C Whitton).

1. Introduction & background

1.1 Mr & Mrs C Whitton commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological evaluation works for a proposed development consisting of a large house, garage, storage barn plus associated landscaping at Clayhill Farm, Clay Lane, Lavenham (see Fig. 1) under planning application B/11/00604/FUL that has been recently been granted on appeal. The evaluation requirements were set out in a Brief by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service with the aim of gaining a representative sample by trial trenching of the development area towards the eastern end of the overall site. A Written Scheme of Investigation for the archaeological evaluation (see Appendix II) was subsequently prepared by JNAS in order to gain a conditional discharge and allow the trenching to go ahead before any other ground works were undertaken.

1.2 The full application area is just under 3 hectares in extent on the southern side of Clay Lane some 600m east of the edge of the historic medieval town of Lavenham with the planned new dwelling and associated structures covering an area of 0.36ha in its north-eastern quarter. Though not marked on Hodkinson's late 18th century map of Suffolk it is clear that Clay Lane, which is a bridleway running along the northern edge of the site, is a local route way of likely medieval date at least linking Lavenham to the villages of Brent and Monks Eleigh to the east. At its closest the main development area within the application area is c20m south of Clay Lane with the eastern quarter of the overall site, where the new house and associated landscaping will be located, lying in Brent Eleigh parish and the relevant boundary with Lavenham running very close to the western side of the planned dwelling complex.

2.2 The overall site has a south/south-westerly aspect in general with the land dropping from 74m OD in its north-easterly corner to c65m OD on its southern boundary in an area of generally heavier soils derived from the underlying chalky Till deposits. At present the site is soft ground having been in arable use until recently.

2.3 Archaeological interest in this development was generated by the close proximity of the site for the new house and associated structures and landscaping to a recorded scatter of medieval pottery sherds (HER BTE 010) c40m to the north-east and another scatter of medieval sherds (HER LVM 023) some 180m to the west (see Fig. 1). Both of these pottery scatters being indicative of medieval settlement related activity along the southern side of Clay Lane. In addition evidence of Roman period activity is present in the nearby landscape with a scatter of pottery sherds (HER BTE 011) c280m to the south-west.

2. Evaluation methodology

2.1 Initial works at the site consisted of the mechanical excavation of six test pits around the perimeter of the planned building footprints (see Fig. 3) plus a single test pit near the southern boundary of the overall site where a reed bed will be located (see Fig. 2). Each test pit was 500mm wide and c2m long and they were taken to a depth of 3.50m so as to investigate the chalky Till deposits at the site to inform the foundation design save the seventh pit which was used to test local drainage. This test pitting was monitored for archaeological features and finds as it was undertaken

on a clear, dry, day with full allowance to examine the test pits as they were taken through the top and subsoil deposits.

2.2 The area of the proposed development works (see Fig. 2) within the overall site was trenched to a previously agreed plan (see Fig. 3) with trenches 1 and 2 being over new build areas while trenches 3 and 4 were over areas of terracing/landscaping, trench 5 over an area for ventilation pipes and trench 6 along the drive area. The trenching was undertaken using a 360 machine equipped with a 1.80m wide flat bucket which was under archaeological supervision at all times with any indistinct areas being hand cleaned for better clarity. All of the six trenches were 1.80m wide and, in total, 100m of trench was opened giving a sample area of 180m² or 5% of the 0.36ha area that will be extensively disturbed for the construction of the new house, garage and storage barn and associated landscaping.

2.3 The base of the trenches and the upcast spoil were examined visually and scanned with a metal detector for any finds as the work progressed and any indistinct areas or potential features were investigated by hand with the single identified feature being partially examined by hand until its recent date was confirmed. Site visibility for features and finds is considered to have been good throughout the evaluation which was undertaken under generally dry and sunny conditions. At the end of the evaluation the location of the trenches was plotted from nearby mapped features and as the evaluation progressed a full photographic record in digital format (see Appendix I) was taken of the trenching works.

3. Results

3.1 In this case the results are most easily summarised as in the table below as very little of archaeological interest was revealed (see also Fig. 3):

Trench	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil depth (mm)	Subsoil depth (mm)	Drift geology	Archaeological/ natural features & finds
1	North-west to south-east	30	250	200 of a mid brown clayey subsoil	Stiff pale yellowish grey clay with numerous small chalk fragments and small & medium sized flints	Only features a NNE to SSW orientated ditch, containing small Pmed cbm frags & one recent iron nail, and a modern stoned field drain (finds as T2)
2	North-east to south-west	20	250	200 (as T1)	As trench 1	No features, few small Pmed cbm fragments & iron nails & scraps
3	North-west to south-east	10	250	200 (as T1)	As trench 1	As T2
4	North-east to south-west	10	250	200	As trench 1	As T2
5	North-east to south-west	15	300	300	As trench 1	As T2
6	North-west to south-east	15	250	200	As trench 1	As T2
Total		100				By area 180m ²

Table 1: Trench details (see Fig. 3)

3.2 The test pitting revealed a general cover of 250/300mm of topsoil across the site over 150/300mm of a mid brown clayey subsoil which lay on the local glacial chalky Till deposit. No finds were seen during the test pitting and the only feature identified was a probable north/south aligned ditch in the northernmost pit. With relatively well preserved organic material and a small fragment of brick in its lower fill this feature appeared to be of recent origin.

3.3 The glaciofluvial deposit exposed in the base of the trenches at a depth of 450/600mm, as outlined in the table above and seen in the test pitting, proved to be the anticipated stiff chalky Till with flints common to much of central East Anglia. While the past year has been exceptionally wet it was notable that ground water was seeping into the base of the trenches below the subsoil at a depth of 450mm below the present ground level (see Appendix I- Images).

3.3 As outlined in table 1 above very little of archaeological interest was revealed during the evaluation trenching with just one ditch in trench 1 which can be identified with a field boundary that is visible on an aerial photograph taken in 1945 (see frontispiece). As outlined above this feature was also partially seen in the northernmost test pit where the fill appeared to contain a small fragment of recent brick and this dating was confirmed in trench 1 when a modern, machine made, 6 inch nail was recovered from the fill. With this confirmation of a recent date for the fill of the ditch, plus rapid ingress of ground water into the area excavated, further hand investigation of the feature was abandoned. The only other feature revealed in any of the trenches was a stoned field drain of recent date, also in trench 1 and 3.60m south of the ditch feature.

3.4 During the evaluation the upcast spoil was constantly scanned visually and with a metal detector for stray finds. The lack of pottery sherds of any date was notable as was the lack of any non-ferrous finds with the bulk of the metal finds being small iron nails plus a few small fragments of iron comprising a small bracket and various unidentifiable sheet fragments. A few, small, fragments of Post medieval brick or tile were seen but at a very low density across the six trenches.

4. Conclusion

4.1 With such negative results in relation to archaeological features and paucity of stray finds of any age it can only be concluded that this site lies outside areas of more intense past activity and that the nearby medieval site (HER BTE 010) was small, self-contained and, perhaps, short-lived. The lack of stray finds also suggests largely non-arable use of the immediate area around the area trenched as very little evidence was recorded for cultural material that in the past would have been scattered on ploughed land during manuring. In this case the local names of Clay Hill and Clay Lane are apt and indicate a past recognition of an area of heavy, wet soils more suited to long term pasture until the mechanisation of agriculture made arable use viable. The one field boundary ditch that was revealed also being on the line of the parish boundary between Brent Eleigh and Lavenham and, while this is a historic division between the two parishes, the feature was only filled-in during the second half of the 20th century.

4.2 Based on the evaluation results it is recommended that no further archaeological investigations need to be carried out on this proposed development site on land at Clayhill Farm, Clay Lane, Lavenham.

Archive- to be deposited with the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service under the HER ref. BTE 031.

Disclaimer- any opinions regarding the need for further archaeological work in relation to this proposed development are those of the author's alone. Formal comment regarding the need for further work must be sought from the official Archaeological Advisors to the relevant Planning Authority.

(Acknowledgements: JNAS is grateful to Chris & Sue Whitton for their close cooperation, to Michael for his skilled machine operation and to James Armes for carrying out the metal detector search)

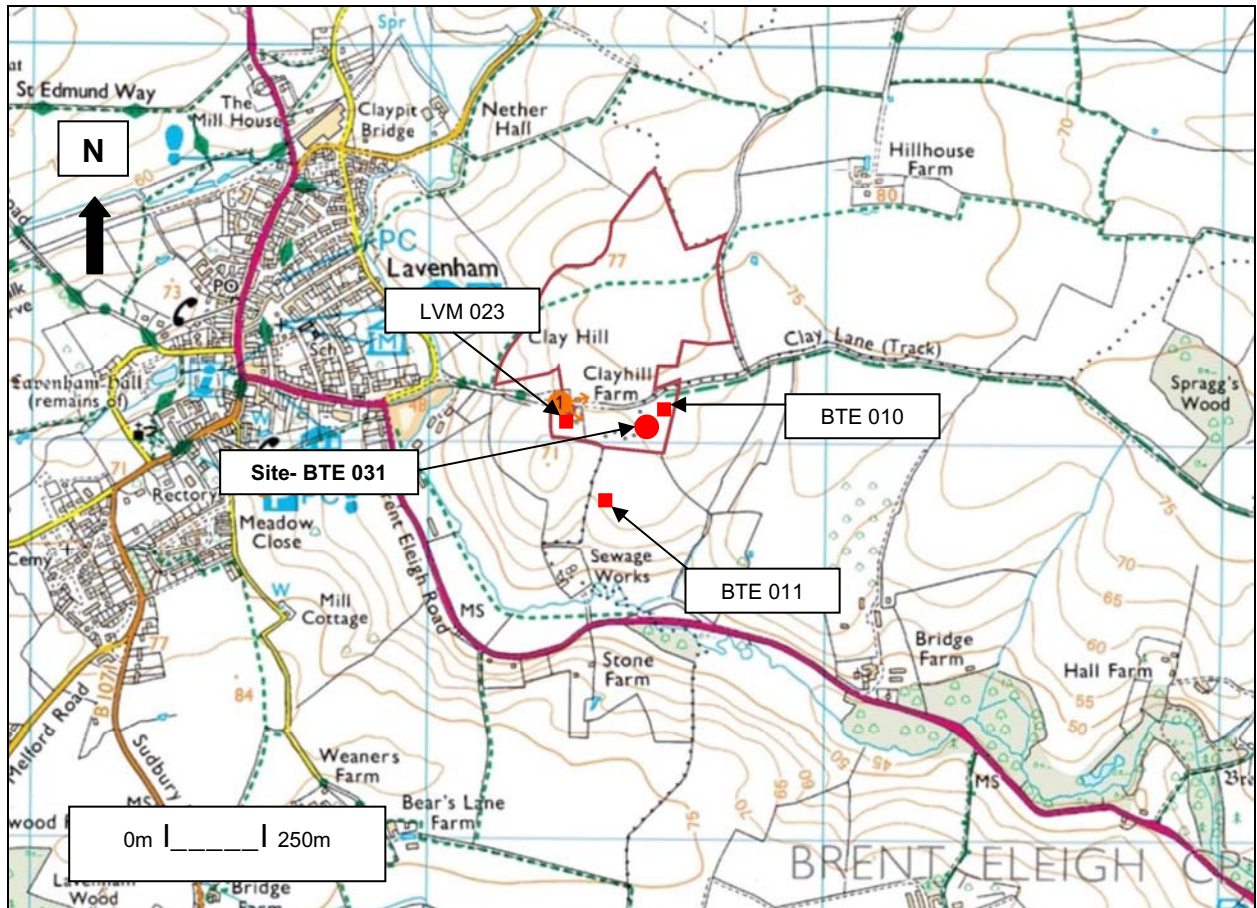


Fig. 1: Site location (overall site- area edged red south of Clay Lane)

(Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2008 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)



Fig. 2: General development area- light blue (reed bed test pit- red)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

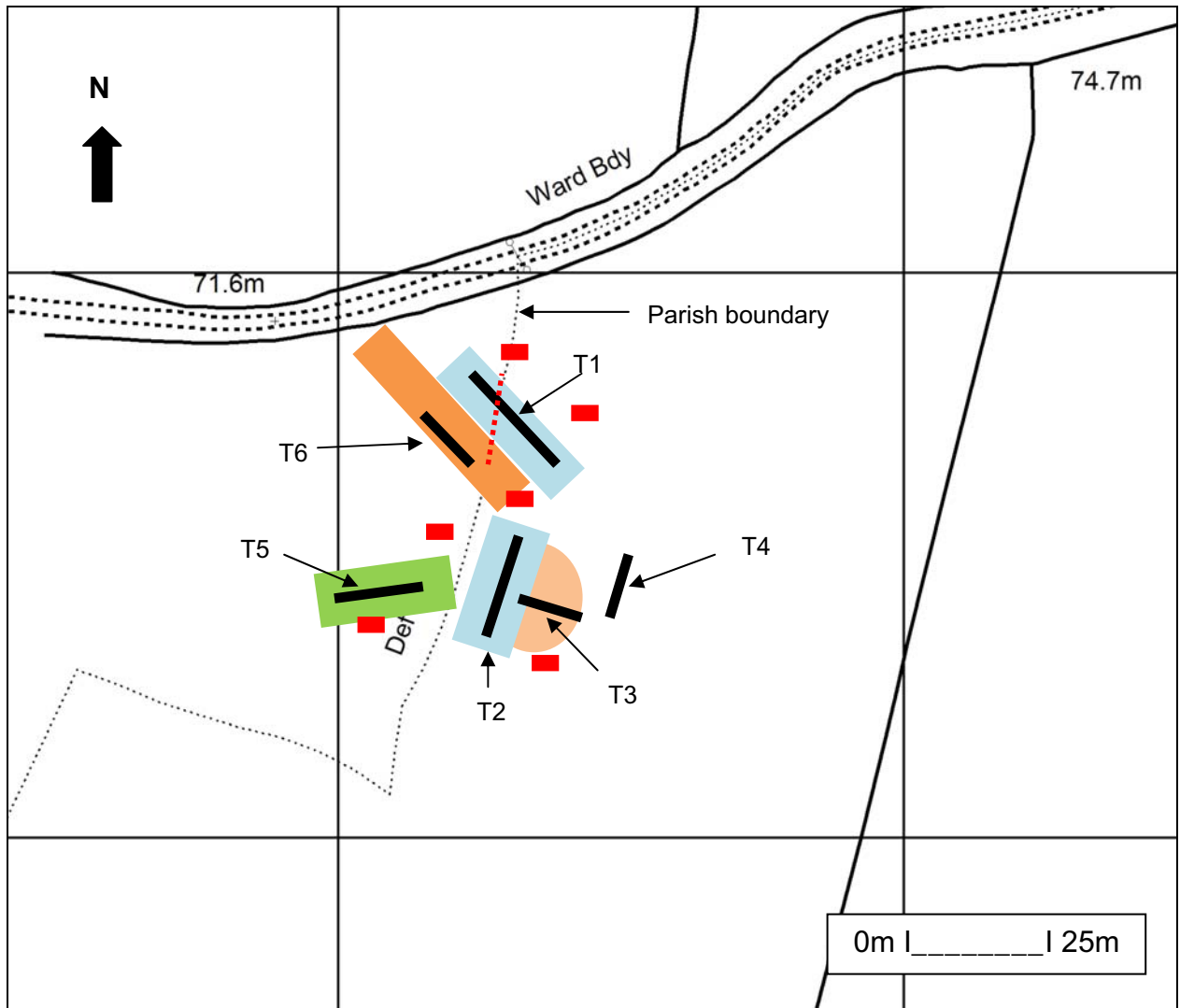


Fig. 3: Location of evaluation trenches

(New build- pale blue, pink- terrace, pale brown- drive, green- ventilation pipes, red-test pits)
 (Ordnance Survey © Crown copyright 2012 All rights reserved Licence No 100049722)

Appendix I- Images



Main development area from south-west (Clay Lane beyond hedge in distance)



Trench 1 from north



Trench 2 from south



Trench 3 from west



Trench 4 from south



Trench 5 from west



Trench 6 from south



Typical deposit profile- T2



Typical deposit profile- T6

**Clay Hill Farm, Clay Hill Lane,
Lavenham, Suffolk**

**Written Scheme of Investigation for
Archaeological Evaluation**

Site details

Name: Land at Clay Hill Farm, Clay Hill Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (also partly in the parish of Brent Eleigh)

Client: Mr & Mrs C Whitton

Local planning authority: Babergh DC

Planning application ref: B/11/00604/FUL

Proposed development: Erection of dwelling, garage, storage & associated landscaping

Proposed date for evaluation: tbc

Brief ref: 2012_11_01_SCCAS_TrenchedArchaeologicalEvaluation_Brief_ Clay Hill Farm Laven

Grid ref: TL 924 490

Contents

1. Introduction
2. Location, Topography & Geology
3. Archaeological & Historical Background
4. Aims of the Site Evaluation
5. Methodology
6. Risk Assessment
7. Specialists

Proposed location of trial trenches

1. Introduction

1.1 Mr & Mrs C Whitton have commissioned John Newman Archaeological Services (JNAS) to undertake the archaeological site evaluation for a proposed residential development that has recently received consent to go ahead. This written scheme of investigation (WSI) details the background to the archaeological requirements for planning application B/11/00604/FUL and how JNAS will implement the requirements of the Brief for Archaeological Evaluation set by Dr J Tipper of the Suffolk CC Archaeological Service (SCCAS). The WSI will also set out how potential risks will be mitigated. This proposed development concerns the construction of a dwelling, garage, storage and associated landscaping on land at Clay Hill Farm, Clay Hill Lane, Lavenham (and partly in the parish of Brent Eleigh).

1.2 The evaluation will be carried out to the standards set regionally in the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (EAA Occ. Papers 14, 2003)*, locally in *Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.1 (Suffolk CC)* and nationally in *Standards and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001)*.

2. Location, Topography & Geology

2.1 The full application area is just under 3 hectares in extent on the southern side of Clay Hill Lane some 600m east of the edge of the historic medieval town of Lavenham with the planned new dwelling and associated structures being located in its north-eastern quarter. Though not marked on Hodkinson's late 18th century map of Suffolk it is clear that Clay Hill Lane, which is a bridleway, is a local route way of likely medieval date at least linking Lavenham to the villages of Brent and Monks Eleigh. At its closest the main development area within the application area is c20m south of Clay Hill Lane with the eastern quarter of the overall site lying in Brent Eleigh parish and the relevant boundary with Lavenham running very close to the western side of the planned dwelling complex.

2.2 The overall site has a south/south-westerly aspect in general with the land dropping from 74m OD in its north-easterly corner to c65m OD on its southern boundary in an area of generally heavier soils derived from the underlying chalky Till deposits. At present the site is soft ground having been in arable use until recently.

3. Archaeological & Historical Background

3.1 To quote from the relevant Brief 'The proposal lies in an area of high archaeological interest, recorded in the Suffolk Historic Environment Record. Preliminary archaeological fieldwork for the development of a golf course identified three known archaeological sites on this land. Two date to the medieval period and appear to be related to settlement along Clay Lane (HER nos. BTE 010 and LVM 023). The third is a Roman site (BTE 011) situated to the rear.' A site evaluation by trial trenching is therefore 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 cost.

4. Aims of the Site Evaluation

4.1 As outlined in section 3 above the main archaeological potential relates to the site's location where evidence for medieval period settlement and related activities may exist in what is often a favoured location fronting onto a route way. One site in particular (HER BTE 010) is located close to the main development site within the overall application area. In addition Roman period activity is evidenced a short distance to the south of the application area and deposits of this date may also lie within the main area of planned ground works. The aim of the evaluation is therefore to examine the specified sample of the proposed development site with five evaluation trenches, with a total length of 100m as the Brief requires, over the proposed new build areas under controlled conditions so, if archaeological deposits are revealed they can be sampled and characterised. With this information a strategy can then be formulated for their possible preservation in situ or, failing that, the systematic recording of these deposits and the associated working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

5. Methodology

5.1 The proposed development is for a residential dwelling and nearby agricultural building plus associated landscaping on what is soft ground that has been in agricultural use at Clay Hill Farm, Clay Hill Lane, Lavenham.

5.2 The Brief requires 100m long by 1.80m wide trenches and the trench plan below divides this total length into five trenches in order to sample the main areas of planned ground disturbance for the development. This trenching will be undertaken using a 1.5m wide toothless ditching bucket on a suitably sized machine operated by an experienced driver. The machine will be closely supervised by an experienced archaeologist as the overburden is removed in shallow spits to the top of any archaeological deposits that are present, where hand investigation will start, or to expose the underlying drift geology which will be further hand cleaned and examined. The spoil will be stored adjacent to the excavated trench with top and sub soil kept separate to allow for subsequent sequential backfilling. No trenches will be backfilled until the relevant officer at SCCAS has been consulted and should any modification to the trench layout be required due to any unforeseen circumstances, such as local services, then SCCAS will be contacted immediately. A metal detector search will be carried out by an experienced operator at all stages of the evaluation. The up cast spoil will also be closely examined for unstratified artefacts as evidence for past activity in rural areas in particular is often as evident via artefact scatters as by undisturbed archaeological deposits.

5.3 Site records will be made under a continuous and unique numbering system of contexts under an overall site HER number obtained from the Suffolk CC HER beforehand. All contexts will be numbered and finds recorded by context. Conventions compatible with the county HER will be used throughout the monitoring. Site plans will be drawn at 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 (all on plastic drawing film) and related to OS map cover. Sections will be levelled to a datum OD. A photographic record in monochrome film and high resolution digital images will be made of the site and exposed features.

5.4 As necessary and to define archaeological deposits exposed surfaces will be trowelled clean before appropriate hand investigation and recording. Exposed archaeological features will be sampled at standard levels with care being taken to cause minimum disturbance to the site consistent with evaluation to a level adequate to properly form a

subsequent mitigation strategy. Significant features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or post holes (where fills are sampled) will have their integrity maintained (and during backfilling). Otherwise for discrete, contained, features, sampling will be at 50%-possibly rising to 100% if requested, and 1m wide sampling slots across linear features. If human burial evidence is revealed the SCCAS Officer will be informed and the clear presumption must be to preserve such remains in situ with minimum disturbance during this evaluation stage. If this is not possible then a Ministry of Justice licence will be obtained prior to full on site recording (total 100% sampling if a cremation deposit) and removal of the remains followed by examination by the relevant specialist and possibly scientific dating. If human remains do have to be recorded, removed from site and reported on then these works will add an additional cost to the evaluation works which may involve radiocarbon dating (in this case the likelihood of revealing human burial is assessed as being low at this location).

5.5 All finds will be collected and processed unless any variation is agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Finds will be assessed by recognised period specialists and their interpretation will form an integral part of the overall report. Finds will be stored according to ICON guidelines with specialist advice/treatment sought for fragile ones. Every effort will be made to gain the deposit of the site finds to the SCCAS Store under their relevant HER code and site numbering for future reference. If this is not possible then the SCCAS Officer will be consulted over any requirements for additional recording (which may have an additional cost implication). Any discard policy will be discussed and agreed with the relevant SCCAS Officer.

5.6 Where appropriate palaeoenvironmental samples will be taken for processing and assessment by a specialist conversant with regional archaeological standards and research agendas. The sampling, processing and assessment will follow the guidelines as detailed in *A guide to sampling archaeological deposits for environmental analysis* (Murphy P L & Wiltshire P E J, 1994). In accordance with standard practice bulk samples of 40 litres (or 100% of the deposit where less) will be taken from a representative cross section of archaeological deposits of all periods (respecting defined fills within features), in consultation with the relevant SCCAS Officer (and RSA if the deposits merit more targeted advice) including deposits that cannot be immediately dated by their artefact content, so the state of preservation and full archaeological and palaeoenvironmental potential of the deposits can be assessed and any further sampling, should further field work take place, be systematically planned and fully costed. Archaeological deposits of all

types may reveal valuable data through the processing and assessment of samples with high priority features including the primary fills of pits, wells and cesspits, layers of middens, occupation surfaces and structural features as well as other discrete activity areas, contents of hearths, ovens, and other craft related or industrial structures. In addition more generalised settlement and land use features such as ditches may also yield valuable and informative data when sampling is undertaken systematically as the sum of all the assessment results can add considerably to the interpretation of a site and its landscape. Through an integrated study of all the data recovered from the evaluation the results from the assessment of the samples will be reviewed in terms of:

- What is the quality and state of preservation of charred plant remains, mineralised plant and animal related remains, small vertebrates and industrial residues such as evidence for iron working (contributing to the fullest interpretation of the evaluation results and to aid the planning of any further field work- if any RC dates are required on features containing suitable material but no easily dateable finds then this will incur an additional cost though this is a rare occurrence on smaller scale evaluations).
- What is the concentration of macro-remains (to inform sampling strategy in any further field work), in particular how might bulk sampling inform the interpretation of burial deposits.
- Can any patterning or similarities/differences be ascertained between deposits from different periods represented on site, similarly can any useful comparisons be made with undated and unphased deposits (to aid interpretation of the evaluation results and help in the study of undated deposits which may otherwise be overlooked and which may via sampling yield material for RC dating)
- Do waterlogged deposits exist on site, if so is there potential for palaeoenvironmental data from preserved insects or pollen and do such deposits contain organic material suitable for RC dating from samples taken as advised by the relevant soil specialist (who would also coordinate the assessment for pollen and insect remains), the RSA will also be consulted in such cases in conjunction with the relevant SCCAS Officer. Incremental column samples will be taken should waterlogged deposits be revealed in close consultation with the evaluation soils specialist with 10-20 litre sample sizes which will be sub-sampled for preserved pollen, insects, diatoms, preserved parasite eggs etc. If waterlogged wood

is encountered it will ideal to leave in situ, if it has to be lifted it will be packed while wet in black polythene and stored at 5C until it can be transferred to a specialist for species identification, assessment and potential for RC dating is undertaken (should RC dating be required in the evaluation on such deposits this incur additional cost, examination of the topographic location of the site indicates that the presence of waterlogged deposits is unlikely unless particularly deep features are present).

- Deep blanket type deposits resulting from both natural and human derived actions and events can yield valuable land use and palaeoenvironmental information. In particular such deposits can form at the base of a slope, if located in the evaluation the relevant SCCAS Officer and RSA will be consulted over monolith sampling and assessment by the relevant evaluation specialist (the composition of such deposits may give information on past land use in the area through a study of the soil matrix notwithstanding additional data if it is waterlogged)

5.7 An archive of all records and finds will be prepared consistent with the principles in *Management of Archaeological projects* (MAP2, and particularly Appendix 3). This archive will be deposited with the Suffolk CC HER within 3 months of working finishing on site under the relevant HER number and following the guidelines outlined in '*Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk*' (SCCAS Conservation Team 2008). As necessary the site digital archive will deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) within the agreed allowance for the monitoring and reporting works.

5.8 The evaluation report will be consistent with the principles of MAP2 (particularly Appendix 3.1 & Appendix 4.1) and this report will summarise the methodology employed and relate the archaeological record directly to the aims of this WSI and section 4 above in particular. The report will give an objective account of the deposits and stratigraphy recorded and finds recovered with an inventory of the latter. The report will include an assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains recovered from palaeosols and cut features in relation to both dated and undated features and in terms of patterning across the site.

5.9 Any interpretation of the evaluation will be clearly separated from the objective account of the evaluation and its results and the results will be discussed with the relevant SCCAS Officer at an early stage in the reporting process following reporting on the day of the immediately apparent conclusions. The report will give a clear statement regarding

the results of the site evaluation in relation to both the more detailed aims in section 4 above and their significance in the context of local HER records and of the Regional Research Framework (EAA Occ. Papers 3, 8 & 24, 1997, 2000 & 2011). There will be no further work on site until the evaluation results have been assessed and the SCCAS Officer has considered whether further archaeological works are required if this application receives consent. The report may give an opinion regarding the necessity for further evaluation work as appropriate. A draft copy of the report will be presented to SCCAS following completion of the site works. Once accepted a bound hard copy will be provided for the County HER with a digital version on disc. As required the site evaluation will be registered on the OASIS online archaeological record followed by submission of the final draft in .pdf format. An HER summary sheet will be completed and a summary prepared of any positive results for inclusion in the annual PSIAH round-up. A vector plan of the trench locations will be provided in .dxf format for inclusion in the County HER.

6. Risk Assessment

6.1 Protective clothing will be worn on site (hard hat, high visibility vest/coat, steel-toe cap boots, and ear muffs if required). A safe working method will be agreed with the machine operator for excavation of the trenches and examination of the up cast spoil while at the same time allowing efficient use of plant. Suitable clothing will be available to mitigate against extremes of weather.

6.2 Vehicles will be safely parked away from work areas and lines of access.

6.3 Discussion with the client has already confirmed that there is no known, or likely, ground contamination and the discovery of underground services is unlikely. No overhead services impinge on the trench locations. Gloves and hand wash/wipes be available and any information on possible ground contamination revealed during the evaluation will be passed to finds and environmental specialists.

6.4 A fully charged mobile phone will be carried and a first aid kit will be taken to site.

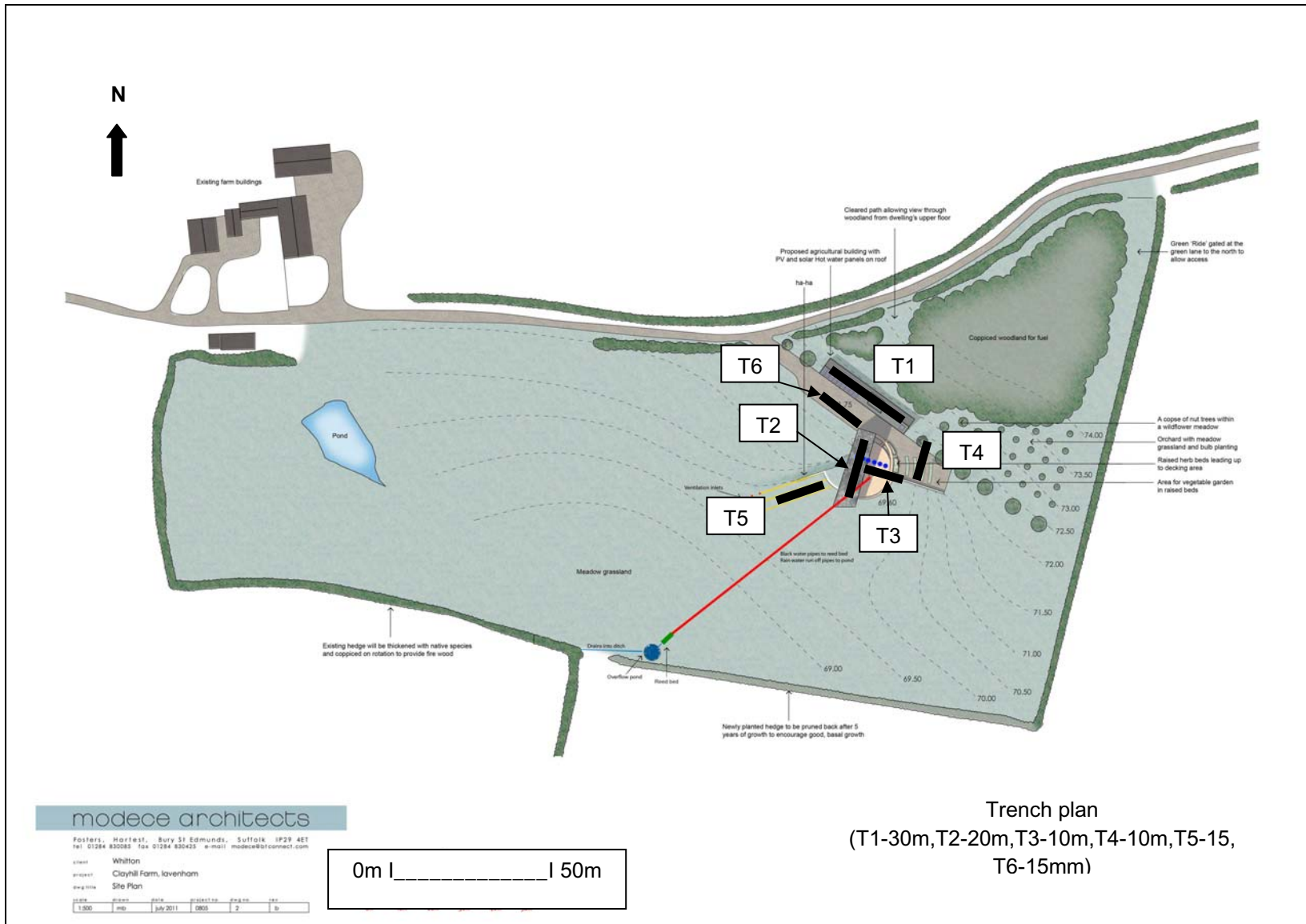
6.5 It is unlikely that any trench plus excavated feature depth will go below c1/1.3m from the present ground level. If any excavations need to go deeper measures such as stepping in the sides will be employed.

John Newman Archaeological Services

6.6 JNAS holds full insurance cover for archaeological site works from the specialist provider Towergate Risk Solutions covering Public & Products Liability, details can be supplied on request.

7. Specialists

Conservation:	Conservation Services
Faunal remains:	J Curl (Sylvanus Archaeology)
Human remains:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Metal detecting:	J Armes (experienced freelance)
Palaeoenvironmental samples:	V Fryer (Freelance)
Soils specialist	R Macphail (UCL)
Pre-historic flint:	S Bates (Freelance)
Pre-historic pottery:	S Percival (Freelance)
Post Roman ceramics & CBM:	S Anderson (CFA Archaeology)
Roman period small finds:	N Crummy (Freelance)
Roman period ceramics:	S Benfield (CAT)
Medieval coins:	M Allen (Fitzwilliam Museum)
Post Roman small finds:	JNAS



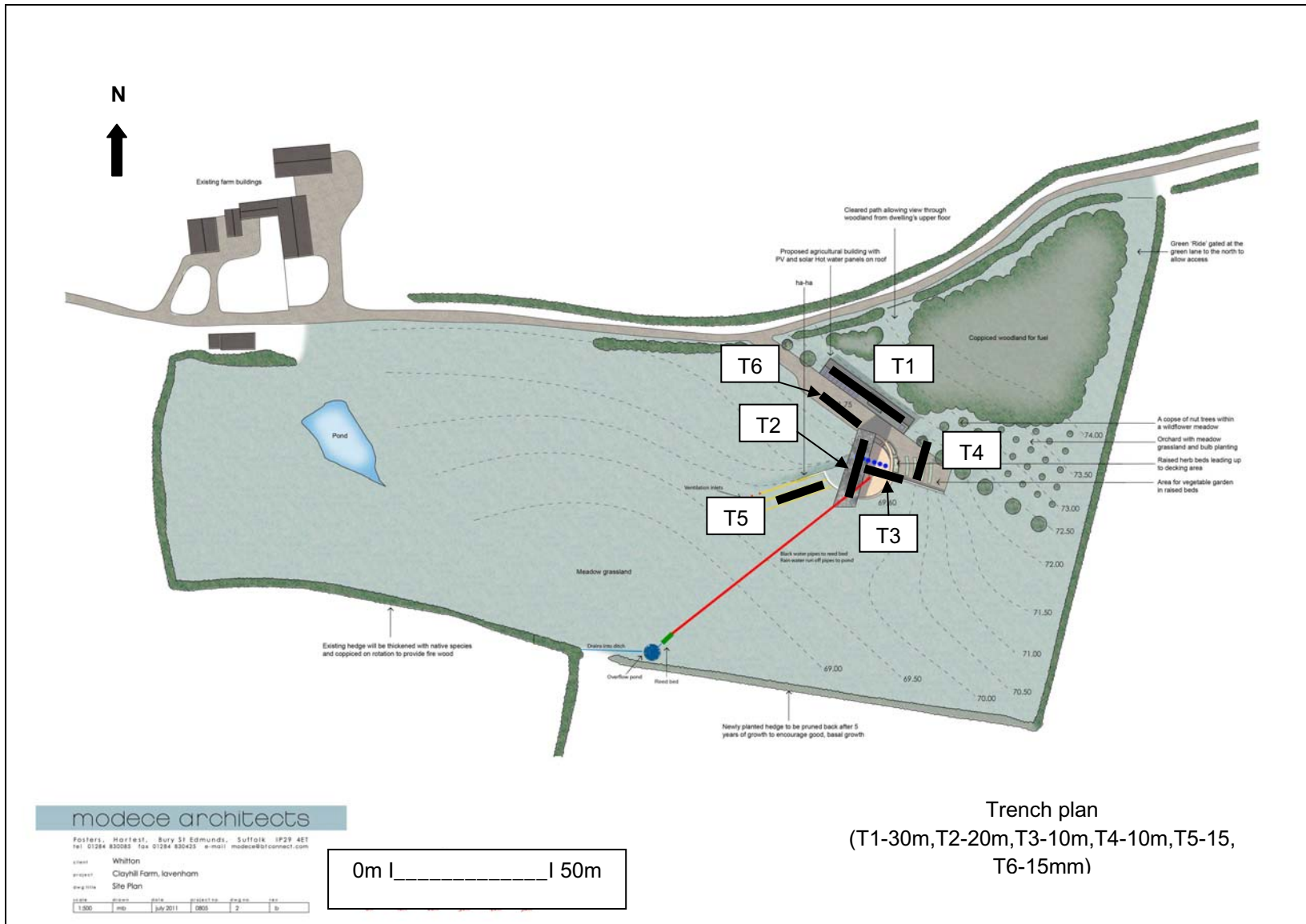
Trench plan
 (T1-30m, T2-20m, T3-10m, T4-10m, T5-15,
 T6-15mm)

modece architects
 Fosters, Horsted, Bury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP29 4ET
 tel 01284 830083 fax 01284 830423 e-mail modece@btconnect.com

CLIENT: Whilton
 PROJECT: Clayhill Farm, Iwerham
 DRAWING: Site Plan

DATE	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SCALE	REV
1.000	mb	July 2011	0803	2	D

0m | _____ | 50m



Trench plan
 (T1-30m, T2-20m, T3-10m, T4-10m, T5-15,
 T6-15mm)

modece architects
 Fosters, Horsted, Sury St Edmunds, Suffolk IP29 4ET
 tel 01284 830083 fax 01284 830423 e-mail modece@btconnect.com

CLIENT: Whitton
 PROJECT: Clayhill Farm, Iwerham
 DRAWING: Site Plan

DATE	BY	DATE	DESCRIPTION	SCALE	REV
1.000	mb	July 2011	0803	2	D

0m | _____ | 50m

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: johnnewm1-141420

Project details

Project name	Clayhill Farm, Clay Hill Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
Short description of the project	Brent Eleigh/Lavenham, Clayhill Farm, Clay Lane (BTE 031, TL 9252 4906) evaluation trenching for a planned large scale dwelling, garage and storage barn plus extensive related landscaping revealed only one feature which can be identified from aerial photographs as a field boundary ditch that was filled in after 1945. The scarcity of archaeological features was paralleled by the general lack of stray finds in the upcast spoil as no pottery sherds of any date were seen and the few fragments of brick and tile were small and of little significance. Finally a thorough metal detector search of the trenches and upcast spoil recovered only ferrous finds with the majority being assorted nails plus occasional small fragments of later Post medieval agricultural origin.
Project dates	Start: 19-12-2012 End: 09-01-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	BTE 031 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 3 - Disturbed
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Modern
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""
Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country England

Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH BRENT ELEIGH CLAYHILL FARM, CLAY HILL LANE
 Postcode CO10 9PG
 Study area 3600.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 9254 4908 52 0 52 06 21 N 000 48 42 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 73.00m Max: 74.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation John Newman Archaeological Services
 Project brief originator Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
 Project design originator John Newman
 Project director/manager John Newman
 Project supervisor John Newman
 Type of sponsor/funding body Landowner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Digital Contents "none"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk CC Archaeological Service
 Paper Contents "none"
 Paper Media available "Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Clayhill Farm, Clay Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk- Archaeological Evaluation Report
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Newman, J
 Date 2013
 Issuer or publisher John Newman Archaeological Services
 Place of issue or publication Henley, Suffolk
 Description Loose bound client report
 Entered by John Newman (johnnewman2@btinternet.com)