



32 CHURCH ST, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING



Report Number: 1001

May 2012



**32 CHURCH STREET, LAVENHAM,
SUFFOLK**

Archaeological Monitoring

Prepared for:
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Site Code	LVM 071	NGR	TL 91436 49000
Planning Ref.	B/12/00034	OASIS	BRITANNI1-123218
Project No.	1003	Report No.	1001
Approved By		Date	
Matthew Adams			



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Abstract

Despite the potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods only the Victorian period was represented. An outdoor privy and shed that abutted the current dwelling on its south-west corner lay below a Victorian garden soil that contained modern pottery sherds and ceramic building material. Victorian service pipes that were still in everyday use were also recorded. There is good correlation between the privy and shed with the structure present on the cartographic sources verifying that it is broadly contemporary with the current dwelling.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

On the 30th April and 1st May 2012, Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook archaeological monitoring at 32 Church Street, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 91436 49000) in advance of the construction of a two storey extension. This was undertaken on behalf of Mr Simon King of Individual Architecture representing Mr & Mrs J Delves as a condition of planning application reference B/12/00034/.

Monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service, Conservation Team (SCCAS CT) (Abby Antrobus, dated 04/04/2012) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated 12/04/2012) and approved by SCCAS CT.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

Thirty-two Church Street is located 60m east of St. Peter and St. Paul's Church in the historic medieval core of Lavenham in an area of archaeological interest defined in the County Historic Environment Record (LWM 053) (Brief, Section 2.1, Antrobus 2012). The site is bounded by Church Street to the north, a terraced domestic property to the east, a long garden to the south and by a public footpath to the west and lies at 70m AOD (Fig. 1).

The underlying drift geology comprises Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton, chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays dating to the Quaternary Period. The solid geology comprises Crag Group sedimentary shallow marine sandstones.

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was undertaken on the recommendation of the local planning authority, following guidance laid down by the National Planning and Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLD 2012) which replaces Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (PPS5, DCLG 2010).

3.1 National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF, DCLG March 2012)

The NPPF recognises that 'heritage assets' are an irreplaceable resource and planning authorities should conserve them in a manner appropriate to their significance when considering development. It requires developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner



proportionate to their importance and the impact, and to make this evidence (and any archive generated) publicly accessible. The key areas for consideration are:

- The significance of the heritage asset and its setting in relation to the proposed development;
- The level of detail should be proportionate to the assets' importance and no more than is sufficient to understand the potential impact of the proposal on their significance;
- Significance (of the heritage asset) can be harmed or lost through alteration or destruction, or development within its setting. As heritage assets are irreplaceable, any harm or loss should require clear and convincing justification;
- Local planning authorities should not permit loss of the whole or part of a heritage asset without taking all reasonable steps to ensure the new development will proceed after the loss has occurred;
- Non-designated heritage assets of archaeological interest that are demonstrably of equivalent significance to scheduled monuments, should be considered subject to the policies for designated heritage assets.

3.2 Babergh Development Framework Core Strategy (2011-2031) Submission Draft

The local development framework for Babergh states the following:

- Provide support and guidance to ensure that development which may affect historic assets and ensure new development makes a positive contribution to local character and distinctiveness (section 3.3.6).

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 Archaeological/Historical Sources

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (SHER) and Record Office (330m search centred on the site, Fig. 3), English Heritage PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS).

Lavenham is a historic town in Suffolk that was granted a market in 1257, this led to a sustained period of prosperity during the medieval period (1066AD – 1540AD). The focus of the settlement subsequently shifted to the north-east from around the Church of St Peter and St Paul (Historic Environment Record (HER): LVM 009) to the Guildhall (HER: LVM 005). Thirty-two Church Street lies within the central area of the historic early medieval core of Lavenham (HER: LVM 053).

The HER search showed 99 listed buildings, 21 HER's and 10 event records within a 330m radius (Fig. 3). Medieval results were most frequent with 12 identified, there were two prehistoric and one Roman site with the remainder being either post-medieval or undated.

Five records were located close to the site, including the church of St Peter and St Paul (HER: LVM 009), which lies 60m to the west; the earlier medieval settlement is thought to have been centred here. An evaluation at Church Glebe Meadow, 55m south-west of the site, revealed a pit and a ditch of unknown date (HER: LVM 042). Monitoring of ground work 50m south-west at the Surgery (ESF19614) and adjacent to the site at



Church Glebe Meadow revealed no archaeological remains. Sixteen metres north at the Old Church Rooms archaeological monitoring similarly uncovered no activity (LVM 045/ESF19531). However at 90 Church Street, located 56m to the north-east a post-medieval boundary ditch associated with 15th-16th century listed buildings forming the street frontage was recorded during archaeological monitoring (LVM 055/ESF 20231).

The search returned six further notable sites within the radius. An undated, but very likely prehistoric/Bronze Age slight mound and ring ditch (HER: LVM 032) located 130m to the west beyond the Church. Associated and just beyond the ring ditch are a set of linear banks and ditched earthworks (HER: LVM 025) of probable prehistoric origin. Together these sites suggest that a significant prehistoric funerary landscape survives to the north-west. A Roman tessellated pavement, possibly associated with a large bath house (HER: LVM 018), is sited 160m north-east of the site indicating the presence of a larger villa complex. Roman villas have been recorded in Long Melford, nearby the Roman road running north-east to south-west, 1km to the south of Lavenham.

A further ten medieval records are present within the search radius that comprise mainly timber-framed listed buildings. They include the medieval Guildhall of Corpus Christi (HER: LVM 005) located 150m to the north-east, Lavenham Hall a 16th to 17th century building (HER: LVM 007) located 100m north-west of the site and a 14th century aisled hall (HER: LVM 065) located 150m to the north-west. One notable entry in the remaining records is the early 16th century medieval brick-lined culvert, believed to be one of the oldest surviving planned drainage networks in existence and therefore of national importance (HER: LVM 051).

Lavenham is a well preserved historical town with a high number of listed buildings. The 330m search radius alone gave details of 99 listed buildings, ten of which are present within a 20m radius of the site. All of the buildings on the opposite side of Church Street have been listed, they comprise a mixture of medieval timber-framed and 19th century brick structures.

4.2 *Cartographic Sources*

The Tithe Map (1841) records a cross-shaped building present on the same footprint as the current dwelling (Fig. 4), within a single plot of land that encompasses the current row of terraced houses and gardens from number 28 to 32 (Tithe number 458). First Edition Ordnance Survey (OS) Map (1884-86) shows this plot redevelopment into the current configuration of terraced houses (Fig. 5); also present to the rear of the house are three large outbuildings. The Second Edition OS Map (1904) indicates that the outbuilding on the eastern boundary has gone, the outbuilding attached to the house is still present, and the southernmost outbuilding has been extended with one small square structure erected to its south (Fig. 6).

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The specific aim of the investigation was to provide a record of archaeological deposits which would be damaged or removed by any development [including services and landscaping] permitted by the current planning consent (Brief, Section 4.3, Antrobus 2012).

6.0 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The research objectives for the project are in line with those laid out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24, Maria Medlycott, 2011.

The specific objectives are set out in the SCCAS CT brief and are summarised below (Brief Section 3.2, Antrobus, 2012):

- To record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets (that might be present at this location) before they are damaged or destroyed.

7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

Excavation of the footings was undertaken using a 1 ton micro digger under the supervision of a suitably qualified archaeologist. Topsoil was removed first, then the subsoil layer was inspected for archaeological features and finds. The ground was then further reduced to c.1.10m into the solid geology (Fig.2). Sample sections and plans were drawn to scale, pro-forma record sheets were completed and appropriate photographs were taken. All excavated spoil was inspected for finds.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Site Visit 30th April 2012

The first site visit was undertaken by the author on the 30th April when the weather was sunny all day following a wet spell. Foundation trenches for the two storey extension were monitored (DP 6-8). Two compartments of a building, on the same footprint as the structure on the First and Second Edition OS maps (Fig. 7) were present beneath the topsoil. The first section comprised a concrete block with associated copper water pipe, lying within the southern end of the structure (Fig. 8). To the north abutting the current dwelling were sections of a brickwork floor. The Bricks (2.44" x 4.22" x 8.66") were bonded with a light white cement, and were frogged. They were laid frog side down to provide a flat floor surface (DP4 & DP5). Apart from this out-house only Victorian water and ceramic waste pipes were present (DP1 & DP2, Fig. 9).

Site Visit 1st May 2012

The second and final visit was also undertaken by the author, when the remaining foundation and service trenches were monitored. The weather was overcast and raining. No archaeological features or finds were present (DP9 & DP10).

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence was a Garden Soil L1000, comprising dark grey brown, friable sand silt (Fig.8). Ceramic building material and a few blue and white transfer-printed pottery sherds were present.



Below L1000 lay Subsoil Layer L1001, comprising mid yellow orange, compact clay silt with moderate sand inclusions and occasional rounded flint stones. This layer is of geological origin.

At the base of the stratigraphic sequence is Natural Drift Geology Layer L1002, a light white yellow, compact clay with chalk and flint nodules.

The stratigraphic sequence suggests that significant ground disturbance/reduction occurred during the construction of the existing building, which accounts for the absence of any finds or features pre-dating the late 19th century AD.

10 DISCUSSION

Despite the potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods only one period was represented. A Victorian outdoor privy and shed that abutted the current dwelling on its south-west corner lay within a garden soil (L1000) that contained modern pottery sherds and ceramic building material. Victorian service pipes that were still in everyday use were also recorded.

The toilet block and shed were laid with a white brick and the shed floor made up of bricks frog side down. Skintling marks were present on the long edge, indicating where the bricks had been stacked on top of each other to dry. They were also stamped with a makers mark "ALLEN BALLINGDON", referring to Robert Allen of Ballingdon Grove Brickworks near Sudbury. The company were known for making white and red bricks in the 19th century, the former being used to build the privy.

There is good correlation between the privy and shed with the structure present on the First and Second Edition OS maps, verifying that it is broadly contemporary with the current dwelling. The preservation of the toilet block was good but the associated shed floor had been heavily damaged.

Victorian copper water pipes and ceramic waste pipes, that are still in everyday use were the only other features recorded. This site therefore has no potential to add to the research agendas for the prehistoric to medieval periods. However this project has advanced the understanding of the Victorian period, it proves that the cartographic evidence is accurate and that a use for the structure outlined on the 1884-86 and 1904 OS Map has now been established.

11 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr and Mrs Delves for funding the project and their agent Mr Simon King for commissioning it and for his help and assistance.

We are also grateful to Dr Colin Pendleton and Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Conservation Team for their time, help and advice.



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- English Heritage PastScape www.pastscape.org.uk
- Archaeological Data Service (ADS) www.ads.ahds.ac.uk
- English Heritage National List for England
www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england
- DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>

Appendix 1 Digital Photographic Record – (See Fig. 9 for DP's 1 & 2)



DP3: Shot of Rear of Property, notice scar of removed lean-to, facing NW.



DP4: Shot of Victorian toilet block and brick work, facing NW.



DP5: Shot of Victorian toilet block and brick work, during removal, facing SE.



DP6: Victorian toilet block and brick work and foundation trench, facing SE.



DP7: Archaeologist at work drawing Sample Section 1.



DP8: Archaeologist monitoring excavation of foundation trench.



DP9: Post-excavation of the foundation trenches, facing NW.



DP10: Post-excavation of the foundation trenches, facing NE.



Appendix 2 OASIS Sheet (Copied from the OASIS website)

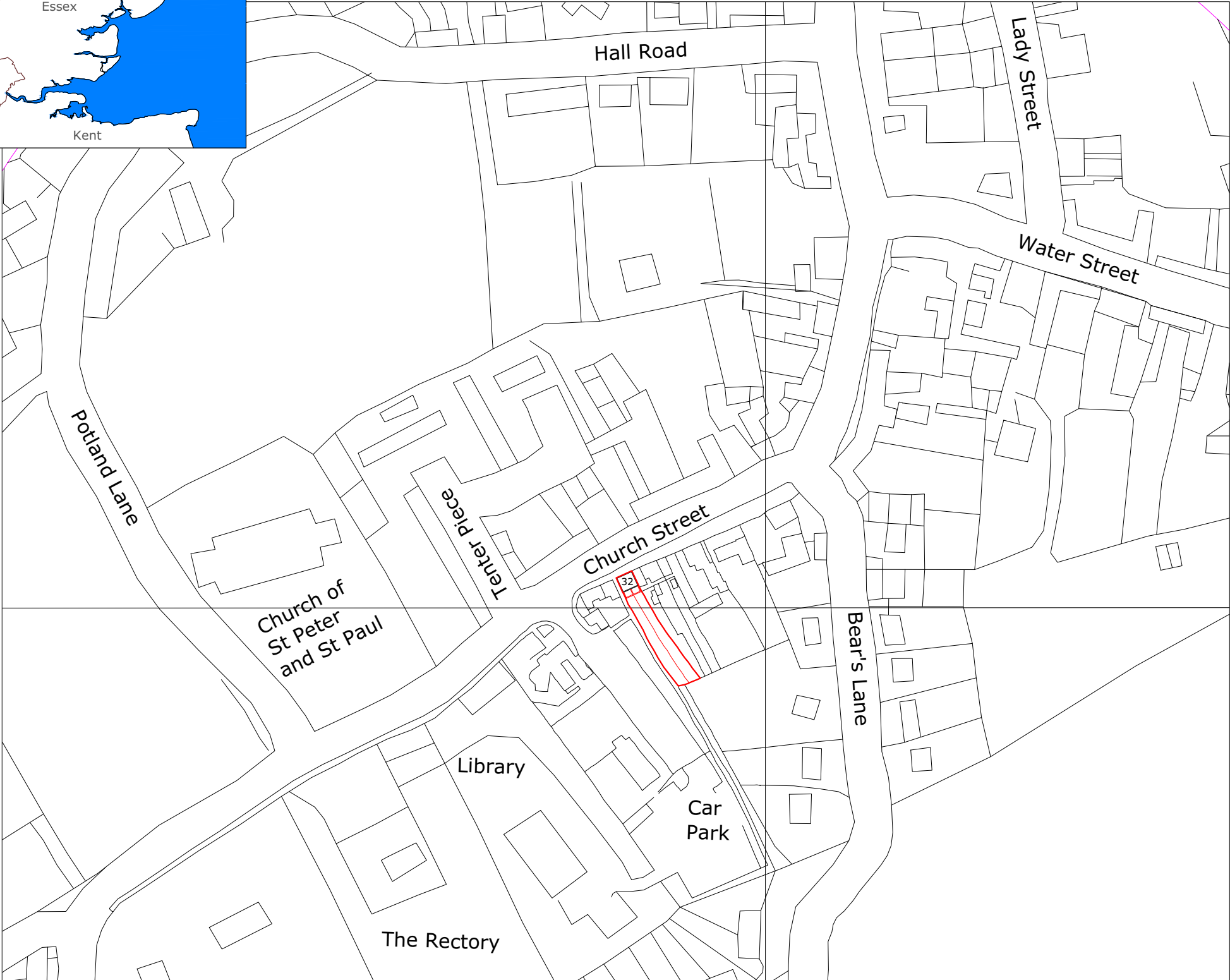
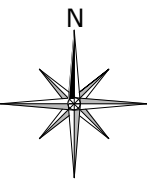
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Project details

Project name	32 Church St, Lavenham, Suffolk - Monitoring
Short description of the project	<p>On the 30th April and 1st May 2012, Britannia Archaeology Ltd undertook archaeological monitoring at 32 Church Street, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 91436 49000) in advance of the construction of a two storey extension. This was undertaken on behalf of Mr Simon King of Individual Architecture representing Mr and Mrs J Delves as a condition of planning application reference B/12/00034/. Despite the potential for archaeological remains from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods only the Victorian period was represented. An outdoor privy and shed that abutted the current dwelling on its south-west corner lay below a Victorian garden soil that contained modern pottery sherds and ceramic building material. Victorian service pipes that were still in everyday use were also recorded. There is good correlation between the privy and shed with the structure present on the cartographic sources verifying that it is broadly contemporary with the current dwelling.</p>
Project dates	Start: 23-04-2012 End: 09-05-2012
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	LVM 071 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/00034 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	R1001 - Contracting Unit Report No.
Any associated project reference codes	P1003 - Contracting Unit Project No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	OUTDOOR PRIVY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	N/A None
Investigation type	'Watching Brief'
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM 32 Church Street, Lavenham, Suffolk - Archaeological Monitoring
Postcode	CO10 9QT



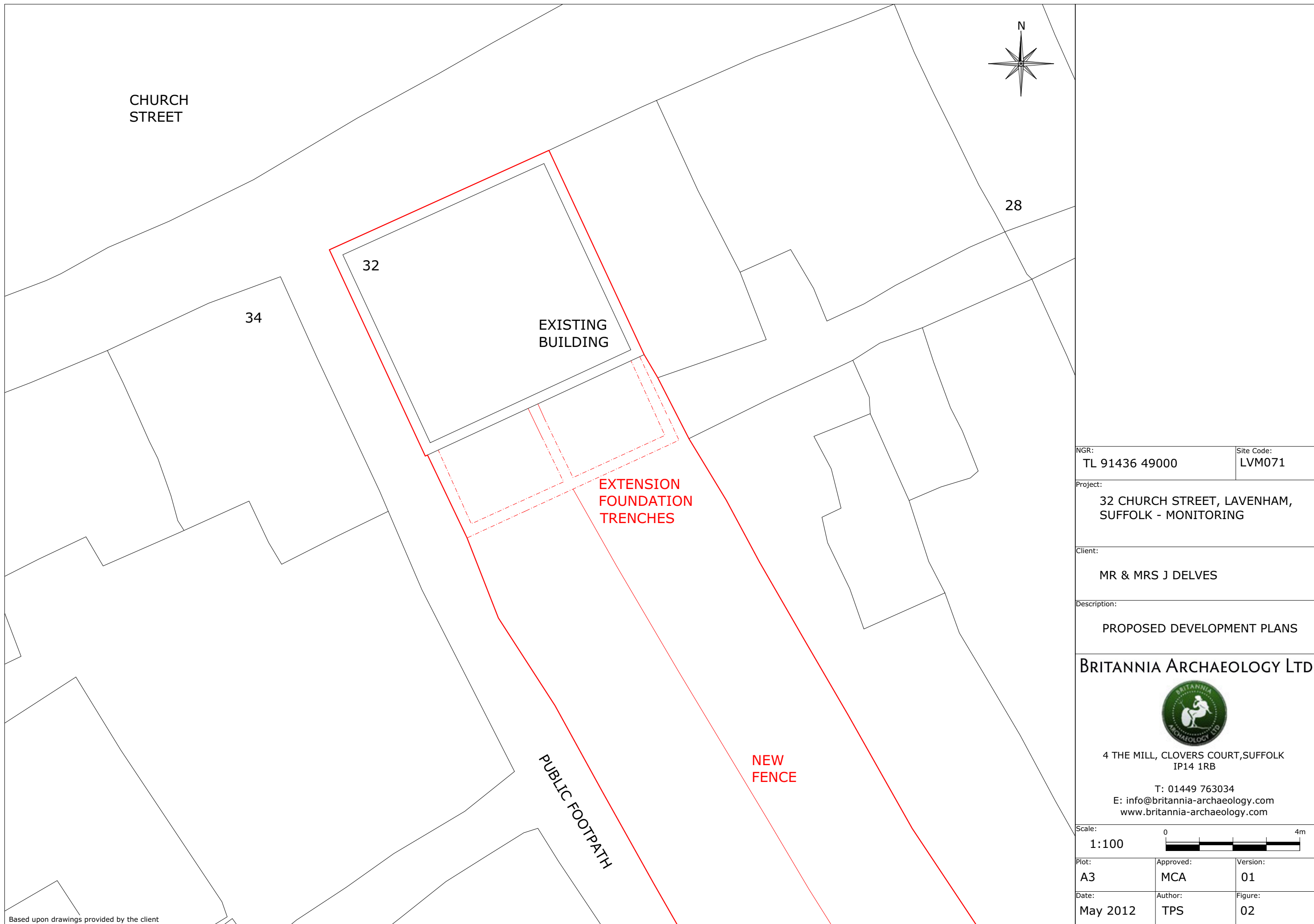
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Height OD / Depth	Min: 70.00m Max: 70.16m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Britannia Archaeology Ltd
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Matthew Adams
Project director/manager	Matthew Adams
Project supervisor	Timothy Schofield
Type of sponsor/funding body	Landowner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Mr & Mrs J Delves
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	32 Church St, Lavenham, Suffolk; Archaeological Monitoring
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Schofield, T.P.
Other bibliographic details	R1001
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Entered on	9 May 2012

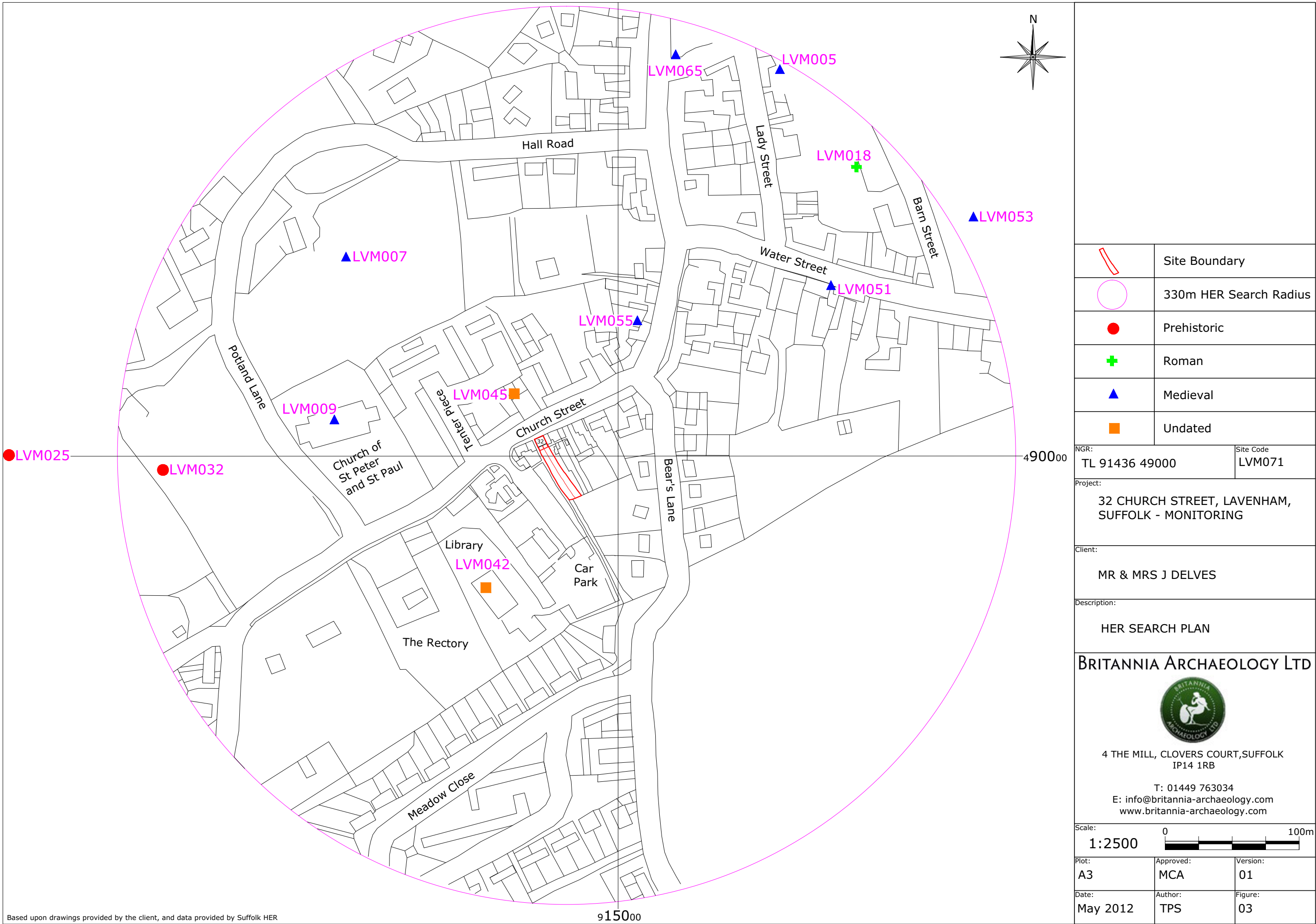


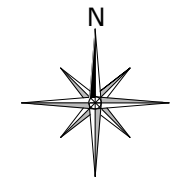
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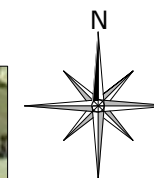
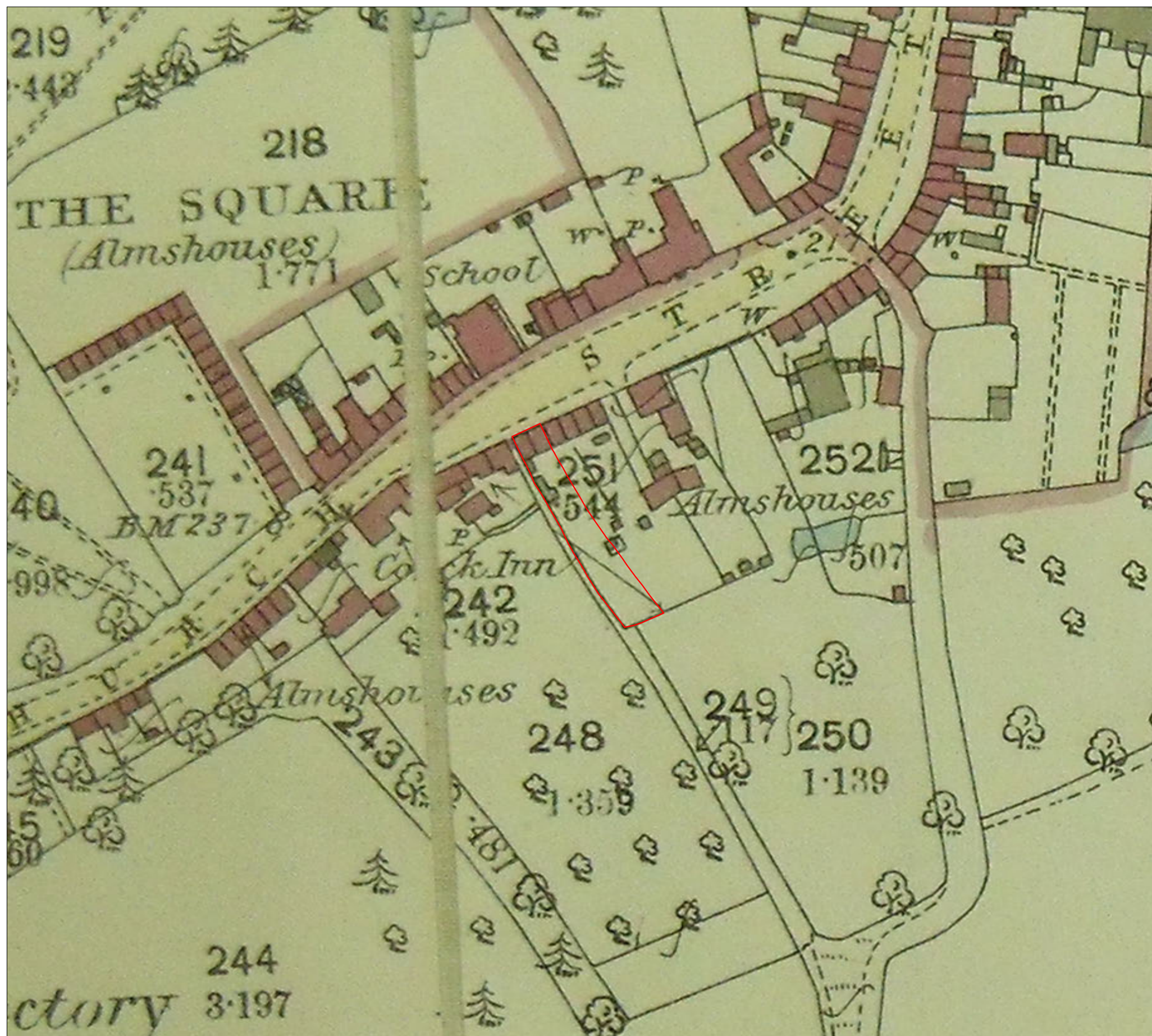
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Client: MR & MRS J DELVES			
Description: SITE LOCATION			
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Project: 32 CHURCH STREET, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK - MONITORING			
Client: MR & MRS J DELVES			
Description: 1846 TITHE MAP			
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Scale: c. 1:1000			
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Date: May 2012	Author: TPS	Figure: 04	



Site Boundary

NGR:
TL 91436 49000

Site Code:
LVM071

Project:
32 CHURCH STREET, LAVENHAM,
SUFFOLK - MONITORING

Client:
MR & MRS J DELVES

Description:
1884-1886 FIRST EDITION
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

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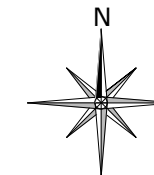


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Scale: 1:1000
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Plot: A3	Approved: MCA	Version: 01
Date: May 2012	Author: TPS	Figure: 05



Site Boundary

NGR:
TL 91436 49000

Site Code:
LVM071

Project:
32 CHURCH STREET, LAVENHAM,
SUFFOLK - MONITORING

Client:
MR & MRS J DELVES

Description:
1904 SECOND EDITION
ORDNANCE SURVEY MAP

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



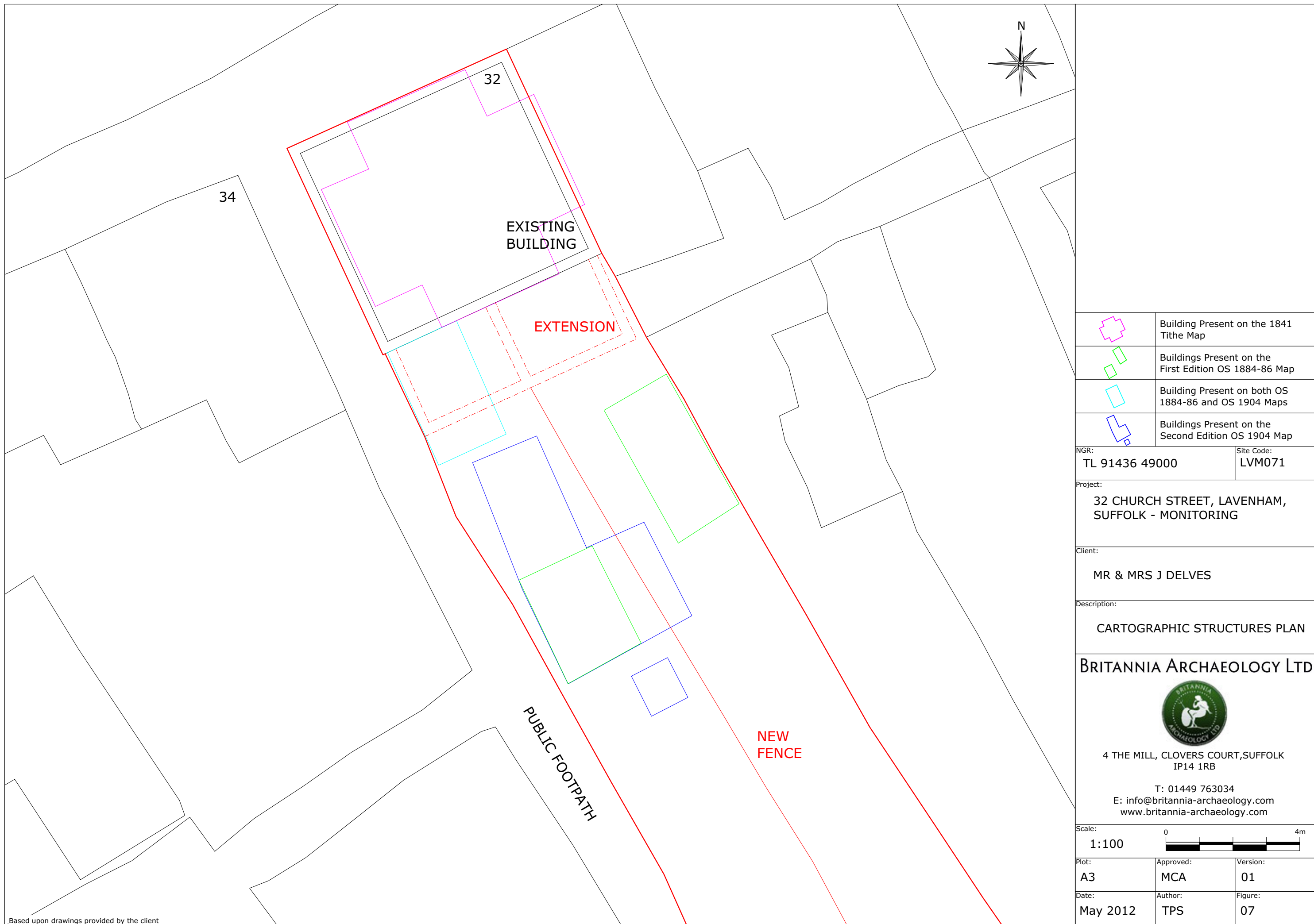
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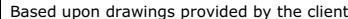
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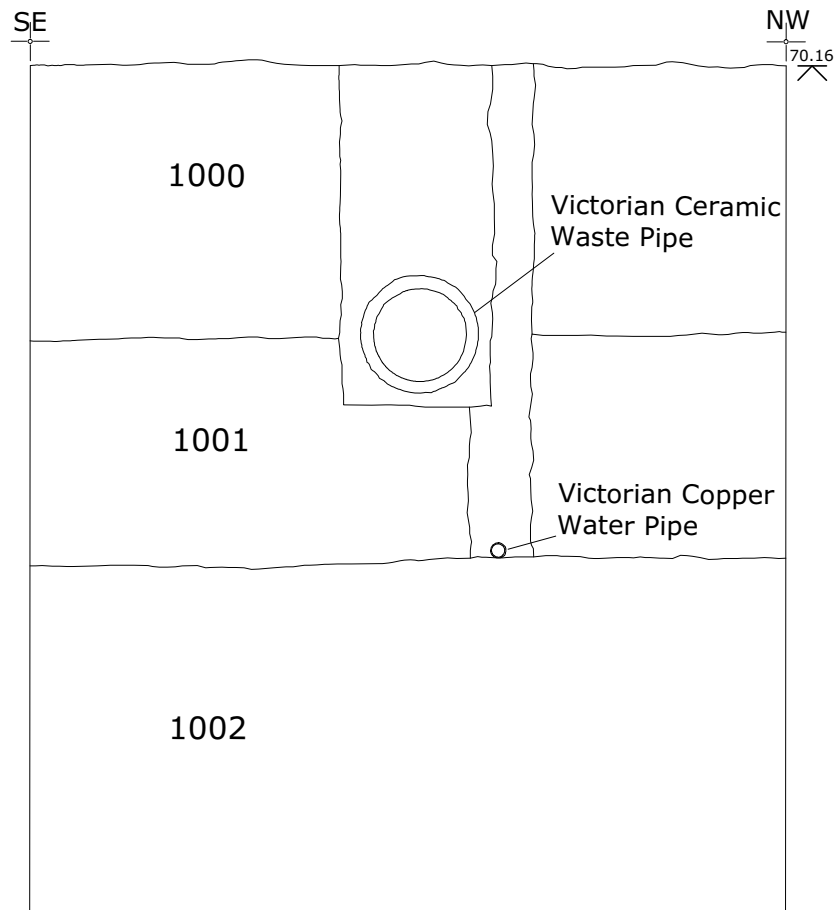
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	Building Present on the 1841 Tithe Map	
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	Building Present on both OS 1884-86 and OS 1904 Maps	
	Buildings Present on the Second Edition OS 1904 Map	
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Project: 32 CHURCH STREET, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK - MONITORING		
Client: MR & MRS J DELVES		
Description: CARTOGRAPHIC STRUCTURES PLAN		
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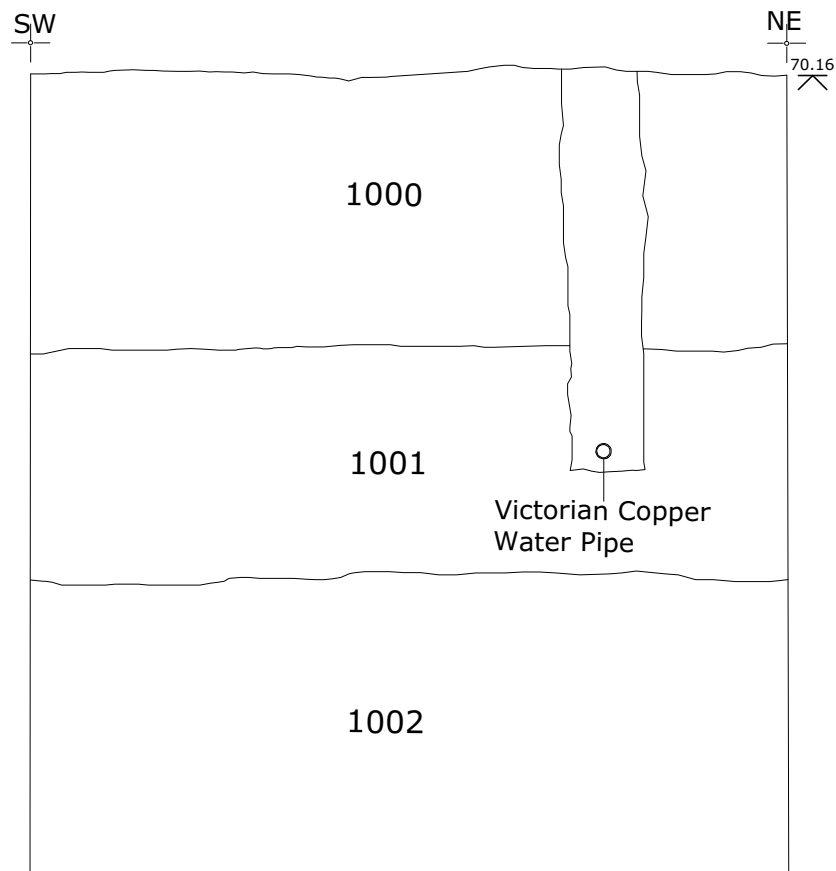
SAMPLE SECTION 1



SAMPLE SECTION 1, DP1



SAMPLE SECTION 2



SAMPLE SECTION 2, DP2



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Client: MR & MRS J DELVES		
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