



PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY ROAD, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING



Report Number: 1191

March 2018



PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY ROAD, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

Prepared on behalf of:

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Priory Road
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Site Code	SNP 114	NGR	TM 403 593
Planning Ref.	DC/17/4120/FUL	OASIS	britanni1-305741
Approved By:		Date	March 2018



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Abstract

On 15th March 2018 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of monitoring and recording during the excavation of footings for an extension at Priory Lodge, Priory Road, Snape, Suffolk. The monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief (Cutler, H. 2017) issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated January 2018) and approved by SCCAS/CT.

The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for features and finds from the Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods.

Despite this, the monitoring revealed no archaeological features and only encountered a thick layer of garden soil (containing modern finds) used to form the lawn area of the current house, and some surviving sub soil which contained no finds.



1.0 INTRODUCTION

On 15th March 2018 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of monitoring and recording during the excavation of footings for an extension at Priory Lodge, Priory Road, Snape, Suffolk (TM 403 593) (Fig.1). The monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief (Cutler, H. 2017) issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated January 2018) and approved by SCCAS/CT.

2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION

The site is located in the east of Suffolk and lies approximately 28km north-east of Ipswich and 7km south-east of Saxmundham, in the north-eastern boundary of the parish. It is bounded to the north by the A1094 Aldeburgh Road, to the west by Priory Road and to the south and east by woodland. Priory Lodge and grounds cover around 1300m², however the area of the development only covers around 40m².

The bedrock geology is described as Chillesford Church Sand Member - Sand. This is a sedimentary bedrock formed approximately 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by shallow seas. (BSG 2017).

The superficial deposit is Lowestoft Formation - Sand and Gravel. These were formed later in the Quaternary Period when the local environment was dominated by ice age conditions (BSG 2017)

3.0 PLANNING POLICIES

The archaeological investigation was carried out 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). The relevant local planning policy is the *Suffolk Coastal District Council, July 2013*.

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2 & 3)

The following archaeological background utilises the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) (1km search centred on the site), Historic England PastScape (www.pastscape.org.uk), and the Archaeological Data Service (www.ads.ahds.ac.uk) (ADS) (Figs. 2 & 3).

The HER search returned 39 monument records and 9 event records within 1km of the site. No designated assets exist with the redline development boundary, however it lies adjacent to a significant area of archaeological activity which includes two Bronze Age



barrows listed as scheduled monuments by Historic England (NHLE: 1006040; SHER SF43). The eastern barrow (SHER 003) is extant with a diameter 15.50m and 1.0m high and the western barrow (SHER 004) is now ploughed out, but cropmarks suggest the ring ditch survives. In addition to the barrows, the area around them is the site of a Anglo-Saxon mixed inhumation and cremation cemetery (SNP 007) with secondary burials also located within in the barrows.

4.1 *Prehistoric*

The predominate evidence for prehistoric activity lies adjacent to the site as detailed above. The eastern barrow (SHER 003) contained a Bronze Age collared urn inverted over a cremation. A further record located 1km to the south-west, identifies a flint scatter (SNP 035) of probable early Bronze Age date and comprising a barbed and tanged flint arrowhead, scrapers, blades and waste flakes.

The earliest accounts of the barrows (Hele, 1870) mention additional barrows present on both sides of the road and extending for some distance.

The presence of at least two barrows in the adjacent field, places the development site in the centre of a Bronze Age funerary landscape and consequently the potential for finds and features dating to this period is high.

4.2 *Roman*

A single record (SNP 024) identified Roman remains within the search area. This lies 520m west of the site and comprised a scatter of pottery and tile after subsoiling. The limited search suggests a low potential for Roman archaeology to be present.

4.3 *Anglo-Saxon*

The origin of many modern settlements dates to the Anglo-Saxon period. The name Snape is derived from Old English '*Snæp*' meaning 'boggy piece of land' or Old Scandinavian '*snap*' meaning 'poor pasture' (Mills, 2007). The settlement was well established and is recorded in Domesday with a population of 70 households (considered very large), suggesting it had been established for some time. It was located in the Saxon hundred of Plomesgate.

An extensive Anglo-Saxon inhumation and cremation cemetery (SNP 007) is located adjacent to the development site and was likely created within the area of Bronze Age barrow complex. This was a common practice during the Anglo-Saxon period and secondary inhumations are often found within the earlier barrow mounds.

Numerous excavations of the barrow mounds and cemetery have been undertaken since at least 1826. The majority of these were not undertaken using an archaeological method and the finds are lost or out of context. Often the only recording comprised a short account such as the excavation in 1826 by 'Gentlemen from London' where no details were given, except that they departed with gold rings, brooches, chains, etc.



One mound to the north of the road and excavated in 1862 contained a Saxon boat burial which measured 46 feet long by 9 feet wide and 4 feet deep. Hair, cloth, a gold ring, fragments of an amber coloured glass claw beaker, a small fragment of thick blue glass and several fragments of jasper were recovered from inside the boat. 40 urned cremations were also recorded north of the road during this excavation.

More recently, excavations since the 1970s have uncovered more cremations, inhumations, a horse burial and another smaller boat burial.

No other Anglo-Saxon finds or features are noted within the 1km search area, however the settlement is likely to have been where the core of the modern settlement currently is and this cemetery is clearly linked to it.

As the full extent of the cemetery has yet to be fully determined, there is a high potential to encounter finds or features dating to this period on the development site.

4.4 *Medieval*

Ten records relate to medieval activity and suggest the focus of activity was centred on the modern village south of the Church of St John the Baptist (NHLE: 1231174; SNP 028) which itself dates to the 14th century and is a Grade II* listed building.

The entry in Domesday (1086AD) shows the settlement was very large with a population of 70 households and a taxable value of 6.2 geld units.

The nearest significant medieval record to the development site lies 520m to the west and identifies a medieval pottery scatter (SNP 024). The remaining records of note extend south from the Church (SNP 028) and identify features associated with settlement activity. These include a large domestic waste deposal pit (SNP 028), two sites containing domestic ovens and waste pits (SNP 14 and SNP 15) and two areas of artefact scatters suggestive of settlement (SNP 031 and SNP 030).

To the north of the site adjacent to the A1094, the park and gardens associated with Friston Hall (NHLE: 1215909; FRS 048) are recorded as medieval in origin. The actual hall is located 900m to the north and it is unlikely that finds and features associated with this extend onto the development site.

In the wider area, the priory located at Snape was located 2km to the south-west of the site. This was a small Benedictine priory founded 1155 by William Martell, his wife and son, as a dependant of St John's Colchester. It was suppressed in 1525 by Wolsey. Despite the site name, it does not appear to be associated with the priory.

4.5 *Post-medieval and modern*

The site lies at the edge of the modern settlement and parish and many of the buildings in the centre of the village date to this period. Only four records identify post-medieval



monuments. A tree-lined avenue (FRS 049) located 300m to the west of the site is associated with Friston Hall. A mile stone (SNP 037) is located 600m to the west along the A1094. An 18th century Granary Barn (SNP 104) lies 185m to the south of the Church and the site of a former 19th century brick works (SNP 092) lies 570m to the south.

4.6 *Archaeological Sites*

As discussed above, numerous excavations (archaeological and otherwise) have occurred on the Bronze Age barrow and Anglo-Saxon cemeteries adjacent to the site, west of Priory Lane. The Suffolk HER identifies the excavation work undertaken by Filmer-Sanke and Pestell (ESF 19648) which were undertaken between 1985 and 1992. The results were published in EAA 95.

4.7 *Archaeological potential*

Given the above, the predominant potential for archaeology at this site is likely to relate to the Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods and should be considered as **high**. The potential for all other periods is considered **low**.

5.0 PROJECT AIMS

The SCCAS/CT brief states that the development “can be adequately recorded by controlled excavation/continuous archaeological monitoring and recording during all groundworks.” Specific attention needs to be paid to:

- The monitoring of any groundworks, including upcast soil.
- The likelihood of encountering human remains, possibly shallow and vulnerable human remains. In this event, SCCAS/CT should be contacted.

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 (Medlycott, 2011).

Project objectives will cover the following:

- To recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. Also that the state of preservation of archaeological features and deposits should be determined.



7.0 FIELDWORK METHODOLOGY

The SCCAS/CT brief required archaeological monitoring and recording of all excavations associated with ground works conducted in advance of the construction of a *new extension (landscaping, services, etc)*. All works were conducted in accordance with *Requirements for Archaeological Excavation* (Suffolk County Council, March 2017).

The excavation of the foundation trenches and associated intrusive ground works was undertaken by a mechanical excavator/by hand and then further investigated by hand as necessary.

8.0 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS (Figs. 5 - 7)

Monitoring of the groundworks was carried out on 15th March 2018 by Britannia Archaeology Ltd. The foundation trenches were excavated under archaeological monitoring, and to a maximum depth of 1.15m. In all sections, topsoil layer **1000**, a thick layer of garden soil beneath the lawn area of the property, was the topmost layer. It contained fragments of modern brick and pottery, and pieces of modern rubbish. This overlay subsoil layer **1001**, which contained no finds and was disturbed in places by rooting. This overlay natural geology **1002**.

No archaeological features or finds were encountered during the monitoring.

9.0 DEPOSIT MODEL (Figs. 5 - 7)

The deposit model was consistent across the site.

At the top of the stratigraphic sequence in all sample sections was topsoil **1000** which was a loose, dark black-brown garden soil consisting of sandy silt. It contained fragments of modern brick and pottery, and pieces of modern rubbish. This layer was present to a maximum depth of 0.50m in Sample Section 4.

The next layer in the sequence was subsoil layer **1001**. This layer was a mid reddish-brown, friable sandy gravel with frequent small-medium stone inclusions and no finds. It was present to a maximum depth of 0.85m and a maximum thickness of 0.35m in Sample Section 4.

10 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for features and finds from the Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods.



Despite this, the monitoring revealed no archaeological features and only encountered a thick layer of garden soil (containing modern finds) used to form the lawn area of the current house, and some surviving sub soil which contained no finds.

11.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Britannia Archaeology would like to thank Mr Graeme Fraser-Steele for commissioning and funding the work.

Britannia Archaeology would also like to thank Hannah Cutler at SCCAS/CT for her advice and assistance throughout the project.

The site was excavated by Louisa Cunningham of Britannia Archaeology Ltd.



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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



Priory Lodge, Priory Road, Snape, Suffolk
Archaeological Monitoring
P1223

www.english-heritage.org.uk/professional/protection/process/national-heritage-list-for-england

DEFRA Magic <http://magic.defra.gov.uk/website/magic>



APPENDIX 1 – DEPOSIT TABLES

Sample Section 1

Trench No n/a	Orientation E-W	Height aOD	Shot No DP 1
Sample Section No 1	Location n/a	Facing S Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.45m	Top Soil (garden soil) – Dark black-brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.45-0.79m	Sub Soil – Mid reddish brown, friable, sandy gravel with frequent small-medium stone and flint inclusions	
1002	0.79m+	Natural – Mid brownish-yellow, friable, sand with gravel patches and frequent small stone inclusions	

Sample Section 2

Trench No n/a	Orientation N-S	Height aOD	Shot No DP 2
Sample Section No 2	Location n/a	Facing E Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.38m	Top Soil (garden soil) – Dark black-brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.38-0.60m	Sub Soil – Mid reddish brown, friable, sandy gravel with frequent small-medium stone and flint inclusions	
1002	0.60m+	Natural – Mid brownish-yellow, friable, sand with gravel patches and frequent small stone inclusions	

Sample Section 3

Trench No n/a	Orientation E-W	Height aOD	Shot No DP 3
Sample Section No 3	Location n/a	Facing N Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.40m	Top Soil (garden soil) – Dark black-brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.40-0.75m	Sub Soil – Mid reddish brown, friable, sandy gravel with frequent small-medium stone and flint inclusions	
1002	0.75m+	Natural – Mid brownish-yellow, friable, sand with gravel patches and frequent small stone inclusions	

Sample Section 4

Trench No n/a	Orientation N-S	Height aOD	Shot No DP 4
Sample Section No 4	Location n/a	Facing W Facing	
Context No	Depth	Deposit Description	
1000	0.00-0.50m	Top Soil (garden soil) – Dark black-brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional small stone inclusions	
1001	0.50-0.85m	Sub Soil – Mid reddish brown, friable, sandy gravel with frequent small-medium stone and flint inclusions	
1002	0.85m+	Natural – Mid brownish-yellow, friable, sand with gravel patches and frequent small stone inclusions	



APPENDIX 2 – OASIS SHEET

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: **britanni1-305741**

Project details

Project name	Priory Lodge, Priory Road, Snape
Short description of the project	On 15th March 2018 Britannia Archaeology Ltd (BA) undertook an archaeological investigation by means of monitoring and recording during the excavation of footings for an extension at Priory Lodge, Priory Road, Snape, Suffolk. The monitoring work was conducted in accordance with a design Brief (Cutler, H. 2017) issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) and a Written Scheme of Investigation by BA (dated January 2018) and approved by SCCAS/CT. The archaeological background search suggested that the site had a specific potential for features and finds from the Bronze Age and Anglo-Saxon periods. Despite this, the monitoring revealed no archaeological features and only encountered a thick layer of garden soil (containing modern finds) used to form the lawn area of the current house, and some surviving sub soil which contained no finds.
Project dates	Start: 01-02-2018 End: 01-04-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P1223 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/4120/FUL - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 10 - Orchard
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
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Site location SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL SNAPE Priory Lodge, Priory Road, Snape
Postcode IP17 1RZ
Study area 0.2 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 40339 59276 52.178695472037 1.515819544147 52 10 43 N 001 30 56 E
Point
Lat/Long Datum WGS 84 Datum
Height OD /
Depth Min: 10m Max: 11m

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 Louisa Cunningham
Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body Mr G Fraser-Steele

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Digital Archive ID SNP 114
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Database","GIS","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk HER
Paper Archive ID SNP 114
Paper Contents "none"
Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title Priory Lodge, Priory Road, Snape, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s) Cunningham, L.



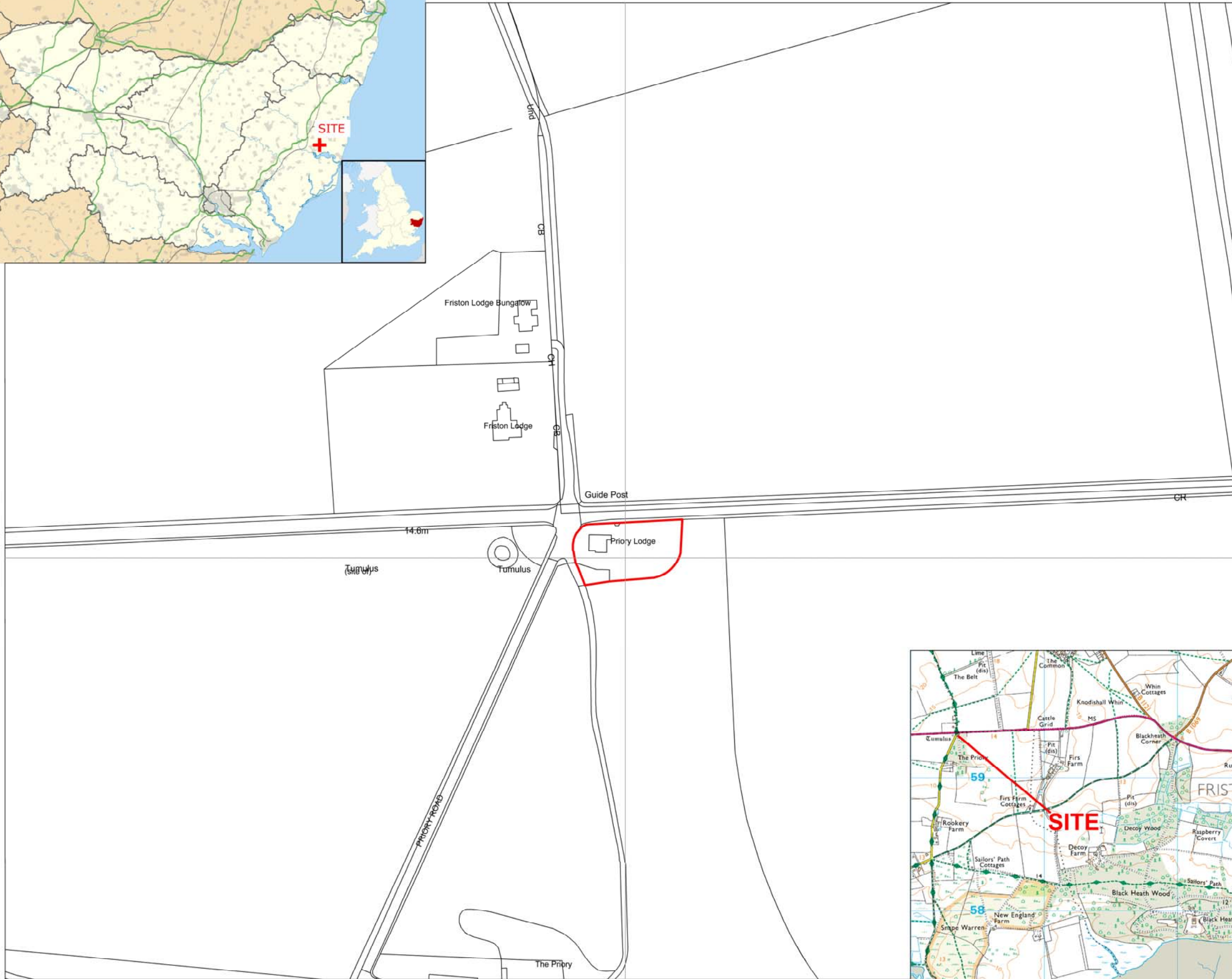
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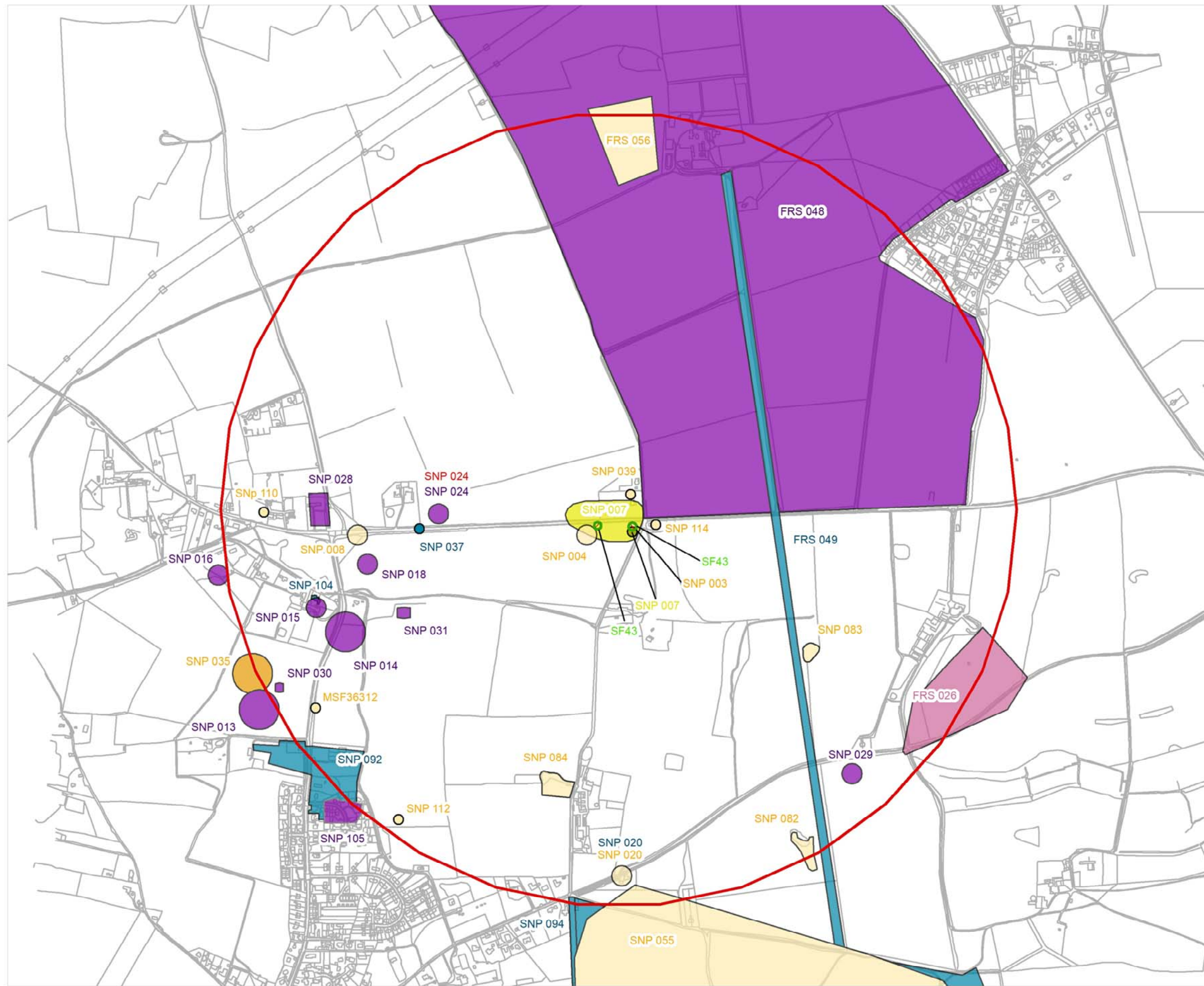
 Site Boundary







640362

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NGR:	640362 259316	REF:	R1191
PROJECT:	PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY LANE, SNAPE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	GENERAL LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	GRAEME STEELE		
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD			
		UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH	
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W: www.britannia-archaeology.com		© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018	
DATE:	MAY 2018	FLUT:	A3
VERSION:	1	FIGURE:	1
AUTHOR:	DPM	APPROVED:	MCA



-  HER Search Area
-  Scheduled Monument
-  Undated Record
-  Multiperiod Record
-  Modern Record
-  Post-medieval Record
-  Medieval Record
-  Anglo Saxon Record
-  Roman Record
-  Iron Age Record
-  Bronze Age Record
-  Neolithic Record
-  Mesolithic Record
-  Palaeolithic Record
-  Site Boundary

NGR: 640362 259316 REF: R1191

PROJECT: PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY LANE, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: MONUMENT & SCHEDULED MONUMENT

CLIENT: GRAEME STEELE

BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD



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DATE: MAY 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 2

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1:10000 0 1:10000 500m



 Site Boundary

NGR: 640362 259316 REF: R1191

PROJECT: PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY LANE, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SHER DATA: EVENTS & LISTED BUILDINGS

CLIENT: GRAEME STEELE

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UNIT 2
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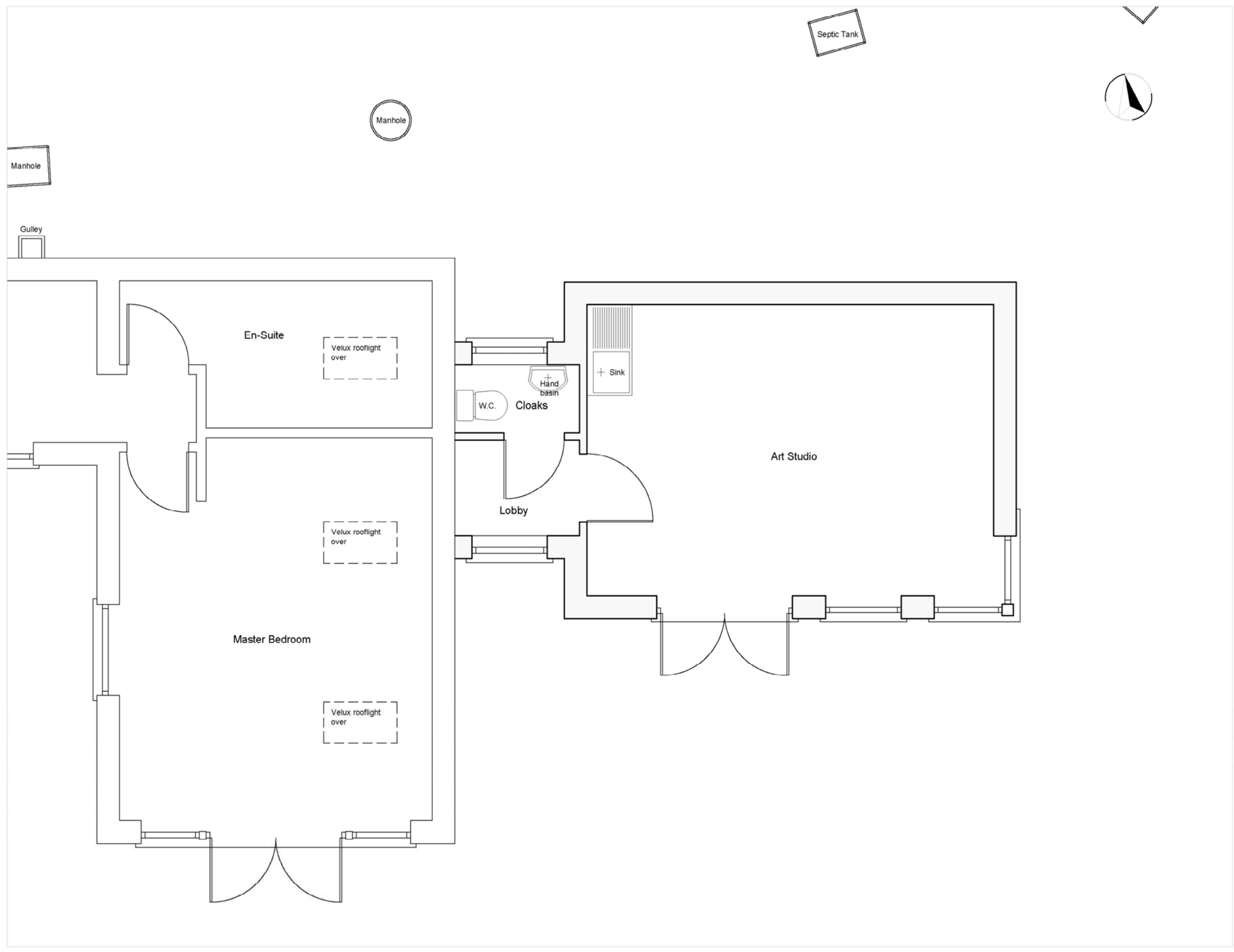
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DATE: MAY 2018 PLOT: A3 VERSION: 1

AUTHOR: DPM FIGURE: 3

APPROVED: MCA

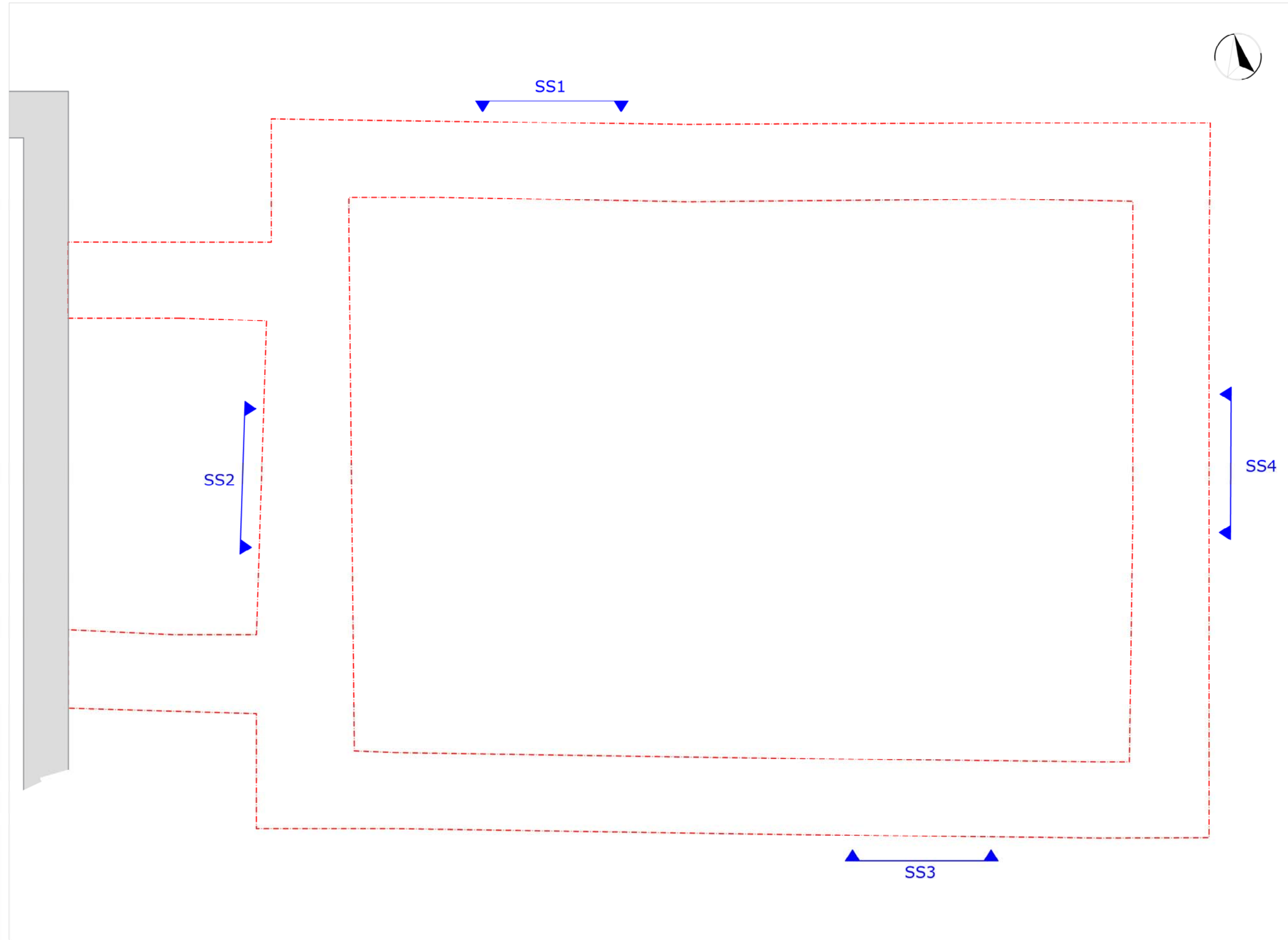


- Proposed Extension
- Existing Structure

(NGR: 640362 259316)	(REF: R1191)
PROJECT: PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY LANE, SNAPE, SUFFOLK	
DESCRIPTION: PROPOSED ART ROOM EXTENSION	
CLIENT: GRAEME STEELE	
BRITANNIA ARCHAEOLOGY LTD UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com <small>© Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018</small>	
DATE: MAY 2018	FLOT: A3
AUTHOR: DPM	VERSION: 1
APPROVED: MCA	4



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SS1

SS2

SS4

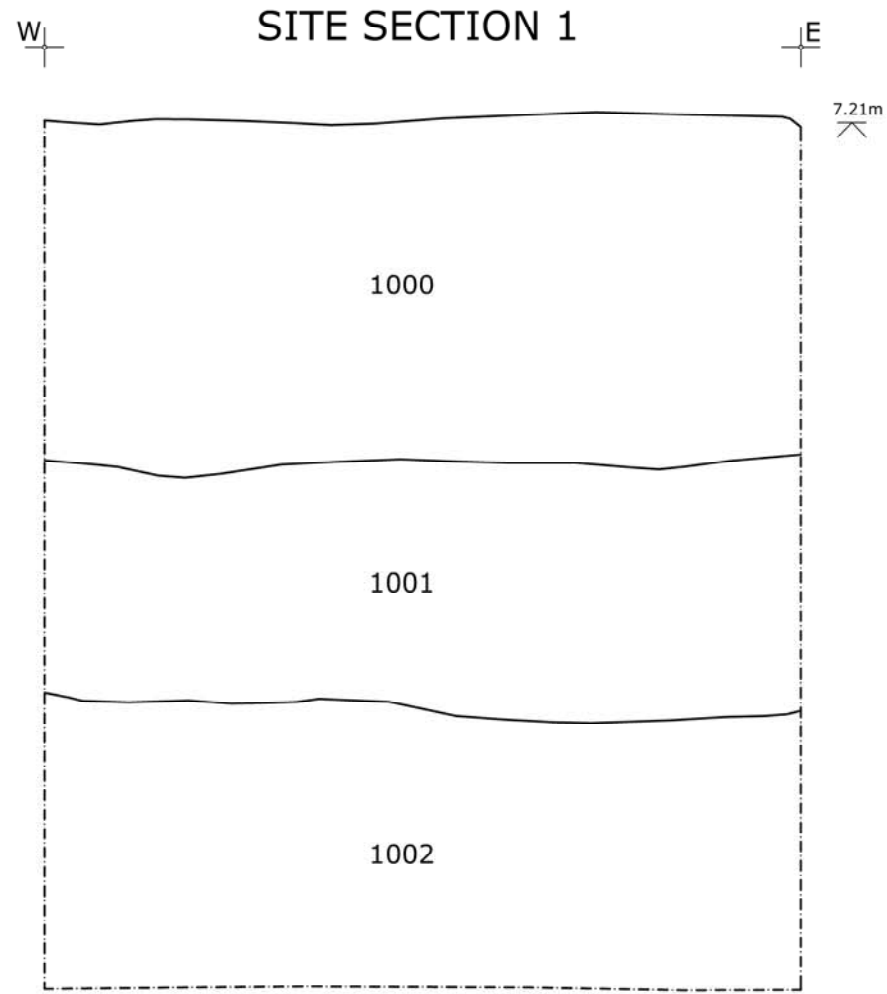
SS3

-  Site Section
-  Limit of Excavation

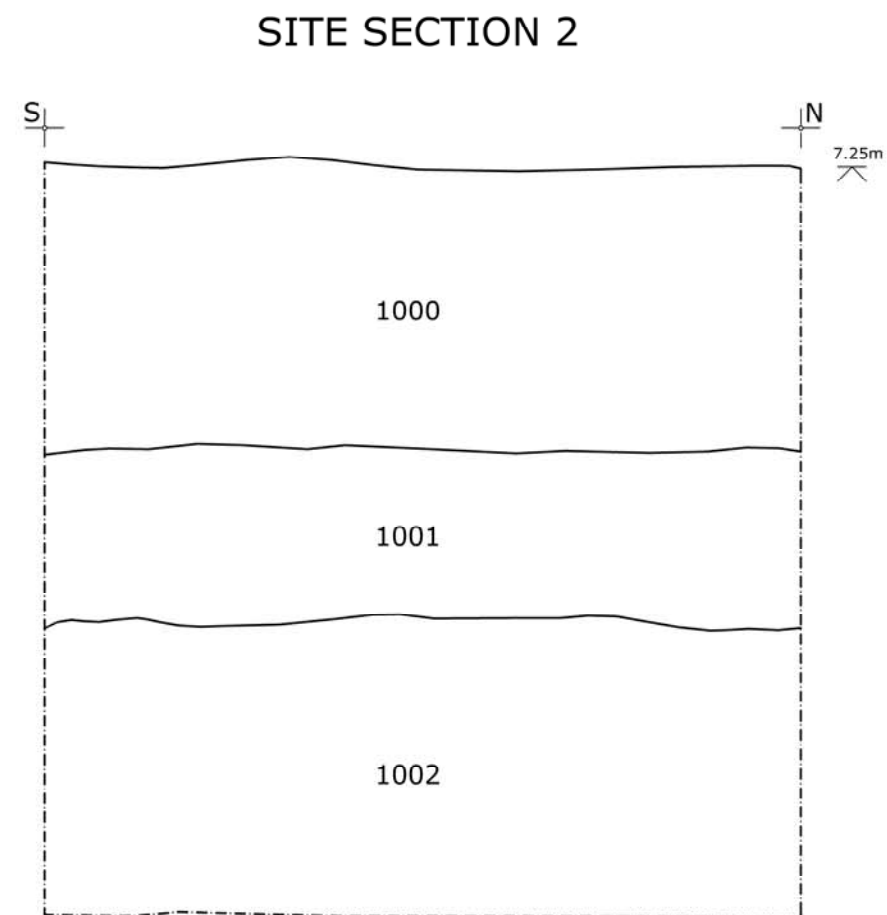
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NGR:	640362 259316	REF:	R1191
PROJECT:	PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY LANE, SNAPE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION:	TRENCH & SECTION LOCATION PLAN		
CLIENT:	GRAEME STEELE		
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	UNIT 2 THE OLD WOOL WAREHOUSE ST ANDREWS STREET SOUTH BURY ST EDMUNDS SUFFOLK IP33 3PH T: 01449 763034 E: info@britannia-archaeology.com W: www.britannia-archaeology.com © Copyright Britannia Archaeology Ltd 2018		
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VERSION:	1		
AUTHOR:	DPM	FIGURE:	5
APPROVED:	MCA		



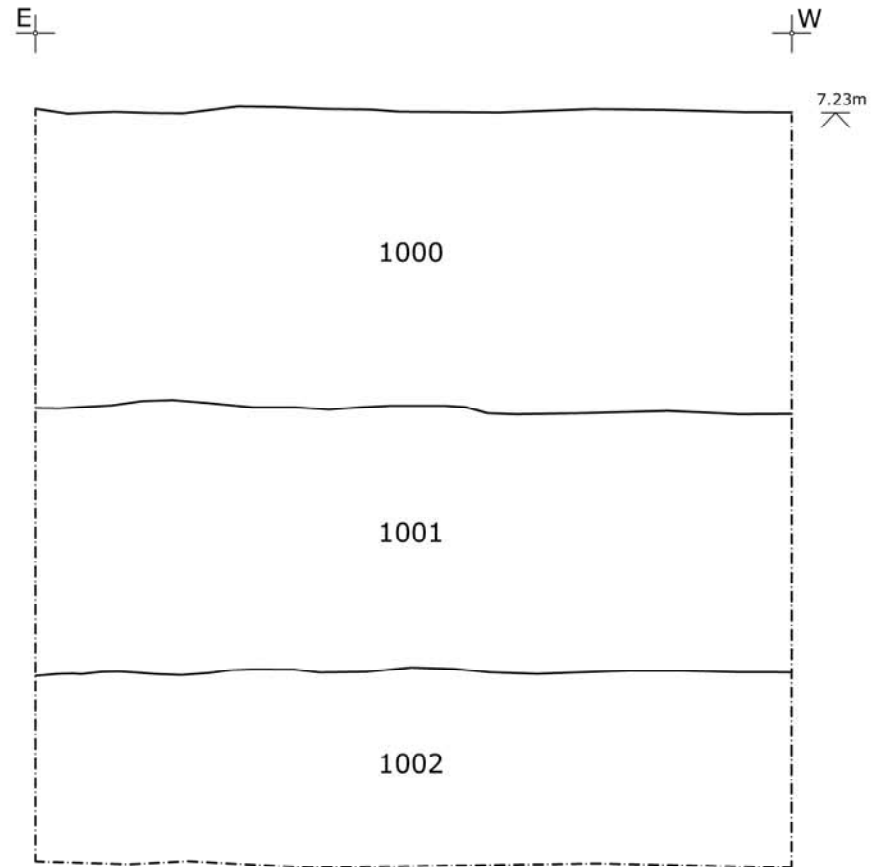
DP1 - SS1 - VIEW N



DP2 - SS2 - VIEW W

NGR: 640362 259316	REF: R1191	
PROJECT: PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY LANE, SNAPE, SUFFOLK		
DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS		
CLIENT: GRAEME STEELE		
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DATE: MAY 2018	FLOT: A3	VERSION: 1
AUTHOR: DPM	FIGURE: 6	
APPROVED: MCA		

SITE SECTION 3

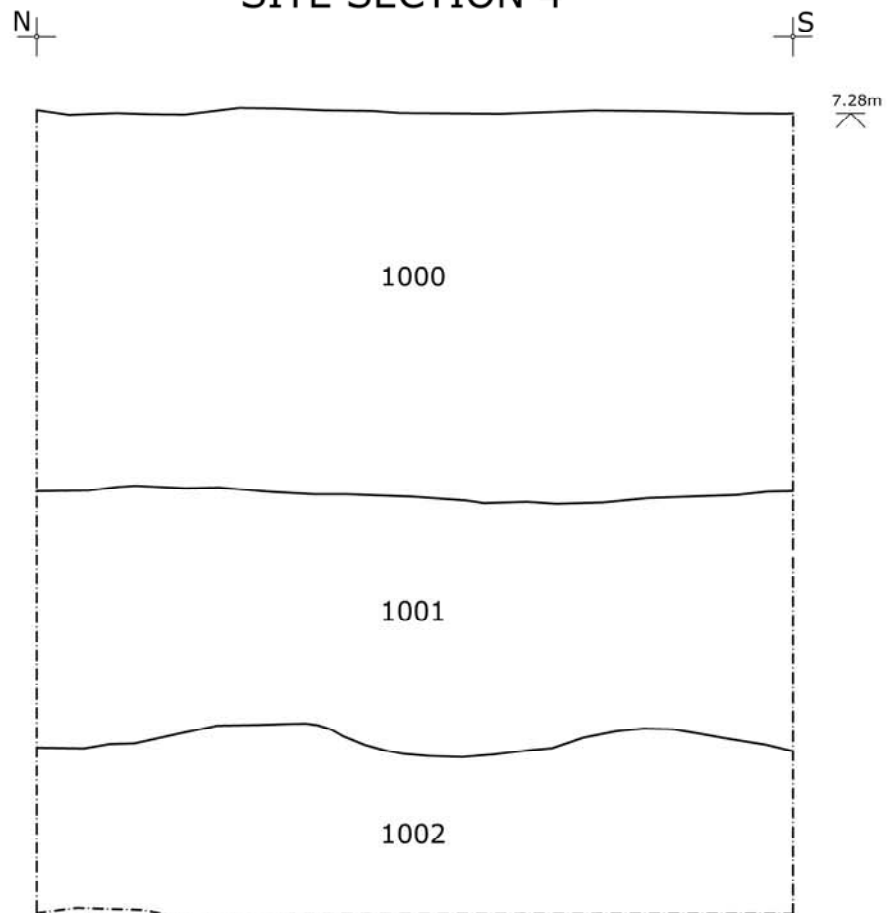


1:10 0 1:10 50cm

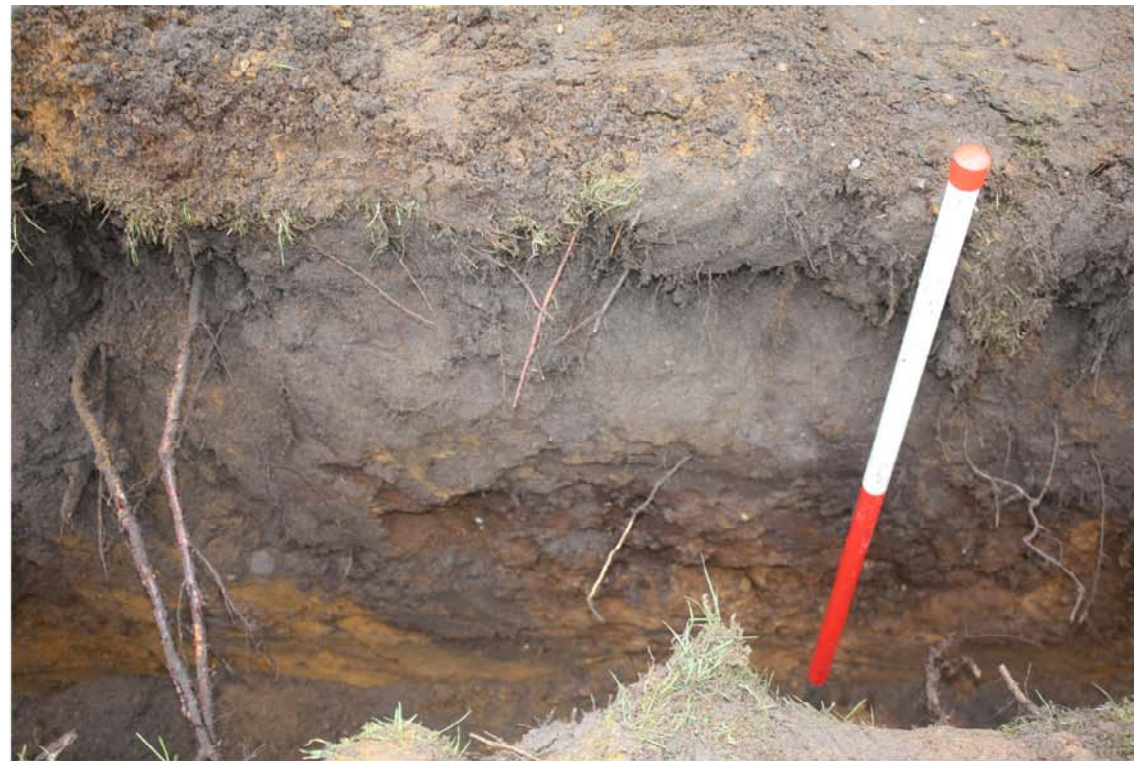


DP3 - SS3 - VIEW S

SITE SECTION 4



1:10 0 1:10 50cm



DP4 - SS4 - VIEW E

NGR: 640362 259316 REF: R1191

PROJECT: PRIORY LODGE, PRIORY LANE, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

DESCRIPTION: SITE SECTIONS & PHOTOGRAPHS

CLIENT: GRAEME STEELE

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FIGURE: 7