



26 Bridewell Street Clare, Suffolk

Client:
Pryke Building Ltd

Date:
June 2016

CLA 084
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2016/042
Author: Simon Cass
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26 Bridewell Street, Clare CLA 084

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SACIC Report No. 2016/042

Author: Simon Cass

Illustrator: Simon Cass

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: June 2016

HER Information

Site Code: CLA 084
Site Name: 26 Bridewell Street, Clare
Report Number 2016/042
Planning Application No: DC/15/2260/HH
Date of Fieldwork: 04/05/2016
Grid Reference: TL 7697 4592
Oasis Reference: Suffolka1-244264
HER Search Reference: 9183114
Curatorial Officer: Kate Batt
Project Officer: Simon Cass
Client/Funding Body: Pryke Building Ltd

Digital report submitted to Archaeological Data Service:

<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>

Disclaimer

Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

Prepared By: Simon Cass
Date: 01/06/16
Approved By: John Craven
Position: Project Officer
Date:
Signed:

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Summary

A program of archaeological evaluation was carried out in advance of the construction of a single garage on land adjacent to 26 Bridewell Street, Clare. The property lies on the northern edge of Clare Camp, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE1006046) which was apparently used as the site of the manorial compound for the Manor of Clare between the late 13th and mid-16th centuries. Previous archaeological works nearby had suggested the presence of an outer ditch which was thought to have passed just to the north of the present building, with the possibility that the new garage would encounter that ditch. No cut features of archaeological interest were found within the evaluation area, although the edge of the cut for Sheepgate Lane appears just on the northern edge of the area. It is possible that Sheepgate Lane occupies the position of an outer ditch for the earthwork, as it is a sunken lane at this point.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Features - - - - -
- Break of Slope
.....
- Features - Conjectured - - - - -
- Natural Features
.....
- Sondages/Machine Strip - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Illustrated Section S.14 - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Archaeological Features

Sections

- Limit of Excavation - - - - -
- Cut - - - - -
- Modern Cut - - - - -
- Cut - Conjectured - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - - - - -
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured - - - - -
- Intrusion/Truncation - - - - -
- Top of Natural - - - - -
- Top Surface - - - - -
- Break in Section - - - - -
- Cut Number 0008
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45m}{\times}$ OD

1. Introduction

A program of archaeological investigation, taking the form of a strip, map and record excavation/evaluation was undertaken on land at 26 Bridewell Street, Clare. The work was requested by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as a condition on a planning application (DC/15/22670/HH) for a new detached garage at the property.

2. Geology and topography

The site forms part of the garden of a single residential property to the rear of a row of houses along the west side of Bridewell Street, to the north of the historic core of Clare. The property is bounded to the west and south by the Scheduled Monument of Clare Camp (see below), to the north by a track/bridleway (Sheepgate Lane) and to the east by the properties fronting Bridewell Street.

The site stands at a height of c.52m above Ordnance Datum on an east-facing slope which descends to the course of the Chilton Stream, a tributary of the River Stour.

The site geology consists of superficial diamicton deposits of the Lowestoft Formation which in turn overlies chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).

3. Archaeology and historical background

A search of the Suffolk HER for a radius of 500m around the site was commissioned and the results of that search inform the discussion below.

The site lies just outside the northern edge of the historic core of the medieval town and immediately north of the scheduled monument of Clare Camp (CLA 010, Appendix 1). According to the HER this earthwork is approximately 250m E-W by 210m N-S, with a double bank and ditch construction.

While it has been suggested that this is an Iron Age earthwork site, concrete evidence to prove this has yet to be found. Despite the lack of direct evidence, the balance of the

more circumstantial evidence does seem to make this a more likely proposition than a Roman or even medieval origin for the site (Martin 1999, 62; Moore 1988, 16). The earlier name for this monument (recorded in the fourteenth century as 'Erbury') is likely to have been derived from the Old English 'earth-burh' meaning earth-fortification.

The shape of the earthwork compares favourably with other known Iron Age sites such as that at Burgh, while disassociating Clare from otherwise similar sites of medieval date (such as the Royal Hunting Lodge at Feckenham, Hereford and Worcester and King's Court Palace at Gillingham, Dorset) and it appears too irregular to be a Roman fortification.

Although the site of Clare Camp, overlooked by a number of nearby hills, is not generally considered a typical site for a more 'conventional' hillfort, Suffolk appears to have developed within a different regional tradition of enclosure development, similar to most of the east of England where the classic hillforts seen in the west and south of the country are much rarer (Amstutz et al, 2007; Martin, 1991; Oswald, 1993; SCC HER 5964).

Evidence can be found, however, for the re-use of the Camp as the manorial compound of the de Clare family and it is believed that most of the internal hummocks and platforms relate to this medieval re-use, or perhaps the remains may represent one of two pest houses constructed in the later post-medieval period (Oswald 1993).

It remains a possibility, however, that the original earthwork may have earlier Bronze Age origins as there are indications that there may have been multiple phases of construction prior to the medieval and later modifications to the site.

Two findspots of Bronze Age artefacts are located a short distance to the southwest of Clare Camp (CLA 014 and 022 respectively), and an extensive archaeological complex including finds dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods was recorded in fields some 600m west and southwest of the site (CLA 018). The site falls within an area of landscape frequently utilised for occupation in all periods, lying as it does within the Stour valley, and possessing good views across the confluence of the River Stour and the Chilton Stream (Cass, 2010).

Bridewell Street appears to have been occupied from the 15th and 16th centuries onwards (as indicated by surviving listed buildings alongside the road), as the town grew beyond its medieval core. The name of the street has changed from Gosford/Goswell (and variations, relating to the river and crossing that joined the present Clare Stream nearby) to Bridewell Street. It has been suggested that this name is derived from the site of a 'House of Correction'. 'Bridewells' (named after an early example in central London) were set up across the country by various Acts and statutes in the late 16th century onwards such as the 1601 Act for Relief of the Poor (otherwise known as the Elizabethan Poor Law) to house and reform the idle or undeserving poor, and were often used in place of prisons. The first mention of one in Clare is in 1700. It is believed to have stood on the south side of the corner of the present Sheepgate Lane and Bridewell Street, behind the jailer's house (No. 28) and presumably gave its name to the street. Records suggest it to have been a simple clay and wattle/lathe structure with thatching. One record shows the three prisoners then in residence being chained to heavy logs and fed on bread and water (Hatton 1995, Book 1). Bearing in mind the above, it seems quite likely to have been sited on the flattened land now occupied by No.26.

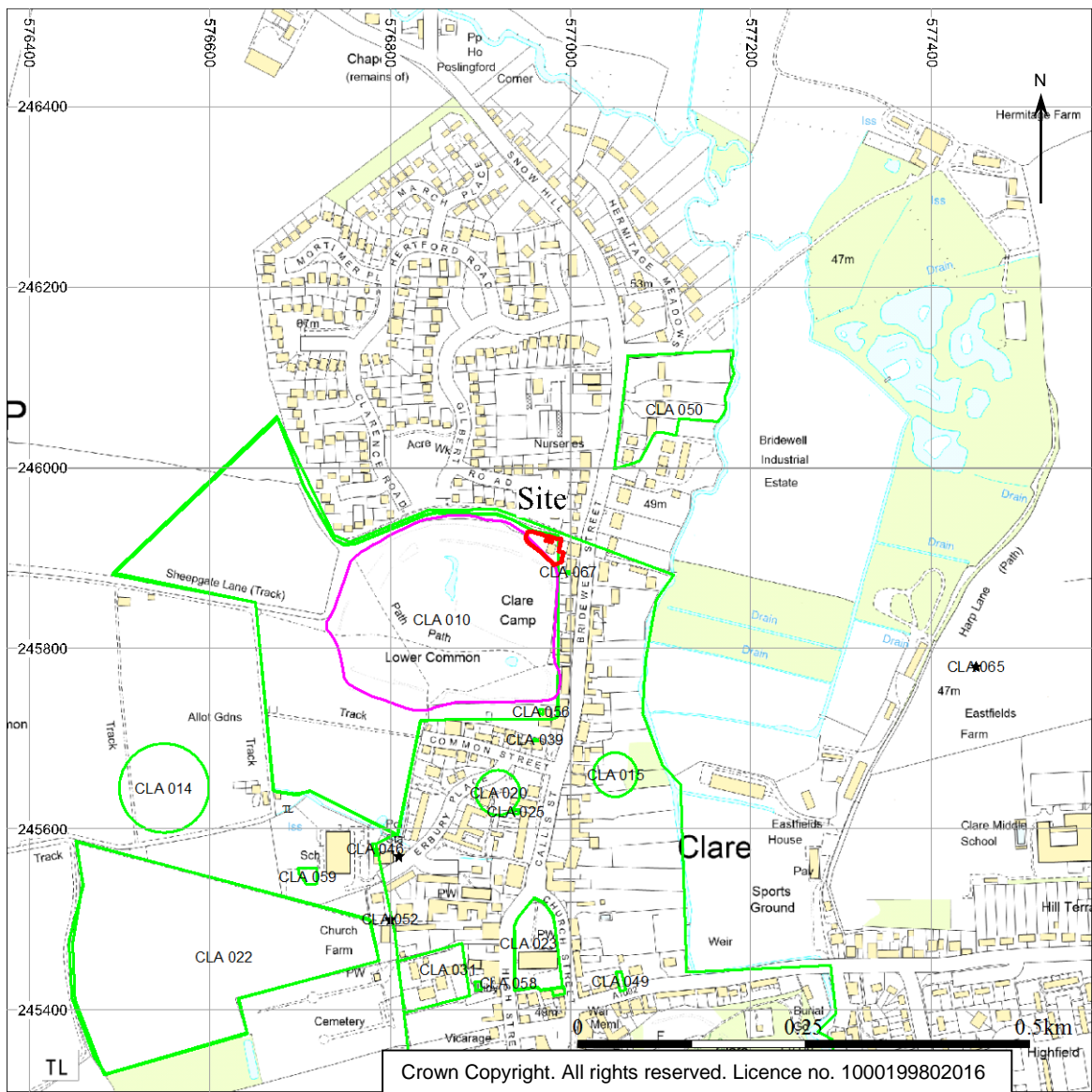
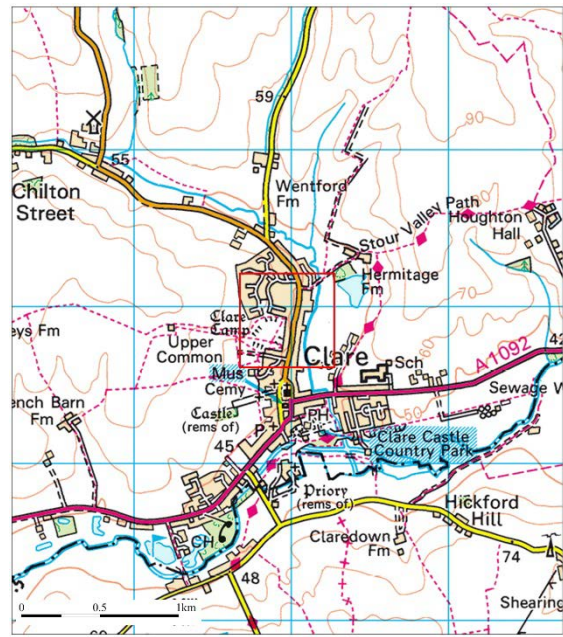


Figure 1. Location map (site location in red, Scheduled Monument in purple, HER entries in green)

4. Methodology

The entire footprint of the new garage was excavated, down to the top of natural geological deposits or the base of the anticipated disturbance required for the new footings, by a 5-ton 360 degree tracked excavator with a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Site records were made on *pro forma* SACIC recording sheets, with hand drawn plans and sections recorded on permatrace at appropriate scales where required. A digital photographic record was made with a 14-megapixel compact digital camera, including various location shots to record relative positions and heights around the site as well as the excavated area itself and plans were recorded using hand-measurements taken from static points relatable to the detailed Ordnance Survey maps of the site.

5. Results

As the proposed development was only for a single garage, it was excavated as a short, wide trench down to the required depths for footings or the top of natural geology or archaeologically relevant layers. It measured 3.8m north/south by 6.5m east-west and was approximately 0.6m deep at its western end (the deepest area below previous topsoil level). The exposed stratigraphy consisted of approximately 0.2m of topsoil/garden soil directly above mid brownish yellow silty clay (natural geological deposits) across much of the stripped area, apart from the northern edge of the strip where a mid/dark greyish brown silty clay deposit was noted heading below the formation level of the new garage. This corresponded with an apparent cut edge through the natural geology and an increase in the depth of covering topsoil to 0.5m and is interpreted as the edge of the cut for Sheepgate Lane (the base of which is c.1.0m below the surface level where the garage was being constructed).

It is possible that Sheepgate Lane has replaced the original outer ditch along the northern edge of Clare Camp, and that the present building No. 26 sits on land where the outer bank used to be.



Plate 1. Section 1 (facing west)



Plate 2. View showing height difference from site to Sheepgate Lane (facing west)

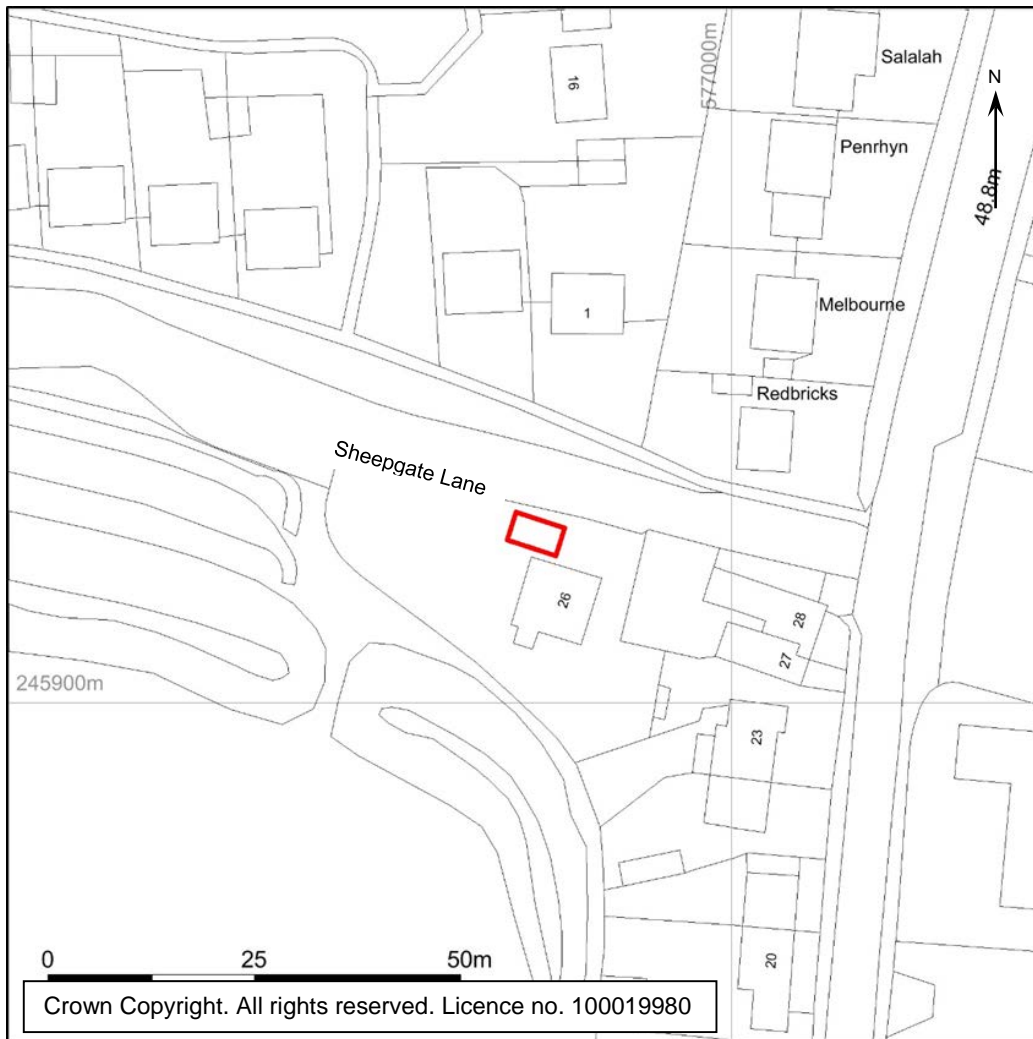


Figure 2. Detailed site plan showing foundation location (red)

6. Finds and environmental evidence

The only finds encountered within the excavation area consisted of modern bricks, stamped with 'Jarvis Clare'; as such they are believed to originate from the Clare Brickworks which closed in the early 1900s but was operating for much of the 19th century. They were part of a small buried wall footing along the northern edge of the excavated area, possibly an old retaining wall or garden wall for the edge of the property which has now moved slightly and been replaced by further boundaries.

7. Discussion

The excavation area did not find any definitive evidence of an outer ditch, although it did reveal the edge of the cut for what is now Sheepgate Lane. It is possible that Sheepgate

Lane itself is the outer ditch, and the outer bank (now levelled) ran through the excavation area, but the scope of this project is insufficient to confirm this possibility.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended in conjunction with the proposed development. The route of the ditches around the edge of Clare Camp does not appear to coincide with this particular piece of land, though it seems likely that one ditch passes to the south of the present house, with Sheepgate Lane possibly occupying the outer ditch route.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive, comprising digital and hardcopy records, will be stored with SACIC in Needham Market and will be deposited with the Suffolk County HER as required upon completion of the project. An online record has been made on the OASIS database and a copy of this report has been uploaded to the AHDS.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Simon Cass. Project management was undertaken by John Craven. The report illustrations were created by Simon Cass and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

Amstutz, S., Atkinson, M., Gascoyne, A., Martin, E. & Richardson, C., *Stour Valley Landscape Partnership Project Planning Phase Conservation Works Plan*

British Geological Survey, 2016, *Geology of Britain Viewer* found at <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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Martin, E., 1991, *Iron Age hillforts in Suffolk – A question of interpretation* in Bulletin of the Council for British Archaeology, Group 6, 35, 46-51.

Moore, I., with Plouviez, J., & West, S., 1988, *The archaeology of Roman Suffolk*, Suffolk County Council

Oswald, A., 1993, Clare Camp, Clare, Suffolk; An Archaeological Survey by the Royal Commission on the Historical Monuments of England September to October 1993

Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record, No's 5963 and 5964, parish code CLA 010

Appendix 1. HER entry for Clare Camp

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CLA 010 - MSF5963	Lower Common, Clare Camp; Erbury (Med)	Monument
Scheduled Monument - Clare Camp, formerly Erbury.		Period Med
Location		
National Grid Reference		
TL 768 458 (point)	TL74NE	Point
Administrative Areas		
Civil Parish	CLARE, ST EDMUNDSBURY, SUFFOLK	
Address/Historic Names - None recorded		
Designations, Statuses and Scorings		
Associated Legal Designations		
Scheduled Ancient Monument - SF54	EARTHWORK ON LOWER COMMON	Active DSF16044
Other Statuses and Cross-References		
Scheduled Ancient Monument (Old county no) - SF54		Active
SHINE Candidate (No)		Active
Parish Code - CLA 010		Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5963		Active
Ratings and Scorings		
Confidentiality	Not restricted	29/12/2008
Monument Types and Dates		
ENCLOSURE (Medieval - 1066 AD to 1539 AD)		
Associated Finds		
FSF21160	POTTERY (Medieval - 1066 AD? to 1539 AD?)	CLAY
Associated Events/Activities		
ESF13214	Site Visit by DOE (Paterson H) (Event - Survey. Ref: DOE (Paterson H))	
ESF13645	Site Visit by DOE (Chant K) (Event - Survey. Ref: DOE (Chant K))	
Description and Sources		
Description		
Clare Camp formerly Erbury. Appears to have been used as a manorial compound for the Manor of Clare. Mention of repairs to barns, dovehouse, granary and the servants houses 'apud Erdebir', 1309-1310 (R1). Circa 1509-1534 Queen Katherine granted the common lands called Houndwall and Erbury Garden, part of the demesne of the manor, to be used as common pasture for poor people. Common was subsequently divided into cattle walks (R2). Finds of Med pottery and metalwork - see Parish file. One and three quarter acres of Lower Common allotted to the Vicar was divided off in C19. Lies on S side (R3). Camp Close - map shows a Smallpox house in N part of enclosure (R4). A roughly polygonal enclosure of 7 or 8 acres, with a double bank and ditch, the outer bank being lower. Appears to be later than the present arrangement of streets and lanes, is not Prehistoric, nor Roman and generally suggests a large Med manor house, possibly an additional dwelling place of the Clares and their successors at the Castle. The nearest parallels in shape and position are Fechenham and Gillingham. Two entrances (E end of N and S end of E) at least, are original (S1). 1991: Overgrown. St Edmundsbury DC say all of Lower Common should be registered as of archaeological importance in view of double ditched approach to earthwork, perhaps cursus (S3). See also Un for details of earthwork.		
Sources		
(M1)	Unpublished document: Suffolk Archaeological Service. Parish file.	
(R1)	: Thornton G A, History of Clare, 1928, 18	
(S1)	Unpublished document: DoE. Scheduling information.	

- (M2) : SAM file:
 - (R2) : Clare Parochial Docs (W Suff Rec Office FL501)
 - (S2) Photograph: CUCAP. CUCAP aerial photograph. CUCAP, APs PQ 31, 1955; BEQ 30 (19710119)
 - (M3) Photograph: CUCAP. CUCAP aerial photograph. APs: CUCAP PQ 31 & BEQ 30
 - (R3) : Map, W Suff Rec Office, FL501/11/504
 - (S3) : Suff Pres Soc (Paul Edwards) survey, table of results, 1991
 - (R4) : Tithe Map, 1846/1847, Camp Close
 - (S4) Photograph: Air Photographs. NAU, TL 768 457/JEJ 4-7, 24/7/1992
 - (R5) Bibliographic reference: Victoria County History of Suffolk (Vol I 1911; Vol II 1907). VCH Suffolk, 2, 1907, plan, 888-890
-

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Clare Combined Chari, - Clare Combined Charities, The Maltings, Clare.	Land Owner	
Clerk: Halifax C, 1, - Clerk: Halifax C, 11 Eastgate Street, Bury St Edm	Land Owner	
CUCAP, - Unassigned	Reported by	01/04/1955
Martin, Edward - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	01/01/1981
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	01/01/2004
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	01/06/1997

SMR Number CLA 010 - MSF5964 **Site Name** Lower Common, Clare Camp; Erbury (Un)

SMR Number	Site Name	Record Type
CLA 010 - MSF5964	Lower Common, Clare Camp; Erbury (Un)	Monument
Scheduled Monument - Clare Camp, formerly Erbury.		Period Un

Location

National Grid Reference

Centred TL 768 458 (100m by 100m) TL74NE Point

Administrative Areas

Civil Parish CLARE, ST EDMUNDSBURY, SUFFOLK

Address/Historic Names - None recorded

Designations, Statuses and Scorings

Associated Legal Designations

Scheduled Ancient Monument - SF54 EARTHWORK ON LOWER COMMON Active DSF16044

Other Statuses and Cross-References

Scheduled Ancient Monument (Old county no) - SF54 Active
SHINE Candidate (No) Active
Parish Code - CLA 010 Active
Sites & Monuments Record - 5964 Active

Ratings and Scorings

Confidentiality Not restricted 29/12/2008

Monument Types and Dates

ENCLOSURE (Unknown date)

HILLFORT (Unknown date)

Finds - None recorded

Associated Events/Activities

ESF13967 Site Visit by Brown B (Event - Survey. Ref: Brown B)
ESF13215 Site Visit by SIA (Event - Survey. Ref: SIA)
ESF13646 Site Visit by DOE (Paterson H) (Event - Survey. Ref: DOE (Paterson H))
ESF13862 Site Visit by DOE (Chant K) (Event - Survey. Ref: DOE (Chant K))

Description and Sources

Description

Clare Camp formerly Erbury.
Irregular quadrangular in plan, 250m E-W. 210m N-S. Earthwork consists of a double bank and ditch. In 1911 the bank on the N side was 9 feet high and on the SW side 6 feet high. Inner bank higher than the outer (S1). Interior has various lumps and depressions (S2)(S3). Now under grass (S1).
Has been suggested that this is an IA hillfort, but as yet there is no evidence to confirm this. Has also been suggested that this was the site of the LSax Collegiate Church of St John (R1), but this was probably in the castle. (See also Med - for later (? if not original) use of the earthwork.)
Name: Erbury (Erdebir 1309-1310, Erbury 1336, Erbury Garden 1554 (R2)(from O.E. earth-burh 'earth fortification', cf Arbury Camp, Cambridge). Name Erbury was used as a synonym for manor of Clare cum Chilton, especially in C14. Area extended to SW in 1981 and W in 1989 to include cropmarks on (S2)(S3).
1993: for results of earthwork survey by RCHME see (S5).
1994: geophysical surveys (magnetometer and resistivity) by RCHME and AML - details in file.
See also Med.

Sources

(M1) : SAM file:
(R1) : Scarfe N, Suffolk Landscape, 1972, pl II
(R1) : Clarke R R, East Anglia

- (R1) : Clarke R R, The Iron Age in Norfolk & Suffolk, Arch J, 95, 1939, 106
- (S1) Unpublished document: DoE. Scheduling information.
- (M2) Unpublished document: Basil Brown. Basil Brown Archive. Basil Brown archive: volume
- (R2) : Thornton G A, History of Clare, 1928
- (S2) Photograph: CUCAP. CUCAP aerial photograph. CUCAP, APs PQ 30,31,33, 1855; EP 148,155
- (M3) Photograph: CUCAP. CUCAP aerial photograph. APs: CUCAP PQ 30,31,33, EP 155,148; SAU ADA 1; NAU GDU 6-7
- (R3) Unpublished document: Basil Brown. Basil Brown Archive. Brown B, XCVIII, 106
- (S3) : SAU, AP ADA 1
- (M4) Unpublished document: Suffolk Archaeological Service. Parish file.
- (R4) Bibliographic reference: Suffolk Institute of Archaeology. Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology. PSIA, 1, 1850, 25
- (S4) Photograph: Essex County Council. Air Photograph. Essex CC, AP, BW/99/3/5, 6 & 7 & 9-15, January 1999
- (R5) : Arch J, 57, 1900, 109
- (S5) Unpublished document: Survey. RCHME, Clare Camp, Clare, Suffolk; an archaeological survey ..., Sept to Oct 1993, ill
- (R6) : Dutt W A, Little Guide to Suffolk, 1904, 41
- (R7) Bibliographic reference: 1911. VCH Suffolk 1. 588, 590 (plan)
- (R8) : Fox C, Archaeol of the Cambridge Region, 1923
- (R9) : Spence L, Boadicea, Queen of the Britons, 1937, 74

Land Use

Related Monuments - None Recorded

Associated Individuals/Organisations

Clare Combined Chari, - Clare Combined Charities, The Maltings, Clare. Land Owner		
Clerk: Halifax C, 11, - Clerk: Halifax C, 11 Eastgate Street, Bury St Edmu Land Owner		
Martin, Edward - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Compiler	01/01/1981
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	11/04/2000
Pendleton, Colin - Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service	Reviser	01/06/1997

Appendix 2. OASIS report

Project details

Project name	26 Bridewell Street, Clare
Short description of the project	A program of archaeological evaluation was required to be undertaken in advance of the construction of a single garage on land adjacent to 26 Bridewell Street, Clare (planning application DC/15/22670/HH). The property sits on the northern edge of Clare Camp, a Scheduled Monument (NHLE1006046) apparently used as the site of the manorial compound for the Manor of Clare between the late 13th and mid-16th centuries. Previous archaeological works nearby had suggested the presence of an outer ditch which was thought to have passed just to the north of the present building, with the possibility that the new garage would encounter that ditch. No cut features of archaeological interest were found within the evaluation area, although the edge of the cut for Sheepgate Lane appears just on the northern edge of the area. It is possible that Sheepgate Lane occupies the position of an outer ditch for the earthwork, as it is a sunken lane at this point.
Project dates	Start: 04-05-2016 End: 04-05-2016
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	CLA 084 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	DC/15/2260/HH - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23653 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Modern
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK ST EDMUNDSBURY CLARE 26 Bridewell Street
Postcode	CO10 8RQ
Study area	45 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 7697 4592 52.082833902646 0.583074056694 52 04 58 N 000 34 59 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Kate Batt
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Simon Cass
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk HER
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Notebook - Excavation',' Research',' General Notes","Photograph","Plan","Report"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	26 Bridewell Street, Clare Archaeological Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Cass, S.
Other bibliographic details	2016/042
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A short report in house style, comb-bound and card covered.
Entered by	Simon Cass (Simon.cass@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	24 May 2016

Appendix 3. Written Scheme of Investigation



26 Bridewell Street Clare, Suffolk

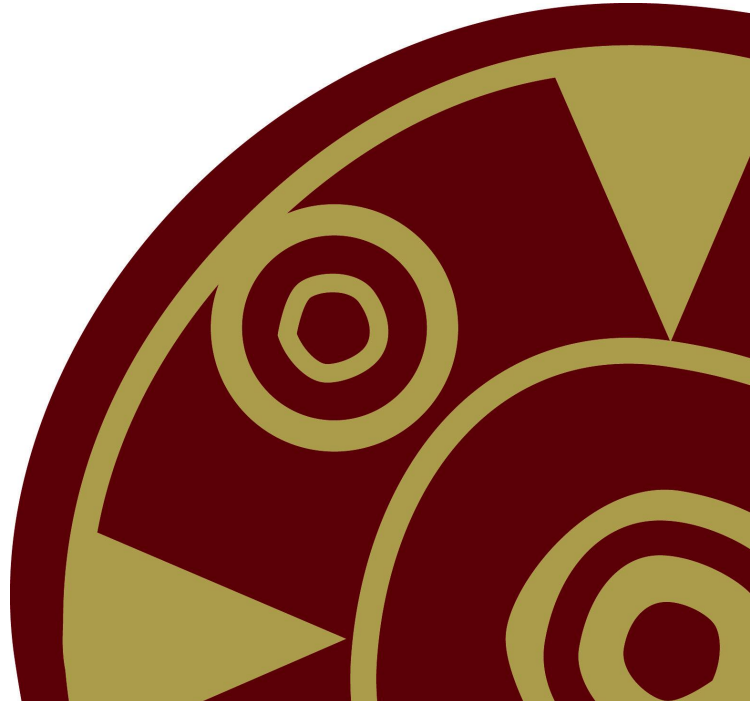
Client:

Pryke Building Ltd

Date:

February 2016

Written Scheme of Investigation and Risk Assessment –
Archaeological Evaluation
Author: John Craven
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Project details

Planning Application No:	DC/15/2260/HH
Curatorial Officer:	Kate Batt (Suffolk CC Archaeological Service)
Grid Reference:	TL 7697 4592
Area:	c.45sqm
HER Event No/Site Code:	TBC
Oasis Reference:	244264
Project Start date	TBC
Project Duration:	c.2 days+

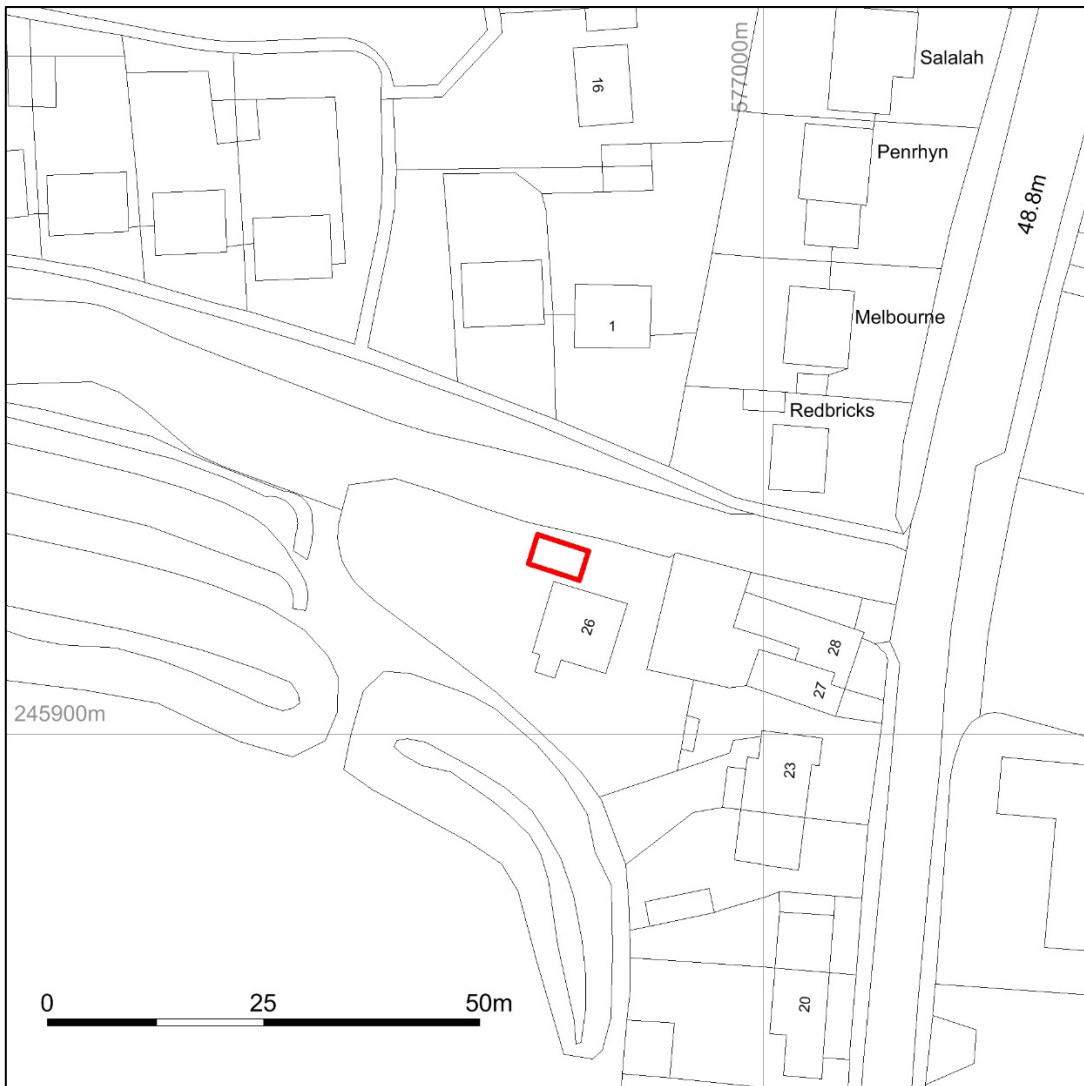
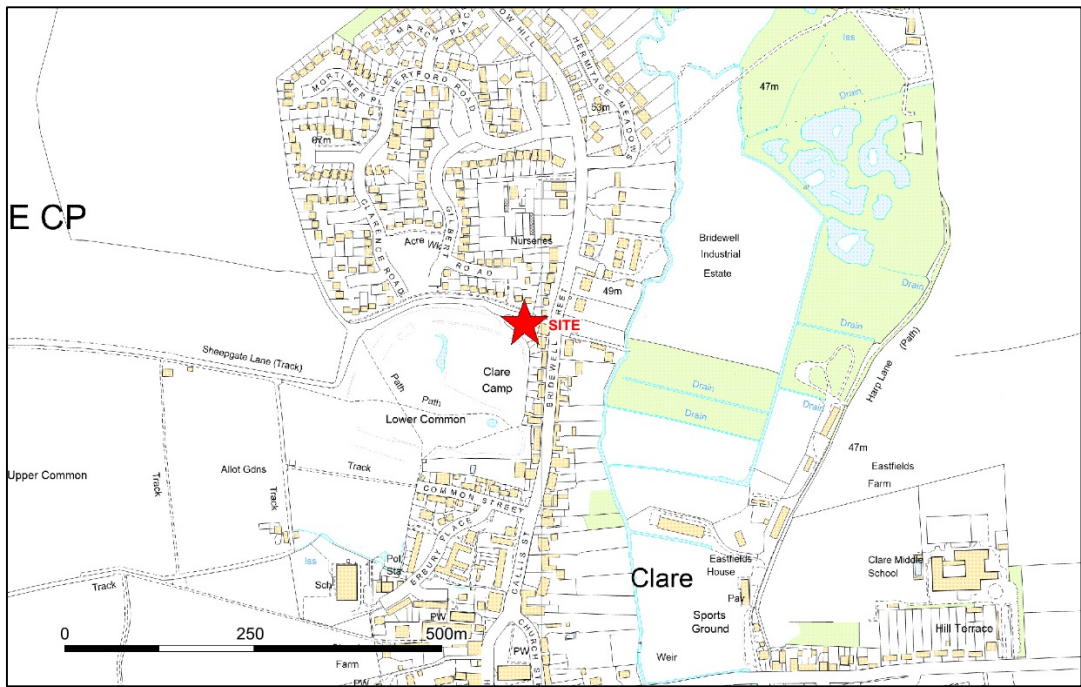
Client/Funding Body:	Pryke Building Ltd
SACIC Project Manager	John Craven
SACIC Project Officer:	TBC
SACIC Job Code:	CLABRI001

1. Introduction

- A program of archaeological evaluation is required to assess the site of a proposed garage at 26 Bridewell Street, Clare, Suffolk (Fig. 1) for heritage assets, by a condition on planning application DC/15/2260/HH, in accordance with paragraph 141 of the National Planning Policy Framework. The proposed residential development will involve significant ground disturbance and this could have a detrimental impact upon any archaeological deposits that exist.
- The work required is detailed in a Brief (dated 26/01/2016), produced by the archaeological adviser to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), Kate Batt of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service (SCCAS).
- Suffolk Archaeology (SACIC) has been contracted to carry out the project. This document details how the requirements of the Brief and general SCCAS guidelines (SCCAS 2011) will be met, and has been submitted to SCCAS for approval on behalf of the LPA. It provides the basis for measurable standards and will be adhered to in full, unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

2. The Site

- The site forms part of the garden of a single residential property to the rear of a row of houses along the west side of Bridewell Street, to the north of the historic core of Clare. The property is bounded to the west and south by the Scheduled Monument of Clare Camp (see below), to the north by a track/bridleway and to the east by the properties fronting Bridewell Street.
- The site lies at a height of c.52m above Ordnance Datum on an east facing slope which descends to the course of the Chilton Stream, a tributary of the River Stour.
- The site geology consists of superficial diamicton deposits of the Lowestoft Formation which in turn overlies chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (British Geological Survey website).



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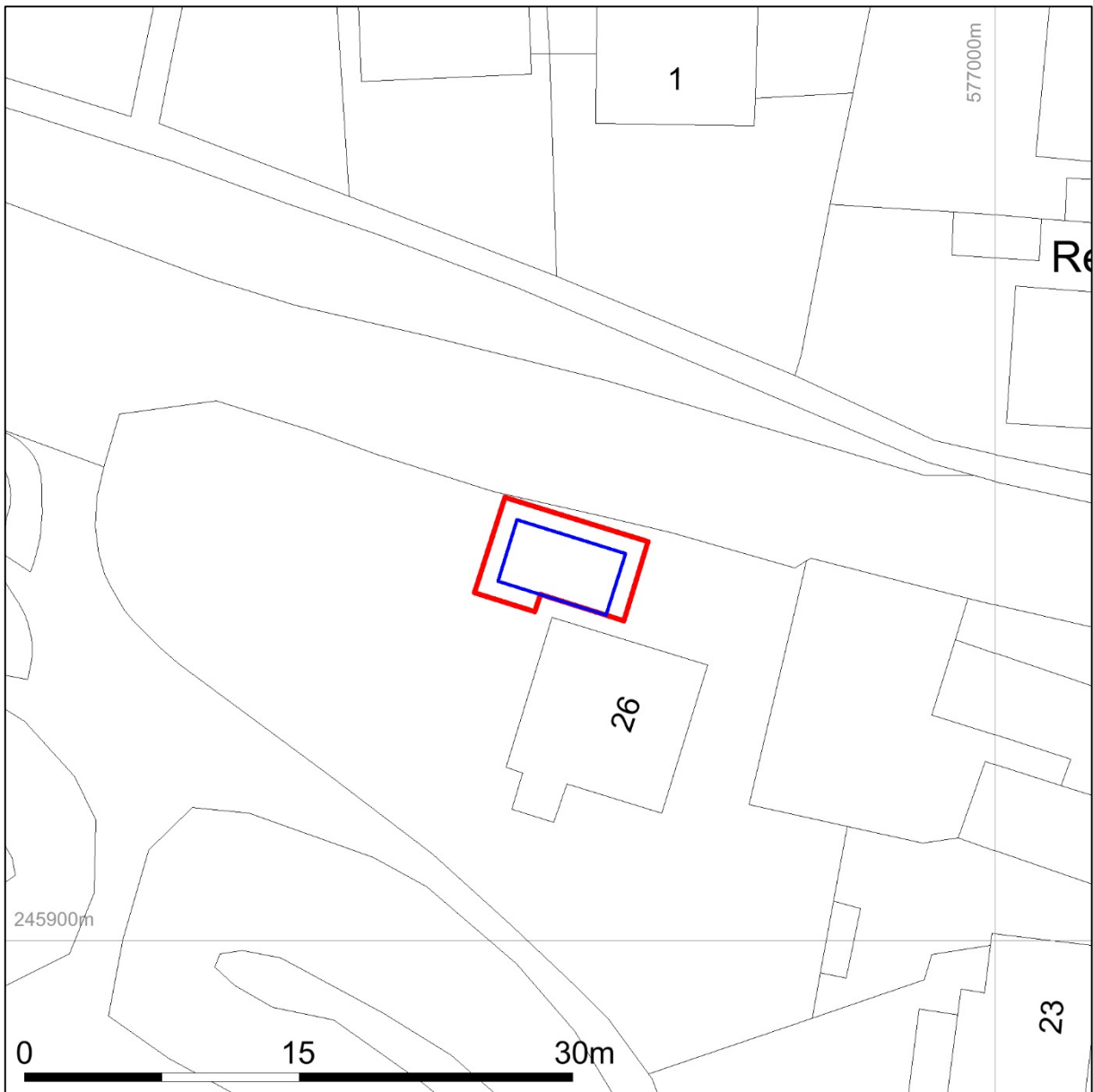
Figure 1. Location map

3. Archaeological and historical background

- The condition has been placed as the site lies in an area of very high archaeological potential. The Brief states that *'the site is immediately adjacent to Clare Camp (CLA 010), a large earthwork enclosure of pre-medieval date, enclosed by double ditches and banks. The site appears to have been used as a manorial compound for the Manor of Clare between the late 13th and mid-16th centuries. It is a Scheduled Monument (NHLE1006046).'*
- 26 Bridewell Street is situated on the north-east corner of the monument earthworks, the existing house probably being located on the course of the outer bank which can be seen to the west on the southern side of the track/bridleway. The proposed garage seems to lie outside this bank, potentially over the course of any infilled outermost ditch.

4. Project Objectives

- The aim of the evaluation is to accurately quantify the quality and extent of the sites archaeological resource so that an assessment of the developments impact upon heritage assets can be made.
- The evaluation will:
 - Establish whether any archaeological deposits exist in the application area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*.
 - Identify the date, approximate form and function of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Establish the extent, depth and quality of preservation of any archaeological deposits within the application area.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses and whether masking alluvial or colluvial deposits are present.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Assess the potential of the site to address research aims defined in the Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, Medlycott 2011).
 - Provide sufficient information for SCCAS to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation or the further recording of archaeological deposits.
 - Provide sufficient information for the client to establish time and cost implications for the development regarding the application areas heritage assets.



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Figure 2. Proposed excavation area
(garage footprint - blue, excavation area - red)

5. Archaeological method statement

5.1. Management

- The project will be managed by SACIC Project Officer John Craven in accordance with the principles of *Management of Research in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE, Historic England 2015).
- SCCAS will be given five days notice of the commencement of the fieldwork and arrangements made for SCCAS visits to enable the works to be monitored effectively.
- Full details of project staff, including sub-contractors and specialists are given in section 6 below.

5.2. Project preparation

- An event number has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be included on all future project documentation.
- An HER search has been requested from the Suffolk HER Officer and will be used to inform fieldwork and the subsequent report. The reference number will be included in the report.
- An OASIS online record has been initiated and key fields in details, location and creator forms have been completed.
- Study of readily available historic maps and aerial photographs held by SACIC will be carried out prior to the start of fieldwork.
- A pre-site inspection and Risk Assessment for the project has been completed.

5.3. Fieldwork

- Fieldwork standards will be guided by 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', EAA Occasional Papers 14, and the Chartered Institute For Archaeology's (CIFA) paper 'Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation', 2014.

- The archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by members of SACIC led by a Project Officer (TBC). The fieldwork team will be drawn from a pool of suitable staff at SACIC and will include an experienced metal detectorist/excavator.
- The project Brief requires the full footprint of the proposed 6.2m x 3.5m garage, plus a 1m buffer zone, to be stripped under archaeological supervision. This equates to an area of c.45sqm but, due to the proximity of the proposed garage to the existing property and its access, the 1m buffer zone will be excluded on the south-east side. A proposed trench plan is included above (Fig. 2), further minor modifications may be made onsite to respect any previously unknown buried services, areas of disturbance/contamination or other obstacles such as property boundaries.
- The trench location will be marked out using an RTK GPS system or by hand measured survey.
- The site will be excavated using a machine equipped with a back-acting arm and toothless ditching bucket (measuring at least 1.6m wide), under the supervision of an archaeologist. This will involve the removal of an estimated 0.4m-0.8m of topsoil and subsoils until the first visible archaeological or natural geological surface is reached.
- Spoilheaps will be created adjacent to the site and topsoil and subsoil will be kept separate if required. Spoilheaps will be examined and metal-detected for archaeological material.
- Following the top/sub-soil strip, the trench sides, base and archaeological surfaces will be cleaned by hand as necessary to allow a scale plan of any structures, features or sediments with archaeological interest to be recorded, prior to sampling by hand-excavation.
- There will be a presumption that a minimum of disturbance will be caused whilst achieving adequate evaluation of the site, i.e. establishing the period, depth and nature of archaeological deposits. Typically 50% of discrete features such as pits and 1m slots across linear features will be sampled by hand excavation, although in some instances 100% may be removed, with the aim of establishing date and function. All identified features will be investigated by excavation unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS.

- If significant and/or deep features are encountered, such as a boundary ditch associated with Clare Camp, a site meeting will be arranged with SCCAS to discuss an appropriate strategy although, as outlined in the Brief, it is expected that deep features will be sampled to a depth not less than the depth of disturbance associated with foundations for the proposed development (to be determined). Other significant archaeological features such as solid or bonded structural remains, building slots or postholes will be preserved intact if possible.
- Depending on the archaeological results SACIC will also discuss with SCCAS whether any fieldwork beyond standard evaluation sampling is needed to fully record the site, with a view to carrying out such work within the existing project as a single stage investigation. If necessary a review of costs will be supplied to the client at this stage.
- Sieving of deposits using a 10mm mesh will be undertaken if they clearly appear to be occupation deposits or structurally related. Other deposits may be sieved at the judgement of the excavation team or if directed by SCCAS.
- Any fabricated surface (floors, yards etc) will be fully exposed and cleaned.
- Metal detector searches will take place throughout the excavation by an experienced SACIC metal-detectorist.
- The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits across the site will be recorded.
- An overall site plan showing trench locations, feature positions, sections and levels will be made using an RTK GPS or Total Station Theodolite. Individual detailed trench or feature plans etc will be recorded by hand at 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate to complexity. All excavated sections will be recorded at a scale of 1:10 or 1:20, also as appropriate to complexity. All such drawings will be in pencil on A3 pro forma gridded permatrace sheets. All levels will refer to Ordnance Datum. Section and plan drawing registers will be maintained.
- All trenches, archaeological features and deposits will be recorded using standard pro forma SACIC registers and recording sheets and numbering systems. Record keeping will be consistent with the requirements of the Suffolk HER and will be compatible with its archive.
- A photographic record, consisting of high resolution digital images, will be made

throughout the evaluation. A number board displaying site code and, if appropriate, context number and a metric scale will be clearly visible in all photographs. A photographic register will be maintained.

- All pre-modern finds will be kept and no discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed. Finds on site will be treated following appropriate guidelines (Watkinson & Neal 2001) and a conservator will be available for on-site consultation as required.
- All finds will be brought back to the SACIC finds department at the end of each day for processing, quantifying, packing and, where necessary, preliminary conservation. Finds will be processed and receive an initial assessment during the fieldwork phase and this information will be fed back to site to inform the on-site evaluation methodology.
- Environmental sampling of archaeological contexts will, where possible, be carried out to assess the site for palaeoenvironmental remains and will follow appropriate guidance (Campbell *et al* 2011). In order to obtain palaeoenvironmental evidence, bulk soil samples (of at least 40 litres each, or 100% of the context) will be taken using a combination of judgement and systematic sampling from selected archaeological features or natural environmental deposits, particularly those which are both datable and interpretable. All environmental samples will be retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions will be made on the need for further analysis following these assessments.
- If necessary, for example if waterlogged peat deposits are encountered, then advice will be sought from the Historic England Science Advisor for the East of England on the need for specialist environmental techniques such as coring or column sampling.
- If human remains are encountered guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and the Coroner informed. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law and the provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act 1857. The evaluation will attempt to establish the extent, depth and date of burials whilst leaving remains *in situ*. If human remains are to be lifted, for instance if analysis is required to fully evaluate the site, then a Ministry of Justice license for their removal will be obtained in

advance. In such cases appropriate guidance (McKinley & Roberts 1993, Brickley & McKinley 2004) will be followed and, on completion of full recording and analysis, the remains, where appropriate, will be reburied or kept as part of the project archive.

- In the event of unexpected or significant deposits being encountered on site, the client and SCCAS will be informed. Such circumstances may necessitate changes to the Brief and hence evaluation methodology, in which case a new archaeological quotation will have to be agreed with the client, to allow for the recording of said unexpected deposits. If an evaluation is aborted, i.e. because unexpected deposits have made development unviable, then all exposed archaeological features will be recorded as usual prior to backfilling and a report produced.
- Trenches will not be backfilled without the prior approval of SCCAS. Trenches will be backfilled, subsoil first then topsoil, and compacted to ground-level, unless otherwise specified by the client. Original ground surfaces will not be reinstated but will be left as neat as practicable.

5.4. Post-excavation

- The post-excavation finds work will be managed by the SACIC Finds Team Manager, Richenda Goffin, with the overall post-excavation managed by John Craven. Specialist finds staff, whether internal SACIC personnel or external specialists, are experienced in local and regional types and periods for their field.
- All finds will be processed and marked (HER site code and context number) following ICON guidelines and the requirements of the Suffolk HER. For the duration of the project all finds will be stored according to their material requirements in the SACIC store at Needham Market, Suffolk. Metal finds will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, *initially recorded and assessed for significance* before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within 4 weeks of the end of the evaluation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal

numismatic research.

- All on-site derived site data will be entered onto a digital (Microsoft Access) SACIC database.
- Bulk finds will be fully quantified and the subsequent data will be added to the digital site database. Finds quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context and will include a clear statement for specialists on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- Assessment reports for all categories of collected bulk finds will be prepared in-house or commissioned as necessary and will meet appropriate regional or national standards. Specialist reports will include sufficient detail and tabulation by context of data to allow assessment of potential for analysis and will include non-technical summaries.
- Representative portions of bulk soil samples from archaeological features will be processed by wet sieving and flotation in-house in order to recover any environmental material which will be assessed by external specialists. The assessment will include a clear statement of potential for further analysis either on the remaining sample material or in future fieldwork.
- All hand drawn site plans and sections will be scanned.
- All raw data from GPS or TST surveys will be uploaded to the project folder, suitably labelled and kept as part of the project archive.
- Selected plan drawings will then be digitised as appropriate for combination with the results of digital site survey to produce a full site plan, compatible with MapInfo GIS software.
- All hand-drawn sections will be digitised using autocad software.

5.5. Report

- A full written report on the fieldwork will be produced, consistent with the principles of MoRPHE (Historic England 2015), to a scale commensurate with the archaeological results. The report will contain a description of the project background, location plans, evaluation methodology, a period by period description of results, finds assessments and a full inventory of finds and contexts.

The report will also include scale plans, sections drawings, illustrations and photographic plates as required.

- The objective account of the archaeological evidence will be clearly separated from an interpretation of the results, which will include a discussion of the results in relation to relevant known sites in the region that are recorded in the Suffolk HER and other readily available documentary or cartographic sources.
- The report will include a statement as to the value, significance and potential of the site and its significance in the context of the Regional Research Framework for the East of England (Brown and Glazebrook, 2000, Medlycott 2011). This will include an assessment of potential research aims that could be addressed by the site evidence.
- The report will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required.
- The report may include SACIC's opinion as to the necessity for further archaeological work to mitigate the impact of the sites development. The final decision as to whether any recommendations for further work will be made however lies solely with SCCAS and the LPA.
- The report will include a summary in the established format for inclusion in the annual '*Archaeology in Suffolk*' section of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History.
- A copy of this Written Scheme of investigation will be included as an appendix in the report.
- The report will include a copy of the completed project OASIS form as an appendix.
- An unbound draft copy of the report will be submitted to SCCAS for approval within 4 weeks of completion of fieldwork.

5.6. Project archive

- On approval of the report a printed and bound copy will be lodged with the Suffolk HER. A digital .pdf file will also be supplied, together with a digital and fully georeferenced vector plan showing the application area and trench locations,

compatible with MapInfo software.

- The online OASIS form for the project will be completed and a .pdf version of the report uploaded to the OASIS website for online publication by the Archaeological Data Service. A paper copy of the form will be included in the project archive.
- A second bound copy of the report will be included with the project archive.
- A digital .pdf copy of the approved report will be supplied to the client, together with our final invoice for outstanding fees. Printed and bound copies will be supplied to the client on request.
- The project archive, consisting of the complete artefactual assemblage, and all paper and digital records, will be deposited in the SCCAS Archaeological Store at Bury St Edmunds within 6 months of completion of fieldwork. The project archive will be consistent with MoRPHE (Historic England 2015) and ICON guidelines. The project archive will also meet the requirements of SCCAS (SCCAS 2010).
- The project costing includes a sum to meet SCCAS archive charges. A form transferring ownership of the archive to SCCAS will be completed and included in the project archive.
- If the client, on completion of the project, does not agree to deposit the archive with, and transfer to, SCCAS, they will be expected to either nominate another suitable depository approved by SCCAS or provide as necessary for additional recording of the finds archive (such as photography and illustration) and analysis. A duplicate copy of the written archive in such circumstances would be deposited with the Suffolk HER.
- Exceptions from the deposition of the archive described above include:
 - Objects that qualify as Treasure, as detailed by the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible of any such objects are discovered/identified and the find will be reported to SCCAS and the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer and hence the Coroner within 14 days of discovery or identification. Treasure objects will immediately be moved to secure storage at SCCAS and appropriate security measures will be taken on site if required. Any material which is eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroners Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SCCAS, or volunteers etc present on site, will not eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

- Other items of monetary value in which the landowner or client has expressed an interest. In these circumstances individual arrangements as to the curation and ownership of specific items will be negotiated.
- Human skeletal remains. The client/landowner by law will have no claim to ownership of human remains and any such will be stored by SCCAS, in accordance with a Ministry of Justice licence, until a decision is reached upon their long term future, i.e. reburial or permanent storage.

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Websites

British Geological Survey

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>

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