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# SUFFOLK COUNTY COUNCIL ARCHAEOLOGICAL SERVICE

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**19D, Shilling Street, Lavenham**

**LVM 049**

**Planning application no. B/05/00612**

**Archaeological Monitoring Report 2005/148**

**OASIS ID No. 10408**

## ***Summary***

*Lavenham*, 19D, Shilling Street, Lavenham (LVM 049; TL/918492) A single visit to observe footings associated with an extension to 19D, Shilling Street, Lavenham, revealed no evidence of archaeological significance within the trenches. No datable evidence was recovered from the available upcast spoil.

(Linzi Everett for S.C.C.A.S. and Mrs. S. Spring; report no. 2005/148)

## ***Introduction***

Conditional planning consent for an extension to 19D, Shilling Street, Lavenham, required a programme of archaeological monitoring. The site is centred on TL 9177 4917 and lies within the Area of Archaeological Importance for medieval Lavenham. There is potential for the site to contain occupational and industrial evidence associated with any medieval activity on the site.

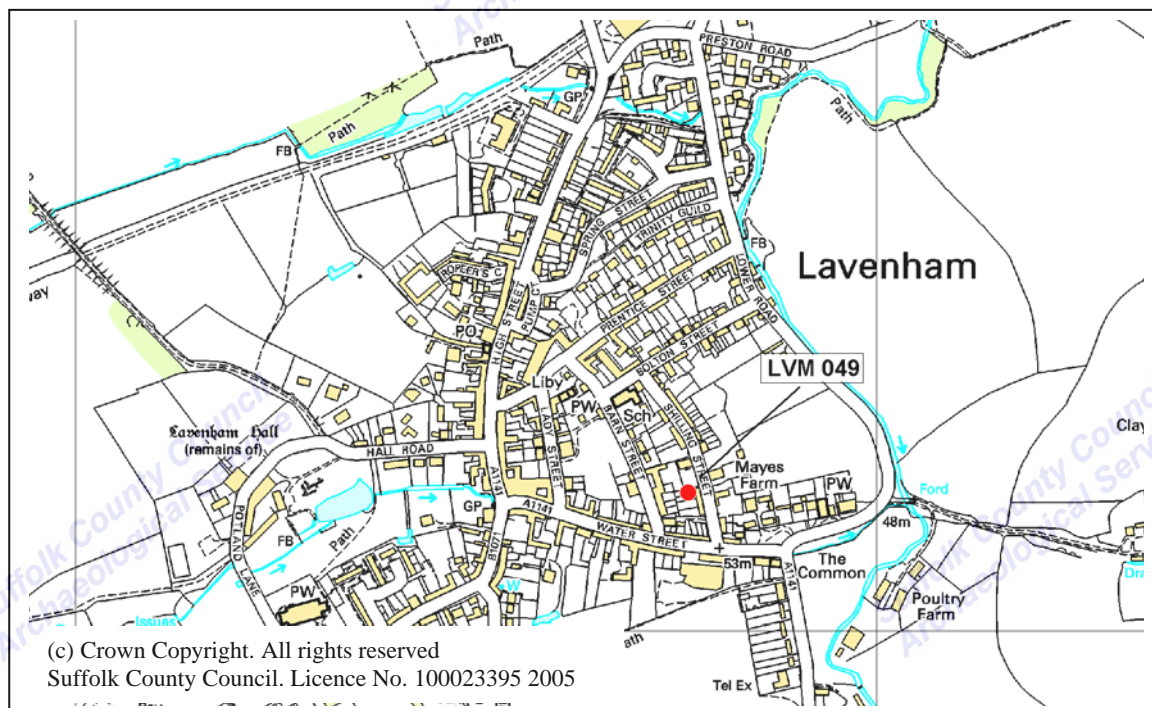


Figure 1: Site location

### ***Methodology***

One visit was made to the site by the Field Projects Team of Suffolk County Council's Archaeological Service (SCCAS) in order to inspect the excavated foundation trenches. The site was recorded under the SMR code LVM 049. A Brief and Specification for the archaeological work was produced by Keith Wade of the SCCAS Conservation Team. The monitoring work took place on 28<sup>th</sup> September 2005 and was commissioned by the owner, Mrs. S. Spring. The monitoring archive is held in the county SMR in Bury St. Edmunds.

### ***Results***

Trenching was undertaken to a depth of c.1m, revealing the composition of the soil in the exposed sections. The area had been stripped of topsoil and an outbuilding had been demolished. The exposed surface was the natural subsoil, an orangey brown boulder clay with flint gravel patches, into which two features were observed to cut. These were both small, irregularly shaped pits, filled by a dirty orangey brown clay, very similar to the natural subsoil. No datable evidence was recovered from either the features or the spoil.



Figure 2: Location of extension

### ***Discussion***

The two features observed are not believed to be of archaeological significance, and may be associated with root or faunal activity. It is possible that topsoil stripping and the original construction of the house and its outbuildings has destroyed any shallow archaeological deposits once present, however, the dearth of material of any kind in the available topsoil would suggest that this has not been the case.

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September 2005.