

Land Adjacent Street Farm, Lawshall LWL 030

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/022

Client: Andrew Irish

Author: Rob Brooks

March/2013

© Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

Land Adjacent Street Farm, Lawshall LWL 030

Archaeological Evaluation Report

SCCAS Report No. 2013/022

Author: Rob Brooks

Contributions By: Richenda Goffin

Illustrator: Crane Begg

Editor: Richenda Goffin

Report Date: March/2013

HER Information

Site Code: LWL 030
Site Name: Land Adjacent Street Farm
Report Number 2013/022
Planning Application No: B/12/01202/FUL
Date of Fieldwork: 5th February, 2013
Grid Reference: TL 8663 5426
Oasis Reference: suffolkc1-142318
Curatorial Officer: Sarah Poppy
Project Officer: Rob Brooks
Client/Funding Body: Andrew Irish
Client Reference: N/A

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 the Field Projects Team alone. 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 County Council's archaeological contracting services 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: Rob Brooks

Date: 14/03/2013

Approved By: Andrew Tester

Position: Senior Project Officer

Date: 14/03/2013

Signed:

Contents

Summary

Drawing Conventions

1. Introduction	1
2. Geology and topography	1
3. Archaeology and historical background	1
4. Methodology	4
5. Results	6
5.1 Introduction	6
5.2 Contexts and finds	6
Layer 0001/0013	6
Ditch 0006	6
Pit 0008	6
Pit 0005	7
Pit 0003	7
Context 0011	7
6. Finds and environmental evidence	9
6.1 Introduction	9
The Pottery	9
Introduction	9
Methodology	9
Pottery by period	10
Discussion of the pottery	10
6.2 CBM	11
Introduction	11
Description	11
6.4 Clay tobacco pipe	11

6.5	Post-medieval window glass	11
6.6	Animal bone	12
6.7	Shell	12
6.8	Small finds	12
7.	Discussion	13
8.	Conclusions and recommendations for further work	13
9.	Archive deposition	14
10.	Acknowledgements	14
11.	Bibliography	14

List of Figures

Figure 1.	Site location (in red) with selected HER entries (in green)	2
Figure 2.	1904 Ordnance Survey map with site outline (red) and highlighted ditch to east (blue)	3
Figure 3.	Trench location within the development area	5
Figure 4.	Detailed trench plan and sections	8

List of Tables

Table 1.	Trench profile and levels	7
Table 2.	Finds quantities	9

List of Appendices











Appendix 1.	Brief
Appendix 2.	Context list
Appendix 3.	OASIS form
Appendix 4.	Pottery catalogue
Appendix 5.	CBM catalogue

Summary

An evaluation trench was excavated on land adjacent to Street Farm, Lawshall, in Suffolk. This revealed one late medieval/early post-medieval ditch and three early post-medieval pits, which were all well preserved below topsoil and a demolition layer. The features produced later medieval and post-medieval pottery and later medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material.

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 
- 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 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out prior to the construction of a garage and laying of a drive way on land adjacent to Street Farm, Lawshall, in Suffolk (Figs. 1 and 3). The work was carried out to a Brief and Specification issued by Sarah Poppy, (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team – Appendix 1) as a condition of planning application B/12/01202/FUL. Andrew Irish funded the work. The fieldwork was carried out on 5th February, 2013. The trenches were located within an area of grassland and garden, east of the church and primary school, at grid reference TL 8663 5426.

2. Geology and topography

The site's localised topography is fairly flat, with ground levels on site recorded between 103.56m and 103.71m above the OD. The topography of the wider area forms a gentle slope from the north to the south, overlooking the Chad Brook to the south-west.

The recorded superficial geology for the site consists of Lowestoft formation diamicton deposits, overlying a bedrock formation of Crag group sand (BGS, 2013). On site, the geology presented itself as greyish-orange chalky, stony clay.

3. Archaeology and historical background

The site lies within the medieval core of the village, positioned 130m east of the medieval All Saints Church (LWL 012, Fig. 1), and 200m east of the 16th century Grade II* listed Lawshall Hall (LWL 028). Further medieval records close to the development area include a find spot of glass and pottery 25m to the east of the site (LWL 019), whilst Hanningfield's Green is located 310m to the east (LWL 015), with Hanningfield's Farm to the north of it (LWL 016). The ancient woodland of Frithy Wood is present 80m north of the Street Farm site (LWL 014) whilst post-medieval pottery kiln wasters were found at Pantiles Cottage 45m to the west (LWL 011).

The 1885 and 1904 Ordnance Survey maps of the site shows that several small houses were present fronting The Street, with a pond on the western edge of the plot and an east-west ditch stopping at the eastern edge of the site (Fig. 2).

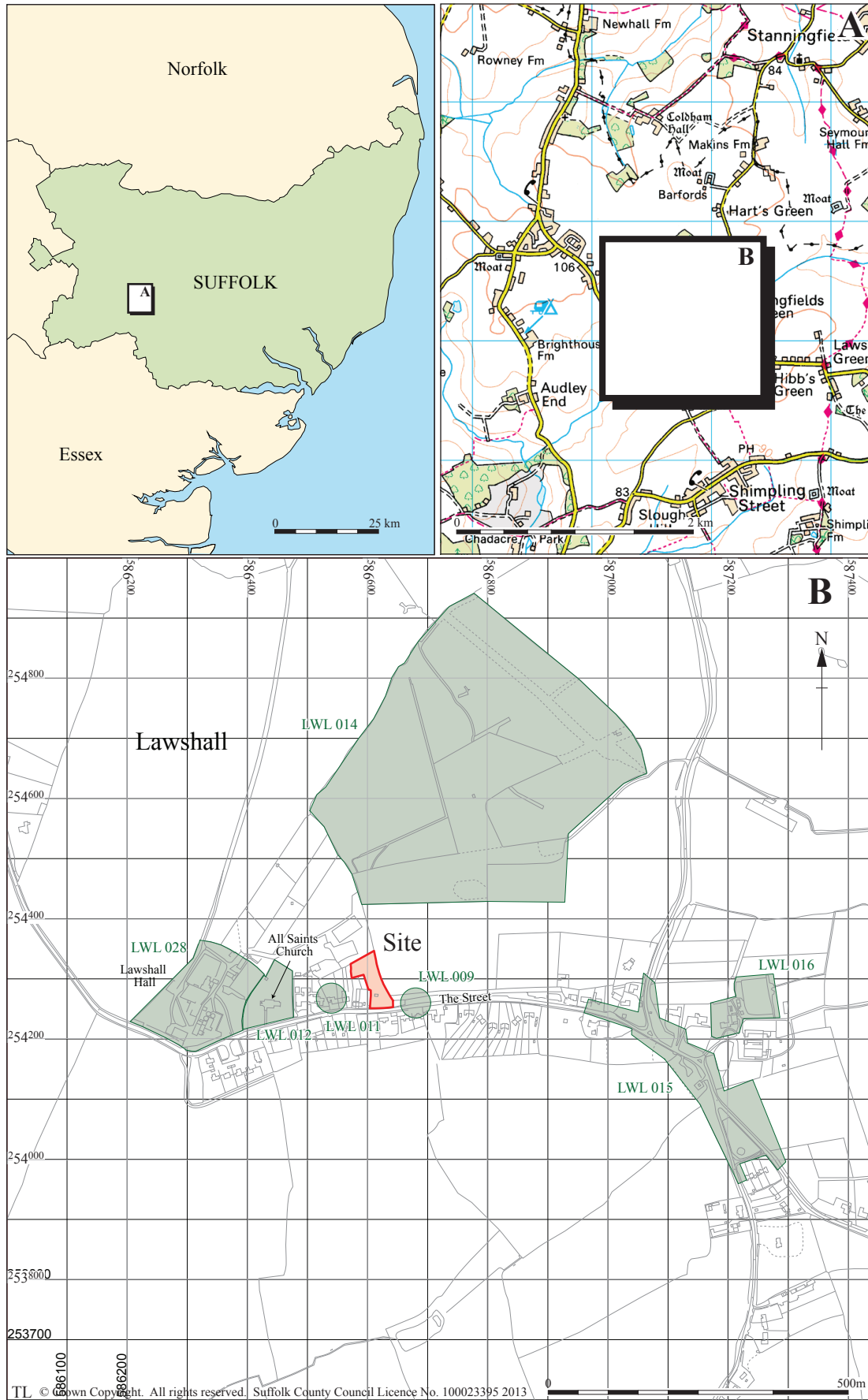


Figure 1. Site location (in red) with selected HER entries (in green)

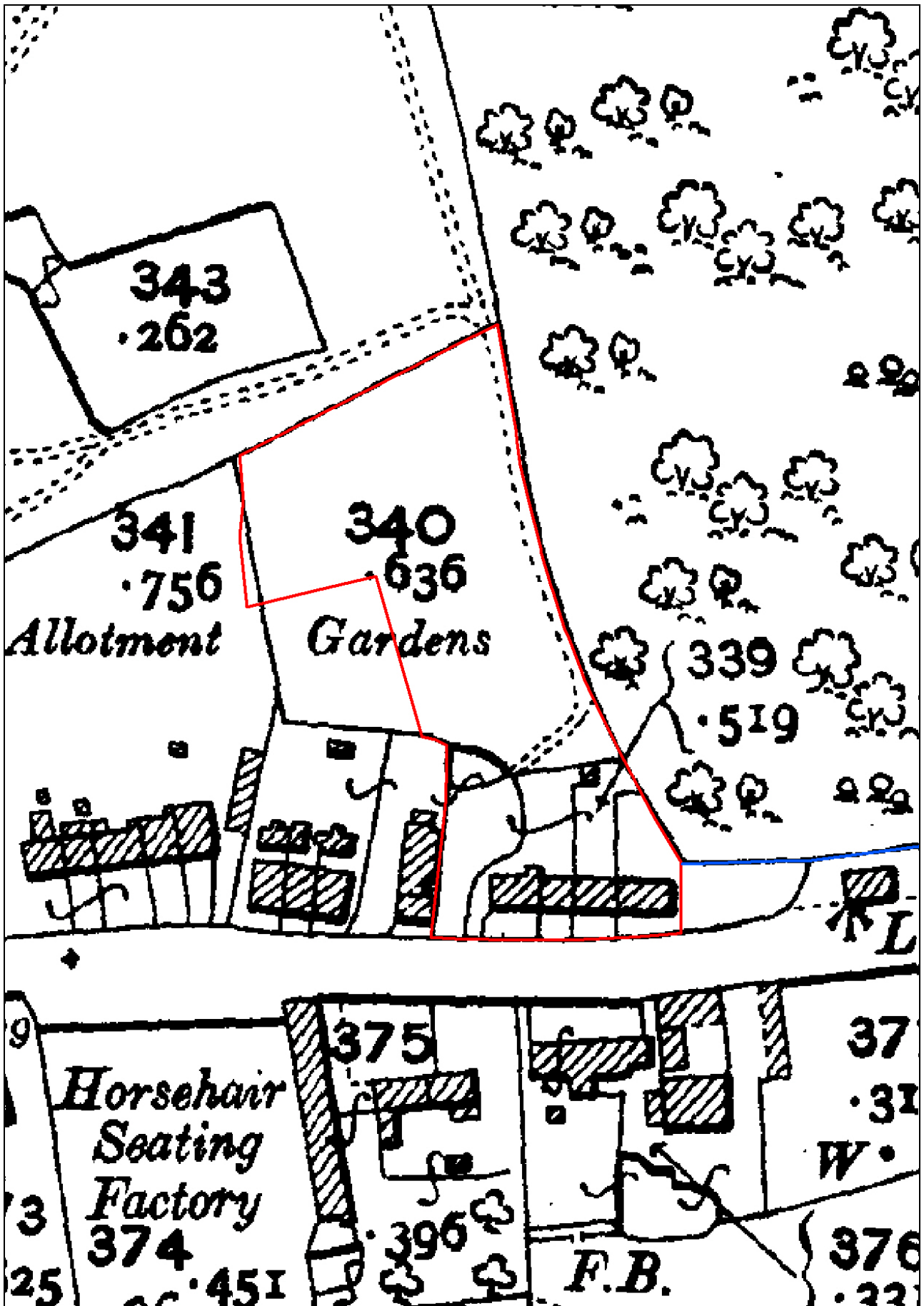


Figure 2. 1904 Ordnance Survey map with site outline (red) and highlighted ditch to east (blue)

4. Methodology

One trench was excavated using a machine equipped with a toothless bucket, with the excavation being constantly monitored by an experienced archaeologist. The topsoil was removed, followed by layer 0001/0013, to expose the undisturbed geological layer and the top of the cut features (Fig. 4). All of the upcast spoil was monitored for finds. The trench was to be excavated within the footprint of the garage, but it was unclear precisely where this was and as such it was located on the edge of the garage and driveway (Fig. 3). In total the trench covered 16.7sqm and was 1.8m-1.9m wide x 9.9m long.

When the trench excavations were finished soil profiles were cleaned and then recorded on an SCCAS pro forma trench sheet, detailing descriptions and measurements. Colour digital photographs at 4288 x 3216 pixel resolution were taken of the features, the trench and the site. Plans of the site were hand drawn at 1:50, and located and levelled using an RTK GPS. The pits and ditch were partially excavated, with any relationships excavated where unclear in plan. Only pit 0008 was excavated to its full depth because all of the other cuts flooded during excavation. The sections were drawn at 1:20, then being photographed and recorded on SCCAS pro forma context sheets.

Site data regarding the trench has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code LWL 030 (Appendix 2). An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolkc1-142318, Appendix 3) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive is kept in the main store of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service at Bury St Edmunds under HER code LWL 030.



Figure 3. Trench location within the development area

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

Features consisting of pits and a ditch were found in all three trenches (Fig. 4, Appendix 2). A layer of topsoil, 0.25-0.35m deep, overlaid layer 0001/0013 which was c.0.12-0.38m deep. When this layer was removed the undisturbed natural geology was uncovered, into which the features were cut. This soil profile was fairly consistent within the southern 5m of the trench, but beyond this the trench became shallower (Table 1).

5.2 Contexts and finds

Layer 0001/0013

A layer of dark grey silty-clay/topsoil mix was recorded in the southern end of the trench, overlying the pits and ditch. This was 0.12-0.38m thick and contained medium to large flint nodules and frequent post-medieval brick fragments. This was interpreted on site as a demolition layer relating to the cottages seen on the early Ordnance Survey maps.

Ditch 0006

Running east to west across the southern end of the trench on a similar alignment to the The Street was ditch 0006, which had steep, slightly concave sides and was >1.78m long x >0.5m wide x >0.62m deep and filled with 0007. This was orangish-grey hard clay, with occasional small flints, and common chalk nodules that produced three 15th-17th century pot sherds and two fragments of late medieval/post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM). It was unclear whether the ditch cut pit 0008.

Pit 0008

Pit 0008 was an irregular/sub-square shaped cut in plan with 35-45° concave sides and a curving break of slope to the slightly sloping base. It appeared to be cut by pit 0003 and had an unclear relationship with ditch 0006, and measured >1.75m x >1.6m x 0.48m deep. The cut contained two fills, the earliest of which was basal fill 0009; pale orangish-grey clay, with common small stones and chalk flecks and no finds. The pit's

upper fill was 0010, which consisted of mid-dark grey clay of a firm compaction, with sandy and chalky lenses. Fill 0010 produced four sherds of 16th-18th century pot and four fragments of later medieval/post-medieval CBM.

Pit 0005

Pit 0005 was only partially visible in plan, but had a rounded western edge and measured >2m x >0.58m x >0.58m deep. In profile the cut had steep concave sides, and it was cut by pit 0003, which showed in both plan and section. It contained a single fill, 0004, that was mid-pale brownish-grey compacted silty-clay, with moderate levels of chalk flecks and occasional brownish-yellow clay flecks. This fill produced 13th-14th and 15th-16th century pot and two pieces of later medieval/post-medieval CBM.

Pit 0003

Pit 0003 was possibly sub-circular in plan, but was not fully visible within the trench and also ran into pits 0005 and 0008 and appeared to cut them. The dimensions of the feature were unclear but it appeared to measure >1.4m x >1.28m x >0.4m deep. In profile the pit had steep concave sides and was filled with mid brownish-grey compacted silty-clay 0002, which had occasional small chalk flecks and nodules, and small sub-angular and angular flints. Three sherds of 16th-18th century pot sherds and one piece of post-medieval CBM were recovered.

Context 0011

Finds were retrieved during the cleaning of the tops of pits 0003 and 0008. It was unclear exactly which feature they were from, but they consisted of two sherds of 16th-18th century pot.

Trench dimensions	Soil profile	Ground levels	Archaeological levels
Tr.1 – 1.8-1.9m wide x 9.9m long	0.25-0.35m of topsoil, above 0.12-0.38m of layer 0001/0013, above Uppermost geological layer/feature cuts	103.71m (N end) 103.56m (S end)	103.26m (N end) 103.13m (S end)

Table 1. Trench profile and levels

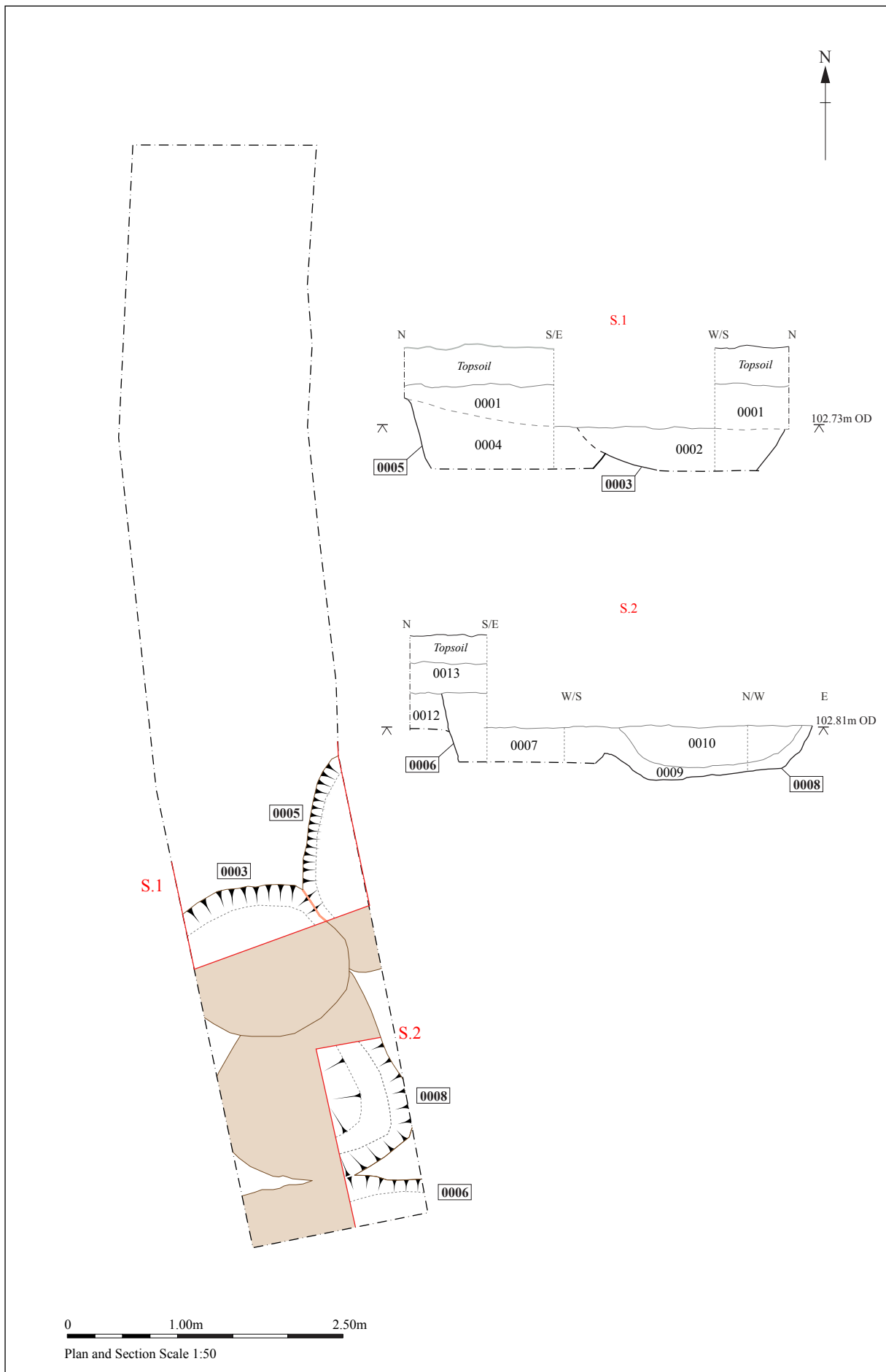


Figure 4. Detailed trench plan and sections

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Table 2 shows the quantities of finds recovered from the evaluation, including animal bone and oyster shell. The artefacts date mainly to the post-medieval period.

Material	Quantity	Weight (g)
Pottery	20	500
CBM	14	750
Clay tobacco pipe	2	5
P-med window glass	2	2
Animal bone	2	275
Oyster shell	5	38
Small finds (Stone)	1	300

Table 2. Finds quantities

The Pottery

Introduction

A total of twenty fragments of pottery was recovered overall weighing a total of 500g. The assemblage is dated mainly to the late medieval to early post-medieval period with a small quantity of medieval pottery.

Methodology

The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al, 2001). The number of sherds present in each context by fabric, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric were noted. Other characteristics such as form, decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was catalogued on *pro forma* sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form and has been inputted into the database (Appendix 4).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Pottery by period

Medieval pottery

Three sherds of pottery present in the fill 0004 of pit 0005 are from a Mill Green-type jug, dating from the late 13th to the first half of the 14th century. The ceramics were found with a small quantity of late medieval/early post-medieval redwares dating from the 15th to the 16th century.

Post-medieval pottery

The remainder of the assemblage is mostly made up of 15th/16th century redwares and slightly later redwares (16th-18th C). Many of the fabrics are micaceous and soft, a characteristic feature of some of the Essex redwares (Fabric 40 variants, in Cotter, 2000). A small number of Glazed red earthenwares were also identified. A fragment of an English stoneware globular mug (probably made in London) with a cylindrical rilled neck probably dating to the late 17th to early 18th century was found in the fill 0002 of pit 0003.

Discussion of the pottery

A small amount of residual medieval pottery was found with later wares in pit 0005, but there is no evidence of earlier medieval wares. The majority of the pottery in the pits dates to the late medieval/early post-medieval period, with the fabrics reflecting a strong link to the Essex production sites to the south of the village, rather than, for example, red earthenwares from along the Waveney Valley to the north-east. The pottery from fills 0010 and 0011 suggests that these pits are later in date than pit fill 0004 and the fill 0007 in the ditch.

Only small quantities of local or regionally made pot were recovered from these features, and there was no evidence of any commonly imported wares such as German

stonewares. The only stoneware identified was an English stoneware drinking mug dating to the late 17th to early 18th century which was probably manufactured in London.

6.2 CBM

Introduction

Fourteen fragments of ceramic building material were all late medieval or post-medieval in date (750g). The small assemblage has been fully quantified and catalogued following the fabric and form codes used by SCCAS (Appendix 5).

Description

The majority of the ceramic building material consists of red-fired roofing tiles, many of which are made in soft, orange micaceous fabrics which are likely to have been produced in Essex. A number of the tiles were encrusted or very worn down, suggesting that they had been considerably redeposited, although the abrasion is likely to have been accentuated by the soft fabrics that the tiles were made from. A single fragment of brick was identified from the upper fill 0010 of pit 0008. It is maroonish in colour and hard with slight vitrification on one surface. Its appearance and height suggests that it is likely to date to the late 17th to early 18th century.

6.4 Clay tobacco pipe

Two fragments of ceramic tobacco pipe stem from fill 0002 can only be dated to between the 17th-19th century.

6.5 Post-medieval window glass

Two small pieces of clear and thin window glass were found in fill 0002 of pit 0003. Their clarity and thinness suggests that they date to the later part of the post-medieval period, c.17th century or later.

6.6 Animal bone

Two fragments of animal bone were collected (275g). Part of the mandible of a sheep was identified in the fill 0007 of ditch 0006. The remains of a heavily butchered cow's pelvis were recovered from deposit 0011 (Justine Biddle, pers. comm.).

6.7 Shell

Fragments of oyster shell collected from fill 0007 of ditch 0006 and fill 0010 of pit 0008 were quantified but not retained.

6.8 Small finds

A fragment of a sandstone sharpening stone or hone was recovered from the fill 0004 of pit 0005. It is roughly sub-rectangular in section and tapers at one end. It shows indications of being used as a sharpening stone with wear marks and narrow sharpening grooves.

7. Discussion

The evaluation has revealed that archaeological deposits survive on the site and that they are well preserved below the topsoil. A buried demolition layer was present in the southern half of the trench, but this has not truncated the archaeological levels severely.

The presence of the intercutting pits probably shows two phases of activity, as their close proximity suggests that they were not open at the same time. The function of the pits was probably for the quarrying of clay, possibly for brick-making or cob construction, then being back filled with domestic refuse. The features were then covered with a layer of post-medieval soil and building rubble that presumably relates to the demolition of the cottages that were on the site. The presence of the ditch may represent another phase of activity and may relate to the east-west feature indicated on the 1904 Ordnance Survey map (Fig. 2). The finds from the site are typical of domestic refuse and suggest that it was in use from the medieval period through to the 16th-18th century and that it lay within close proximity of occupation.

8. Conclusions and recommendations for further work

Judging by the deposits encountered within this fieldwork, it is highly likely that the site has further well preserved archaeological remains surviving, falling within the footprints of the proposed garage and driveway (Fig. 3). The features appear to be evidence of late medieval/post-medieval activity, with the presence 12th-14th century pottery hinting at the slightly earlier settlement that would be expected on a site so close to the church and within the medieval landscape. With this in mind it is recommended that any further construction work that penetrates to archaeological levels should be subject to recording. The extent and nature of any further work is to be finally determined by SCCAS Conservation Team.

9. Archive deposition

Paper archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds

Digital archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Archive\Lawshall\LWL 030 Street Farm

Digital photographic archive: SCCAS R:\Environmental Protection\Conservation\Archaeology\Catalogues\Photos\HSA-HSZ\HSW 54-62

Finds and environmental archive: SCCAS Bury St Edmunds. Store Location: parish box H/80/5

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by John Sims and Rob Brooks and directed by Rob Brooks. Project management was undertaken by Andrew Tester.

Post-excavation management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing was undertaken by Jonathan van Jennians and the specialist finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin.

The report illustrations were created by Crane Begg and the report was edited by Richenda Goffin.

11. Bibliography

BGS, 2013, Information obtained from http://www.bgs.ac.uk/products/digital_maps/data_625k.html and reproduced with the permission of the British Geological Survey ©NERC. All rights Reserved

Gaimster, D., 1997, *German Stoneware 1200-1900. Archaeology and cultural history*. London: British Museum Press.

Jennings, S., 1981, *Eighteen Centuries of pottery from Norwich*. EAA 13, Norwich Survey/NMS.

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B., and Pearce, J., 2001, *Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of post-Roman ceramics*, MPRG Occasional Paper No 2.

Economy, Skills and Environment
9–10 The Churchyard, Shire Hall
Bury St Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 1RX

Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation

AT

**LAND ADJACENT STREET FARM,
THE STREET, LAWSHALL
SUFFOLK**

PLANNING AUTHORITY:	Babergh District Council
PLANNING APPLICATION NUMBER:	B/12/01202/FUL
HER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT:	To be arranged
GRID REFERENCE:	TL866542
DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL:	Erection of a garage
AREA:	Small
CURRENT LAND USE:	Garden
THIS BRIEF ISSUED BY:	Sarah Poppy Archaeological Officer Conservation Team Tel. : 01284 741226 E-mail: sarah.poppy@suffolk.gov.uk
Date:	04 January 2013

Summary

- 1.1 Planning permission has been granted with the following condition (Condition 3) relating to archaeological investigation:

‘No development shall take place until a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority.’

- 1.2 The archaeological contractor must submit a copy of their Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) or Method Statement, based upon this brief of minimum requirements (and in conjunction with our standard Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver 1.3), to the Conservation Team of Suffolk County Council’s Archaeological Service (SCCAS/CT) for scrutiny; SCCAS/CT is the advisory body to the Local Planning Authority (LPA) on archaeological issues.

- 1.3 The WSI should be approved before costs are agreed with the commissioning client, in line with Institute for Archaeologists' guidance. Failure to do so could result in additional and unanticipated costs.
- 1.4 Following acceptance, SCCAS/CT will advise the LPA that an appropriate scheme of work is in place. The WSI, however, is not a sufficient basis for the discharge of the planning condition relating to archaeological investigation. Only the full implementation of the scheme, both completion of fieldwork and reporting (including the need for any further work following this evaluation), will enable SCCAS/CT to advise the LPA that the condition has been adequately fulfilled and can be discharged.
- 1.5 The WSI will *provide the basis for measurable standards* and will be used to establish whether the requirements of the planning condition will be adequately met. If the approved WSI is not carried through in its entirety (particularly in the instance of trenching being incomplete) the evaluation report may be rejected.

Archaeological Background

- 2.1 This site is located within the medieval settlement core of Lawshall, on the site of former buildings depicted on the 1st edition 25 inch Ordnance Survey map dating to the 1880s, and in proximity to finds of medieval pottery (HER ref LWL 009). As a result, there is high potential for encountering early occupation deposits at this location.

Fieldwork Requirements for Archaeological Investigation

- 3.1 A linear trenched evaluation is required of the development area to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.
- 3.2 Trial Trenching is required to:
 - Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
 - Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
 - Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.
 - Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- 3.3 Further evaluation could be required if unusual deposits or other archaeological finds of significance are recovered; if so, this would be the subject of an additional brief.
- 3.4 A linear trial trench 12.00m long x 1.80m wide is required across the footprint of the new garage.
- 3.5 A scale plan showing the proposed location of the trial trenches should be included in the WSI and the detailed trench design must be approved by SCCAS/CT before fieldwork begins.

Arrangements for Archaeological Investigation

- 4.1 The composition of the archaeological contractor's staff must be detailed and agreed by SCCAS/CT, including any subcontractors/specialists. Ceramic specialists, in particular, must have relevant experience from this region, including knowledge of local ceramic sequences.
- 4.2 All arrangements for the evaluation of the site, the timing of the work and access to the site, are to be defined and negotiated by the archaeological contractor with the commissioning body.
- 4.3 The project manager must also carry out a risk assessment and ensure that all potential risks are minimised, before commencing the fieldwork. The responsibility for identifying any constraints on fieldwork (e.g. designated status, public utilities or other services, tree preservation orders, SSSIs, wildlife sites and other ecological considerations rests with the commissioning body and its archaeological contractor.

Reporting and Archival Requirements

- 5.1 The project manager must consult the Suffolk HER Officer to obtain an event number for the work. This number will be unique for each project or site and must be clearly marked on all documentation relating to the work.
- 5.2 An archive of all records and finds is to be prepared and must be adequate to perform the function of a final archive for deposition in the Archaeological Service's Store or in a suitable museum in Suffolk.
- 5.3 It is expected that the landowner will deposit the full site archive, and transfer title to, the Archaeological Service or the designated Suffolk museum, and this should be agreed before the fieldwork commences. The intended depository should be stated in the WSI, for approval.
- 5.4 The project manager should consult the intended archive depository before the archive is prepared regarding the specific requirements for the archive deposition and curation (including the digital archive), and regarding any specific cost implications of deposition.
- 5.5 A report on the fieldwork and archive must be provided. Its conclusions must include a clear statement of the archaeological value of the results, and their significance. The results should be related to the relevant known archaeological information held in the Suffolk HER.
- 5.6 An opinion as to the necessity for further evaluation and its scope may be given, although the final decision lies with SCCAS/CT. No further site work should be embarked upon until the evaluation results are assessed and the need for further work is established.
- 5.7 Following approval of the report by SCCAS/CT, a single copy of the report should be presented to the Suffolk HER as well as a digital copy of the approved report.
- 5.8 All parts of the OASIS online form <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be completed and a copy must be included in the final report and also with the site archive. A digital copy of the report should be uploaded to the OASIS website.

- 5.9 Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report must be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.
- 5.10 This brief remains valid for 12 months. If work is not carried out in full within that time this document will lapse; the brief may need to be revised and re-issued to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy and techniques.

Standards and Guidance

Further detailed requirements are to be found in our Requirements for Trenched Archaeological Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.3.

Standards, information and advice to supplement this brief are to be found in *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14, 2003.

The Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (revised 2001) should be used for additional guidance in the execution of the project and in drawing up the report.

Notes

The Institute for Archaeologists maintains a list of registered archaeological contractors (www.archaeologists.net or 0118 378 6446). There are a number of archaeological contractors that regularly undertake work in the County and SCCAS will provide advice on request. SCCAS/CT does not give advice on the costs of archaeological projects.

Appendix 2. Context list

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0001	0001		Demolition Layer	Dark brownish-grey silty-clay. Compacted. Occasional large stones and brick building rubble. Occasional chalk flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Disturbed layer possibly from demolition of previous buildings, or mixed pit fills?			0.4				0002		No	No			
0002	0003		Pit Fill	Mid brownish-grey compacted silty-clay, with occasional small chalk flecks and nodules, and small sub-angular and angular flints. Rare glazed pottery and pipe stem present. Clear horizon clarity. Fill of pit.			>0.4				0003	0001	Yes	No			
0003	0003		Pit Cut	Possibly sub-circular in plan, but exits trench under western baulk and also runs into pits 0005 and 0008. Probably cuts pit 0005. Relationship with 0008 unseen. Profile has steep concave sides. The cut was not excavated to the base. Probably sealed by layer 0001. Cut of pit.	>1.28		>0.4				0004	0002	No	No			
0004	0005		Pit Fill	Mid-pale brownish-grey compacted silty-clay, with moderate levels of chalk flecks and occasional brownish-yellow clay flecks. Clear horizon clarity. Single feature fill. Fill of pit - contains post-medieval pot and CBM?			>0.58	SF, SF1001			0005	0003	Yes	No			
0005	0005		Pit Cut	Rounded edge in plan - exits trench to the east. Steep concave sides in profile - base not seen. Probably sealed by layer 0001 and possibly cut by pit 0003. Cut of pit.	2	>0.58	>0.58					0004	No	No			
0006	0006		Ditch Cut	Linear feature in plan, aligned east-west. The profile has steep, slightly concave sides. The feature was not excavated to its base. Ditch cut, judging by its shape in plan and because it parallels the road alignment.	>1.78	>0.5	>0.62				0012	0007	No	No			
0007	0006		Ditch Fill	Orangish-grey hard clay, with occasional small flints, and common chalk nodules. Diffuse-clear horizon clarity. Single fill of ditch. Ditch fill. Derived partially from natural.			>0.62				0006	0013	Yes	No			
0008	0008		Pit Cut	Irregular/sub-squarish shaped cut in plan. 35-45° concave sides, with a curving break of slope to the slightly sloping base. Appears to be cut by pit 0003. Unclear relationship with ditch 0006. Pit cut.	>1.75	>1.6	0.48					0009	No	No			
0009	0008		Pit Fill	Pale orangish-grey clay, with common small stones and chalk flecks. Of a firm compaction. Basal pit fill. Basal pit fill - largely naturally derived.			0.2				0008	0010	No	No			
0010	0008		Pit Fill	Mid-dark grey clay of a firm compaction, with sandy and chalky lenses. Fe stained, with frequent small chalk flecks and common small stones. Clear horizon clarity. Upper pit fill. Top pit fill.			0.4				0009		Yes	No			
0011			Pit Finds	Finds from the top of pits 0003 and 0008.									Yes	No			

Context No	Feature No	Grid Sq.	Feature Type	Description	Length	Width	Depth	Small Finds	Cuts	Cut by	Over	Under	Finds	Sample	Group No	Phase	Spotdate
0012	0012		Subsoil Layer	Greyish-yellow firm clay with common chalk flecks and occasional CBM flecks. Root disturbed. Disturbed subsoil layer. Largely naturally derived.			>0.3					0006	No	No			
0013	0013		Demolition Layer	Mixture of topsoil, flint nodules and post-medieval CBM fragments. Post-medieval demolition layer? Possibly relates to the demolition of the cottages shown on the early edition OS maps.			0.3				0007		No	No			

Appendix 3. OASIS form

OASIS ID: suffolkc1-142318

Project details

Project name	LWL 030 Land Adjacent Street Farm Evaluation, Lawshall
Short description of the project	An evaluation trench was excavated on land adjacent Street Farm, Lawshall, in Suffolk. This revealed one late medieval/early post-medieval ditch and three early post-medieval pits, which were all well preserved below topsoil and a demolition layer. The features produced later medieval and post-medieval pottery and later medieval to post-medieval ceramic building material.
Project dates	Start: 05-02-2013 End: 05-02-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	LWL 030 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	LWL 030 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	B/12/01202/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	2013/022 - Contracting Unit No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 10 - Orchard
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	TILE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Sample Trenches""

Development type	Small-scale (e.g. single house, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LAWSHALL LWL 030 Land Adjacent Street Farm evaluation
Postcode	IP29 4QA
Study area	82.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 8663 5426 52 0 52 09 16 N 000 43 42 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 102.72m Max: 103.26m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Sarah Poppy
Project director/manager	Andrew Tester
Project supervisor	Rob Brooks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Land owner
Name of sponsor/funding body	Andrew Irish

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Digital Archive ID	LWL 030
Digital Contents	"Ceramics", "Survey", "other"
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County SMR
Paper Archive ID	LWL 030
Paper Contents	"Ceramics", "other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Correspondence", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey "

**Project
bibliography 1**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Land Adjacent Street Farm, Lawshall, LWL 030, Archaeological Evaluation Report

Author(s)/Editor(s) Brooks, R.

Other bibliographic details SCCAS Report No. 2013/022

Date 2013

Issuer or publisher SCCAS

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Description A4, comb bound, white card covers, in colour, with three appendices. Also available as a pdf.

Entered by Rob Brooks (rob.brooks@suffolk.gov.uk)

Entered on 15 February 2013

OASIS: Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice
© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), email Last modified
Wednesday 9 May 2012
Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm?ID=143786> for this page

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Context N	Period	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (g)	State	Comments	Fabric date rang	Context date
0002	PM	IGBW	BODY	2	30			16th-18th C	16th-18th, poss L17th-E18t
0002	PM	ESWL	MUG	1	3		Globular mug w cylindrical rilled neck, prob c1680	1680-1700ish	
0002	PM	COLL/GRE	BODY	1	8			16th C	
0004	PM	LMTE	CAULD/C	1	15			15th-16th C	15th-16th C
0004	M	MGW	JUG	3	86		Thumbed strap handle	1270-1350	
0004	PM	LMTE	BODY	2	23	A	1 abraded	15th-16th C	
0007	PM	LMTE	BODY	1	22	AA		15th-16th C	15th-16th C++
0007	PM	LMTE	BODY	1	10	A		15th-16th C	
0007	PM	DUTR?	BODY	1	14	A	Could be local variant	15th-17th C	
0010	PM	GRE	BODY	1	17			16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0010	PM	LMT	BODY	1	16			15th-16th C	
0010	PM	PMRE	BODY	1	41		App'd thumbing, jar form?	16th-18th C	
0010	PM	PMRE	JUG	1	47			16th-18th C	
0011	PM	GRE	BODY	1	47	AA	Open vessel e.g. bowl or dish	16th-18th C	16th-18th C
0011	PM	PMRE	JAR	1	105		Grey core, poss M17th-18th C, Cotter 207	16th-18th C	

Appendix 5. CBM catalogue

Context	Perio	Fabric	Form	Frag N	Wt (g)	Condition	Description	Dating
0002	PM	msfe	RT	1	13			Mainly post-medieval
0004	LM/PM	fscp	LB?	1	43	AA		Late med/early post-m
0004	PM	msfe	RT	1	20			Mainly p-med
0007	LM/PM	fscp	RT	3	137	AA	Encrusted and abraded	Late med/epm
0007	PM	fscp	RT	1	48		Dk red, hard fired	Post-med
0010	LM/PM	fscp	RT	4	184			Late med/epm
0010	LM/PM	msf	RT	1	40			Late med/epm
0010	LM/PM	mscp	RT	1	36			Late med/epm
0010	LM/PM	msf	LB	1	226	A	Maroonish w semi-vit surf w flt, H >52mm, L17-E18t	P-med

Archaeological services Field Projects Team

Delivering a full range of archaeological services

- Desk-based assessments and advice
- Site investigation
- Outreach and educational resources
- Historic Building Recording
- Environmental processing
- Finds analysis and photography
- Graphics design and illustration

Contact:

Rhodri Gardner

Tel: 01473 265879 Fax: 01473 216864

rhodri.gardner@suffolk.gov.uk

www.suffolk.gov.uk/Environment/Archaeology/