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**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, LAND OFF NORMAN WAY,
LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Kerrie Bull (Fieldwork and report)	
NGR: TL 915 496	Report No: 5488
District: Babergh	Site Code: LVM120
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7364
	Date: 17 November 2017

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**PI House, 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire SG17 5AF
01462 850483**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
01284 765210**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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Project details			
Project name	<i>Land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 915 496; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of 25 dwellings (Babergh Council Planning Approval B/16/00437/OUT), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest finds were three pieces of struck flint from the topsoil and subsoil of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. A lightly abraded medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) sherd was found within the subsoil.</i></p> <p><i>A post-medieval (late 17th – 18th century) wall footing, M1023, was recorded in Trench 15. Ditches F1017, F1019 and F1021 (Trench 5) all contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) pottery, and ?Pond F1003 (Trench 13) contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery.</i></p> <p><i>The remaining dated features were modern (19th – 20th century), and undated discrete features (pit, stakehole and post holes) were recorded in Trench 19.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>November 2017</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P7364</i>	Site code	<i>LVM120</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Field</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pit, post holes, ditches, wall footing</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Sparse residual struck flint and medieval pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Lavenham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record (CHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.ha.</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 915 496</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.70m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Tiller Properties Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Bull, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5488</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>November 2017</i>		

LAND OFF NORMAN WAY, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 915 496; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of 25 dwellings (Babergh Council Planning Approval B/16/00437/OUT), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential on the northern edge of the historic core of Lavenham (HER LVM 053), and is an area that has not had any previous archaeological investigation. The site thus has a potential for buried remains of medieval and post-medieval settlement and the potential for earlier activity.

The earliest finds were three pieces of struck flint from the topsoil and subsoil of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. A lightly abraded medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) sherd was found within the subsoil.

A post-medieval (late 17th – 18th century) wall footing, M1023, was recorded in Trench 15. Ditches F1017, F1019 and F1021 (Trench 5) all contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) pottery, and ?Pond F1003 (Trench 13) contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery.

The remaining dated features were modern (19th – 20th century), and undated discrete features (pit, stakehole and post holes) were recorded in Trench 19.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 915 496; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of 25 dwellings (Babergh Council Planning Approval B/16/00437/OUT), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 5th October 2017), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 29th September 2017) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The objectives of the evaluation were to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Lavenham is located c.8.5km north-east of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk. The site is located c.230m to the north-west of the historic core of Lavenham. It is an irregularly-shaped plot comprising pasture/open fields with access via Norman Way. A dismantled railway is located to the north, open fields lie to the west, and residential housing surrounds the site on the other sides. Another smaller section of site lies to the north of the dismantled railway and will comprise open space and allotments (Fig.2).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is on relatively flat land at c.50m AOD with a slight incline to the south-east towards the historic market place. A small brook flows directly to the north of the site in an easterly direction towards the River Brett.

3.2 The underlying geology is made up of the Crag Group; sandy sedimentary bedrock formed in the Quaternary and Neogene periods. The overlying soil type is a lime-rich loamy and clayey soil with impeded drainage.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The only known prehistoric archaeology in the surrounding area is a later prehistoric pit c.320m to the north-east of the site (SHER LVM112), and a ditch of possible prehistoric date recorded c.380m to the south-east (SHER LVM058).

4.2 Only one Roman find is recorded within a 500m radius of the site, and it comprises a tessellated pavement recorded c.370m to the south perhaps in the vicinity of Grove House. Records of a Roman bath or crypt are likely to be part of the same record (SHER LVM018).

4.3 Many of the buildings in the core of Lavenham date between the 11th and 16th century reflecting its development as a medieval town. A fair and market were granted in 1248/49 as a result of the wool trade bringing wealth into the town, and the church was re-built between 1480 and 1530 by John de Vere (Earl of Oxford) and a family of clothiers called Springer (SHER LVM053). The market cross is c.260m to the south-west, built in 1501 to replace a timber cross in the same position (SHER LVM004). To the south of the market place is the Guildhall of Corpus Christi, founded by John de Vere in 1529 and now maintained by the National Trust (SHER LVM005). A scatter of medieval and later pottery is recorded at 50 High Street c.90m to the east of the site, recovered during the monitoring of footings. The sherds date between the 12th and 19th centuries (SHER LVM038).

4.4 During the post-medieval period an influx of Dutch refugees settling in Colchester and producing lighter and cheaper cloth, led to a decline of the wool trade. It was not until the 19th century that Lavenham's fortunes changed. The Bury St Edmunds to Long Melford railway line was constructed in 1865 and forms the north border of the site. It closed in the 1960s but the line of the dismantled track is still visible (SHER SUF074). A 19th century horse hair and coconut matting factory opened in 1871 by Roper and Sons c.90m to the south of the site (SHER LVM093). The three-storey building is still extant, though converted to housing.

4.5 To the north of the dismantled railway line several WWII pill boxes are recorded (SHER LVM085; LVM091; LVM101).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that 560m of trenching at 1.8m width should be excavated to sample the proposed new housing development area (5% sample). Thirteen trenches each 40m x 1.8m and six trenches of 20m x 1.8m were excavated (Fig. 3).

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the

recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Fig. 3

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 61.16m AOD		
0.00-0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub rounded stones
0.25-0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. Firm, mid reddish brown silty clayey sand with occasional small gravel and chalk flecks.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural. Varied: mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel; loose, mid orange brown silty sand with moderate/frequent gravel; and a firm pale greyish yellow clay.
Sample section 1B 0.00 = 64.92m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30-0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.36m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained a field drain. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 2 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 61.38m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.28-0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 61.22m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 2 contained modern Pit F1024.

Pit F1024 was rectangular in plan (1.80 x 0.43 x ?). Its fill, L1025, was a very mixed fill, yellowish brownish sand and greyish brownish silt. The pit was evidently modern and was not excavated.

Trench 3 Fig. 3

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 63.23m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 63.32m AOD		
0.00-0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 3 contained a field drain. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 4 Fig. 3

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 61.28m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28-0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.33m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 64.08m AOD		
0.00-0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 4 contained a field drain. No archaeological features or finds were present.

Trench 5 Figs. 3 - 4

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 62.75m AOD		
0.00-0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.25-0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.34m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 62.55m AOD		
0.00-0.3m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.3m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 5 contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) Ditches F1017, F1019 and F1021. Two modern services and two field drains also traversed the trench.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.50 x 0.33m), orientated WNW/ESE. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a compact, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional manganese flecks and occasional chalk flecks. It contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) CBM (10009g)

Ditch F1019 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.61x 0.33m), orientated WNW/ESE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a compact, light brownish grey chalky clay with moderate stones. It contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) CBM (47g), and animal bone (1g), clinker and asphalt.

Ditch F1021 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.01 x 0.40), orientated WNW/ESE. It was parallel to Ditch F1019. Its fill, L1022, was a compact light brownish grey chalky clay with moderate sub angular stones. It contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) CBM (854g) and animal bone (53g).

Trench 6 Fig. 3

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 61.85m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 64.70m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 7 Fig. 3

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 60.63m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 60.51m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28– 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 8 Fig. 3

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 60.73m AOD		
0.00-0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 61.88m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 9 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 9A 0.00 = 64.33m AOD		
0.00-0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 9B 0.00 = 64.47m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 9 contained a modern drain, F1026.

Drain F1026 was linear (40.00+ 0.35m x ?), orientated N/S. It was also present in Trench 11. It contained modern CBM and was not excavated.

Trench 10 Fig. 3

Sample section 10A 0.00 = 61.61m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.31m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 10B 0.00 = 64.90m AOD		
0.00-0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 11 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 11A 0.00 = 67.15m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.36m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 11B 0.00 = 67.79m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 11 contained a modern drain, F1026.

Drain F1026 was linear (40.00+ 0.35m x ?), orientated N/S. It was also present in Trench 9. It contained modern CBM and was not excavated. A plastic drain was visible within this feature.

Trench 12 Fig. 3

Sample section 12A 0.00 = 65.65m AOD		
0.00-0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.38m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 12B 0.00 = 68.70m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 12 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 13 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 13A 0.00 = 66.02m AOD		
0.00-0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.37m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 13B 0.00 = 66.47m AOD		
0.00-0.48m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.48– 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.63m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 13 contained large depression, a ?pond, F1003 which contained post-medieval (19th – 20th century) pottery. A modern service traversed the trench.

The subsoil contained a medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) sherd (1; 6g), animal bone (12g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (1; 5g).

Feature F1003 was irregular in plan (15.80+ x 2.00 x 0.56+m). Its fill, L1004, was a friable, mid reddish brown clayey sand with frequent angular flints of all sizes. It contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) CBM (725g), and animal bone (190g).

Trench 14 Fig. 3

Sample section 14A 0.00 = 67.53m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 14B 0.00 = 65.81m AOD		
0.00-0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.26m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 15 Figs. 3 & 6

Sample section 15A 0.00 = 67.73m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 15B 0.00 = 68.81m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 15 contained post-medieval (late 17th – 18th century) Wall Footing M1023, modern Ditch F1028 and modern Pit F1030. The wall footing was shallow and may have been associated with a garden feature or an out building. The subsoil contained a struck flint (22g).

Pit F1030 was not fully revealed (1.40 x 1.00+ x ?). It contained modern CBM.

Ditch F1028 was linear (2.00+ x 2.20 x ?), orientated NW/SE. It contained modern CBM.

Brick Wall Footing M1023 was roughly linear (2.30+ x 0.21 x 0.04m), orientated NW/SE. A single course of brick was preserved. The brick is post-medieval (late 17th – 18th century) (CBM report below).

Trench 16 Fig. 3

Sample section 16A 0.00 = 67.94m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30– 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 16B 0.00 = 70.38m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 16 contained no archaeological features. A struck flint was found within the topsoil.

Trench 17 Fig. 3

Sample section 14A 0.00 = 69.16m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.40+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 14B 0.00 = 69.61m AOD		
0.00-0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.39+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 17 contained no archaeological features. A struck flint was found within the topsoil.

Trench 18 Fig. 3

Sample section 18A 0.00 = 70.49m AOD		
0.00-0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.35+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 18B 0.00 = 71.33m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.30m +	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 18 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 19 Figs. 3 & 6

Sample section 19A 0.00 = 70.18m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.28-0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Sample section 19B 0.00 = 70.18m AOD		
0.00-0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.44- 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above, Trench 1.
0.68m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Trench 1.

Description: Trench 19 contained Stake Hole F1005, Post Holes F1007, F1009 and F1011, Pit F1013 and Tree Hollow F1015. The features are all undated. Post Holes F1007, F1009 and F1011 cut Subsoil L1001, and Pit F1013 and Tree Hollow F1015 were overlain by Subsoil L1001.

Stake Hole F1005 was sub circular in plan (0.16 x 0.10 x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a compact, dark brownish grey silty clay. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1007 was squarish in plan (0.17+ x 0.40 x 0.53m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a friable, mid reddish brown gravelly clay with frequent angular and sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (25g).

Post Hole F1009 was squarish in plan (0.35+ x 0.66 x 0.45m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a friable, mid greyish brown sandy clay with frequent mortar and CBM and sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. It cut F1013.

Post Hole F1011 was squarish in plan (0.30+ x 0.62 x 0.54m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a friable, mid reddish brown sandy clay with moderate sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. It truncated Tree Hollow F1015.

Pit F1013 was sub circular in plan (0.45+ x 0.75+ x 0.52m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a friable, mid greyish brown clayey sand with moderate sub angular flints. It contained no finds. It was truncated by F1016 and F1009.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The site was commonly overlain by Topsoil L1000, a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional small sub rounded stones (0.25 – 0.48m thick).

8.2 L1000 overlay Subsoil, L1001, a firm, mid reddish brown, clayey silty sand with occasional small gravel and chalk flecks.

8.3 At the base of the sequence the natural, L1002, was mixed. It varied between a firm, mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel; a loose, mid orange brown silty sand with moderate/frequent gravel; and a firm, pale greyish yellow calcareous clay. It was present 0.26 – 0.68m below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
2	F1024	Pit	Modern
5	F1017	Ditch	Post – medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
	F1019	Ditch	Post – medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
	F1021	Ditch	Post – medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
13	F1003	?Pond	Post – medieval (18 th – 19 th C)
15	M1023	Wall Footing	Post – medieval (late 17 th – 18 th C)
	F1028	Ditch	Modern
	F1030	Pit	Modern
19	F1005	Stakehole	-
	F1007	Post Hole	-
	F1009	Post Hole	-
	F1011	Post Hole	-
	F1013	Pit	-
	F1015	Tree Hollow	-

9.2 The earliest finds were three pieces of struck flint from the topsoil and subsoil, including a discoidal flake core characteristic of the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age, potentially indicative of prehistoric activity close to the small brook that flows into the River Brett.

9.3 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential on the northern edge of the historic core of Lavenham (HER LVM 053). The site thus had a potential for buried remains of medieval and post-medieval settlement. A lightly abraded medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) sherd was found within the subsoil and is consistent with the scatter of artefacts to be anticipated around the core of a medieval town.

9.4 A post-medieval (late 17th – 18th century) wall footing, M1023, was recorded in Trench 15. Ditches F1017, F1019 and F1021 (Trench 5) all contained post-medieval (18th – 19th century) pottery, and ?Pond F1003 (Trench 13) contained modern (19th – 20th century) pottery. The pond correlates with items depicted on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map of 1884 (Fig.7). No buildings are recorded in this area of the map, the wall footings may represent a garden feature or be associated with out-buildings situated to the rear of the then northern-most buildings on the west side of the High Street. To the rear of these building were fields including a pond. Thus the results of the evaluation in broad terms equates with the cartographic evidence.

9.5 The remaining dated features were modern (19th – 20th century), and undated discrete features (pit, stakehole and post holes) were recorded in Trench 19.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at Suffolk County Archaeological Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Tiller Properties Ltd for funding the works and Mr Malcolm Payne of Hartog Hutton Ltd for all his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Rachael Abraham, Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000	16 17	Topsoil						S.Flint S.Flint	1 1	50 11
	1001	13 15	Subsoil	Mid 12th-Mid 14th C	1	6		12	Clay Pipe		5
1003	1004	13	Fill of Pond?	19th -20th C	2	4	811	190	S.Flint Fe Frags Clay Pipe Slate Glass	7	209 15 67 34
1007	1008	19	Fill of Post Hole					25			
1017	1018		Fill of Ditch	18-19th C			42				
1019	1020	5	Fill of Ditch	18-19th C			50	1			
1021	1022	5	Fill of Ditch	18-19th C			858	53	Slag		11
	1023	15	Wall	Late 17-18th C			7463		Fe Frag O.Shell	1	21 6
	U/S		Modern land drain brick covering next to (1017)	20th C			8500				

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of three pieces (83g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition from the topsoil and subsoil, with technological traits that indicate they may have origins in the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age period.

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments. Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9). The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex.

Discussion

The struck flint was manufactured using a high quality dark grey (near black) flint, likely sourced locally. The struck flint in Topsoil L1000 included a discoidal core (50g) with small flakes removed around the entire circumference from one face, while the opposing face retained its cortex. The core appears exhausted, but large examples of the type of flake it produced appear to have utilized to produce side scrapers contained in Topsoil L1000 (11g) and Subsoil L1001 (22g). Both implements were formed on sub-circular un-corticated flakes with multi-directional dorsal flake scars, and pronounced bulbs of percussion indicative of hard-hammer, direct percussion. Abrupt retouch has been applied to one slightly convex lateral edge of each flake to form working edges, which have then possibly been further chipped during use. This type of flake and implement technology was prevalent in the late Neolithic to early Bronze Age, although conclusions remain tentative due to the very limited quantity and context of the material.

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- Andrefsky, W. 2005 *Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis* (2nd edition). Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
- Healy, F. 1988 *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the Seventh to Second Millennium BC*. East Anglian Archaeology No. 39

The Pottery Report

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered three sherds weighing 10g. Subsoil L1001 contained a single sherd weighing 6g. It is a lightly abraded body sherd of Hedingham coarseware (fabric code 3.43), dated between the mid 12th and mid 14th centuries (Walker 2012, 100). L1004 contained two sherds of early modern to modern factory made white earthenware (19th -20th centuries; fabric code 8.03)). One is a teacup handle, and the other is the top of a rim to a small jar.

Methodology

The sherd was examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). The fabric codes in brackets, are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

Bibliography

Slowikowski, A., Nenk, B. and Pearce, J. 2001 *Minimum Standards for the Processing, Recording, Analysis and Publication of Post-Roman Ceramics*, Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 2

Walker, H., 2012 Hedingham Ware: A Medieval Pottery Industry in North Essex: Its Production and Distribution, *East Anglian Archaeology* Volume 148

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The archaeological evaluation recovered a total of 73 fragments (9,224g) of late post-medieval to modern CBM in a highly fragmented condition (Table 1).

CBM type	Date	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Peg tile	18 th -19 th C	64	1781
Red brick	L17 th -18 th C	9	7443
<i>Total</i>		<i>77</i>	<i>9224</i>

Table 1: Quantification of CBM

The peg tile, manufactured in an orange red fabric tempered with medium sand, included small groups in Pond F1003 (L1004) and Ditch F1021 (L1022), but these are still limited to less the 1kg of CBM each and the tile is very highly fragmented and can be regarded as rubble. Further sparsely-distributed fragments were contained in Ditch F1019, Wall S1023 and L1017.

The post-medieval (late 17th to 18th century) brick was entirely contained in Wall S1023, presumably the extant remnant of a minor structure. The red bricks have dimensions of 220x100x45mm, with a fairly smooth base, regular arrises and a striated upper surface.

Metalwork

By Rebecca Sillwood

Introduction

Eight objects were recovered from the site, all are of iron (Table 2). Seven of the finds were recovered from the fill of a pond (F1003), from which other finds of 19th – 20th century date were recovered; these were from Trench 13. A single find was recovered from a wall (M1023), which is post-medieval in date. This was located in Trench 15.

Description

Pond fill L1004 produced the most metal finds, with seven in total.

A complete large key was recorded, in reasonable condition, and with an oval bow and encrusted solid stem and bit. This piece appears to be too well made to be medieval in date, and so is likely to be post-medieval. Examples of this type of key are recorded by Goodall (in Margeson, 1993a, 161, fig. 119, no. 1296), and are dated there to around the 17th-18th century.

Two hooks were also found in the pond fill, they are each of similar form, though one is missing the hook part. Both are U-shaped and tanged. These may be fish hooks, and could feasibly be of multiple time periods, though given their location they are most likely of post-medieval date. Three similar hooks were recorded on the Portable Antiquities Scheme database, and these were also thought to be post-medieval in date (Downes 2013).

The remaining finds from the pond include three nails and one modern nut and bolt.

Wall 1023 produced a distorted but complete spoon bit, a woodworking tool of medieval to post-medieval date. The object has a lanceolate terminal, but is bent and distorted, and ends in a concave rounded 'bit' end. Examples of this type of tool are recorded by Goodall (in Margeson, 1993b, 180, fig. 130, nos. 1390, 1394), which are dated between around the 15th and 18th century.

Conclusions

The finds from this trial trench evaluation at Lavenham are all of iron, and likely span the later medieval period through to the modern period.

The spoon bit would have been mounted into a transverse wooden handle of an auger, and was used to bore holes into wood. They are among the more commonly found items of woodworking tools (Goodall, in Margeson, 1993b, 179).

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Downes, A. 2013. *SWYOR-A07E42: A Unknown Hook*. Web page available at: <https://finds.org.uk/database/artefacts/record/id/549280> [Accessed: 24 Nov 2017]

Goodall, I.H. in Margeson, S. 1993a. *Norwich Households: The Medieval and Post-Medieval Finds from Norwich Survey Excavations 1971-1978*. East Anglian Archaeology No. 58, pp. 155-163

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Context	Trench	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Feature
1004	13	Iron	1	102.7	Key	Post-medieval	Oval bow; solid stem with collar at bit; the solid bit is encrusted and appears square in profile, the cut out section cannot be seen; shank extends beyond the bit	L137 bow 44 x 35	17th-18th century	Pond
1004	13	Iron	1	36.7	Hook	Post-medieval	U-shaped profile, with one blunt end, and the other extending further ending in a tapering ?tang	L77 W37.8	Post-medieval	Pond
1004	13	Iron	1	15.2	?Hook	Post-medieval	Incomplete, but appears similar to previous item, with U-shaped profile, missing one of the prongs, and the other prong tapering to a tang	L54 W31.5	Post-medieval	Pond
1004	13	Iron	1	36.1	Nut and bolt	Modern	Encrusted, but clearly visible as an intact nut and bolt	L37	Post-medieval	Pond
1004	13	Iron	3	16.2	Nails	Post-medieval	Various shapes and sizes	-	Post-medieval	Pond
1023	15	Iron	1	20.3	Spoon bit	Medieval/Post-Medieval	Curved (probably post-deposition), one end flattened with lanceolate terminal; opposite end rounded with concave 'spoon' end	distorted L111 D10	15th-18th century	Wall
			8	227.2						

Table 2

The Metalworking Residues

Andrew A. S. Newton

Introduction

A piece (10g) of slag, originating from Ditch F1021, was recovered during archaeological excavation at Norman Way, Ikenham. The slag was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth *et al* 2009) where appropriate and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley *et al* 2008) and regional (Medycott 2011) research frameworks.

Results

Context	Feature	Feature type	Quantity	Observations	Type
L1022	F1021	Ditch	1; 10g	Dark grey to mid grey, with occasional liver red patches. Some possible flow-form morphology. Possibly a slag prill from either the smelting furnace or smithing or hearth, or a fragment broken from a larger accumulation of tap slag.	Tap, Furn or smith

Key: Tap=tap slag. Furn=furnace slag. Furn.St.=fired clay furnace structure. Ore=iron ore. Fe=iron. Smith=Smithing/refining debris

Discussion

This small piece of slag derives from ferrous metal working but its small size makes it difficult to determine if it is a small prill from the smithing hearth or if it is similar from the smelting furnace or a piece broken from a larger accumulation of tap slag. The presence of a single piece of slag is insufficient to suggest that iron working took place at this site.

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APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, LAND OFF NORMAN WAY, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

29th September 2017

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,
Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ
Tel 01284 765210**

**PI House, r/o 23 Clifton Road, Shefford SG17 5AF
Tel 01462 850483**

e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
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**PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, LAND OFF NORMAN WAY, LAVENHAM,
SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief (to be) issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 5th October 2017). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development of 25 dwellings on land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 915 496), in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition on Babergh Council Planning Approval B/16/00437/OUT, imposed on approval requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation is required by the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT. Further archaeological works may be required by SCC AS-CT following the evaluation, should remains be present, for which a new brief/WSI will be required.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

**3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 It is proposed to erect a new residential development of 25 dwellings on land off Norman Way, Lavenham. The site is an existing field extending to some 2ha, at the west end of Norman Way. A dismantled railway line forms the northern boundary of the site.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential on the northern edge of the historic core of Lavenham (HER LVM 053), and is an area that has not had any previous archaeological investigation. The site thus has a potential for buried remains of medieval and post-medieval settlement and the potential for earlier activity.

3.3 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be discussed in the project report and the HER will be searched.

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.2 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period

landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.3 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any evidence of medieval or post-medieval settlement activity associated with the edge of the historic core of Lavenham (and/or any evidence of earlier settlement activity).

References

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5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

5.1.1 AS has developed a professional and well-qualified team who have undertaken numerous archaeological projects (both desk-based and field evaluations) on all types of developments, including commercial, residential, road schemes and golf courses. AS is a Registered Organisation of the ClfA.

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 3).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2014)* and *Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2014)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2017*.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulate that 560m of trenching at 1.8m width should be excavated to sample the

proposed new housing development area (5% sample). Thirteen trenches each 40m x 1.8m and two trenches of 20m x 1.8m are proposed. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, rev 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England.

5.1.6 Estimate of time and resources required for each phase, to complete the trial trenching, project archive and the production of an evaluation report.

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive

c.15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

5.1.7 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.1.8 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 2). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MCIFA /Jon Murray MCIFA.

5.1.9 AS is a member of FAME formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'. A risk assessment and management strategy will be completed prior to the start of works on site.

5.1.10 AS is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

6 SERVICES

6.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site.

7 SECURITY

7.1 Throughout all site works care will be taken to maintain all existing security arrangements, and to minimise disruption.

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling, following approval by SCC AS-CT.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

- a) the archaeological background
- b) a consideration of the aims and methods adopted in the course of the recording
- c) a detailed account of the nature, location, extent, date, significance and quality of any archaeological evidence recorded.
- d) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- e) plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- f) discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the projects significance in a regional and local context and appendices.
- g) All specialist reports or assessments
- h) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- i) A HER summary sheet
- j) An OASIS summary sheet

9.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER.

9.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

9.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Suffolk Archaeological Archives.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's

Conservation Guideline No.2 and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique HER event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk Archaeological Archives; with the landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and Suffolk Archaeological Archives. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

10.4 Archive records, with inventory, are to be deposited, as well as any donated finds from the site, at the Suffolk Archaeological Archives and in accordance with their requirements. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data. A unique event number for the report and monument number for any finds will be obtained from the HER.

11 MONITORING

11.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority.

11.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site

11.3 **Monitoring** SCCAS-CT will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, both on site and during the post-survey/report stages, to ensure compliance with the planning requirement, the approved WSI and any subsequent Brief and approved WSI for further fieldwork, analyses and publication.

11.4 Any variations to the WSI will be agreed in advance with SCCAS-CT prior to them being carried out.

APPENDIX 1

METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

The archaeological evaluation will be conducted in accordance with the project brief, and the code of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists.

1 Mechanical Excavation

1.1 A mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless bucket will be used to remove the topsoil/overburden. The machine will be powerful enough for a clean job of work and be able to mound spoil neatly, at a safe distance from the trench edges.

1.2 The mechanical stripping will be controlled, and the mechanical excavator will only operate under the full-time supervision of an experienced archaeologist.

2 Site Location Plan

2.1 On conclusion of the mechanical excavation, a 'site location plan', based on the current Ordnance Survey 1:1250 map and indicating site north, will be prepared. This will be supplemented by an 'area plan' at 1:200 (or 1:100) which will show the location of the area(s) investigated in relationship to the development area, OS grid and site grid.

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

3.1 Exposed areas will be hand-cleaned to define archaeological features sufficient to produce a base plan.

4 Full Excavation

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the test pits will be stepped as necessary, within layers of later post-medieval/modern date only, in order to ensure safe working practices. The trenches will be no less than 1.6m wide at base.

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

The trenches will be excavated according to phase, from the most recent to the earliest, and the phasing of features will be distinguished by their stratigraphic relationships, fills and finds.

Deep features e.g. quarry holes, may incorporate stratified deposits which will be excavated by hand-dug sections and recorded.

Excavation of Buildings

Building remains are likely to comprise stake holes, post holes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

The features comprising buildings will be excavated fully and in plan/phase, to a level sufficient for the requirements of an evaluation.

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation, though will be excavated sufficient to characterise such deposits within the context of an evaluation. Discrete features associated with possible structures and/or settlement will be fully excavated, again sufficient to characterise them for the purposes of an evaluation. Otherwise discrete features (eg pits) will be half-sectioned.

Ditches

The ditches will be excavated in segments up to 2m long, and the segments will be placed to provide adequate coverage of the ditches, establish their relationships and obtain samples and finds.

Buried Soils

If buried soils are encountered, the surfaces will be cleaned and examined for features/finds, which will be investigated/recorded before any further excavation takes place.

5 Written Record

5.1 All archaeological deposits and artefacts encountered during the course of the excavation will be fully recorded on the appropriate context, finds and sample forms.

5.2 The site will be recorded using AS.'s excavation manual which is directly comparable to those used by other professional archaeological organisations, including English Heritage's own Central Archaeological Service.

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). It will also

include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

The principal aim is to ensure that adequate provision is made for the recovery of finds from all archaeological deposits.

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted prior to and on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. The detector will not be set to discriminate against iron. Any metal finds will have their locations recorded by GPS. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

In the event of items considered as being defined as treasure being found, then the requirements of the Treasure Act 1996 (with subsequent amendments) will be followed. Any such finds encountered during the investigation will be reported immediately to the Suffolk Portable Antiquities Scheme Finds Liaison Officer who will in turn inform the Coroner within 14 days

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoinings. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Any human remains present would not normally be excavated at the stage of an evaluation, but would be protected and preserved in situ, on advice from SCC AS-CT. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

Animal bone is one of the principal indicators of diet. As with pottery the excavators will be alert to the distinction of primary and secondary deposits. It will also be important that the bone assemblages are derived from dateable contexts. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to*

the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found advice on sampling will be obtained on site from Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr Summers and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

The study of environmental archaeology seeks to understand the local and near-local environment of the site in relation to phases of human activity and as such is an important and integral part of any archaeological study.

Environmental remains, both faunal and botanical, along with pedological and sedimentological analyses may be used to understand the environment and the impact of human activity.

There may be a potential for the recovery of a range of environmental remains (ecofacts) from which data pertaining to past environments, land use and agricultural economy should be forthcoming.

Sampling strategies on evaluations aim to determine the potential of the site for both biological remains (plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts which would otherwise not be collected by hand. The number/range of samples taken will represent the range of feature types encountered, but with an aim of at least three samples from each feature type.

For plant remains, the samples taken at evaluation stage would aim to characterise:

- The range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged) and their quality
- Any differences in remains from dated/undated features
- Variation between different feature types/areas

To realise the potential of the environmental material encountered, a range of specialists from different disciplines is likely to be required. The ultimate goal will be the production of an interdisciplinary environmental study which can be of value to an understanding of, and integrated with, the archaeology.

Organic remains may allow study of the contemporary landscape (occupation/industrial/agricultural impact and land use) and also changes after the abandonment of the site.

The nature of the environmental evidence

Aspects of sampling and analysis may be divided into four broad categories; faunal remains, botanical remains, soils/sediments and radiocarbon dating measurements.

a) Faunal remains: These comprise bones of macro and microfauna, birds, molluscs and insects.

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

The areas of study covered may include all of the domestic mammal and bird species, wild and harvested mammal, birds, marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibia.

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

The domestic animal bone will provide insight into the different phases of development of any occupation and how the population dealt with the everyday aspect of managing and utilising all aspects of the animal resource.

Small animal bones

Archaeological excavation has a wide role in understanding humans' effect on the countryside, the modifications to which have in turn affected and continue to affect their own existence. Small animals provide information about changing habitats and thereby about human impact on the local environment.

a.ii) Molluscs: Freshwater and terrestrial molluscs may be present in ditch and pit contexts which are encountered. Sampling and examination of molluscan assemblages if found will provide information on the local site environment including environment of deposition.

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

b) Botanical remains: Sampling for seeds, wood, pollen and seeds are the essential elements which will be considered. The former are most likely to be charred but possibly also waterlogged should any wells/ponds be encountered.

b.i) Pollen analysis: Sampling and analysis of the primary fills and any stabilisation horizons in ditch and pit contexts which may provide information on the immediate vegetation environment including aspects of agriculture, food and subsistence. These data will be integrated with seed analysis.

b.ii) Seeds: It is anticipated that evidence of cultivated crops, crop processing debris and associated weed floras will be present in ditches and pits. If waterlogged features/sediments are encountered (for example, wells/ponds) these will be sampled in relation to other environmental elements where appropriate (particularly pollen, molluscs and possibly insects).

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part of all other aspects of environmental sampling. This is to afford primary information on the nature and possible origins of the material sampled. It is anticipated that a range of 'on-site' descriptions will be made and subsequent detailed description and analysis of the principal monolith and bulk samples obtained for other aspects of the environmental investigation. Where considered necessary, laboratory analyses such as loss on ignition and particle size may also be undertaken. A geoarchaeologist will be invited to visit the site as necessary to advise on sampling.

d) Radiocarbon dating: Archaeological/artifactual dating may be possible for most of the contexts examined, but radiocarbon dating should not be ruled out

Sampling strategies

Provision will be made by the environmental co-ordinator that suitable material for analysis will be obtained. Samples will be obtained which as far as possible will meet the requirements of the assessment and any subsequent analysis.

a) Soil and Sediments: Samples taken will be examined in detail in the laboratory. An overall assessment of potential will be carried out. Analysis of particle size and loss on ignition, if required would be undertaken as part of full analysis if assessment demonstrates that such studies would be of value.

b) Pollen Analysis: Contexts which require sampling may include stabilisation horizons and the primary fills of the pits and ditches, and possibly organic well/pond fills. It is anticipated that in some cases this will be carried out in conjunction with sampling for other environmental elements, such as plant macrofossils, where these are also felt to be of potential.

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60 litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or Historic England Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the HE regional co-ordinator as requested.

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

Should waterlogged deposits (such as wells/deep ditches) be encountered, provision has been made for controlled hand excavation and sampling. Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers will visit to advise on sampling as required, and AS will take monolith samples as necessary for the recovery of palaeoenvironmental information and dating evidence.

Scientific/Absolute Dating

- Samples will be obtained for potential scientific/absolute dating as appropriate (eg Carbon-14).

Provision will be made for the sampling of appropriate materials for specialist and/or scientific analysis (e.g. radiocarbon dating, environmental analysis). The location of samples will be 3-dimensionally recorded and they will also be shown on an appropriate plan. AS has its own environmental sampling equipment (including a

pump and transformer) and, if practical, provision will be made to process the soil samples during the fieldwork stage of the project.

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife/Dr John Summers. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the HE Regional Scientific Advisor if significant environmental remains are found.

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation. The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packaged on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

The finds processing will entail first aid conservation, cleaning (if appropriate), marking (if appropriate), categorising, bagging, labelling, boxing and basic cataloguing (the compilation of a Small Finds Catalogue and quantification of bulk finds) i.e. such that the finds are ready to be made available to the specialists. The Finds Officer, having been advised by the Project Officer and relevant specialists, will select material for conservation. AS's Finds Officer, in conjunction with the Project Officer, will arrange for the specialists to view the finds for the purpose of report writing.

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77). Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980). Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CfA

Experience: Tom has twenty years' experience in field archaeology, working for the North-Eastern Archaeological Unit (1984-1985), Buckinghamshire County Museum (1985), English Heritage (Stanwick Roman villa (1985-87) and Irthlingborough barrow excavations, Northamptonshire (1987)), and the Museum of London on the Royal Mint excavations (1986-7), and as a Senior Archaeologist with the latter (1987-Dec 1990). Tom joined HAT at the start of 1991, directing several major multi-period excavations, including excavations in advance of the A41 Kings Langley and Berkhamsted bypasses, the A414 Cole Green bypass, and a substantial residential development at Thorley, Bishop's Stortford. He is the author of many excavation reports, exhibitions etc. Tom is AS's Health and Safety Officer and is responsible for site management, IT and CAD. He specialises in prehistoric and urban archaeology, and is a Lithics Specialist.

OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)

Rose Flowers

Experience: Rose has a very wide range of book-keeping skills developed over many years of employment with a range of companies, principally Rosier Distribution Ltd, Harlow (now part of Securicor) where she managed eight accounts staff. She has a good working knowledge of both accounting software and Microsoft Office.

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years' experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and

proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as Operations Director with The Logistics Network Ltd, Tutor/Trainer & Deputy Manager with Avanta TNG and Training and Assessment Consultant with PDM Training and Consultancy Ltd. Jennifer's career history emphasises her organisational and interpersonal skills, especially her ability to efficiently liaise with and manage individuals on various levels, and provide a range of supportive/ administrative services. Jennifer holds professional qualifications in a number of subjects including recruitment practice, customer service, workplace competence and health and safety. In her role with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Jennifer has assisted in the delivery of the company's services on a variety of projects as well as co-ordinating recruitment and providing a range of complex administrative support.

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MCIFA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now projectmanaes) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

PROJECT OFFCICER

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007. Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER
Vincent Monahan BA

Qualifications: University College Dublin: BA Archaeology (2007-2012)

Experience: Professionally, Vincent has worked for various archaeological groups and projects including the Stonehenge Riverside Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2008), University College Dublin Archaeological Society (Auditor; 2009-2010) and the Castanheiro do Vento Research Project (Site Assistant/ Supervisor; 2009-2010 (seasonal)). Vincent has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork including excavation, various sampling techniques and on-site recording. He also gained experience of museum-grade curatorial practice during his undergraduate degree.

SUPERVISOR
Kerrie Bull BSc

Qualifications: University of Reading: BSc Archaeology (2008-2011)

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lyminge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques.

SUPERVISOR
Thomas Muir BA MSc

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh: BA Archaeology (2007-2011)

University of Edinburgh: MSc Mediterranean Archaeology (2011-2012)

Experience: Thomas is an affiliate member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists. Throughout his higher education, Thomas volunteered on research excavations at sites including Port Sec Sud, Bourges (France; 2008), the Hill of Barra (the Hillforts of Strathdon Project; 2010) and Prastio Mesorotsos, Cyprus (2010-2012). In 2013 Thomas returned to Prastio Mesorotsos – a research project run by the Cyprus American Archaeological Institute – in a supervisory capacity. Professionally, Thomas has worked for CFA Archaeology (2013) and thereafter AS Ltd. Through his academic and professional career, Thomas has gained a broad working knowledge of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques including environmental sampling, on-site recording and digital archiving.

SUPERVISOR
Katie Lee-Smith BA MA

Qualifications: Durham University (2010 - 2013) BA Archaeology

Leiden University (2014 - 2015) MA Archaeology and Museum Studies

Experience: Katie has a good academic record, including a sound background in British archaeology, and from 2008 has engaged in a number of work experience roles, including fieldwork with the *Ambel Project* (Spain), outreach work with Suffolk Archaeology and an internship at the British Museum. She also has a practical understanding of geographical information systems, CAD and photographic and other software. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Katie held the role of Assistant Supervisor with Oxford Archaeology, a company she originally joined as a graduate trainee following her undergraduate degree. In this role she gained a broad experience of professional fieldwork, including detailed recording/ interpretation, finds and environmental processing, and project supervisory roles. In 2016, Katie also spent a short period as a research assistant at Leiden University. Katie holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR

Freya Townley BA (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: University of Warwick (2012 - 2015) BA Ancient History and Classical Archaeology

University of the Highlands and Islands (2015 - 2016) MSc Archaeological Practice

Experience: Freya has an excellent academic record, culminating in a Masters in Archaeological Practice at the University of the Highlands and Islands. This course provided a good grounding in fieldwork techniques including geophysical prospection and excavation. In addition to her academic achievements, Freya has gained practical experience as a volunteer with various projects/ organisations including Skylarks Experimental Archaeology (Nottinghamshire) and Tankerness House Museum (Orkney). In 2016, Freya worked as an intern at the Highland Council Historic Environment Record (HER) and before joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, worked in a voluntary capacity at South Yorkshire HER. She has also completed the ClfA training course *Professionalism in Archaeology* and holds a CSCS accreditation.

SUPERVISOR

Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)

Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science

Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

Experience: Niomi's higher education has provided her with a solid foundation in archaeological theory and practice. With Bournemouth University she undertook 16 weeks of archaeological fieldwork training as part of the Professional Archaeological Studies and Training Project, and also participated in the simulated excavation of a mass grave. Professionally, Niomi has worked as a trainee with Cotswold Archaeology, where she furthered her practical knowledge of fieldwork skills on a number of commercial projects. Niomi holds a CSCS accreditation.

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

Qualifications: University of Oxford, St Hilda's College Archaeology & Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

Experience: Kate has archaeological experience dating from 1999, having taken part in clearance, surveying and recording of stone circles in the Penwith area of Cornwall. During the same period, she also assisted in compiling a database of archaeological and anthropological artefacts from Papua New Guinea, which were held in Scottish museums. Kate has varied archaeological experience from her years at Oxford University, including participating in excavations at a Roman amphitheatre and an early church at Marcham/ Frilford in Oxfordshire, with the Bamburgh Castle Research Project in Northumberland, which also entailed the excavation of human remains at a Saxon cemetery, and also excavating, recording and drawing a Neolithic chambered tomb at Prissé, France. Kate has also worked in the environmental laboratory at the Museum of Natural History in Oxford, and as a finds processor for Oxford's Institute of Archaeology. Since joining AS in November 2004, Kate has researched and authored a variety of reports, concentrating on desk-based assessments in advance of archaeological work and historic building recording.

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

Qualifications: University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

Experience: Andrew has carried out geophysical surveys for GeoQuest Associates on sites throughout the UK and has worked as a site assistant with BUFAU. During 2001 he worked as a researcher for the Yorkshire Dales Hunter-Gatherer Research Project, a University of Bradford and Michigan State University joint research programme, and has carried out voluntary work with the curatorial staff at Beamish Museum in County Durham. Andrew is a member of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne and a Practitioner Member of the Institute for Archaeologists. Since joining AS in early Summer 2005, as a Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, Andrew has gained considerable experience in post-excavation work. His principal role with AS is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects Andrew has been responsible for include the Ingham Quarry Extension, Fornham St. Genevieve, Suffolk – a site with large Iron Age pit clusters arranged around a possible wetland area; the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age enclosure and early Saxon cremation cemetery at the Chalet Site, Heybridge, Essex; and, Church Street, St Neots, Cambridgeshire, an excavation which identified the continuation of the Saxon settlement previously investigated by Peter Addyman in the 1960s. Andrew also writes and co-ordinates Environmental Impact Assessments and has worked on a variety of such projects across southern and eastern England. In addition to his research responsibilities Andrew undertakes outreach and publicity work and carries out some fieldwork.

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

Experience: Antony has over 14 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project Føroya Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of 'the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland'. Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MCIFA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)

University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)

Dr Julia Cussans

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997- 2001)

University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

Experience: Julia has over 14 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman agricultural site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)

2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)

2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has over twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/ Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Thomas Light

Qualifications: University of Kent (2009-2012) BA Classical and Archaeological Studies

University of Kent (2012-2013) MA Roman History and Archaeology

Experience: Since completing his higher education, Thomas has gained good practical experience in the archaeological and heritage sector, working in a voluntary capacity for Guilford Institute Library and Archive, and Surrey County Archaeological Unit. Before becoming a graphics officer, Thomas held the position of Site Assistant and has excavated on a variety of commercial projects. In his current capacity Thomas has produced extensive illustrative material, including figures and plates for nationally and internationally distributed journal publications.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a

variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lauren Wilson

Qualifications: University of Chester (2010-2013) BA (Hons) Archaeology
University of York (2013-2014) MA Archaeology of Buildings

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Lauren has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, including small finds processing and cataloguing at Norton Priory, Runcorn and assisting in the excavation of a Roman villa as part of the *Santa Marta Project*, Tuscany. Lauren also participated in a training excavation at Grovesnor Park, Chester, centred on a Roman road and 16th century chapel. As part of her Masters dissertation, Lauren worked with the Historic Property Manager of Middleham Castle, North Yorkshire, gaining a good practical knowledge of public outreach and events planning. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Lauren has contributed to complex historic buildings recording projects at Landens Farm, Horley (Surrey) and the Ostrich Inn, Colnbrook (Berkshire). She also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Claire Wootton

Experience: Throughout her professional career, Claire has gained extensive administrative experience. Her past roles include Administrative Officer with the Court Service (Royal Courts of Justice; 1988-1997) and Discovery Centre Administrator at St Edmundsbury Cathedral (2012-2015). Claire's Advanced Level qualifications include History, English and Law. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Claire has gained a thorough experience of archives administration through a programme of work-based training on numerous projects.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Karen Cleary

Experience: Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a

good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	David Bescoby Dr John Summers Air Photo Services
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Mr A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms S Anderson
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr J Summers
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	Historic England Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice). University of Leicester
CONSERVATION	

APPENDIX 4

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-298073

Project details

Project name	PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, LAND OFF NORMAN WAY, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	In November 2017 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 915 496; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for proposed construction of 25 dwellings (Babergh Council Planning Approval B/16/00437/OUT), based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The earliest finds were three pieces of struck flint from the topsoil and subsoil of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date. A lightly abraded medieval (mid 12th - mid 14th century) sherd was found within the subsoil. A post-medieval (late 17th - 18th century) wall footing, M1023, was recorded in Trench 15. Ditches F1017, F1019 and F1021 (Trench 5) all contained post-medieval (18th - 19th century) pottery, and ?Pond F1003 (Trench 13) contained modern (19th - 20th century) pottery. The remaining dated features were modern (19th - 20th century), and undated discrete features (pit, stakehole and post holes) were recorded in Trench 19.
Project dates	Start: 01-11-2017 End: 17-11-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7364 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM120 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition

Position in the planning process Pre-application

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT, LAND OFF NORMAN WAY, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK
 Study area 0 Hectares
 Site coordinates TL 915 496 52.111028099674 0.796960841768 52 06 39 N 000 47 49 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 70m Max: 70m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Ceramics","Worked stone/lithics"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Digital Contents "Survey"
 Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "Survey"
 Paper Media available "Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land off Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Bull, K
 Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 5488
 Date 2017
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)

Entered on 29 November 2017

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](#) for OASIS help and advice

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Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 looking south



2
Trench 2 looking south



3
Trench 3 looking west



4
Trench 4 looking north



5
Trench 5 looking west



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Ditch 1017 with modern land drains in Trench 5



7
Ditch 1019 in Trench 5



8
Ditch 1021 in Trench 5



9
Trench 6 looking north



10
Trench 7 looking west



11
Trench 8 looking south



12
Trench 9 looking west



13
Trench 10 looking south



14
Trench 11 looking east



15
Trench 12 looking south



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Trench 13 looking east



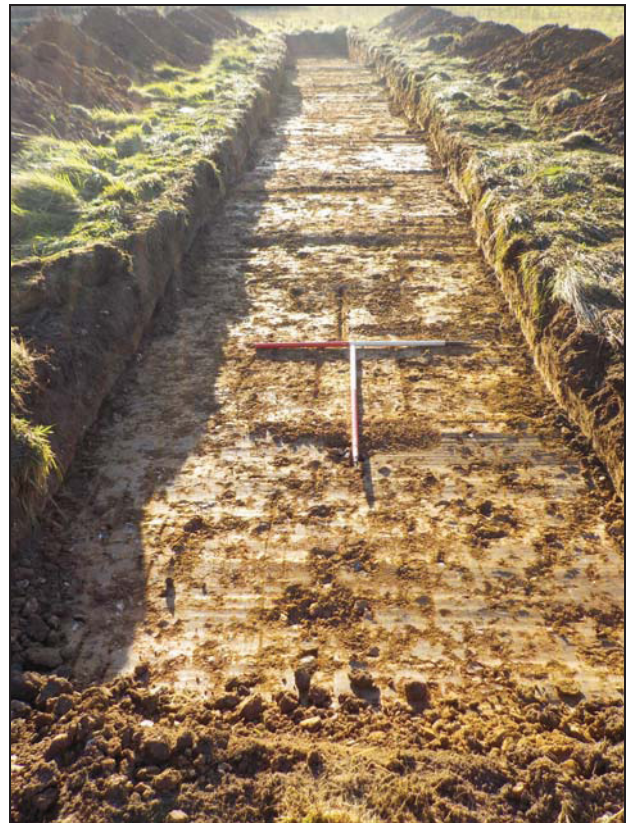
17
Test Pit A in Pond 1003, Trench 13



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Test Pit B in Pond 1003, Trench 13



19
Trench 14 looking north-east



20
Trench 15 looking south-west



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Wall 1023 in Trench 15



22
Wall 1023 in Trench 15



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Trench 16 looking north



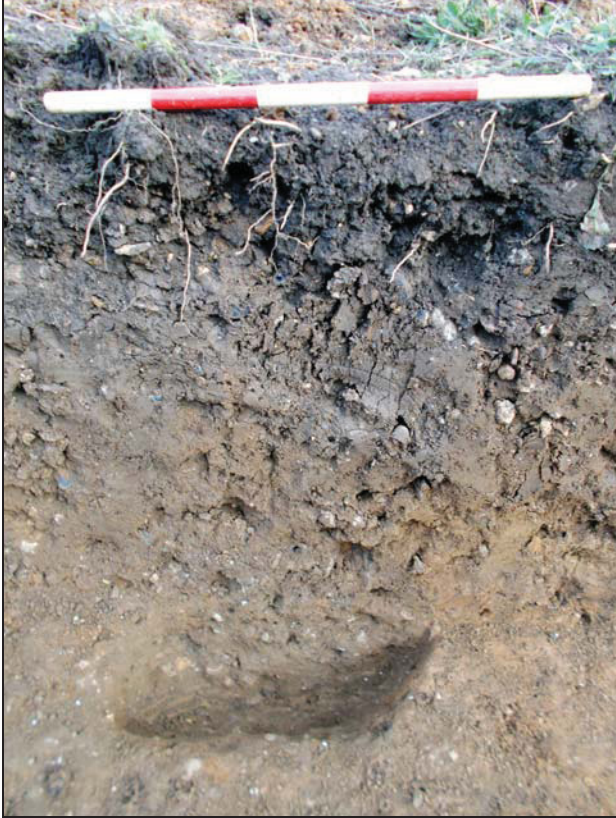
24
Trench 17 looking west



25
Trench 18 looking south



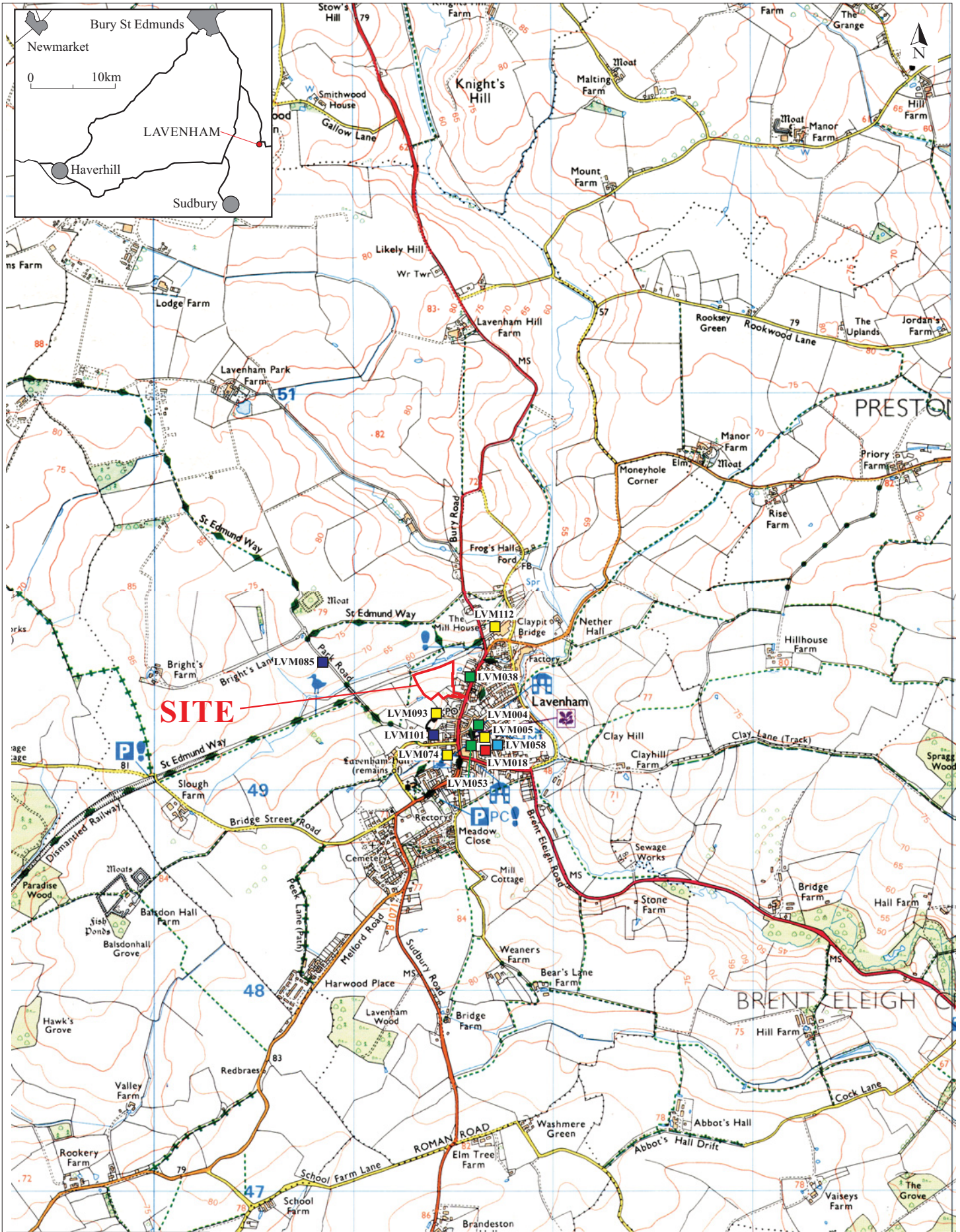
26
Trench 19 looking south



27
Post Hole 1007 in Trench 19



28
Post Holes 1009, 1011, Pit 1013 and Tree Hollow
1015 in Trench 19



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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7364)



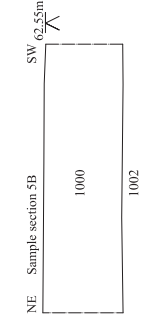
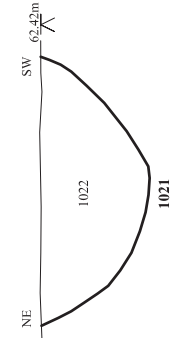
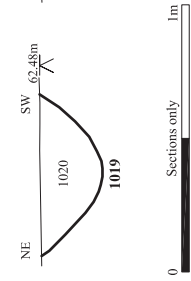
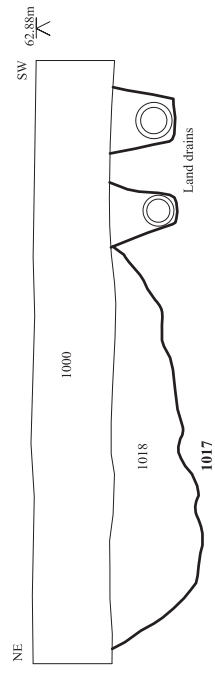
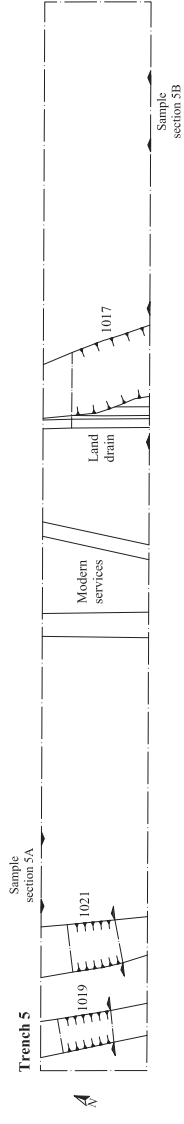
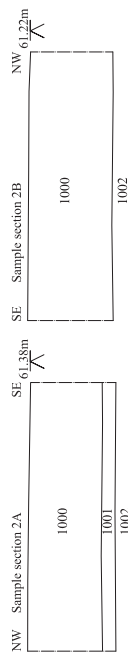
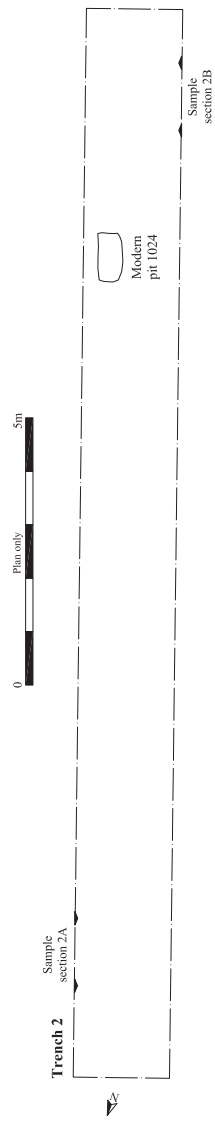
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4
 Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7364)



0 75m

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Fig. 3 Proposed development
Scale 1:1250 at A4
Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7364)

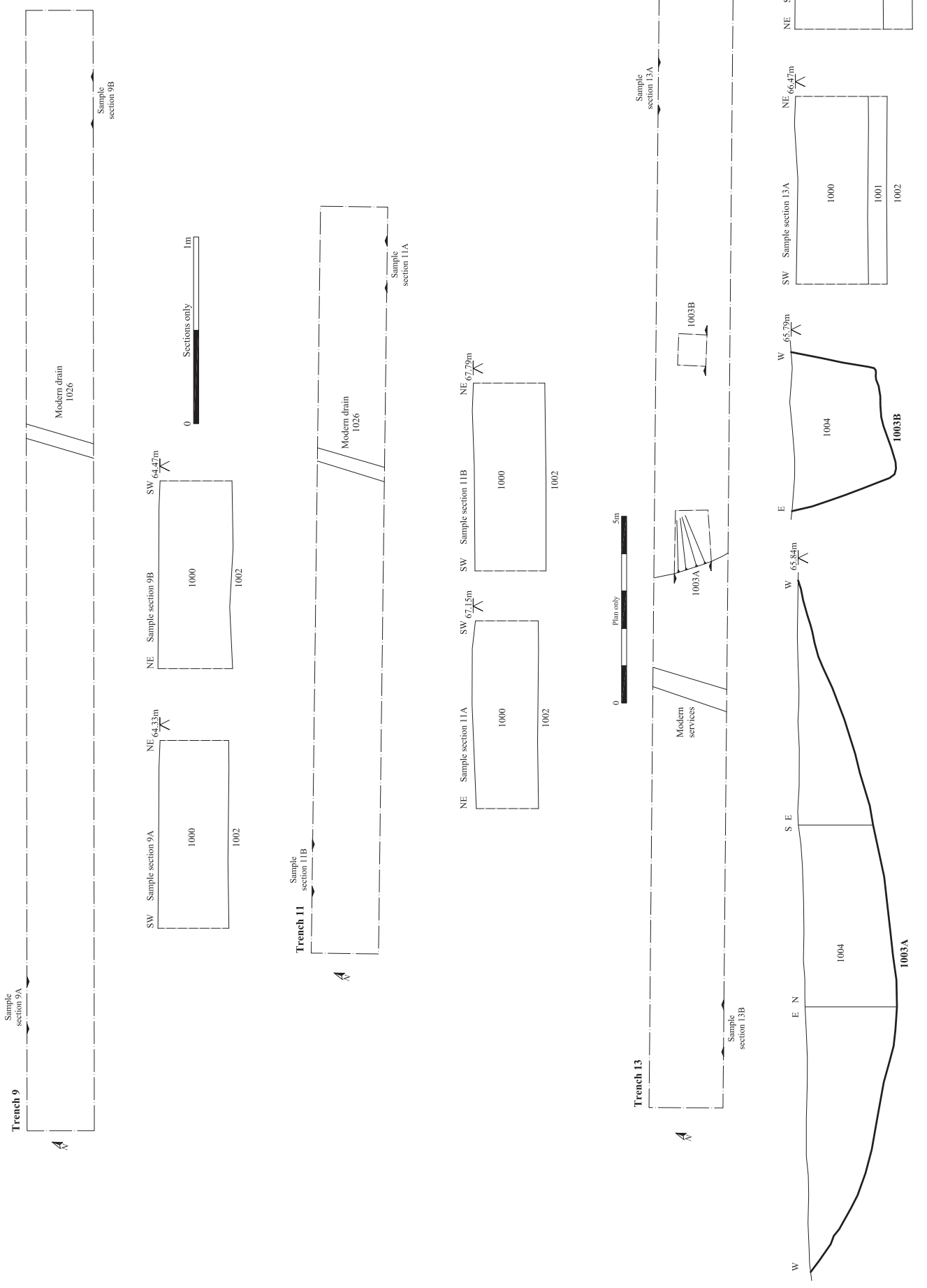


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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7364)

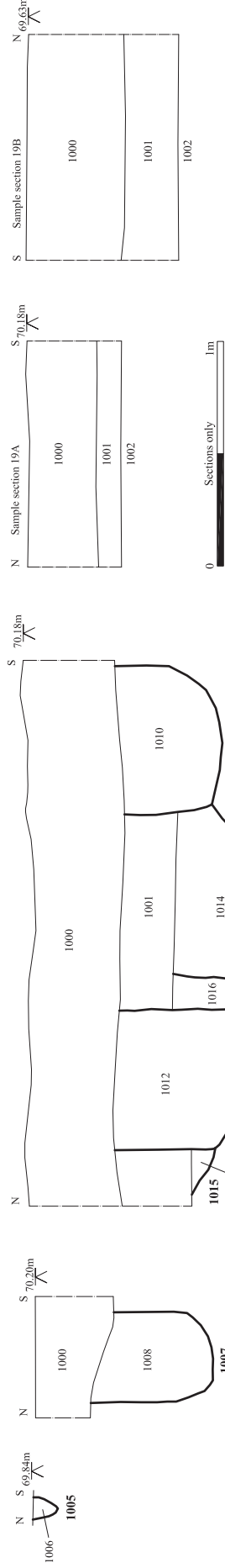
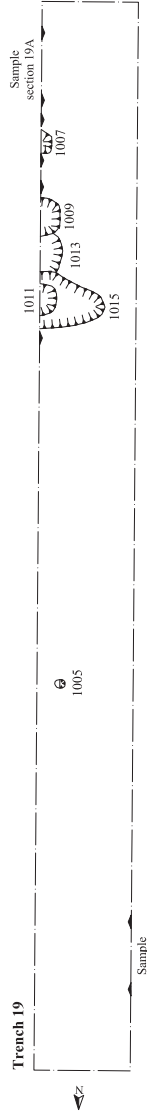
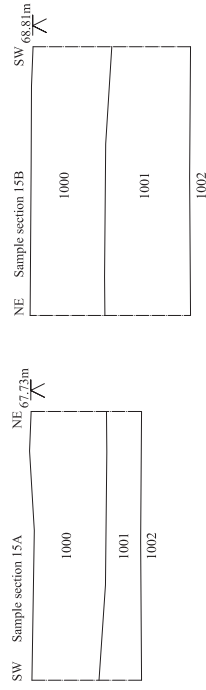
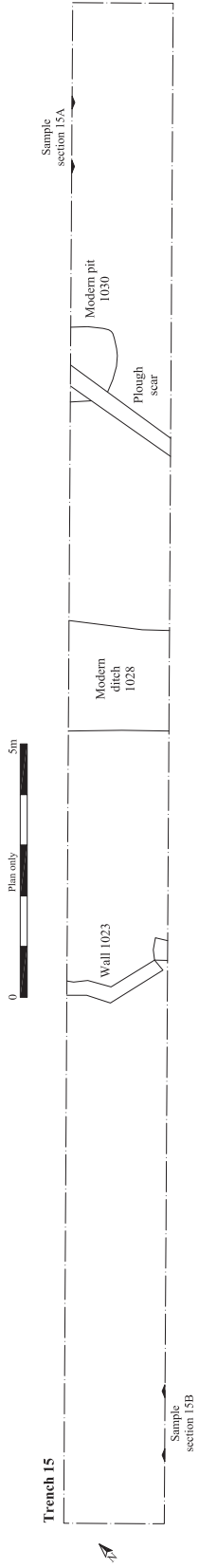


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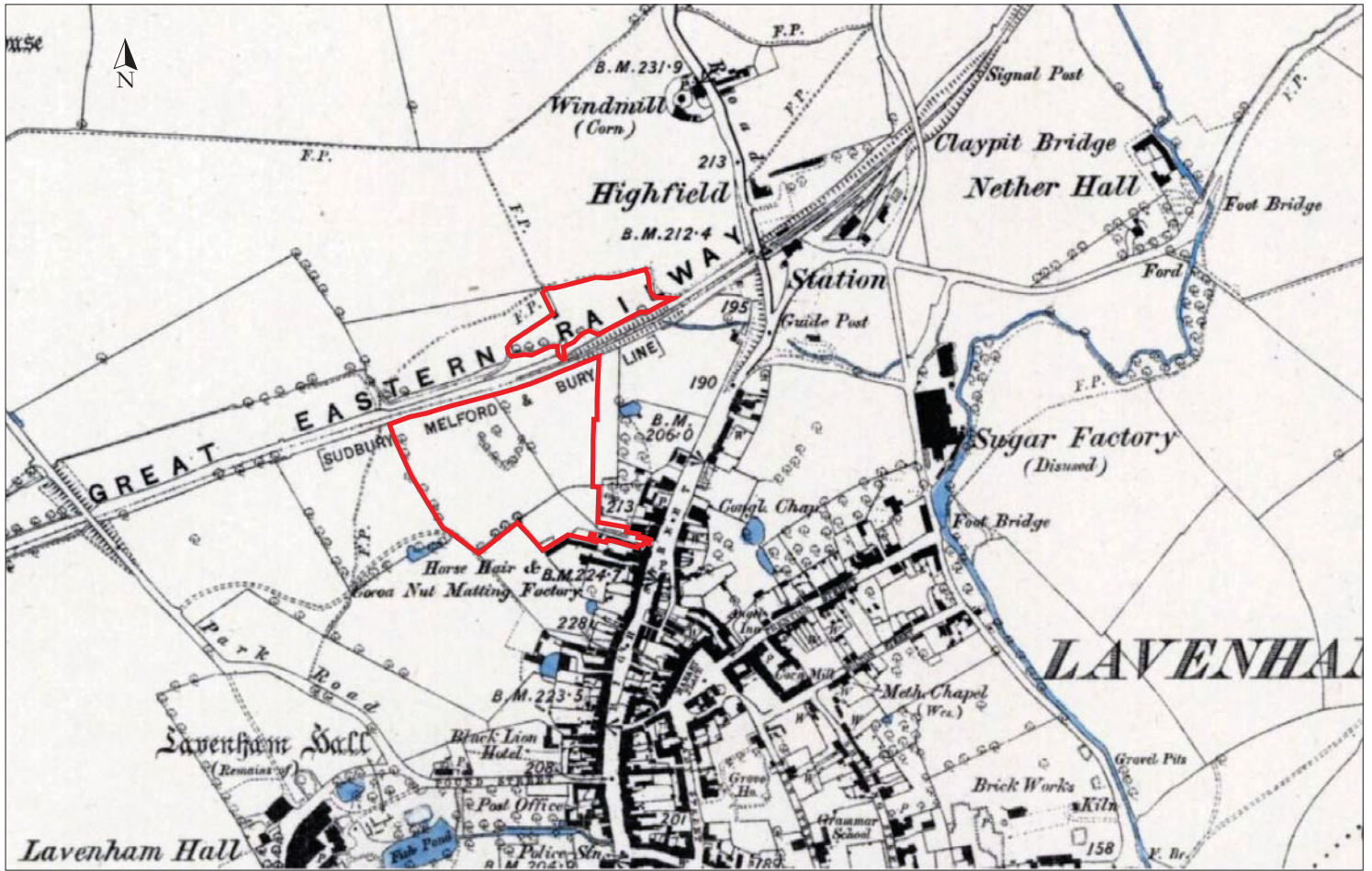
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7364)



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Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7364)



<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 7 OS map, 1884
Not to scale
Norman Way, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7364)