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**LAND ADJACENT TO THE GREAT HOUSE HOTEL,
MARKET PLACE, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK, CO10 9QZ**

**CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL
MONITORING AND RECORDING**

Authors: Samuel Thomelius (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 9156 4941	Report No: 5716
District: Babergh	Site Code: LVM122
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 6614
	Date: 25 January 2019

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PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land adjacent to the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QZ</i>		
<p><i>In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QZ. The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of A new dwelling to the rear of the Great House Hotel (Babergh District Council Planning Ref. B/15/00860/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</i></p> <p><i>The ground reduction within the footprint of the new building was undertaken in spits and this assisted recognition and excavation of archaeological features and finds. The archaeological features were principally pits (10) but also ditches (3) and a gully. This archaeology is consistent with the enclosure and development of backyard plots within the urban core of Lavenham. Pits F2016 and F2026 contained small quantities of late medieval to transitional (mid 13th-16th century) pottery, comprising locally-produced coarse ware jugs with splashed glaze. However the presence of low quantities of CBM and clay pipe fragments suggests these sherds may be residual. The majority of the features dated from the 18th – 20th century, and contained pottery including glazed red earthen wares, stone wares and refined white earthen wares (including transfer printed wares). CBM and sheep and horse bones were also present which is not unexpected given Lavenham's prosperity which was largely based on the wool trade and associated working animals.</i></p> <p><i>Pit F2010 was capped by a complete millstone which would have been a bedstone and had a quarter dress pattern. The millstone was used to cap the pit which was deep and may have functioned as a well or latrine (its base was not reached by the excavation). The millstone is typical of those employed in the 18th to 19th centuries, and it was almost certainly associated with the steam corn mill adjacent to the site. The mill building remains extant (Grade II listed; converted to residential use) and was built in 1865, although it there is no evidence (documentary or cartographic) as to if it was on the site of an earlier mill. The site would have been in a courtyard enclosed by the mill and an adjacent maltings, and the archaeological features appear consistent with the 'backyard activity' that might be expected within such a space, and are also consistent with the results of the preceding trial trench evaluation.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	October 2018		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	N
P. number	6614	Site code	LVM122
Type of project	<i>Archaeological monitoring</i>		
Site status	-		
Current land use	<i>Garden</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Pits and ditches (post-medieval)</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Pottery (medieval & post-medieval); millstone (post-medieval)</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Lavenham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CO10 9QZ</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.250m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 9156 4941</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>65-70m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Vinny Monahan</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr & Mrs Crepy</i>		
Full title	<i>Land adjacent to the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QZ. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording</i>		
Authors	<i>Thomelius, S.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5716</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>January 2019</i>		

LAND ADJACENT TO THE GREAT HOUSE HOTEL, MARKET PLACE, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK, CO10 9QZ

CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND RECORDING

SUMMARY

In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QZ. The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of A new dwelling to the rear of the Great House Hotel (Babergh District Council Planning Ref. B/15/00860/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The ground reduction within the footprint of the new building was undertaken in spits and this assisted recognition and excavation of archaeological features and finds. The archaeological features were principally pits (10) but also ditches (3) and a gully. This archaeology is consistent with the enclosure and development of backyard plots within the urban core of Lavenham. Pits F2016 and F2026 contained small quantities of late medieval to transitional (mid 13th-16th century) pottery, comprising locally-produced coarse ware jugs with splashed glaze. However the presence of low quantities of CBM and clay pipe fragments suggests these sherds may be residual. The majority of the features dated from the 18th – 20th century, and contained pottery including glazed red earthen wares, stone wares and refined white earthen wares (including transfer printed wares). CBM and sheep and horse bones were also present which is not unexpected given Lavenham's prosperity which was largely based on the wool trade and associated working animals.

Pit F2010 was capped by a complete millstone which would have been a bedstone and had a quarter dress pattern. The millstone was used to cap the pit which was deep and may have functioned as a well or latrine (its base was not reached by the excavation). The millstone is typical of those employed in the 18th to 19th centuries, and it was almost certainly associated with the steam corn mill adjacent to the site. The mill building remains extant (Grade II listed; converted to residential use) and was built in 1865, although it there is no evidence (documentary or cartographic) as to if it was on the site of an earlier mill. The site would have been in a courtyard enclosed by the mill and an adjacent maltings, and the archaeological features appear consistent with the 'backyard activity' that might be expected within such a space, and are also consistent with the results of the preceding trial trench evaluation.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QZ (NGR TL 916 493; Figs. 1 - 2). The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the construction of a new dwelling to the rear of the Great House Hotel (Babergh District Council Planning Ref. B/15/00860/FUL), based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The monitoring was undertaken in accordance with advice issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Abby Antrobus, dated 13th June 2016), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 28th June 2018), and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Monitoring* (2014). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the archaeological monitoring & recording scheme were:

- The detailed archaeological monitoring of all groundworks associated with the scheme, with the recording of any significant archaeology thereby revealed, and analysis of the results with provision for report and/or publication of the results, and the production of an archive

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2018) 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 SITE DESCRIPTION

2.1 Lavenham is located c.8.5km north-east of Sudbury in the county of Suffolk. The site is located within the historic core of the settlement to the east of the Market Place.

2.2 The site consists of an open garden space within a long rectangular shape and borders a corn mill, now converted for residential purposes, to the east. To the west is more garden space behind residential properties fronting Prentice Street, to the north is the Great House Hotel and the south borders Bolton Street.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 Lavenham is on the western side of the river valley of the River Brett. The land steadily rises to the north-west with the site lying between c.65-70m AOD.

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

Prehistory

4.1 Unstratified later prehistoric worked flint have been found c.200m to the north-east of the site (SHER LVM073). The monitoring of groundworks for an extension c.100m to the south-east also revealed a possible prehistoric ditch (SHER LVM058).

Romano-British

4.2 Roman finds are limited in the surrounding area to a tessellated pavement noted in 1948-49 by a resident of the town beneath a lawn, possibly in the vicinity of Grove House c.90m to the south-west (SHER LVM018). This pavement seems to be the same as a Roman bath recorded in 1897 as of some size which was reburied after attracting many visitors.

Medieval

4.3 The majority of the buildings in 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 a church was erected between 1480 and 1530 by John de Vere (Earl of Oxford) and a family of clothiers called Springer (SHER LVM053). The market cross lies c.60m to the 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 LVM004). Excavations c.140m to the north-east revealed occupation relating to the founding of Prentice Street, one of the earlier planned streets, which dates back to the 13th century (SHER LVM048).

Post-medieval

4.4 The site lay within the centre of the post-medieval town, and c.60m to the east monitoring of a small-scale development revealed 16th to 17th century pottery and animal bone (SHER LVM035). Further to the east excavation revealed a floor as well as traces of a buildings, pits and post holes and pottery (SHER LVM 048). The buildings to the east of the site are recorded in gazetteer of significant industrial archaeological sites (SHER LVM070). They comprise a Grade II listed maltings (NHLE: 1037155) directly to the north-east of the site and a Grade II listed steam corn mill (NHLE: 1351521). The maltings form an L-shaped building constituting the site boundary to the north-east and then returning along Bolton Street. These then form a courtyard with the mill which is also L-shaped in plan. They are also mentioned in Pevsner (2002, 327) and thought to have been established 1865 (www.heritage.suffolk.gov.uk).

5 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATION

5.1 A trial trench evaluation has been undertaken (Barlow 2016). In summary:

The site is an area of archaeological potential in the historic medieval settlement core of Lavenham (HER LVM 053), to the rear (east) of the market place. Medieval finds have been made adjacent (HER LVM 035). It also lies to the rear of Little Hall, a Grade II listed 15th century structure. Historic maps suggest that the site has been lightly built on only since the 1880s, increasing the potential for the preservation of remains medieval activity on the site.*

The site thus had a potential for remains of medieval and early post-medieval 'back-yard' activity behind the market place (in particular for early property boundaries, industrial activity, refuse pits and structures).

In the event the test pits revealed a modern (19th century) Pit F1008 and post-medieval (18th century) Ditch F1010, and deposits of modern made ground. Below the latter, at a depth of over 1m, a medieval (13th – 15th century) sherd was found in a layer (L1004)

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 The monitoring encompassed the excavation of the ground reduction for the new building (Figs. 3 - 5).

6.2 The overburden was removed in successive spits under close archaeological supervision and control using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. All subsequent excavation was undertaken by hand

6.3 Exposed sections were cleaned and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually/ visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds.

7 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

7.1 The encountered stratigraphy was recorded in sample sections presented below:

<i>Sample section 1</i> 0.00 = 11.11m AOD		
0.00 – 0.43m	L2000	Topsoil. Firm, dark gey brown silty clay.
0.43 – 1.08m	L2001	Made Ground. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with frequent CBM and moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel.
1.08m+	L2021	Fill of Pit F2020. Friable, mid brown grey silty sand with moderate sub-rounded to sub-angular flint and CBM

<i>Sample section 2</i> 0.00 = 10.85m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L2000	Topsoil. As above
0.30 – 0.64m	L2001	Made Ground. As above
0.64 – 1.30m	L2029	Fill of Pit F2028. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and CBM
1.30m+	L2019	Natural deposits. Firm, mid orange brown sand to mid orange brown clay with frequent sub-rounded flint.

<i>Sample section 3</i> 0.00 = 10.99 m AOD		
0.00 – 0.38m	L2000	Topsoil. As above
0.38 – 0.89m	L2001	Made Ground. As above
0.89m+	L2019	Natural deposits. As above

<i>Sample section 4</i> <i>0.00 = 10.88 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L2000	Topsoil. As above
0.41 – 0.69m	L2001	Made Ground. As above
0.69m+	L2019	Natural deposits. As above

<i>Sample section 5</i> <i>0.00 = 10.64 m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L2000	Topsoil. As above
0.38 – 0.74m	L2001	Made Ground. As above
0.74m+	L2019	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Ten pits (F2003, F2005, F2010, F2012, F2016, F2020, F2023, F2026, F2028 and F2030), three ditches (F2007, F2024 and F2032), Gully F2014 and Drain F2002 were found during the observation of works. The features largely date from the 18th – 20th century. Seven sherds are of late medieval to transitional date (c. mid 13th-16th centuries date) were found but are likely residual. Pit F1010 was partially a void and was capped using a millstone.

Gully F2014 was linear in plan (2.0+ x 0.4 x 0.03m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular undulating base. Its fill, L1015, was a pale grey mortar with frequent CBM fragments (243g). F2014 cut Made Ground layer L2001 and was overlain by Topsoil L2000.

Drain F2002 was linear (3.25+ x 0.38 x 0.20m). It was constructed using red and grey bricks (240 x 120 x 60mm), without mortar. The bricks were parallel either side of a central drain, laid end to end and with bricks on top sealing the structure. F2002 cut Made Ground L2001. It contained CBM (3215g) and a late 18th century pottery sherd (1; 12g).

Ditch F2007 was linear in plan (4.13+ x 0.58 x 0.08m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L2008, was a firm mid grey brown silty sand with frequent mortar and CBM (183g). F2007 cut Made Ground L2001 and was overlain by Topsoil L2000.

Ditch F2024 was linear in plan (5.58 x 0.78 x 32m), orientated SW/NE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L2025, was a firm, light grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (889g). F2024 cut the natural, L2019, and was overlain by Made Ground L2002.

Ditch F2032 was linear in plan (6.82 x 0.93 x 54m), orientated (N/S). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a friable mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (200g). F2032 cut the natural, L2019, and was overlain by Made Ground L2001.

The pits are tabulated below:

Feature	Fill	Description	Fill	Relationships	Finds
F2003	L2004	Sub-rectangular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.35 x 0.72 x 0.24m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand	Cut Made Ground L2001; overlain by Topsoil L2000.	L 18 th – E 20 th C pottery (7; 87g), CBM (854g)
F2005	L2006	Circular in plan with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.20 x 0.11m)	Friable, light grey silty chalk to white chalk.	Cut Made Ground L2001; overlain by Topsoil L2000.	-
F2010	L2011	Circular in plan with near vertical sides and a flattish base (1.0 x 0.87 x 0.43m)	Friable, dark grey brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Cut Made Ground L2002	L 18 th – E 20 th C pottery (1; 93g), CBM (298g)
F2012	L2013	Circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.14m)	Firm, light yellow brown clay with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Cut Made Ground L2001; sealed by topsoil L2000	-
F2016	L2017 Upper	Sub-circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (0.80 x 0.70 x 0.30m)	Loose, dark grey brown clay	Cut into made-ground L2001; sealed by topsoil L2000	-
	L2018 Basal		Friable, mid grey brown silty sandy clay with moderate sub-rounded flint.		13 th – 15 th C pottery (1; 6g), CBM (178g), animal bone (54g), shell (12g)
F2020	L2021	Dimensions unknown. Observed during stripping and not recorded.	Friable mid brown grey silty sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Sealed by L2001	Mid 18 th – L 19 th C pottery (51; 2566g), CBM (1995g), animal bone (572g), shell (95g)
F2023	L2022	Irregular shape in plan. Plan and profile unknown due to inter-cutting relationship with F2028 and F2030. (14.00+ x 5.00+)	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	Inter-cutting F2028 and F2030	18 th C + pottery (8; 735g), CBM (198g), animal bone (45g), shell (3g)

F2026	L2027	Sub-rectangular in plan. Plan and profile unknown. (1.60+ x 1.00+)	Friable, dark brown grey silty sand	Sealed by made-ground later L2001	15 th – 16 th C pottery (3; 27g), CBM (79g), animal bone (10g), clay pipe, glass
F2028	L2029	Sub-oval in plan. Plan and profile unknown due to inter-cutting relationship with F2028 and F2030.	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.	Inter-cutting F2023 and F2030. Cut into natural L2019	CBM (316g), animal bone (12g)
F2030	L2031	Sub-oval in plan. Plan and profile unknown due to inter-cutting relationship with F2028 and F2030.	Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint.	Inter-cutting F2028 and F2023. Cut in natural L2019	18 th – 19 th C pottery (6; 164g), CBM (800g)

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 Within the parameters of the investigation it is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds. In fact the ground reduction was undertaken in spits and this assisted recognition and excavation of archaeological features and finds.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The ground reduction within the footprint of the new building was undertaken in spits and this assisted recognition and excavation of archaeological features and finds. The archaeological features were principally pits (10) but also ditches (3) and a gully. This archaeology is consistent with the enclosure and development of backyard plots within the urban core of Lavenham. Pits F2016 and F2026 contained small quantities of late medieval to transitional (mid 13th-16th century) pottery, comprising locally-produced coarse ware jugs with splashed glaze. However the presence of low quantities of CBM and clay pipe fragments suggests these sherds may be residual. The majority of the features dated from the 18th – 20th century, and contained pottery including glazed red earthen wares, stone wares and refined white earthen wares (including transfer printed wares). CBM and sheep and horse bones were also present which is not unexpected given Lavenham's prosperity which was largely based on the wool trade and associated working animals.

9.2 Pit F2010 was capped by a complete millstone which would have been a bedstone and had a quarter dress pattern. The millstone was used to cap the pit which was deep and may have functioned as a well or latrine (its base was not reached by the excavation). The millstone is typical of those employed in the 18th to 19th centuries, and it was almost certainly associated with the steam corn mill adjacent to the site. The mill building remains extant (Grade II listed; converted to residential use) and was built in 1865, although there is no evidence (documentary or cartographic) as to if it was on the site of an earlier mill. The site would have been in a courtyard enclosed by the mill and an adjacent maltings, and the archaeological features appear consistent with the 'backyard activity' that might be expected within such a space, and are also consistent with the results of the preceding trial trench evaluation.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Suffolk County Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross referenced and checked for internal consistency.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank Mr & Mrs Crepy for funding the project and Mr Gareth Southgate of Brown & Scarlett Architects for all his assistance, and Mr Barry Cooper of HG Frost Building Contractors for assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice of Dr Abby Antrobus of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team and the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

LVM122 - P6614, Land adj to Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	2001			Made Ground	19th-mid 20th C	24	1010	2860				
2002				CBM Drain	Late 18th C+	1	12	3215				
2003	2004			Fill of Pit	Late 18th-early 20th C	7	87	854				
2007	2008			Fill of Ditch				183				
2010	2011			Fill of Pit	Late 18th-early 20th C	1	93	298				
2014	2015			Fill of Gully				243				
2016	2018			Fill of Pit	13th-15th C	1	6	178	54	Shell		12
2020	2021			Fill of Pit	Mid 18th-late 19th C	51	2566	1995	572	Shell		95
2023	2022			Fill of Pit	18th C+	8	735	198	45	Shell		3
2024	2025			Fill of Ditch				889				
2026	2027			Fill of Pit	15th-16th C	3	27	79	10	Clay Pipe, Glass		
2028	2029			Fill of Pit				316	12			
2030	2031			Fill of Pit	18th-19th C	6	164	800				
2032	2033			Fill of Ditch				200				
	U/S			Unstratified	15th-16th C	1	44					

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological monitoring recovered 103 sherds weighing 4.744kg from features or structures, made ground and unstratified. All except for seven sherds were datable to the late post-medieval to modern periods i.e. mid 18th-mid 20th centuries. The remaining seven sherds are of late medieval to transitional date (c. mid 13th-16th centuries date).

Methodology

The sherds were examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded according to the Medieval Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski et al 2001). Fabric codes are those used for the Suffolk County Council pottery type series.

The Pottery

Pit F2026 (L2027) contained a sherd of LMT of 15th-16th centuries date, and two late medieval coarseware sherds (MCW1 & MCW2), although MCW1 had a splash of clear glaze on it and a fabric similar to LMT, and so the two fabrics may actually be of the same group. However, the feature also contained clay pipe and glass so the pottery is probably residual. Pit F2016 (2018) contained a single sherd of MCW1 and potentially dates the feature to the 13th – 15th century. Pit F2023 L2022 contained an unprovenanced residual jug neck with green glaze on both sides which is of late medieval date. Pit F2020 contained a residual sherd of LMT, and unstratified was a fragment of LMT frilled jug base.

Key:

MCW1 (3.20): Medieval coarseware1 – fine sub-rounded to rounded quartz fabric few or no other inclusions. Dark grey core, red-brown core 13th-15th

MCW2 (3.20): Medieval coarseware2 – fine and medium sub-rounded and rounded quartz, sparse red iron ore inclusions and rare fine calcareous, Grey cores and pale grey surfaces 13th-15th

UPG (4.00): Unprovenanced glazed ware - fine abundant quartz with rare other inclusions such as coarse quartz. green glaze on both surfaces, mid grey with oxidised outer margin 13th-15th

LMT (5.00): Late Medieval Transitional ware 15th-16th

GRE (6.12/8.50): Glazed red earthenware late 16th+

LPMRE 8.01: Late post-medieval red earthenware 18th+

PMBL (6.11): Post-medieval black glazed red earthenware 17th+

CREA (8.10): Cream ware mid 18th- late 19th

PEAR (8.11): Pearlware late 18th-mid 19th

ENGS (8.20): English stoneware 18th+

TPW (8.00): Transfer Printed ware mid 18th+

RWE: Factory made white earthenware late 18th+

YELL (8.13): Yellow ware late 18th+

STON (8.20): Stoneware 19th-20th

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made Ground	2001	1x82g PMBL 4x353g GRE 4x309g ENGS 1x9g PORC 8x61g TPW 5x139g RWE 1x57g STON	19 th -mid 20 th	PORC: egg cup RWE: lid for dish ENGS: complete ink bottle STON: sewer pipe
Drain	2002	1x12g PMBL	Late 18 th +	
Pit 2003	2004	2x26g LPMRE 3x47g TPW 1x4g RWE 1x10g ENGS	late 18 th -early 20 th	
Pit 2010	2011	1x93g TPW	late 18 th -early 20 th	
Pit 2016	2018	1x6g MCW1	13 th -15 th	
Pit 2020	2021	1x9g LMT 12x1115g ENGS 21x985g GRE 11x343g CREA 1x5g PEAR 1x9g TPW 1x4g RWE 3x96g YELL	mid 18 th -late 19 th	
Pit 2023	2022	1x4g UPG 1x725g GRE 6x6g TPW	18 th +	UPG: jug neck
Pit 2026	2027	1x11g MCW1 1x6g MCW2 1x10g LMT	15 th -16 th	MCW1: splash of glaze LMT: base sherd, splash of internal glaze
Pit 2030	2031	5x144g PMBL 1x20g GRE	18 th -19 th	
Unstratified		1x44g LMT	15 th -16 th	LMT: frilled jug base

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

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

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The monitoring recovered a total of 144 fragments (12308g) of highly fragmented CBM, entirely comprised of mid 18th to early 20th century brick, peg tile and field drain (Table 2). The CBM was principally contained in pits and ditches, as well as a field drain, but was not present in any concentrations and likely represent rubble incorporated into backfill/packing material, or re-distributed to improve soil drainage.

CBM type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Red brick	2	1839
Peg tile	133	6200
Floor brick	3	2265
Field drain	6	2004
<i>Total</i>	<i>144</i>	<i>12308</i>

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

The bulk of the CBM comprises of small fragments of peg tile and is unremarkable, with a typical thickness, circular peg holes and a sanded base. The peg tile retains striations of being manufactured using a former; it is very highly and consistently fired, in contrast with otherwise comparable peg tile from the centuries previous. Occasional fragments of 40mm thick gault (off white) floor brick were contained in Pit F2020 and Made Ground L2001; while fragments of soft red brick and field drain were only contained in Drain F2002, and were probably part of its construction. It is likely the bulk of the CBM once formed part of a former building within the historic core of Lavenham and was re-distributed when the structure was demolished or the roof replaced by more modern tiles.

The Millstone

Lauren Wilson

A complete millstone overlay Pit F2010. The millstone was most likely manufactured from millstone grit, though other candidates are possible and most likely comprised the bedstone. It had a diameter of c.120-130cm and a thickness of c.15-20cm, and been dressed with closely-spaced, relatively deep incised straight furrows, in the left-handed quarter dress pattern. This millstone dressing comprises a set of ten triangular harps around the grinding face. Each harp contains either seven or eight furrows; irregularly spaced. This style of dressed millstone was most common in the 18th to 19th centuries, though some similar millstones with radial grooves, typically with a broader spacing were employed from the Roman and medieval period onwards.

The Faunal Remains Analysis and Molluscs Analysis

Julie Curl

The Animal Bone

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 693g of bone, consisting of sixteen pieces, was recovered from this site. Remains were produced from five pit fills of a possible medieval to 19th /20th century date. The assemblage is quantified in Table 3. The bone is in good condition, although a good deal of fragmentation has occurred from butchering.

Ctxt	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
2018	Pit 2016	5	54	Mammal	5
2021	Pit 2020	5	572	Equid	1
2021	Pit 2020			Sheep/goat	2
2021	Pit 2020			Mammal	2
2022	Pit 2023	3	45	Cattle	1
2022	Pit 2023			Mammal	2
2027	Pit 2026	1	10	Sheep/goat	1
2029	Pit 2028	2	12	Mammal	2

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal assemblage.

Species and Discussion

Sheep are the most frequent species and were recorded in two pit fills, all bone was from adult animals, mature animals are likely to have been kept for a supply of wool for the wool trade from the early Medieval period. The bones are main meat-bearing bones and have been butchered.

Cattle was only recorded from Pit F2023 L2022, with one lower molar.

A single **equid** bone was found in the 18th to 19th century Pit F2020 L2021, the bone is large and robust, suggesting a large draft horse. Strong muscle attachments were seen, which would be expected with a cart pulling or ploughing animal.

Over half of the pieces seen were too heavily butchered and fragmented for identification further than 'mammal'.

Conclusions

The frequency of sheep is not surprising given that Lavenham made its wealth on the wool trade, with many sites seeing a rise in the number of adult sheep in the medieval period. The large strong equid would suggest a cart pulling or ploughing animal, which would be essential for transport of goods and field work at this location.

The Mollusc Assemblage

A total of 110g of shell, consisting of seven elements, was recovered from this site, which are quantified in Table 4. Remains from Pit F2016 L2018 are of a possible medieval date, whilst those from F2020 L2021 and F2023 L2022 are of an 18th to 19th century date.

Context	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Marine	Species
2018 (Pit 2016)	2	12	2	Oyster
2021 (Pit 2020)	4	95	4	Oyster
2022 (Pit 2023)	1	3	1	Oyster

Table 4. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

All of the shell in this assemblage is from the Common Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), which is the most common marine mollusc on archaeological sites. The shells are in good condition and show signs of sponges and worms that indicate marine collected shells rather than farmed specimens. One shell from Pit F2020 L2021 showed a clear knife cut, one shell from fill 2018 showed a possible cut, with the cuts occurring when the shells are opened with a knife to access the meat.

Bibliography

Baker, P. and Worley, F. 2014. *Animal Bones and Archaeology, Guidelines for best practice*. English Heritage.

Davis, S. 1992. *A rapid method for recording information about mammal bones from archaeological sites*. English Heritage AML report 71/92

Winder, J.M. 2011. *Oyster shells from archaeological sites. A brief guide to basic processing and recording*.

Tables for Bone (5) and Shell (6)

Table 5. Catalogue of the bone from LVM122

Ctxt	Feature	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Comments
2018	Pit 2016	5	54	Mammal	5		Rib and other fragments		
2021	Pit 2020	5	572	Equid	1	Adult	Tibia		Large and robust, proximal end missing, strong muscle attachments
2021	Pit 2020			Sheep/goat	2	Adult	Humerus, tibia	Chopped, cut	
2021	Pit 2020			Mammal	2		Fragments		
2022	Pit 2023	3	45	Cattle	1	adult	Lower molar		Heavy calculus deposits
2022	Pit 2023			Mammal	2				
2027	Pit 2026	1	10	Sheep/goat	1	juv	humerus		
2029	Pit 2028	2	12	Mammal	2		Rib fragments	chopped	

Table 6. Catalogue of the shell from LVM122

Context	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragment	Distortion	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Condition	Pigment?
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2022 (Pit 2023)	2021 (Pit 2020)	2018 (Pit 2016)
1	4	2
3	95	12
1	4	2
Oyster	Oyster	Oyster
1	4	2
1		2
	4	
1	4	2
1	3	2
	1	
1	1	1
	1	
	1	2
	1	
	1	1?

APPENDIX 3 THE SPECIFICATION

**LAND ADJACENT TO THE GREAT HOUSE HOTEL, MARKET PLACE, LAVENHAM,
SUFFOLK CO10 9QZ**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
CONTINUOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING/RECORDING**

28th June 2016

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
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

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LAND ADJACENT TO THE GREAT HOUSE HOTEL, MARKET PLACE, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK CO10 9QZ ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING & RECORDING

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to advice issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Abby Antrobus, dated 13th June 2016). It provides for continuous archaeological monitoring/recording of groundworks associated with the construction of a new dwelling to the rear of the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QZ (NGR TL 916 493). The works are required to comply with a condition of planning approval (Babergh District Council Planning Ref. B/15/00860/FUL), based on advice from SCC AS-CT, and this WSI has been prepared for their approval. The requirement follows an initial evaluation of the site, carried out according to brief issued by SCC AS-CT.

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The advice has been read and understood. If AS carried out the programme of archaeological works, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to construct a new residential dwelling on land adjacent to the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham. The site is located within the historic core of the settlement to the east of the Market Place. The site consists of an open garden space within a long rectangular shape and borders a corn mill, now converted for residential purposes, to the east. To the west is more garden space behind residential properties fronting Prentice Street, to the north is the Great House Hotel and the south borders Bolton Street.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) confirms that the site is an area of archaeological potential in the historic medieval settlement core of Lavenham (HER LVM 053), to the rear (east) of the market place. Medieval finds have been made adjacent (HER LVM 035). It also lies to the rear of Little Hall, a Grade II* listed 15th century structure. Historic maps suggest that the site has been lightly built on only since the 1880s, increasing the potential for the preservation of remains of medieval activity on the site.

3.3 The site thus had a potential for remains of medieval and early post-medieval 'back-yard' activity behind the market place (in particular for early property boundaries, industrial activity, refuse pits and structures).

3.4 The site was subject to an initial archaeological test pit evaluation by AS in 2016 (Barlow & Wilson 2016). Two test pits were excavated in the garden area where the new dwelling is proposed. The test pits revealed a modern (19th century) Pit F1008 and post-medieval (18th century) Ditch F1010, and deposits of modern made ground. Below the latter, at a depth of over 1m, a medieval (13th – 15th century) sherd was found in a layer (L1004).

3.5 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk Historic Environment Record which has been consulted as part of the project.

4 BRIEF FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING ARRANGEMENTS FOR ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING SPECIFICATION FOR MONITORING OF GROUNDWORKS

4.1 As set out in the advice from SCC AS-CT.

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).

4.2.2 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. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses these research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal villas, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

4.2.3 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).

4.2.4 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.5 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any evidence of the medieval and early post-medieval development of the site which may be revealed during the groundworks for the proposed new dwelling.

References

Barlow, G & Wilson, L, 2016, *Land adjacent to the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QZ. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, AS Report 5112

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

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Gurney, D, 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

5.1 The advice from SCC AS-CT requires the recovery of a record of archaeological deposits that may be damaged or removed by any development. A Method Statement is provided (Appendix 2). The main objective surrounds the potential for the groundworks for the development to produce evidence of the medieval and post-medieval activity. The principal groundworks to be monitored will be ground reduction/foundation excavation associated with the new dwelling and any new services etc.

5.2 The advice requires the continuous monitoring of all groundworks in order to provide a record of any archaeological deposits which might be damaged or removed by any development permitted by the current planning consent. Any ground works, and also the upcast soil, are to be closely monitored during and after stripping in order to ensure no damage occurs to any heritage assets. Adequate time is to be allowed for archaeological recording of archaeological deposits during excavation, and of soil sections following excavation.

5.3 The programme of work will include the following stages:

- Initial clearance of soil/overburden under archaeological observation;
- Inspection of sub-soil deposits for archaeological features and environmental deposits;
- The rapid excavation and recording of any archaeological features/deposits;
- Sub-soil stripping under archaeological supervision;
- Examination of any service and foundation trenches and subsequent recording of any exposed archaeological deposits;
- Rapid examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material;
- A programme of post-fieldwork analysis, archiving and publication, as appropriate to the results of the project.

5.4 All of the above stages and operations will be carried out in accordance with MAP2 (EH 1991) and MoRPHE (2015).

Stage Details

5.5 **Site clearance:** under archaeological observation

5.6 **Excavation and recording:** of those features which cannot be preserved and will be substantially disturbed. In accordance with the following standards:

- excavation of all discrete features
- all industrial features to be sampled for appropriate scientific analysis
- full written records of each context and all contexts to be planned
- sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England) (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, 2011).

5.7 **Archaeological Observation and Recording** of all groundworks

- Observation of all groundworks, and subsequent recording of archaeological deposits
- Inspection of subsoil for archaeological features
- Investigation and recording of any exposed archaeological features/deposits
- Examination of spoil-heaps for archaeological material
- If significant remains are identified a meeting will be convened with the client and SCC AS-CT in order to agree an appropriate investigation
- A programme of post-excavation field work analysis, archiving and publication

5.8 Where possible effective **mitigation measures** will be devised according to the circumstances on site, in consultation with SCC AS-CT.

5.9 The resultant project report will follow the principles of MoRPHE (2015)

5.10 *Staffing*

Details of Archaeological Solutions Limited staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix 1).

5.11 *Method Statement*

The investigation will adhere to the ClfA's *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavations and Watching Briefs* and (revised 2014), in addition to the ALGAO East of England *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003). A Method Statement for dealing with archaeological remains, where present, is presented (Appendix 1).

6 HEALTH AND SAFETY

6.1 Risk Assessment

A risk assessment will be completed before the work on site commences

6.2 Advice

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of FAME, formerly the Standing Conference of Archaeological Unit Managers (SCAUM) and operates under the 'Health & Safety in Field Archaeology Manual'.

6.3 Insurances

Archaeological Solutions Limited is a member of the Council for British Archaeology and is insured under their policy for members.

7 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

7.1 The report will include, as appropriate:

- 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) A section/s drawing showing the depth of deposits including present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale
- e) Excavation methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion
- f) Plans and sections of any recorded features and deposits
- g) Discussion and interpretation of the evidence. An assessment of the project's significance in a regional and local context and appendices
- h) All specialist reports or assessments
- i) A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- j) A HER/OASIS summary sheet as required

7.2 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.

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

7.4 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.

8 ARRANGEMENTS FOR ACCESS

8.1 Access to the site is to be arranged by the client.

9 SERVICES & CONSTRAINTS, SECURITY

9.1 The client is to advise AS of the position of any services which traverse the site and any constraints which are present e.g. Tree Preservation Orders, Rights of Way.

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

10 FINDS

10.1 As set out in the brief (Section 5) and below (Appendix 1).

11 ARCHIVE

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

11.2 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 *Archaeological Archives in Suffolk; Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition*, (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2015). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

11.3 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.

11.4 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.

12 MONITORING

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

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

12.3 **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.

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

13 OASIS PROJECT REPORTING

13.1 The results of the project will be reported to the OASIS Project.

APPENDIX 1

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

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 ADMINISTRATOR
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 projectmanages) 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 OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

Qualifications: University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003)

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and Excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer. Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

PROJECT OFFICER

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

Julie Walker BSc MA PCIfA

Qualifications: Queens University Belfast: BSc Archaeology (2007-2010)

University of Southampton: MA Osteoarchaeology (2010-2011)

Experience: Julie is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (PCIfA grade) and the British Association for Biological Anthropology and Osteoarchaeology. Professionally, Julie has worked for organisations including Albion Archaeology (2014) and Oxford Archaeology East (2014). Julie has a thorough knowledge and experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation practice. Julie's personal research interests include congenital and developmental defects in the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods and she has made several conference presentations on this subject.

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 Lydinge 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
Mark Blagg-Newsome

Qualifications: University of Reading (2007-2010) BSc Archaeology

University of Reading (2010-2011) MA Res Archaeology

Experience: Mark has an excellent academic record in archaeology having received an award for best undergraduate dissertation (Department of Archaeology, University of Reading; 2010) and the prize for the best Roman archaeology dissertation (2014) from the Society for the Promotion of Roman Studies. Mark also chaired and presented in sessions at the 2014 Roman Archaeology Conference and is a contributor on forthcoming archaeozoological publications. Before becoming a supervisor with Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Mark held the position of Site Assistant and has worked on numerous commercial projects. He has also undertaken geophysical and GPS survey.

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 Føroys 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 2 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 Mechanical excavation will be monitored by 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

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 in plan/phase where revealed, as appropriate to the project

Full Excavation

Industrial remains and intrinsically interesting features e.g hearths, burials will clearly merit full excavation where revealed. Discrete features associated with the possible structure and/or settlement will be fully excavated, as will other discrete features as necessary.

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.

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 (now Historic England'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. It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). 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 before and after the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed by the Project Officer. AS own metal detectors (C-Scope CS1220XD) and staff are trained in their use. 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 conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

Should human remains be discovered, which is possible on this site, 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 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) (2011) and the specialist will make his results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. If important environmental remains are present a visit to the site by an environmental specialist will be arranged

Environmental sampling will follow guidelines outlined in *Working papers of the Association for Environmental Archaeology, No. 2: Environmental archaeology and archaeological evaluation* (1995) and *Environmental Archaeology; a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines (2011).

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 with the HER Monument Number (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.

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-329086

Project details

Project name	Land Adjacent to the Great House Hotel, Market Place,Lavenham Suffolk, CO109QZ (WB/SMS)
Short description of the project	In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QZ. The monitoring was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval. The archaeological features were principally pits (10) but also ditches (3) and a gully. This archaeology is consistent with the enclosure and development of backyard plots within the urban core of Lavenham. Pits F2016 and F2026 contained small quantities of late medieval to transitional (mid 13th-16th century) pottery, comprising locally-produced coarse ware jugs with splashed glaze. However the presence of low quantities of CBM and clay pipe fragments suggests these sherds may be residual. The majority of the features dated from the 18th - 20th century, and contained pottery including glazed red earthen wares, stone wares and refined white earthen wares (including transfer printed wares). CBM and sheep and horse bones were also present which is not unexpected given Lavenham's prosperity which was largely based on the wool trade and associated working animals.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2018 End: 31-10-2018
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P6614 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM122 - Sitecode
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	MILLSTONE Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM Land Adjacent to The Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham Suffolk
Postcode	CO109QZ

Study area 250 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 9156 4941 52.109300880732 0.797729157938 52 06 33 N 000 47 51 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 65m Max: 70m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator SCC
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Type of sponsor/funding body Mr and Mrs Crepy
 Name of sponsor/funding body Mr & Mrs Crepy

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
 Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Archaeological Store
 Paper Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","other"
 Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
 Title Land adjacent to the Great House Hotel, Market Place, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QZ. Archaeological Monitoring and Recording
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18
Sample Section 1 looking south-west



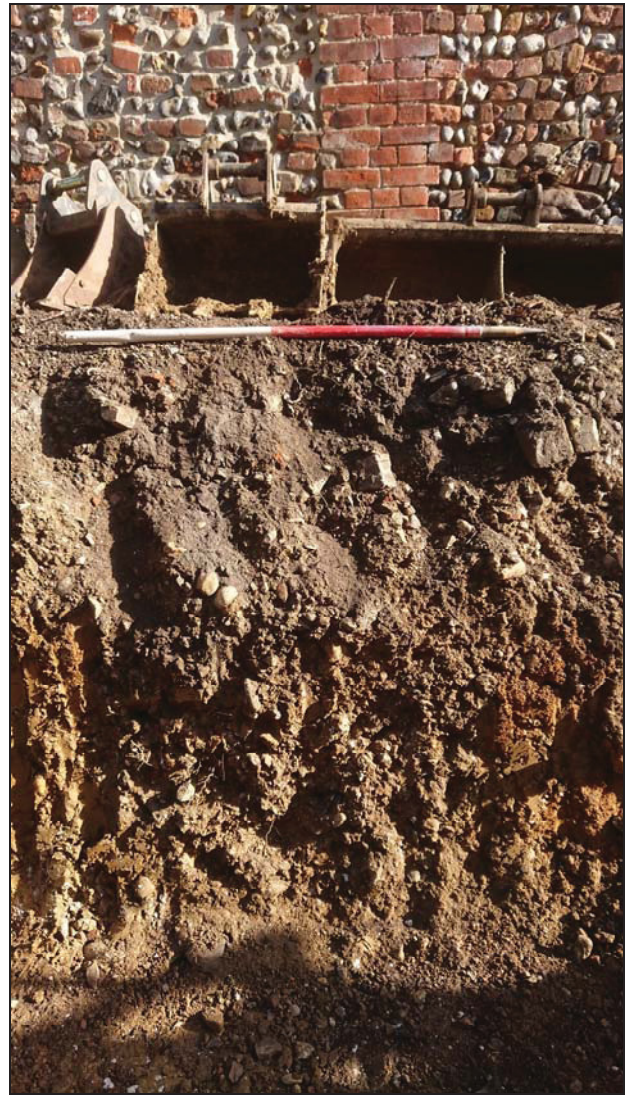
19
Sample Section 2 looking south-west



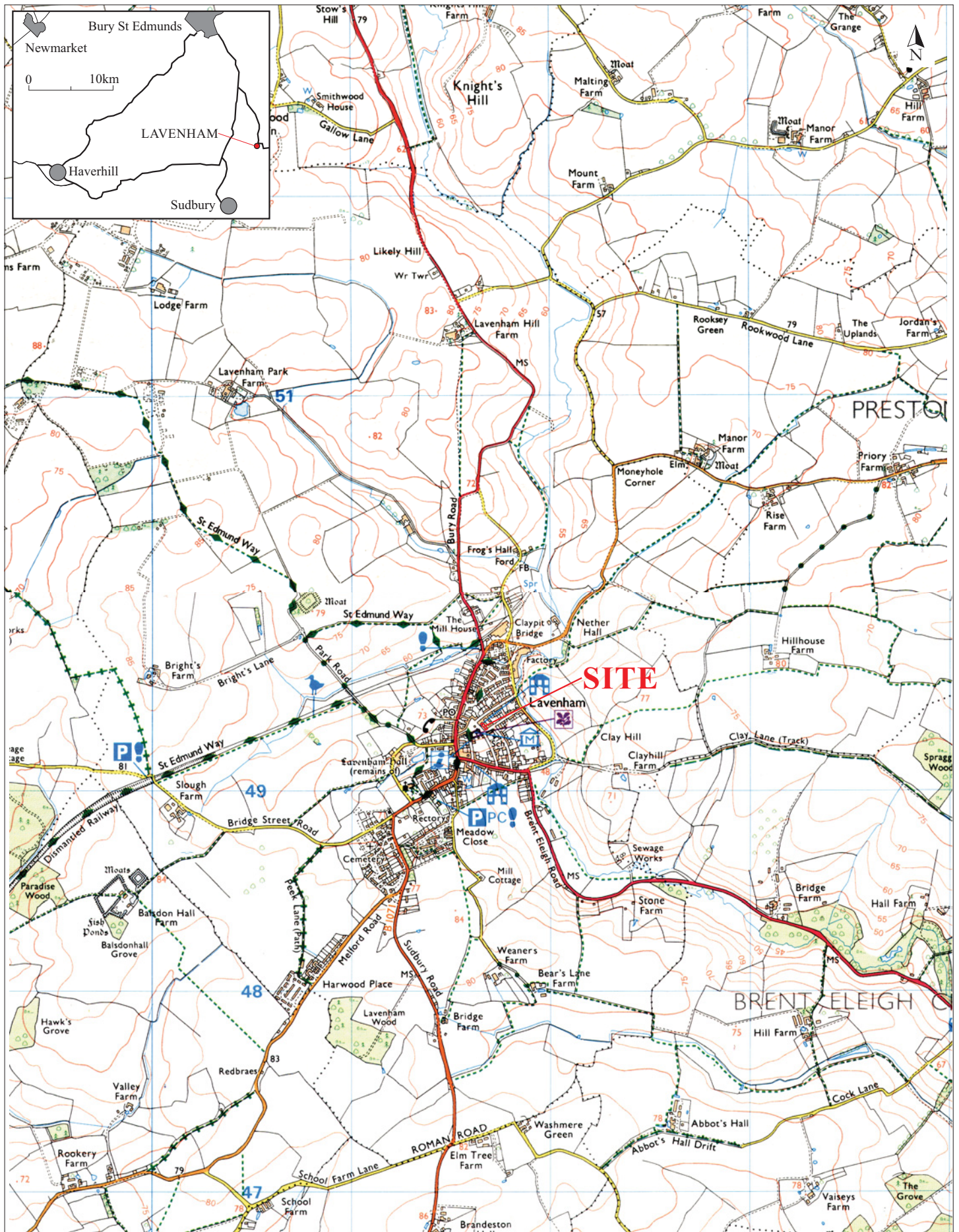
20
Sample Section 3 looking north-east



21
Sample Section 4 looking south-west

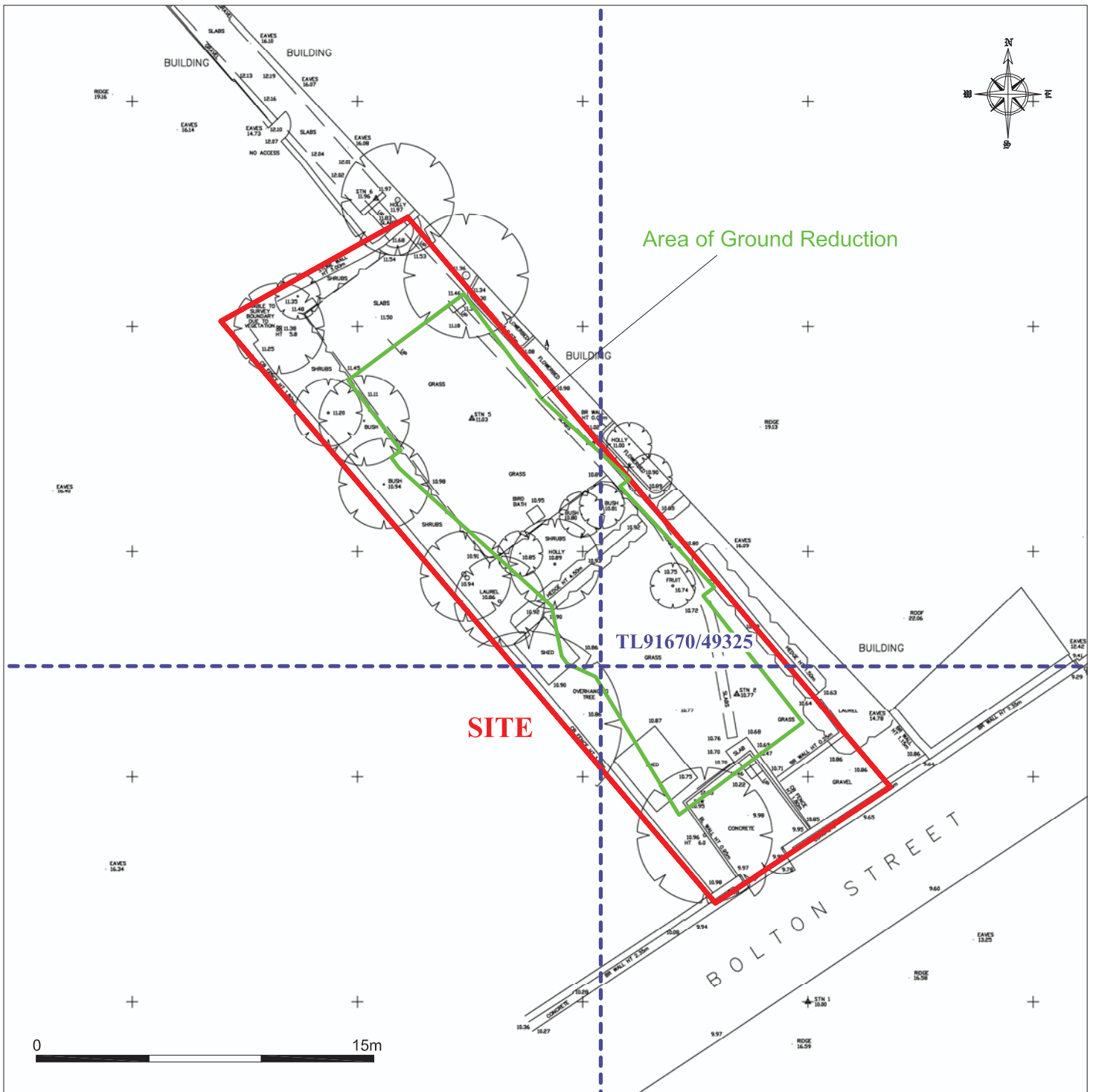


22
Sample Section 5 and Ditch F1032 looking north-east

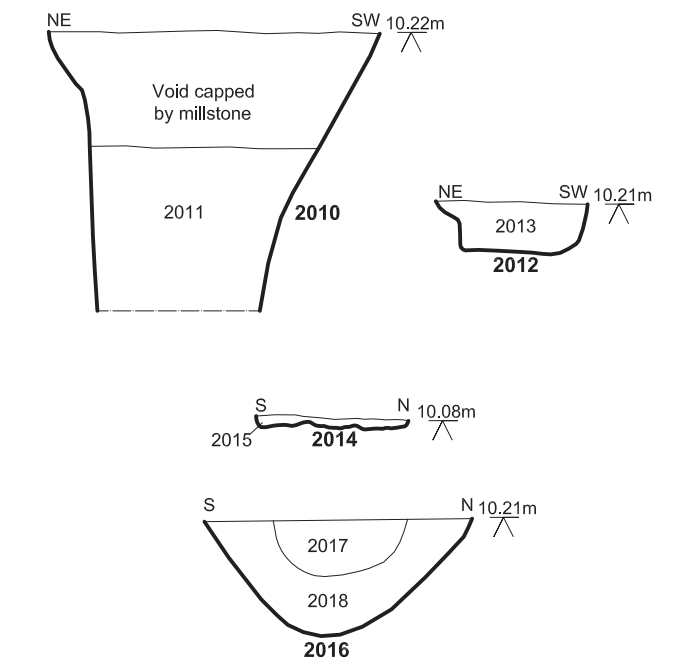
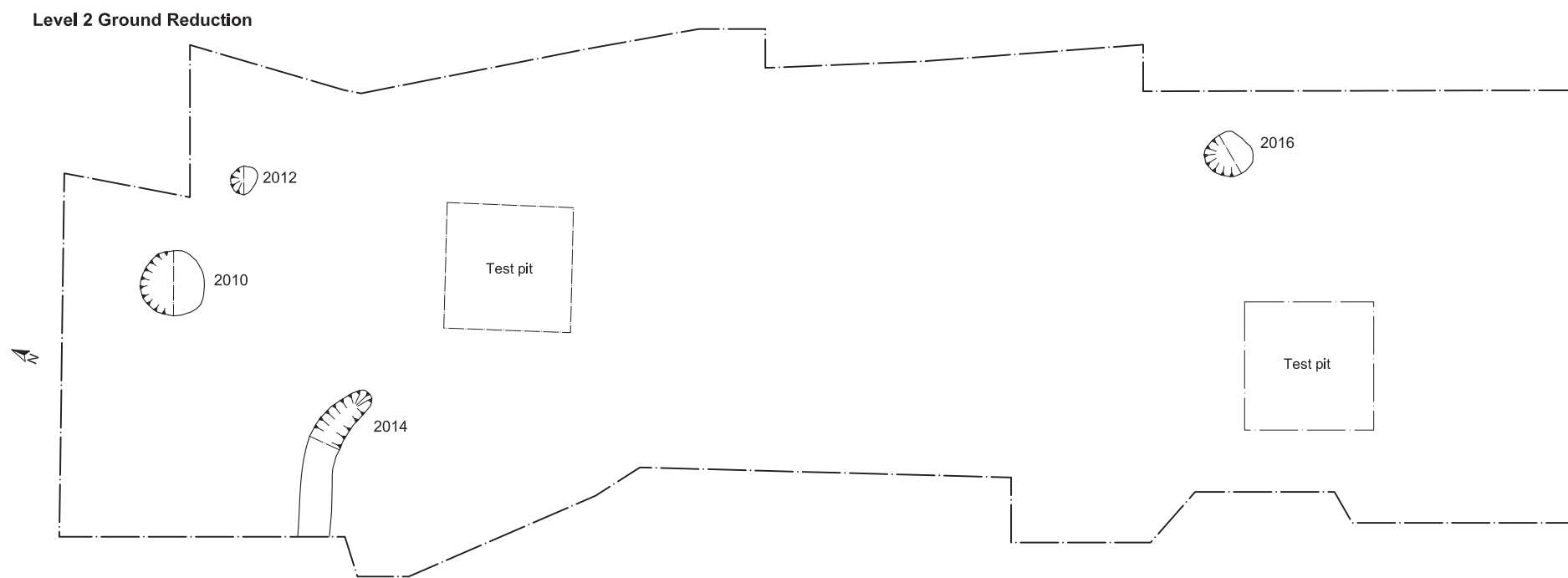
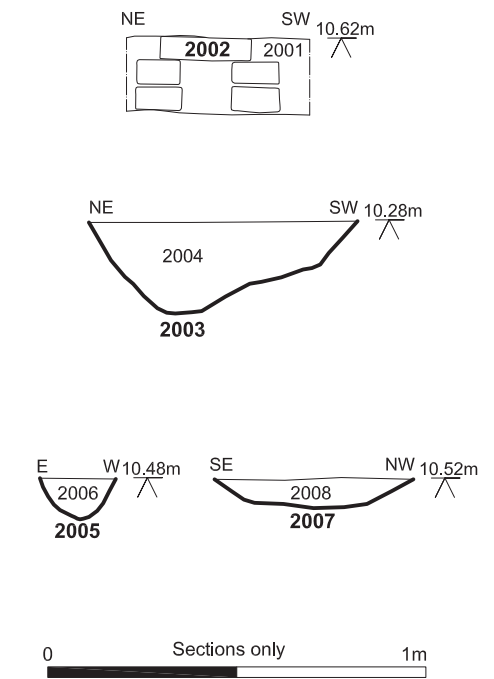
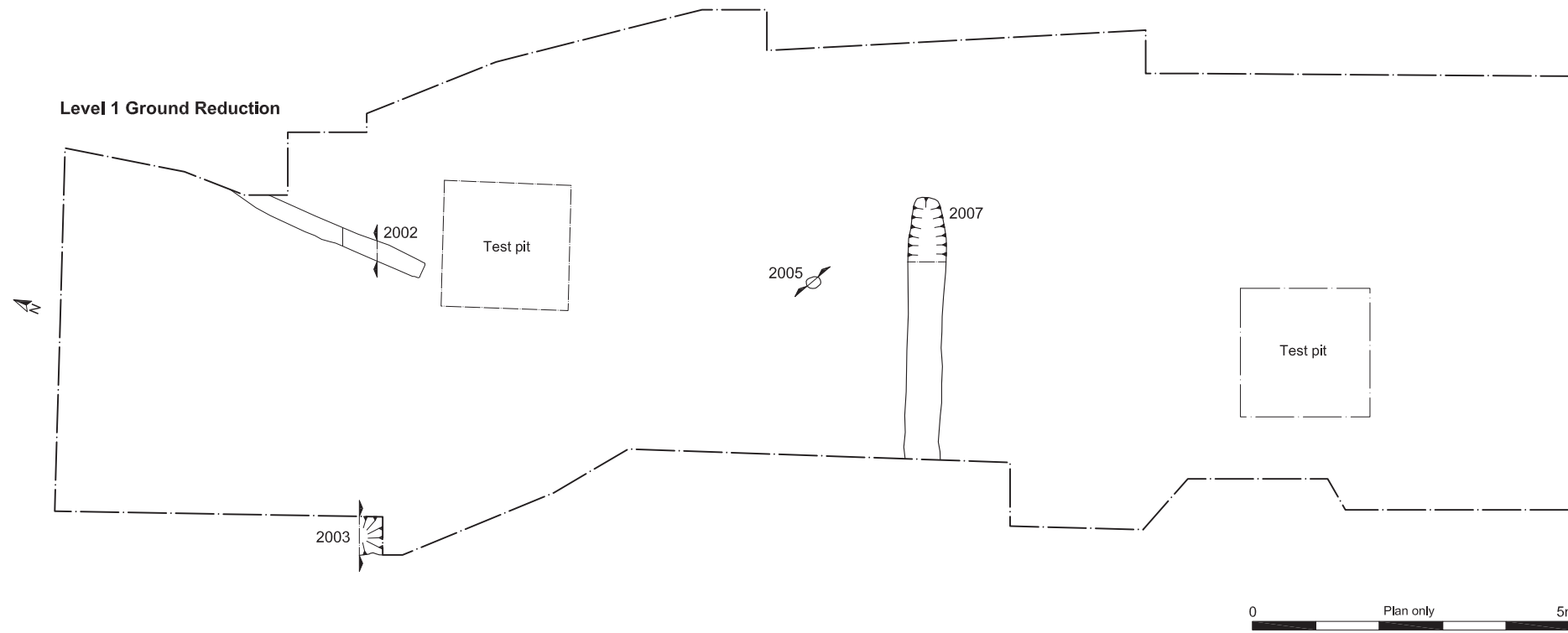


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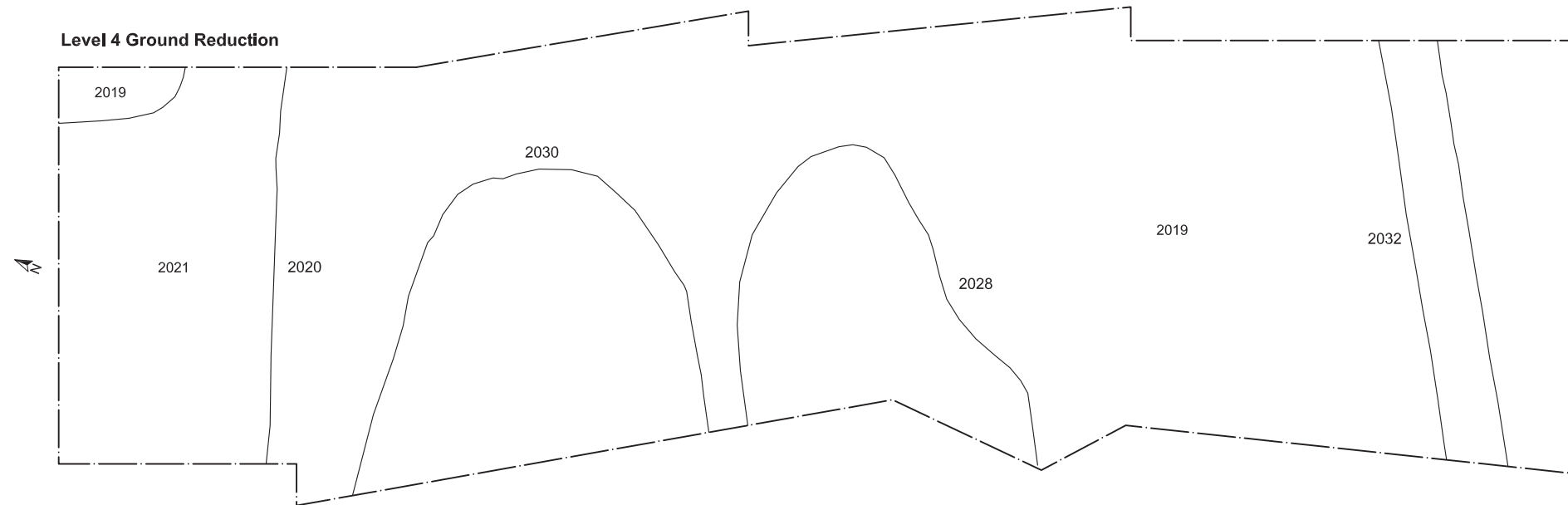
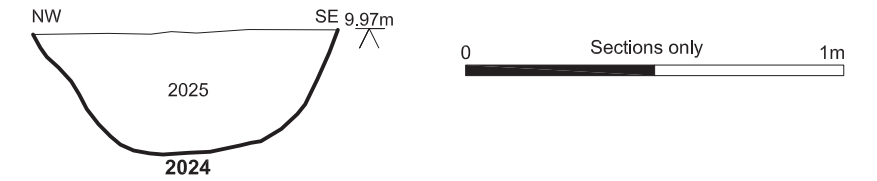
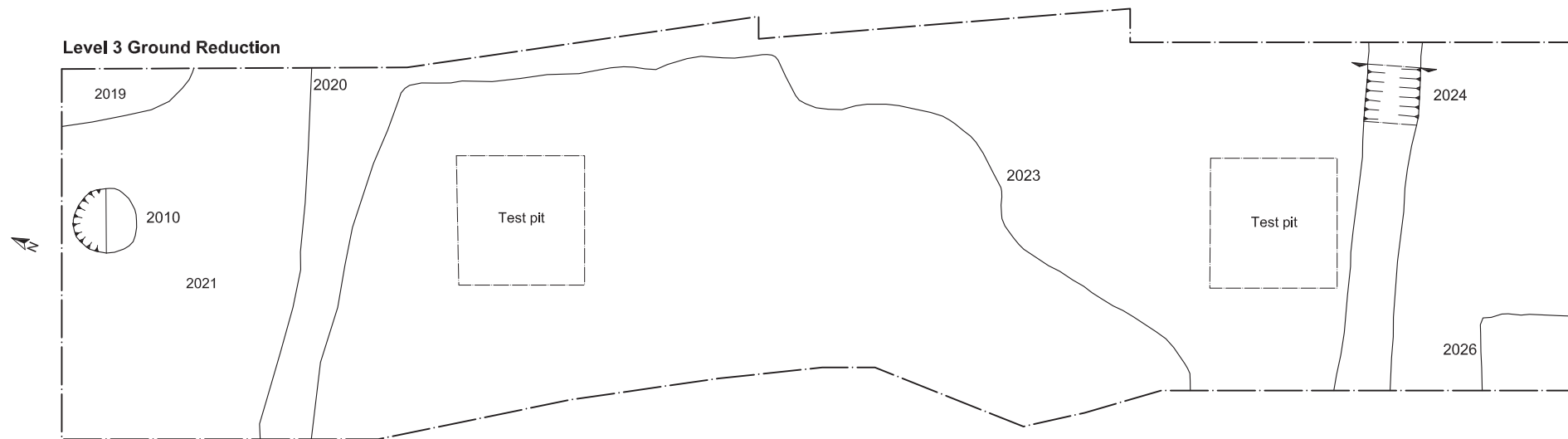
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk (P6614)



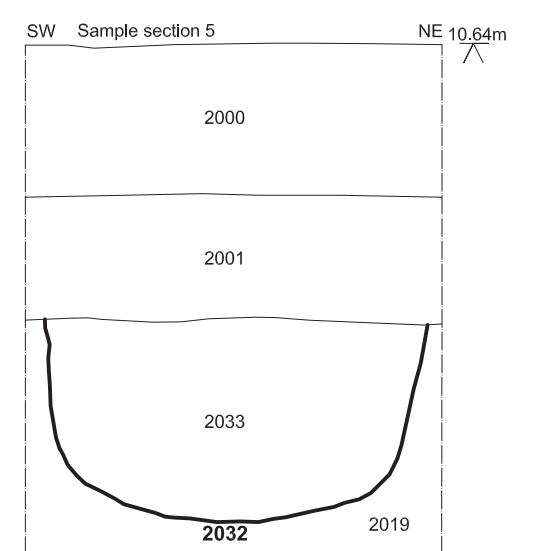
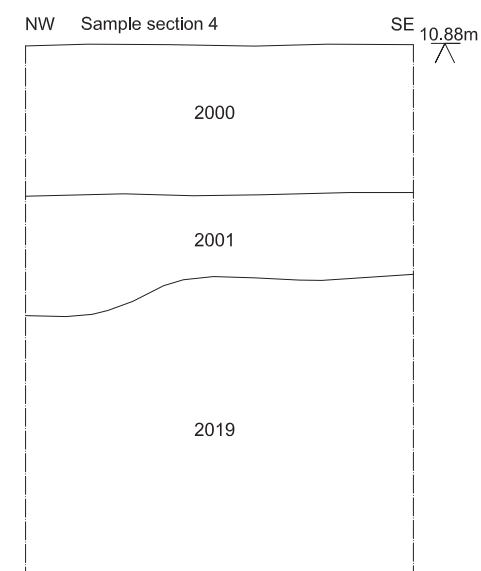
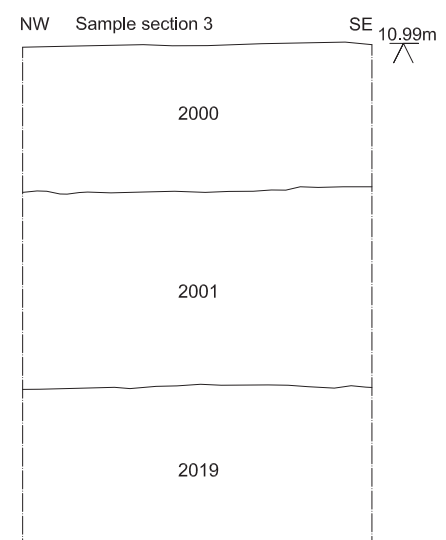
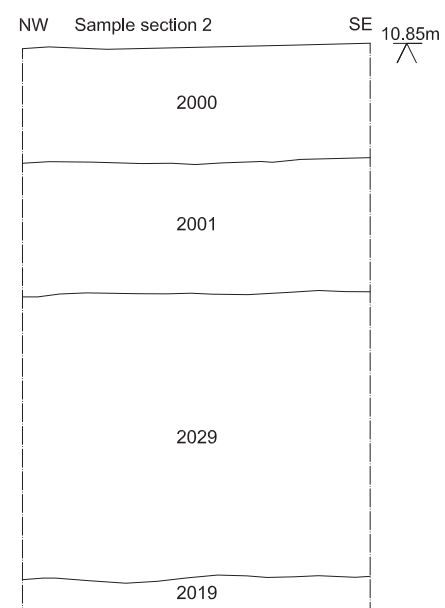
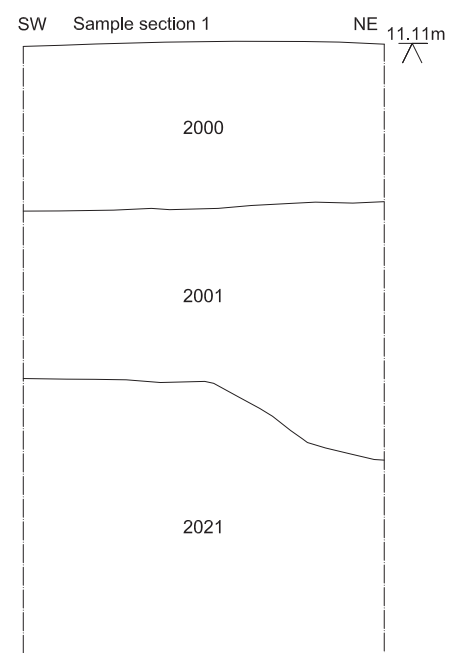
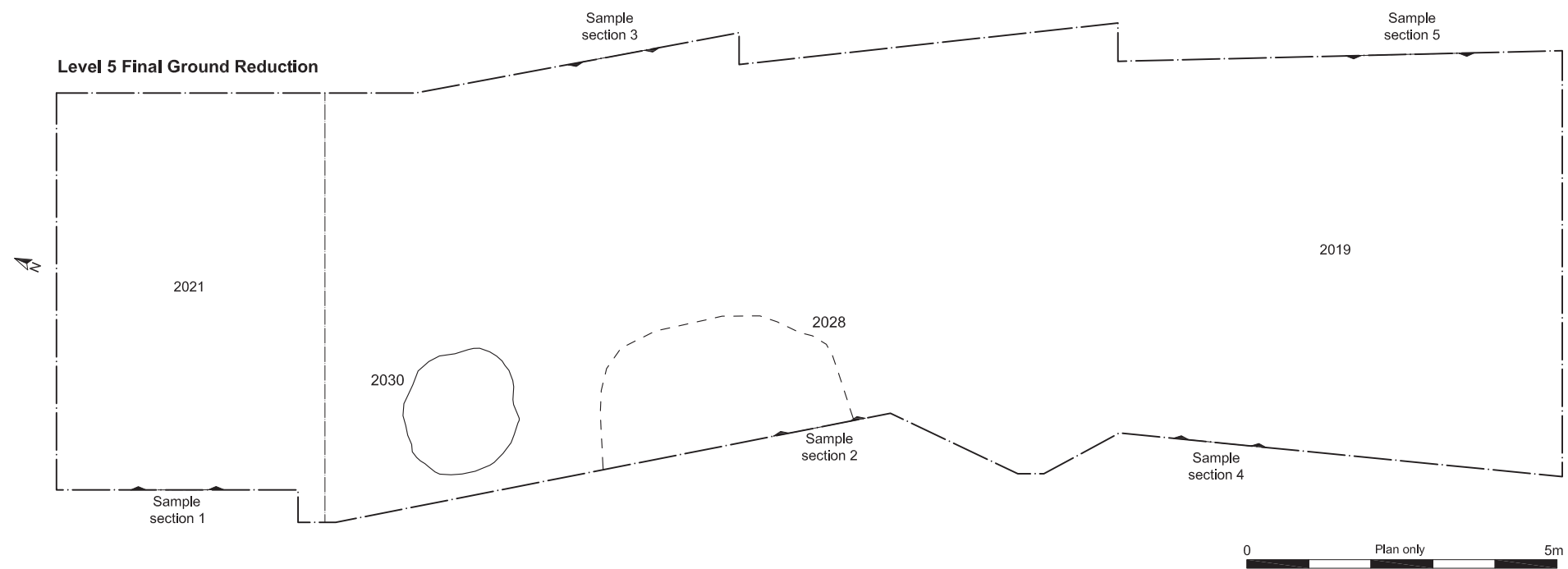
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:250 at A4
Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk (P6614)



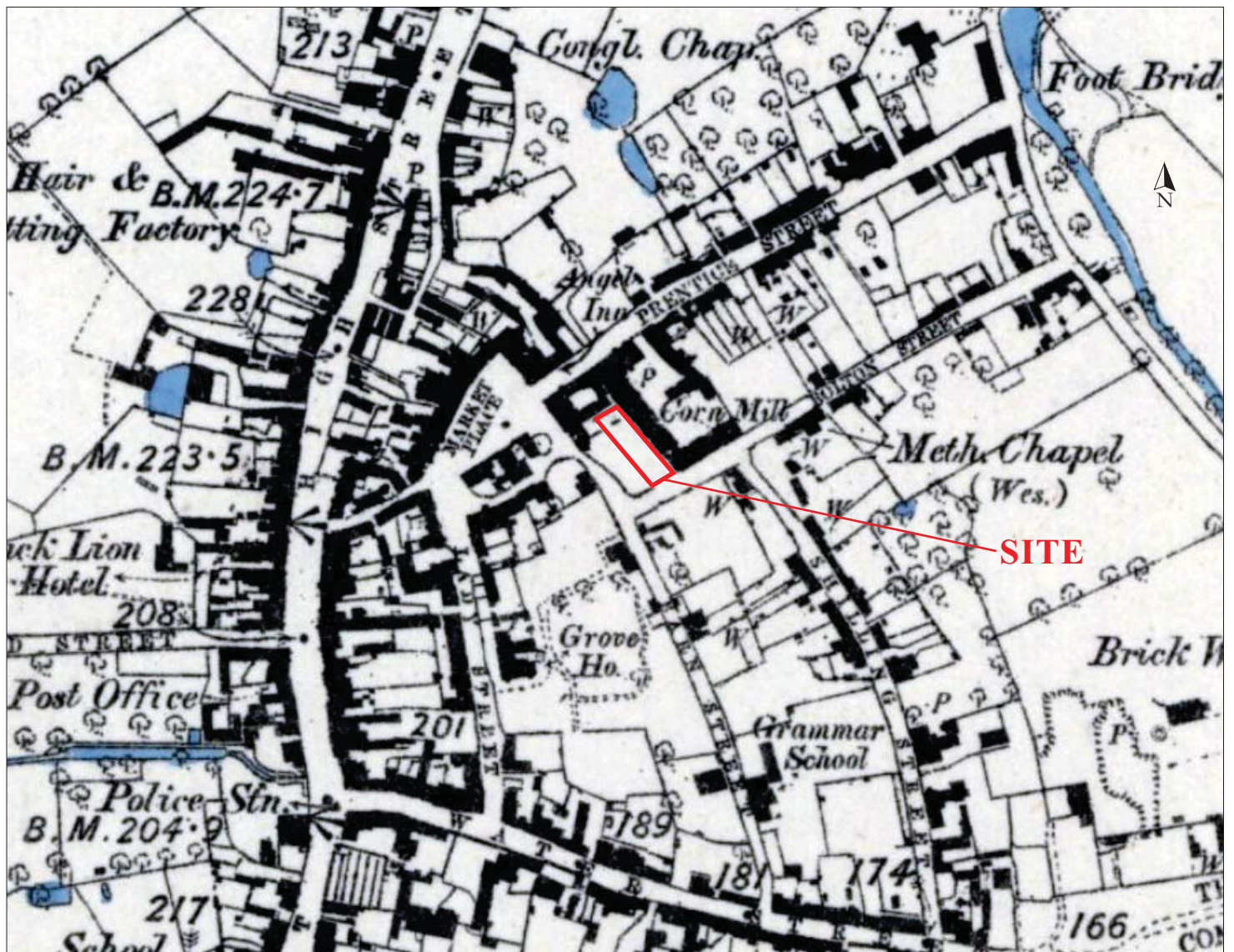
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, section 1:20 at A3
 Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk (P6614)



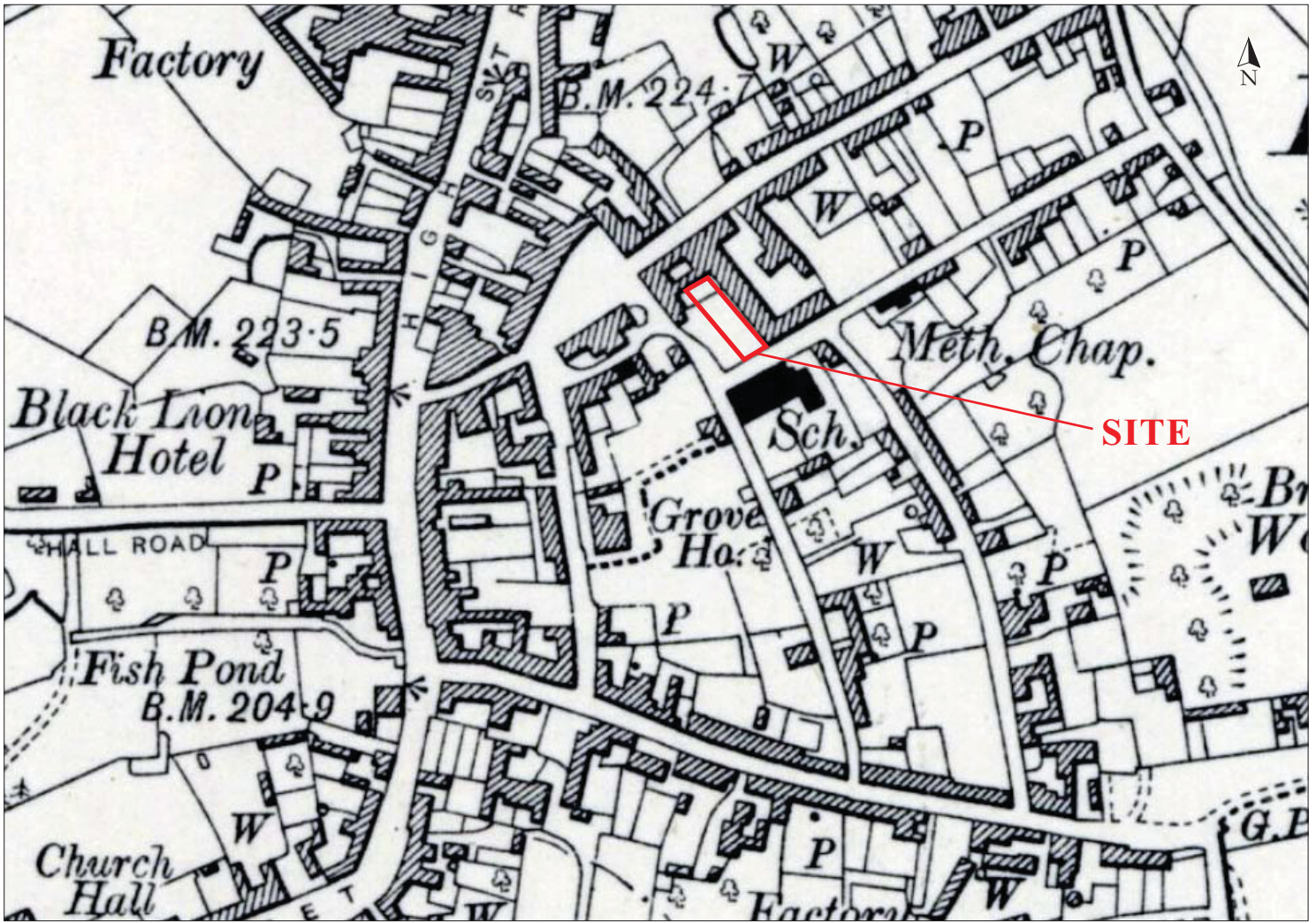
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 4 Plans and section
Scale Plans 1:100, section 1:20 at A3
Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk (P6614)



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Fig. 5 Plan and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, section 1:20 at A3
 Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk (P6614)



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Fig. 6 OS map, 1884
Not to scale
Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk (P6614)



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Fig. 7 OS map, 1902
Not to scale
Great House Hotel, Lavenham, Suffolk (P6614)