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**PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT,
LAND ADJACENT TO BEARS LANE,
LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Samuel Thomelius (Fieldwork and report) Peter Thompson (Background research) Kath Henry (Graphics)	
NGR: TL 916 487	Report No: 5696
District: Babergh	Site Code: LVM 121
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: P7484
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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

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

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



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Project name	<i>Land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 916 487; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new residential development (Babergh Council Planning Approval DC/17/04024). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)</i></p> <p><i>The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential, which has not been tested by any previous archaeological investigation. It lies close to the historic medieval settlement core of Lavenham village (HER LVM 053) to the north. The site thus had a potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and agricultural exploitation of the southern edge of settlement core of the village.</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed a cluster of pits and ditches, associated with a kiln, a grave and a surface or layer focussed on the central-southern area of the site that are of Roman date, probably within the latter half of the 2nd century AD. The artefactual evidence is consistent with substantial domestic occupation and a building in the immediate vicinity. The Roman pottery includes a Samian ware dish with a maker's stamp. The animal bone includes butchered cattle, horse and deer bone. Other finds include copper alloy coins, a pin, strap end, and a bronze or brass disc bearing the bust of an emperor, possibly part of a brooch or similar adornment. In the late 19th to early 20th century a Roman tessellated pavement (or bathhouse or crypt) was reported a short distance to the north of the site, possibly in the grounds of Grove House (HER LVM 018), but the details remained unconfirmed and anecdotal. Therefore the evidence from Bears Lane appears to add credence to the presence of a significant Roman building in the vicinity, including quantities of fragmented tegula and imbrex roof tile. The kiln may also relate to this structure, as it included large fragments of imbrex tile and an unusual half-box tile, which may have been backfilled from a nearby bathhouse. Alternatively it may indicate the kiln was designed as a furnace to heat a hypocaust or bathhouse (and it was not designed to fire pottery/tile, or serve as a corn drier). The peripheral nature of the site to the southern edge of the historic core of Lavenham was confirmed by a sparse number of post-medieval quarry pits and ditches. Very low quantities of residual prehistoric struck flint and pottery were also recovered, as was a medieval silver cut half penny of Henry III from the subsoil.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	October 2018		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	Y
P. number	P7696	Site code	LVM121
Type of project	Archaeological evaluation		
Site status	-		
Current land use			
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Roman kiln, grave, pits and ditches		
Significant finds (+dates)	Roman assemblages		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Babergh	Lavenham
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk County Council Historic Environment Record (SCC CHER)		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	3ha		
NGR	TL 916 487		
Height AOD (min/max)	c.70m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	Marden Homes Ltd		
Full title	Land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Thomelius, S.		
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Date (of report)	November 2018		

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LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 916 487; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new residential development (Babergh Council Planning Approval DC/17/04024). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential, which has not been tested by any previous archaeological investigation. It lies close to the historic medieval settlement core of Lavenham village (HER LVM 053) to the north. The site thus had a potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and agricultural exploitation of the southern edge of settlement core of the village.

The evaluation revealed a cluster of pits and ditches, associated with a kiln, a grave and a surface or layer focussed on the central-southern area of the site that are of Roman date, probably within the latter half of the 2nd century AD. The artefactual evidence is consistent with substantial domestic occupation and a building in the immediate vicinity. The Roman pottery includes a Samian ware dish with a maker's stamp. The animal bone includes butchered cattle, horse and deer bone. Other finds include copper alloy coins, a pin, strap end, and a bronze or brass disc bearing the bust of an emperor, possibly part of a brooch or similar adornment. In the late 19th to early 20th century a Roman tessellated pavement (or bathhouse or crypt) was reported a short distance to the north of the site, possibly in the grounds of Grove House (HER LVM 018), but the details remained unconfirmed and anecdotal. Therefore the evidence from Bears Lane appears to add credence to the presence of a significant Roman building in the vicinity, including quantities of fragmented tegula and imbrex roof tile. The kiln may also relate to this structure, as it included large fragments of imbrex tile and an unusual half-box tile, which may have been backfilled from a nearby bathhouse. Alternatively it may indicate the kiln was designed as a furnace to heat a hypocaust or bathhouse (and it was not designed to fire pottery/tile, or serve as a corn drier). The peripheral nature of the site to the southern edge of the historic core of Lavenham was confirmed by a sparse number of post-medieval quarry pits and ditches. Very low quantities of residual prehistoric struck flint and pottery were also recovered, as was a medieval silver cut half penny of Henry III from the subsoil.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 916 487; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new residential development (Babergh Council Planning Approval DC/17/04024). It was required based on the advice of Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 24th January 2018), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 22nd February 2018) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation* (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 for the evaluation included:

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

Planning Policy Context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is a field on the eastern side of Bears Lane on the southern edge of Lavenham, and overall extends to some 3ha, and it lies at c.65-71m AOD.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The sand lies at c.65-70m AOD on the valley slope with the River Brett 370m to the east. The local soils are described as reddish coarse and fine loamy over clayey soils with slowly permeable subsoils. The subsoil is Lowestoft Formation chalky till which overlies solid geology of Crag Group sand.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential, which has not been tested by any previous archaeological investigation. Evidence for settlement pre-dating the historic town is very limited, but includes the report of a Roman tessellated pavement, or possibly bathhouse or crypt in the late 19th and early 20th century; possibly in the grounds of Grove House to the north, but subsequently covered over (HER LVM 018). There is no record of this find, nor any photos, but accounts and anecdotal evidence continued to be reported in the local press into the 1940/1950s. The proposed development site lies approximately 100m from the southern boundary defining the historic core of medieval Lavenham (LVM 053). There is little evidence for settlement there before the medieval period and the town largely developed as a result of the wool trade. A charter for a market and fair were granted in 1248/49 and there are a large number of buildings dating between eleventh and sixteenth centuries including Lavenham Hall, the Guild Hall and market cross. The Grade I listed Church of St Peter and St Paul located 250m to the north-west is mainly of 15th and 16th centuries date (LMV 009).

4.2 Archaeological evaluation trenches at the Lavenham Press along the north-east part of the site revealed a sequence of features adjacent to Water Street belonging to the medieval and post-medieval periods (LVM 043). The site might have been occupied by a dyehouse or fulling site and an early 16th century culvert is located near by (LVM 051). In particular, a late medieval brick-built hearth possibly associated with dyeing was identified in the evaluation, and a brick lined pit and drain running towards the culvert were of early post-medieval origin, and probably associated with wool production or other industrial processes. A deep layer of hillwash was also present pointing to the intensive ploughing and cultivation of this area prior to the extension of the village east of the church in the 13th century.

4.3 Three evaluation trenches on former glebe land to the north-west of the site revealed a pit and a ditch of unknown date (LVM 042). Archaeological monitoring approximately 130m to the north at Laneham Yard, Church Street identified a medieval pit and post-medieval features (LVM 063). A medieval green called 'The Common' was located to the north-east of the site (LMV 028). A medieval windmill mound is still partially extant 100m south of the proposed development site, just below Mill Cottage. It was first mapped by Hodskinson in 1783 and is shown on later OS maps (LVM 037). Field walking at Clayhill Farm Golf Course centred on 250m east of the site recovered small background scatters of Roman and medieval pottery (LVM Misc).

4.4 An iron gas holder at Lavenham Gas Works located just to the north-east of the site is a designated Scheduled Ancient Monument (LVM Misc, LVM 006, SF220). The site thus had a potential for evidence of medieval and post-medieval occupation and agricultural exploitation of the southern edge of settlement core of the village.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 SCC AS-CT required a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulated that 830m of trenching at 1.80m width should be excavated on a grid array. Twenty eight trenches were planned, but in the event 30 trenches were excavated. Twenty eight trenches were 30m x 1.80m, and trenches (Trench 29 and 30) were 20m x 1.80m (Fig. 2). The trenches avoided a large gas pipe which traversed the site, and avoided working below overhead cables.

5.2 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the subsoil and natural deposits for archaeological features, the examination of spoil heaps and the recording of soil profiles. Encountered features and deposits were cleaned by hand and recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate.

5.3 Open trenches and excavated spoil were manually / visually searched and scanned by metal detector to enhance the recovery of archaeological finds. The site was also detected by metal detectorist Graham Brandejs.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

6.1 The individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 64.59m AOD		
0.00 - 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, dark grayish brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. Firm, mid brownish yellow clay, silty sand with frequent sub-rounded flint and gravel

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 62.54m AOD		
0.00 - 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained Gully F1143, Ditches F1154, F1156, F1158 and F1160, and Pits F1162 and F1152. A modern sewer pipe (F1145) and field drain were present, and tree hollows and animal burrows were also evident.

Pit F1152 was sub rectangular in plan (0.75 x 0.45 x 0.04m). It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1153, was a friable, mid yellow brown silty sand. It contained no finds, but the feature cut the subsoil and was likely post-medieval in date.

Pit F1162 was a sub circular pit (1.75+ x 0.60+ x 0.36m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1163, was a friable, pale brownish grey silty sand with moderate small sub rounded flint. It contained CBM (21g). Pit F1162 was cut by a modern sewer pipe.

The gully and ditches are tabulated as follows:

Context	Fills	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Relationship/s	Findings
F1143	L1144	Linear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base. Orientated: NW/SE (2.60+ x 0.30+ x 0.07m)	Friable, mid yellow brown silty sand.		-
F1154	L1155	Linear in plan, irregular sides, irregular base. Orientated: NW/SE. (1.10+ x 0.92 x 0.26m)	Firm, pale blue grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Cut Ditch F1156	-
F1156	F1157	Linear in plan, sides unseen, flattish base. Orientated: NW/SE. (1.10+ x 1.30+ x 0.26m)	Firm, pale blue grey silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Cut by Ditches F1154 & F1158	-
F1158	F1159	Linear in plan, steep to moderately sloping, flattish base. Orientated: NW/SE (0.90+ x 0.48 x 0.28m)	Firm, pale blue grey silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones.	Cut Ditch F1156.	-
F1160	L1161	Linear in plan, gently sloping sided, base unseen. Orientated NE/SW (0.40+ x 0.54+ x 0.08m)	Firm, pale blue grey silty sand with occasional sub-rounded stones.	Cut by sewer pipe	-

Trench 2 Figs. 2 - 3

Sample section 2A 0.00 = 63.29m AOD		
0.00 - 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 2B 0.00 = 64.54m AOD		
0.00 - 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33 - 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel.
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 2 contained Gully F1128, Ditch F1130 and Ditch Terminal F1133.

Ditch F1130 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.85 x 0.40m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1131, was a friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded flints. It contained post-medieval pottery (1; 1g) and CBM (2g). The upper fill, L1132, was a firm, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded flints. It contained CBM (228g) and animal bone (4g).

Ditch Terminal F1133 was linear in plan (2.25+ x 0.45 x 0.19m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1134, was a friable, pale grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-angular flint. It contained post-medieval pottery (1; 1g), animal bone (1g) and CBM (31g).

Gully F1128 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.47 x 0.18m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1129, was friable, pale yellowish grey silty sand. It contained CBM (12g).

Trench 3 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample section 3A 0.00 = 65.74m AOD		
0.00 - 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 - 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 3B 0.00 = 63.31m AOD		
0.00 - 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 - 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1125 and Pit F1121.

Ditch F1125 was linear in plan (10.00+ x 0.55 x 0.36m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1126, was friable dark blackish brown clayey silt with frequent angular burnt flint. It contained no finds. Ditch F1125 cut the subsoil and was likely of post-medieval date. F1125 was also present in Trench 4.

Pit F1121 was sub-circular in plan (0.99 x 0.91 x 0.21m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its principal and upper fill, L1122, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent small angular burnt flint and moderate sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM. The basal fill, L1127, was a friable, highly organic burnt material coloured black by charcoal and with occasional small sub-angular burnt flint. It contained no finds. It cut the subsoil and was likely of post-medieval date.

Trench 4 Figs. 2 & 4

Sample section 4A 0.00 = 63.70m AOD		
0.00 - 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.36m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 4B 0.00 = 65.05m AOD		
0.00 - 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 4 contained Curvilinear Ditch F1117, Ditch F1119 and Ditch Terminal F1125.

Ditch F1117 was curvilinear in plan (5.50+ x 0.50 x 0.15m). It had moderately sloping irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1118, was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded flint and pebbles. It contained CBM (49g). F1117 was much truncated and disturbed by tree roots.

Ditch F1119 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.83 x 0.24m), orientated E/W. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1120, was a friable mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. It contained residual Roman pottery (1; 2g), CBM (440g), animal bone (50g), shell (6g), clay pipe fragment (2g), Fe nail fragments (3; 19g) and glass (13g).

Ditch Terminal F1125 was linear in plan (17.00+ x 0.68 x 0.20m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1126, was a friable dark grey brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular burnt flint. It contained CBM (37g). It cut the subsoil and was likely of post-medieval date. Ditch F1125 was also present in Trench 3.

Trench 5 Figs. 2 & 5

Sample section 5A 0.00 = 67.09m AOD		
0.00 - 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.29m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 5B 0.00 = 65.87m AOD		
0.00 - 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 5 contained two large quarry pits, F1113 and F1107.

Quarry Pit F1113 was not defined in plan due to its size (4.00+ x 1.80+ x 0.70m). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and an irregular flattish base. Its fill, L1114 was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt. It contained post-medieval pottery (5; 63g), CBM (709) and animal bone (104g).

Quarry Pit F1107 was possibly sub-circular in plan (7.75+ x 1.80+ x 1.40m). Its profile was not defined due to its size. Its upper fill, L1108, was re-deposit natural, a firm, mid yellow red silty clay with frequent small to medium sized sub-rounded/sub-angular flints. It contained CBM (560g) and plastic. L1109 was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded flint. It contained residual Roman pottery (1; 1g), CBM (268g), animal bone (8g) and Fe nail fragments (2; 47g).

Trench 6 Figs. 2 & 5

Sample section 6A 0.00 = 67.15m AOD		
0.00 - 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 6B 0.00 = 67.64m AOD		
0.00 - 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.39m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 6 contained Pits F1110 and F1115, and Ditches F1123 and F1105.

Pit F1115 was elongated in plan (1.80+ x 3.30+ x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1116, was a firm, pale whitish grey chalky silt with moderate sub-angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (2; 5g) and animal bone (2g).

Pit F1110 was sub-circular in plan (0.60+ x 0.80 x 0.17m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1111, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1123 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 3.00 x 1.20m+), orientated N/S. It had irregular moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1124, was a firm, mid grey

brown silty sand with frequent small to large stones and flint. It contained post-medieval pottery (7; 85g) and animal bone (109g).

Ditch F1105 was sinuous in plan (5.00+ x 0.90 x 0.30m), mainly orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1106, was a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with frequent medium to small sub-rectangular pebble and flint. It contained Roman pottery (2; 33g), CBM (229g) and animal bone (266g).

Trench 7 Figs. 3 & 6

Sample section 7A 0.00 = 66.94m AOD		
0.00 - 0.48m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 7B 0.00 = 64.89m AOD		
0.00 - 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.26m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 7 contained Pits F1174 and F1179 and Quarry Pits F1176 and F1170.

Pit F1179 was possibly sub-circular in plan (1.50+ x 0.80+ x 1.20m+). It had steep to moderately sloping sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1180, was loose, light grey brown grey sandy silt with frequent medium to large rounded flint and moderate small sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained Roman pottery (15; 331g), animal bone (49g) and fired clay (158g).

Quarry Pit F1176 was not fully defined in plan (9.00 x 1.80+ x 0.58m). It had moderately sloping irregular sides and an irregular base. Its basal fill, 1177, was a friable mid grey brown silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained post-medieval pottery (3; 10g), CBM (245g), animal bone (174g) and shell (26g). The upper fill, L1178, was re-deposited and comprised a compact, mid orange brown sandy gravel with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stones and flint. It contained no finds

Quarry Pit F1170 was possibly sub circular in plan (11.10 x 1.0+ x 0.21m). Its profile was unseen. Its basal fill, L1171, was a firm, pale grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. It contained no finds. The secondary fill, L1172, was a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with frequent small – medium sub-rounded flints. It contained finds of pottery and CBM (1149g). The upper fill was redeposited natural, L1173, a firm, mid reddish yellow silty clay with moderate small to large sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and frequent chalk.

Trench 8 Figs. 3 & 7

Sample section 8A 0.00 = 65.39m AOD		
0.00 - 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 8B 0.00 = 65.58m AOD		
0.00 - 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 - 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 8 contained Ditches F1150 and F1137, Ditch Terminal F1141 and Pit F1135.

Ditch F1150 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.30 x 0.15m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular flattish base. Its fill, L1151, was a friable, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent stones. It contained CBM (168g), animal bone (150g) and burnt flint (4g). F1150 was cut by Ditch F1137.

Short Ditch F1137 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.42 x 0.15m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1138, was a firm mid grey brown silty clay with occasional stones. It contained CBM (229), animal bone (87g) and burnt bone (6g).

Ditch Terminal F1141 was an irregular linear in plan (2.90+ x 0.70+ x 0.19m), orientated SE/NW. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish irregular base. Its fill, L1142, was a friable, pale grey brown silty sand with moderate small to large sub-rounded flints. It contained Roman pottery (10; 57g), CBM (4g) and animal bone (20g). It was cut by an animal burrow.

Pit F1135 was sub-circular in plan (0.60+ x 1.40 x 0.30m). It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1136, was a friable, light greyish brown to mid brown silty sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 Figs. 3 & 6

Sample section 9A 0.00 = 23.85m AOD		
0.00 - 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.10 - 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 9B 0.00 = 24.04m AOD		
0.00 - 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 9 contained Ditches F1088, F1065, F1062, F1046 and F1050, Pit 1060 and Quarry Pits F1069 and F1079. Quarry pit F1079 also contained cuts within the feature: F1086, F1075 and F1092. A field drain traversed the trench.

Ditch F1088 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.55+ x 0.19m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1089, was a firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional sub-rounded flints. It contained Roman pottery (4; 45g), CBM (22g), Fe nail fragment (42g) and burnt flint (25g). Ditch F1088 cut Quarry Pit F1079 and was cut by a field drain.

Ditch F1065 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.84 x 0.25m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1066, was a firm, dark orange brown clayey silt with frequent mixed gravel and sub-rounded pebbles. It contained CBM (220g) and struck flint (1; 1g). Ditch F1065 was cut by a field drain.

Ditch F1062 was linear and irregular in plan (1.80+ x 0.54 x 0.16m), orientated SE/NW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1063, was a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained no finds. Ditch F1062 was cut by a field drain.

Ditch F1046 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.00 x 0.42m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep to moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1047, was a firm, dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained a large quantity of Roman pottery (131; 972g), CBM (632g), animal bone (9g), burnt bone (12g), burnt flint (67g), Cu alloy pin (3g), Fe fragment (3g) and fired clay (31g). Ditch F1046 cut Ditch 1050 and was cut by a field drain.

Ditch F1050 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.20+ 0.15m+), orientated NNW/SSE. Its profile was unseen. Its fill, L1051, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds. F1050 was cut by Ditch F1046 and a field drain. It is possible that Ditch F1146 was a re-cut of Ditch F1150.

Pit F1060 was sub-circular in plan (0.40+ x 0.76 x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1061, was a firm, dark yellow grey/mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular flint. It contained Roman pottery (92; 1622g), animal bone (9g), fired clay (39g), burnt flint (14g) and burnt bone (1g).

Quarry Pit F1069 was not defined in plan (2.00+ x 3.00+ x 0.45m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular flattish base. Its fill, L1070, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-rectangular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. F1069 was cut by a field drain.

Quarry Pit F1079 was not defined in plan (6.10+ x 1.80+ x 0.95m). It had steep sides and a flattish base (not fully revealed). It was overlain by a thin (0.05m) layer of redeposited natural, L1095, which comprised a firm, mid brownish orange silty sand with moderate gravel. Quarry Pit F1079 was cut by a field drain and Ditch F1088. Quarry Pit F1079 contained a many fills and cuts, tabulated below.

Layers and re-cuts of Test Pit A:

Feature	Layer	Description	Findings
F1079		Quarry Pit. Unknown in plan, steep sloping sides and flattish unknown base. (6.10+ x 1.80+ x 0.95m).	-
	L1080 (Basal)	Firm, mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent gravel and moderate rounded pebbles.	CBM (9g)
	L1081	Firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with moderate gravel	-
	L1082	Firm, mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate gravel, pebbles and sub-angular flint.	Residual Roman Pottery (1; 5g) CBM (43g)
	L1083	Firm, pale orangey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel	Residual Roman pottery (1; 6g), CBM (20g), animal bone (2g), Fe nail fragment (12g)
	L1084	Firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent mixed gravel, pebbles and sub-angular flint.	Residual Roman pottery (3; 29g), CBM (58g), burnt flint (5g) and animal bone (10g)
	L1085 (Upper)	Firm, pale orangey brown sandy silt with moderate gravel and pebbles	Residual Roman pottery (1; 8g), CBM (64g)
F1086		Pit. Unclear in plan, moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Pit cuts into layers L1085 and L1086. (0.85m x 0.50+ x 0.18m).	-
	F1087	Firm, mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional gravel.	CBM (6g)
F1075		Pit. Unclear in plan, moderately sloping sides and concave base. Pit cut Layer L1085.	-
	F1076 (Basal)	Firm, dark grey brown clayey silt with occasional mixed gravel and pebbles.	CBM (29g) animal bone (2g)
	F1077	Firm, mid greyish orange clayey silt with frequent gravel and sub-angular flints.	-
	F1078 (Upper)	Firm, pale orange brown clayey silt with moderate gravel	Roman pottery (1; 5g), CBM (6g)

Layers and re-cuts of Test Pit B:

Feature	Layer	Description	Findings
F1079		Quarry Pit. Unknown in plan, steep sloping sides and flattish unknown base. (6.10m x 1.80m x 0.95m).	-
	L1099 (Basal)	Firm, mid orangey yellow sandy gravel with frequent small sub-rounded gravel.	-
	L1098	Firm, pale red brown clayey sand with frequent sub-rounded gravel.	-
	L1100 (Upper)	Firm, pale red brown clayey sand with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular gravel.	-
F1092		Pit. Unclear in plan, moderately sloping sides and unknown base. Pit cut Fill L1100.	-
	L1093 (Basal)	Firm, mid yellow brown sand with frequent small sub-rounded gravel.	Post-medieval pottery (4; 19g), CBM (120g)
	L1097	Firm, pale red brown clayey sand with frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel.	-
	L1096	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular silt and stones.	-
	L1094 (Upper)	Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and stones.	Residual Roman Pottery (12; 38g), CBM (708g), glass (2g), Fe nail fragments (2; 9g) and slag (10g)

Trench 10 Figs. 2 & 9

Sample section 10A 0.00 = 67.10m AOD		
0.00 - 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 - 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.80m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 10B 0.00 = 69.02m AOD		
0.00 - 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 - 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.80m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 10 contained Surface F1042, Ditches F1054, F1056 and F1048, and Pit F1058.

Surface F1042 was large and not defined in plan (10.00+ x 2.00+ x 0.15m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1043, was a firm, mid grey silty clay. It contained a quantity of Roman (late 2nd – mid 3rd century) pottery (248; 8033g), CBM (4854g), animal bone (758g), slag (52g), fired clay (143g) and Fe fragments (3; 70g). F1042 was cut by Ditches F1054 and F1056, Pit F1058 and a field drain.

Ditch F1054 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.70 x 0.25m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1055, was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-rectangular and sub-rounded flint. It contained Roman pottery (1; 2g) and CBM (1827g) Ditch F1054 cut Ditch F1056 and Surface F1042.

Ditch F1056 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.40+ x 0.20m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1157, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flints. It contained Roman pottery (3; 13g), CBM (196g) and animal bone (212g). Ditch F1056 was cut by Ditch F1054 and cut Surface F1042.

Ditch F1048 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 3.80 x 0.60m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1049, was a loose dark grey brown clayey silt with moderate medium to large sized sub-angular flint. It contained Roman pottery (9; 53g), CBM (920g), animal bone (20g), struck flint (6; 17g), burnt flint (22g), and Cu alloy fragment 93g).

Pit F1058 was sub-circular in plan (0.20+ x 0.30 x 0.10m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1159, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small flint pebbles. It contained no finds. Pit F1058 cut Surface F1042.

Trench 11 Figs. 2 & 9

Sample section 11A		
0.00 = 68.19m AOD		
0.00 - 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.30 - 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 11B		
0.00 = 69.58m AOD		
0.00 - 0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.10 - 0.30m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 11 contained Ditch F1038.

Ditch F1038 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 2.85 x 0.44m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1039, was a firm, mid yellow brown silty sand with moderate sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (27g).

Trench 12 Figs. 2 & 10

Sample section 12A 0.00 = 69.59m AOD		
0.00 - 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.15m+	L1001	Sub-soil. As above.

Sample section 12B 0.00 = 68.74m AOD		
0.00 - 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19 - 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.39m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 12 contained Pits F1031, F1019 and F1029 and Roman Kiln F1041.

Pit F1031 was sub-circular in plan (1.00+ x 1.00+ x 0.17m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, 1032, was a firm mid grey brown clayey silt with moderate small sub-angular/sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained Roman (mid – late 3rd century) pottery (51; 346g), CBM (2093g), struck flint (5; 20g) and burnt flint (71g). Pit F1031 cut F1029.

Pit F1019 was sub-circular in plan (0.60+ x 1.22 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a friable mid grey brown silty sand with occasional sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained Roman (mid – late 2nd century) pottery (114; 1716g) and CBM (21g).

F1029 was not defined in plan (7.50+ x 1.80+ x 0.28m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1030, was a firm, mid grey brown/mid yellowish brown silty sand with moderate sub-angular flint. It contained Roman pottery (80; 568g), CBM (6216g), animal bone (9g)s, fired clay (131g), Fe nail fragments (4; 5g), and burnt flint (5g). F1029 was cut by Pit F1031 and contained Roman Kiln F1041.

Roman Kiln F1041 was sub-circular in plan (1.00+ x 0.60 x 0.34m). It comprised a CBM block with two rake holes (fire tunnels) situated in the front of a burnt clay constructions forming the body of the kiln. The kiln was not fully excavated and preserved *in situ* until further works. The kiln was later damaged over night and some excavation was undertaken. The CBM block (5800g) which had been damaged was lifted and also of the internal fills of the kiln were excavated. The kiln consisted of the following elements:

Feature	Layer	Description	Finds
F1041		Cut of Roman Kiln. Sub-circular in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. (1.00+ x 0.60 x 0.34m).	-
	L1044 (Upper)	Firm, mid brownish grey silt. Overlay the main structure of the Kiln F1041.	Roman pottery (12; 66g), CBM (3383g), fired clay (10g) and

			worked stone fragment (42g)
	L1045	Firm, mid grey brown silt with frequent charcoal and burnt clay. Located within main structure of Kiln F1141.	-
	L1139 (Basal)	Firm, layer at base of Kiln F1141.	-
	L1140	Firm, pale red burnt clay. Burnt clay structure of Kiln F1041. CBM block from the front of the kiln appeared to have been joined to this structure element.	-

Trench 13 Figs. 3 & 7

Sample section 13A 0.00 = 71.17m AOD		
0.00 - 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.21 - 0.46	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 13B 0.00 = 71.48m AOD		
0.00 - 0.21m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.21m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 13 contained Grave F1009, Post Holes F1003 and F1007, Ditch F1005, Gully F1035 and Pit F1033.

Grave F1009 was not defined in plan (0.52+ x 0.79 x 0.36m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular flint. It contained Roman pottery (13; 32g) and CBM (8g). Skeleton 1 was observed as a pair of tibias protruding from the limit of excavation. As the grave was only partly exposed SCC required it to be preserved *in situ*. The grave was damaged over night resulting in the damage of the northern most tibia.

Post Hole F1003 was sub-circular in plan (0.31 x 0.30 x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a firm, mid yellow brown clay silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1007 was sub circular in plan (0.47 x 0.51 x 0.16m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, mid yellow brown clayey silt with occasional small sub-angular flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1005 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.4+ x 0.37m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a firm, dark grey silty clay with occasional small-sized sub-angular flint and CBM/burnt clay fragments. It contained a Roman pottery sherd (1; 4g).

Gully F1035 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.70 x 0.20m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1036, was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small- to large-sized sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. It contained struck (3; 6g) and burnt (11g) flint. Gully F1035 was cut by Pit F1033.

Pit F1033 was sub circular in plan (1.00+ x 1.40 x 0.40m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay with frequent inclusions of small- to large-sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained Roman pottery (23; 117g), animal bone (8g) and fired clay (22g). Pit F1033 cut Gully F1035.

Trench 14 Fig. 2

Sample section 14A 0.00 = 72.71m AOD		
0.00 - 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.09 - 0.21m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.21m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 14B 0.00 = 71.78m AOD		
0.00 - 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.15 - 0.30m	L1013	Subsoil. As above.
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 15 Fig. 2

Sample section 15A 0.00 = 72.84m AOD		
0.00 - 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 - 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 15B 0.00 = 71.99m AOD		
0.00 - 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.21 - 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 15 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 16 Fig. 2

Sample section 16A 0.00 = 73.16m AOD		
0.00 - 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.11 - 0.24m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.24m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 16B 0.00 = 73.33m AOD		
0.00 - 0.10m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.10m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 16 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 17 Figs. 2 & 11

Sample section 17A 0.00 = 72.58m AOD		
0.00 - 0.10m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.10m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 17B 0.00 = 71.12m AOD		
0.00 - 0.10m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.10m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 17 contained Quarry Pits F1023 and F1021.

Quarry Pit F1023 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.2+ x 1m + x 0.85m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1024, was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent small- to large-sized sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. Quarry Pit F1023 cut Quarry Pit F1021.

Quarry Pit F1021 was not defined in plan (13.00+ x 1.80+ x 0.90m). It had steep sides and its base was unseen. Its fill, L1022, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-oval/sub-rectangular flint and gravel. It contained CBM (276g).

Trench 18 Figs. 2 & 11

Sample section 18A 0.00 = 70.34m AOD		
0.00 - 0.20m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.20m+	L1018	Quarry pit. Compact, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and gravel and chalk flecks.

Sample section 18B 0.00 = 71.96m AOD		
0.00 - 0.04m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.04m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 18 contained Quarry Pit F1017.

Quarry Pit F1017 was not defined in plan (1.80+ x 15.00+ x 0.80m). It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with occasional small- to medium-sized sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 19 Figs. 2 & 11

Sample section 19A 0.00 = 71.08m AOD		
0.00 - 0.15m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.15m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 19B 0.00 = 70.61m AOD		
0.00 - 0.05m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.05m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 19 contained Quarry Pits F1015 and F1013.

Quarry Pit F1015 was not defined in plan (5.50+ x 1.80+ x 0.40m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-rounded and sub-rectangular flint and gravel, and chalk it contained post-medieval pottery (2; 21g), CBM (256g) and animal bone (23g).

Quarry Pit F1013 was not defined in plan (7.50+ x 1.80+ x 0.66m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1014, was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional sub-angular flint and gravel. It contained post-medieval pottery (96; 100g) and CBM (537g).

Trench 20 Figs. 2 & 12

Sample section 20A 0.00 = 70.93m AOD		
0.00 - 0.03m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.03m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 20B 0.00 = 71.23m AOD		
0.00 - 0.04m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.04m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 20 contained Quarry Pit F1011.

Quarry Pit F1011 was not defined in plan (13.00+ x 1.80+ x 0.61m). It had moderately sloping irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay with moderate sub-angular flint and gravel and chalk. It contained post-medieval pottery (2; 14g) and CBM (36g).

Trench 21 Figs. 2 & 12

Sample section 21A 0.00 = 22.75m AOD		
0.00 - 0.20m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.20m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 21B 0.00 = 22.75m AOD		
0.00 - 0.22m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.22m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 21 contained Quarry Pit F1090.

Quarry Pit F1090 was unknown in plan (4.00+ x 1.00+ x 0.15m), due to size and location in relation to the trench. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, F1091, was a firm, dark brownish grey silty clay with moderate small to medium sized sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained Roman pottery (1; 10g) and CBM (225g).

Trench 22 Figs. 2 & 12

Sample section 22A 0.00 = 69.28m AOD		
0.00 - 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40 - 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 22B 0.00 = 68.23m AOD		
0.00 - 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 - 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.62m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 22 contained Ditches F1027 and F1025.

Ditch F1027 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.40 x 0.20m), orientated W/E. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay. Ditch F1027 was cut by Ditch F1025.

Ditch F1025 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.20 x 0.80m), orientated W/E. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its basal fill, L1026, was a firm, mid brownish grey silty clay. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1037, was a firm, dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent burnt clay. It contained no finds. Ditch F1025 cut Ditch 1027.

Trench 23 Fig. 2

Sample section 23A 0.00 = 67.70m AOD		
0.00 - 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 - 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 23B 0.00 = 66.02m AOD		
0.00 - 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.20 - 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 23 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 24 Figs. 2 & 13

Sample section 24A 0.00 = 66.16m AOD		
0.00 - 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 24B 0.00 = 66.98m AOD		
0.00 - 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 24 contained Ditch F1103.

Ditch F1103 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.05 x 0.40m), oriented N/S. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1104, was a firm, mid yellowish grey silty clay with frequent large-small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and gravel. It contained post-medieval pottery (1; 3g) and CBM (78g).

Trench 25 Fig. 2

Sample section 25A 0.00 = 67.46m AOD		
0.00 - 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 25B 0.00 = 67.57m AOD		
0.00 - 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 25 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 26 Fig. 2

Sample section 26A 0.00 = 67.84m AOD		
0.00 - 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.33m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 26B 0.00 = 68.79m AOD		
0.00 - 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 26 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 27 Figs. 2 & 13

Sample section 27A 0.00 = 68.78m AOD		
0.00 - 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 27B 0.00 = 68.89m AOD		
0.00 - 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 27 contained Ditch F1071 and Pit F1073.

Ditch F1071 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 3.00 x 0.35m), oriented NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L 1072, was a Firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. It contained residual late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age pottery (3; 1g), Roman pottery (4; 6g), CBM (150g), and Fe fragments (4; 46g). Ditch F1071 cut Pit F1073.

Pit F1073 was circular in plan (1.20 x 0.70+ x 0.14m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1074, was a firm, mid greyish brown silty clay. It contained no finds. Pit F1073 was cut by Ditch F1071.

Trench 28 Fig. 2

Sample section 28A 0.00 = 69.56m AOD		
0.00 - 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22 - 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.37m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 28B 0.00 = 70.18m AOD		
0.30 - 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 28 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 29 Fig. 2

Sample section 29A 0.00 = 70.17m AOD		
0.00 - 0.19m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.19m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 29B 0.00 = 70.43m AOD		
0.00 - 0.22m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.22m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 29 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 30 Fig. 2

Sample section 30A 0.00 = 70.61m AOD		
0.00 - 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35 - 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Sample section 30B 0.00 = 70.27m AOD		
0.00 - 0.26m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.26m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 30 contained no archaeological features or finds. The trench was within an area that was topsoil stripped prior to the evaluation. It is not felt that this affected the results of the evaluation.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

7.2 Trenches 13 – 21 and 27 – 30 were located in an area where the topsoil had been stripped prior to the evaluation. Remnant subsoil remained and it is not felt that the removal of topsoil affected the results of the evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a friable dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. Directly below Topsoil L1000 was Subsoil L1001, a friable mid brownish grey sandy silt with moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flint and gravel. At the base of the sequence the natural, L1002, was a firm mid brownish yellow clay silt sand with frequent sub-rounded flint and gravel.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1143	Gully	-
	F1145	Sewage Pipe	Modern
	F1152	Pit	Post-medieval
	F1154	Ditch	-
	F1156	Ditch	-
	F1158	Ditch	-
	F1160	Ditch	-
	F1162	Pit	-
	F1164	Tree Hollow	-
	F1166	Animal Burrow	-
	F1168	Tree Hollow	-
2	F1128	Gully	-
	F1130	Ditch	Post-medieval
	F1133	Ditch Terminal	Post-medieval
3	F1121	Pit	Post-medieval
	F1125	Ditch	Post-medieval
4	F1117	Curvilinear Ditch	Post-medieval
	F1119	Ditch	Post-medieval
	F1125	Ditch Terminal	Post-medieval
5	F1107	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
	F1113	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
6	F1105	Ditch	?Roman
	F1110	Pit	-
	F1115	Pit	Roman
	F1123	Ditch	Post-medieval
7	F1170	Quarry Pit	-
	F1174	Pit	-
	F1176	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
	F1179	Pit	Roman
8	F1135	Pit	-
	F1137	Ditch	-
	F1141	Ditch Terminal	Roman
	F1147	Animal Burrow	-
	F1150	Ditch	-
9	F1046	Ditch	Roman
	F1050	Ditch	-
	F1060	Pit	Roman
	F1062	Ditch	-
	F1065	Ditch	Roman CBM
	F1067	Drain	Modern (20 th C)
	F1069	Quarry Pit	-
	F1075	Cut within F1079	?Roman
	F1079	Quarry Pit	?Roman
	F1086	Cut within F1079	-
	F1088	Ditch	Roman
F1092	Cut within F1079	Post-medieval	
10	F1042	Surface	Roman
	F1048	Ditch	Roman

	F1054	Ditch	Roman
	F1056	Ditch	Roman
	F1058	Pit	-
11	F1038	Ditch	-
12	F1019	Pit	Roman
	F1029	Pit	Roman
	F1031	Pit	Roman
	F1041	Kiln	Roman
13	F1003	Post Hole	-
	F1005	Ditch	Roman
	F1007	Post Hole	-
	F1009	Grave	Roman
	F1033	Pit	Roman
	F1035	Gully	-
17	F1021	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
	F1023	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
18	F1017	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
19	F1013	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
	F1015	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
20	F1011	Quarry Pit	Post-medieval
21	F1090	Quarry Pit	?Roman
22	F1025	Ditch	-
	F1027	Ditch	-
24	F1103	Ditch	Post-medieval
27	F1071	Ditch	Roman
	F1073	Pit	-

9.2 The earliest finds recovered were residual struck flint, in particular blade and debitage of probable late Mesolithic to early Neolithic character.

9.3 The earliest pottery are three residual Late Bronze Age / Early Iron Age sherds from Ditch F1071 (Trench 27).

9.4 Numerous features contained Roman pottery. Sometimes between 1 – 5 sherds were present and the pottery may be residual. Features with 10 sherds or more were clustered and present in Trenches 7 – 8 and 12 – 13 in the central-southern part of the site. The features were pits (F1179 Trench 7; F1060 Trench 9; F1019 and F1031 Trench 12; and F1033 Trench 13) and ditches (F1141 Trench 8; F1046 Trench 9; F1048 Trench 10; F1029 Trench 12; and Gully F1009 Trench 13). Unusual features comprised a layer or possible surface (F1042 Trench 10), a grave (F1009 Trench 13), and a kiln (F1041 Trench 12). Larger pottery assemblages were contained in Pits F1019 (114 sherds) and F1060 (92 sherds); Ditches F1029 (80 sherds) and F1046 (131 sherds); and Surface or Layer F1042 (248 sherds).

9.5 The Roman pottery is dominated by utilitarian, locally-produced coarse wares and storage jars, supplemented by limited quantities of Samian ware from central Gaul and colour-coated ware from the Lower Nene Valley. The latter indicate a date in the mid to late 2nd centuries AD, possibly into the early 3rd century AD. This chronology is supported by the significant portion of a Samian ware dish contained in Pit F1019, which exhibits the maker's stamp of Sextus V of Lezoux, dated to c.AD155-200. The consumption pattern of Roman pottery form and fabric types, combined with the concentrated depositional groups, notably in Kiln F1041 and Surface or Layer F1042, are consistent with the presence of substantive domestic occupation on the site and in

the immediate vicinity. This evidence is further supported by an animal bone assemblage that exhibits a relatively narrow focus, typical of Roman rural occupation in the region (and contrasting with subsequent medieval occupation in Lavenham), which is primarily comprised of cattle, with lesser element of sheep, horse and deer. All the bones exhibit extensive evidence of primary and secondary butchery. Carbonised cereal grains also indicate the late stages of crop processing and sieving, mainly barley and wheat, consistent with Roman domestic occupation and consumption in a rural environment,

9.6 The presence of Roman occupation in the core of Lavenham has previously been suggested by a late 19th – 20th century report of a tessellated pavement (or crypt or bathhouse), a short distance to the north, possibly within the grounds of Grove House. However this report was limited to unsubstantiated local accounts and anecdotal evidence; there are no records relating to this find, and no other records of Roman archaeology in the near vicinity. The line of a Roman road is also postulated along the southern parish boundary, and the presence of a significant building set off such a route would be in character with the pattern of rural settlement in the region. Thus the confirmation of substantive Roman remains at Bears Lane, may serve to provide credence to the presence of a significant building in the vicinity. The artefact assemblage also includes Roman CBM, notably fragmented tegulae and imbrex roof tile, whose presence may represent dispersed demolition material. The CBM also includes a unusual half-box tile, associated with large imbrex fragments, in Kiln F1041, and if these were incorporated in backfill they may be directly related to the presence of a bathhouse, or they may represent an expedient secondary use of relatively specialist materials from a bath house in the structure of a nearby kiln. The function of Kiln F1041 is unclear, as it appeared neither associated with pottery/tile production or corn drying. It is possible that it was a relatively substantial and complex bread or food oven, and equally possible that it was the furnace chamber to produce hot air for a hypocaust heating system or bathhouse, which may explain the anomalous type of tile, but any association with a building is undefined. The presence of significant Roman occupation is also supported by an array of metal artefacts, albeit several recovered from the topsoil and subsoil, including several iron nails, a copper alloy pin and strap end, three heavily abraded copper coins, and notably a bronze or brass disc with the bust of an emperor, likely reverse moulded from a coin and designed to be worn on a brooch or similar adornment.

9.7 The presence of a significant Roman building and domestic occupation would also be consistent with funerary activity, which is also frequently recorded within settlement complexes in the region. In this instance, a pair of tibiae protruding from the limit of excavation (Trench 13) appear to represent a Roman grave, and the presence of large proportions of mid-late 2nd century AD samian ware dishes in Pit F1019 (Trench 12) may represent associated grave goods rather than domestic rubbish. However as only a small proportion of the skeleton was exposed by the excavation, the grave was left *in situ*. If the presence of a significant Roman building is confirmed in Lavenham, then it has the potential to make a significant contribution to research questions on the presence, type and character of small villas and farmsteads that are situated among the network of small towns in Suffolk and may belie the scale of rural occupation and consumption (i.e. Going 1997, 37-8; Medlycott 2011, 33).

9.8 Despite the location of the site on the edge of the historic nucleus of Lavenham, the only medieval artefact comprised a coin recovered from the subsoil (Trench 5). The coin is a silver cut half-penny; a 'long cross' type minted in the reign of Henry III, c.AD1247-1272.

9.9 Trenches 1 – 11, 17 – 21, 24 and 27 contained evidence of post-medieval features, and the principal features were quarry pits. These quarry pits and nearby ditches contained a sparse distribution of post-medieval pottery (glazed red earthenware, stone ware, and refined white earthen ware), as well as clay pipe and CBM. The presence of post-medieval quarry pits may reflect the sites peripheral nature relative to the southern edge of the historic nucleus of the town, within fields to the rear of domestic and industrial properties that fronted Water Street and Church Street.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

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

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Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

LVM121 - P7484, Land Adj Bears Lane Lavenham

Feature	Context	Seg	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1000			Topsoil	Post-Medieval	10	106			Roman Coin	1	3
			12		2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	68	490	585		S.Flint	7	58
			14			1	14			Roman Coin	1	7
			18					103				
	1001			Subsoil	Roman	4	84	278		Roman Coin	1	17
			10							Roman Coin	1	3
			12		Mid 2nd-4th C AD	5	64					
			13	GF48						Cu Alloy Frag	1	3
			15							Cu Alloy Fitting	1	1
										?Pb Object	1	5
										Ag Coin (Medieval)	1	1
1005	1006		13	Fill of Terminal	Roman	1	4					
1009	1010		13	Grave Fill	2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	13	32	8				
1011	1012		20	Fill of Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	2	14	356				
1013	1014	A	19	Fill of Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	2	25	37				
		B	19	Fill of Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	4	75	500				
1015	1016		19	Fill of Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	2	21	256	23			
1019	1020		12	Fill of Pit	Mid-Late 2nd C AD	114	1716	21				
1021	1022		17	Fill of Quarry Pit				276				
1029	1030	B	12	Fill of Ditch	Roman	26	292	1481		F.Clay		131
		C			Early 2nd-3rd C AD	8	73	2962	3			
					Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	46	203	1773	6	Fe Nails	4	5
										B.Flint		5
1031	1032		12	Fill of Pit						S.Flint	5	20
					Mid/Late 3rd C AD	51	346	2093		B.Flint		71
1033	1034		13	Fill of Pit	Roman	23	117		8	F.Clay		22
1035	1036		13	Fill of Gully						S.Flint	3	6
										B.Flint		11
1038	1039		11	Fill of Ditch				27				
1041	1040		12	Structure Kiln				5800				
1042	1043		10	Surface	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	248	8033	4854	758	Fe Frags	3	70
										F.Clay		143
										Slag		52
1041	1044		12	Fill of Oven	Roman	12	66	3383		F.Clay		10
										Worked Stone	1	42
1046	1047		9	Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-3rd C AD	131	972	632	9	Cu Alloy Pin	1	3
										Fe Frag	1	3
										F.Clay		31
										B.Bone		12
										B.Flint		67
1048	1049		10	Fill of Ditch	Roman	9	53	920	20	S.Flint	6	17
										B.Flint		22
										Cu Alloy Frag	1	3
1054	1055		10	Fill of Ditch	Roman	1	2	1827				
1056	1057		10	Fill of Ditch	Roman	3	13	196	212			
1060	1061		9	Fill of Pit	Mid 1st-3rd C AD	92	1622		9	F.Clay		39
										B.Bone		1
										B.Flint		14
1065	1066		9	Fill of Ditch				220		S.Flint	1	1
1071	1072		27	Fill of Ditch	Roman	4	6	150		Fe Frag	4	46
					Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	3	14					
1079	1076		9	Fill of Quarry Pit				29	2			
	1078		9	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	1	5	6				
	1080		9	Fill of Quarry Pit				9				
	1082		9	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	1	5	43				
	1083		9	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	1	6	20	2	Fe Nail	1	12
	1084		9	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	3	29	58	10	B.Flint	5	
	1085		9	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	1	8	64				
	1094		9	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	12	38	708		Glass	1	2
										Fe Nails	2	9
										Slag		10
1086	1087		9	Fill of Quarry Pit				6				
1088	1089		9	Fill of Ditch	Roman	4	45	22		Fe Nail	1	42
										B.Flint		25
1090	1091	A	21	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	1	10	87				
		B						138				
1092	1093		9	Fill of Pit	Post-Medieval	4	19	120				
1103	1104		24	Fill of Ditch	Post-Medieval	1	3	78				
1105	1106		6	Fill of Ditch	Roman	2	33	229	266			
1107	1108		5	Fill of Quarry Pit				560		Shell		6
	1109		5	Fill of Quarry Pit	Roman	1	1	268	8	Fe Nails	2	47
1113	1114		5	Fill of Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	5	63	709	104			
1115	1116		6	Fill of Pit	Roman	2	15		24			
1117	1118		4	Fill of Ditch				49				
1119	1120		4	Fill of Ditch	Roman	1	2	440	50	Clay Pipe	1	2
										Fe Nails	3	19
										Glass	1	13
										Shell		6
1123	1124		6	Fill of Ditch	Post-Medieval	7	85		109			
1125	1126	A	4	Fill of Ditch				37				
1128	1129		2	Fill of Ditch				12				
1130	1131		2	Basal Fill of Ditch	Post-Medieval	1	1	2				
	1132		2	Upper Fill of Ditch				228	4			
1133	1134		2	Fill of Ditch	Post-Medieval	1	1	31	1			
1137	1138		8	Fill of Ditch				229	87	B.Bone		6
1141	1142		8	Fill of Ditch	Roman	10	57	4	20			
1145	1146		1	Fill of Sewage Pipe	Post-Medieval	1	5	1433				
1147	1148		8	Fill of Animal Burrow					19			
1150	1151		8	Fill of Ditch				168	150	B.Flint		4
1162	1163		1	Fill of Pit				21				
1170	1172	A	7	Upper Fill of Ditch				1105				
		B						44				
1176	1177		7	Fill of Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	3	10	129	174			

1179	1180	A	7	Fill of Pit	Roman	15	331	116	49	Shell F.Clay	26 158
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APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 22 pieces (102g) of struck flint (Table 1) in an un-patinated, fresh condition, but as residual material contained in Roman to post-medieval features.

Implement/flake type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Side scraper	1	8
Blade	3	10
Debitage (blade-like)	11	26
Debitage (broad-squat flakes)	7	58
<i>Total</i>	<i>22</i>	<i>102</i>

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint

The bulk of the assemblage appears consistent with the blade-based technology that characterizes early Neolithic flint groups in the region (and is continuation of similar late Mesolithic technology). This includes a medium-size blade in Ditch F1048, which exhibits traces of wear on one lateral cutting edge; while two small blades in Gully F1035 and Ditch F1048 exhibit very neat proportions and parallel scars, potentially consistent with Mesolithic or early Neolithic origins. Similar un-corticated blade-likedebitage flakes contained in Pit F1031, Gully F1035, Ditches F1048 and F1065 were likely produced using a comparable reduction process, but there is no evidence for cross-fitting, or that they are derived from the same nodule, thus it is unlikely they represent in situ knapping waste. A single re-touch implement was present in the form of a side scraper in Pit F1031, which although it has a sub-ovoid profile, also exhibits blade-like dorsal scars, and is a comparable size to the small blades. The side scraper has been abruptly re-touched around one lateral edge, and appears to have formed the working edge (rather than blunting).

In contrast, seven tertiarydebitage flakes were recovered from Topsoil L1000, and exhibit a broad-squat profile and pronounced, broad bulbs or percussion that are consistent with removal using a hard hammer and direct percussion. Their dorsal scars and platforms also suggest they were removed from unsystematic cores; traits that collectively associate them with technology that is most common in late Neolithic to early bronze Age flint groups in the region.

The Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 961 sherds (15229g) of pottery; predominantly of Roman date (Table 2). The prehistoric pottery present is limited to isolated small body sherds in a calcined flint-tempered fabric, which may be of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age date. The Roman pottery is generally sparsely distributed with low diagnostic content; however a group contained in F1019 includes a stamped Samian ware dish, while a group in F1042 L1043 includes a significant proportion of a storage jar associated with coarse ware vessels, and groups in Ditches F1029 and F1046 contained modest diagnostic form types. The bulk of the pottery is comprised of locally-produced coarse wares, associated with Samian ware and regionally imported wares that are collectively consistent with domestic/funerary activity that commences

in the mid/late 2nd century AD, and appears to have declined by the early 3rd century AD, if not by the cessation of the 2nd century AD. Low quantities of post-medieval pottery appear associated with quarry pits and modern service trenches.

Date of pottery	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Prehistoric	9	45	-
Roman	926	14882	2.51
Post-medieval	26	302	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>15229</i>	<i>2.51</i>

Table 2: Quantification of Pottery

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight (g), with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification, and all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive; in accordance with the *Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* (Barclay *et al* 2016), which complement the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Darling 1994; Willis 2004). Fabrics were cross-referenced with the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998); and samian ware forms reference Webster (1996). The pottery fabrics are described (Table 2) and quantified (Table 3)

Fabric Code	Fabric Description
<i>Prehistoric</i>	
F1	Medium flint-temper. Handmade, bonfire-fired with red-brown to dark grey surfaces and a reduced core. Inclusions comprise common medium calcined flint (<5mm) and common sub-angular quartz (<0.5mm).
<i>Roman</i>	
LEZ SA2	Lezoux samian ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 32)
RHZ SA	Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 43)
LNV CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
DOR BB1	(South-east) Dorset black-burnished ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 127)
WAT RE	Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184).
SOB GT	Southern British ('Belgic') grog-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 214), wheel-made, black with a dark grey core. Many sherds are very similar to BSW1, with divisions based on proportions of sand and grog.
BSW1	Black-surfaced/Romanizing reduced ware 1. Black/dark grey surfaces, thin red margins and a dark grey-brown core. Inclusions comprise common quartz and sparse iron ore (0.1-0.25mm) sparse fine mica and sparse grog (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to soapy feel.
GRS1	Sandy grey ware 1. Mid grey surfaces over a lighter/pale grey core. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica and sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-1.5mm). A hard fabric with a slightly abrasive to smooth feel. Produced locally.
STOR	Storage Jar fabric. Mid orange to black surfaces fading to a thick dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common angular grog (0.25-

	2.5mm), quartz (0.1-0.25mm) and sparse-occasional chalk (0.5-4mm). A hard fabric with a slightly soapy feel.
COL WH (M)	Colchester white ware mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 133)
<i>Post-medieval</i>	
PM GRE	Post-medieval glazed red earthenware
STON	Stone ware
RFW	Refined whited earthenware (white glaze)

Table 3: Pottery codes and fabric descriptions

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
<i>Prehistoric</i>			
F1	9	45	-
<i>Roman</i>			
LEZ SA2	68	812	0.52
RHZ SA	3	20	-
LNV CC	3	8	-
DOR BB1	5	24	0.02
WAT RE	39	309	0.25
SOB GT	3	30	-
BSW1	51	444	0.2
GRS1	477	3412	1.22
STOR	276	9793	0.30
COL WH (M)	1	30	-
<i>Post-medieval</i>			
PM GRE	22	283	-
STON	2	13	-
RFW	2	6	-
<i>Total</i>	<i>961</i>	<i>15229</i>	<i>2.51</i>

Table 4: Quantification of Roman pottery

Discussion by fabric group

The Prehistoric Pottery

Small plain body sherd of the calcined flint-tempered fabric F1 were contained as residual material in Ditches F1029, F1071, Pits F1031, F1033, F1042 L1042 and Topsoil L1000. This fabric is broadly consistent with the use of calcined flint temper in the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age in the region (Martin 1999, 74), and may be inactive of a background of prehistoric activity in the local area.

The Roman Pottery

Samian ware has a relatively pronounced presence in the assemblage (Table 4) and was predominantly imported from central Gaul (LEZ SA2) with occasional sherds from east Gaul (RHZ SA), consistent with a chronology focussed on the 2nd century AD. However, the proportion of Samian ware present is biased and overstated due to the presence of significant (fragmented) parts of two LEZ SA2 dishes contained in F1019, potentially placed as grace goods. One is a Dr.31R dish, whose base is stamped [SEXTVSF], die 8a of Sextus V of Lezoux, dated to c.AD155-200; while the second is a contemporary Dr.31 dish whose base preserves part of a maker's stamp that end ...OF], which is insufficiently complete to be identified with a specific potter/workshop.

In addition to these dishes, a small fragment of rim from a LEZ SA2 Dr.27 cup was contained in Ditch F1046; a form type that continued in decreasing quantities through the 2nd century AD.

Other fine wares are limited to rare sherds of colour-coated ware from the Lower Nene Valley (LNV CC) contained in Layer L1043, which are derived from a beaker with a folded body and underslip, applied scale decoration; consistent with form types that have a currency in the mid 2nd to 3rd centuries AD. A further regional import is represented by black-burnished ware 1, likely produced in Dorset (DOR BB1); with sherds in Ditch F1029, Pit F1031 and F1042 L1043 appearing to be derived from a single dish or bowl, suggesting that the Roman material culture may have been deposited or re-distributed across an area of the site. The dish or bowl appears to have had a flat, incipient bead-and-flange rim, of a type that developed in the late 2nd to late 3rd centuries AD before being superseded by true bead-and-flange rim types.

The remainder of the assemblage is comprised of a range of sand-tempered (or sand-and-grog) coarse wares (SOB GT, BSW1, GRS1 & STOR) that were likely produced in a range of local kilns representing small or domestic industry, as well as those associated with small towns such as Long Melford. They also include the distinctive micaceous coarse wares (WAT RE) produced by the major Wattisfield/Waveney Valley industry c.20km to the north. The WAT RE, BSW1 and GRS1 all include fragments of dishes with rounded bead rims that were common in the 2nd-3rd centuries AD, notably a WAT RE example in Ditch F1029 (Segment C) that is decorated with burnished lattice on the exterior. The WAT RE is also notable for including a beaker with a cornice rim and bag-shaped body, and although recovered from Topsoil L1000, the form type declines in the late 2nd/early 3rd centuries AD. The GRS1 and BSW1 form types appear dominated by jars or cooking pots with everted bead rim, but most are limited to very small rim sherds, with only one GRS1 example in F1019 exhibiting a diagnostic profile that includes a shoulder cordon decorated with a burnished lattice, consistent with a currency that does not exceed the 2nd century AD. Storage jars, in the heavily grog-tempered fabric STOR are over-represented in the raw quantification due to 155 sherds (7336g) from the significant part of a single vessel in F1042 L1043, with further STOR sherds in Ditch F1046 and Pit F1060, likely also associated with this vessel. The storage jar had an upright 'almond-profile' rim on a short neck, with a single row of stabbed decoration on the shoulder; typical of the high volume containers in wide circulation in the region between the mid 1st and 3rd centuries AD.

The pattern of supply and consumption evident in the Roman pottery is not dissimilar with that associated with the 2nd century AD in the small town of Long Melford c.6km to the south-west. The Roman roads in the area (including Margary route 34a, on the southern parish boundary), and the course of the River Stour (of which the River Brett is a tributary) may suggest an economy that looked south towards to the major urban centres of Colchester and Chelmsford, providing economic impetus for a buoyant consumption pattern; however there remains a relative paucity of recorded Roman archaeological evidence in Lavenham. A limited surface scatter of pottery was recorded to the east at Clayhill Farm Golf Course (Suffolk HER: BT011), although a hitherto uncharacterised tessellated pavement at Grove House recorded in the 1940s a short distance to the north may indicate more substantive occupation, but details of the postulated building or bathhouse remain unconfirmed (Suffolk HER: LVM018).

The Post-Medieval Pottery

Low quantities of abraded post-medieval glazed red earthenware, stone ware, and refined white earthen ware were recovered from Quarry Pits F1113, F1176, Pit F1092 Ditches F1123, F1130, F1133, Sewage Pipe F1145 and Quarry Pits F1011, F1013 and F1015; likely representing the detritus of late 18th to 19th century activity in the urban nucleus of Lavenham.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 542 fragments (36531g) of CBM, generally in a highly fragmented condition. However; the assemblage includes a significant proportion of Roman brick and tile: 316 fragments (28946g) that includes a range of form types (Table 5) that are consistent with a substantial building in the vicinity. The highest concentrations of Roman CBM were contained in Ditch F1029, in particular tegula roof tile; and in Kiln F1041, including large fragments of imbrex roof tile and an

unusual half-box tile that may have been used to funnel hot air, potentially as part of a hypocaust system, or otherwise had a secondary function as part of the kiln's superstructure. Further modest groups of Roman CBM were also contained in F1042 L1043, Pit F1031, Ditches F1054 and F1056; and collectively the Roman CBM provides further support for a Roman building and occupation in the close vicinity of the site, as previously suggested by the late 19th to early 20th century reporting of an otherwise isolated tessellated pavement or 'bath of considerable size' a short distance to the north (Suffolk HER: LVM018). The remaining Roman CBM is sparsely distributed in limited quantities in pits and ditches; while the post-medieval to modern CBM is sparsely distributed in ditches, quarry pits and pipe trenches; likely the bi-product of the redevelopment of the town and scattering of building debris.

CBM type	Date	Frequency	Weight (g)
Tegula (flanged fragment)	Roman	17	4504
Tegula (flat tile only)		254	16653
Imbrex		19	2410
Bessalis		2	941
Half-Box tile		3	4348
Miscellaneous (rubble)		21	90
Peg Tile	Post-medieval	200	5097
Pantile	19 th century-Modern	15	942
Sewer Pipe		10	721
Fletton brick		1	825
<i>Total</i>		<i>542</i>	<i>36531</i>

Table 5: Quantification of CBM

The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, extant dimensions measured and further technological/decorative traits recorded as free text. Roman CBM forms were identified using the conventions defined by Brodribb (1987). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spread sheet that forms part of the site archive.

The Roman CBM

The Roman CBM was manufactured in a homogenous fabric that suggests it was produced locally, potentially by itinerant or seasonally-based craftsmen to serve the construction of a particular building, which would have benefitted from local resources of sand and clay. The fabric is well-fired to a mid to dark orange, occasionally with a reduced grey core; and surfaces that have a slightly lumpy finish but a powdery to slightly abrasive feel. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica and black iron rich/ore grains (<0.5m), and occasional flint and/or chalk (<10mm).

The tegula roof tile in the assemblage is typically 20-25mm thick, with a flange of approximately equal height and width. Flanged fragments are relatively rare but those present exhibit a considerable degree of variation in profile; ranging from square, to overhanging, or with a quarter-rounded inner edge, which do not affect the function of the tile but may imply a variety of hands involved in the forming and trimming, each with an individual technique or preference. Flanged fragments were only recorded in Kiln F1041, F1042 L1043, Ditches F1029 and F1054; all associated with significant quantities of flat tile fragments that would have formed the body of the tegula tile. The tegula from the kiln does not represent waster material, and is does not appear burnt, although heating may have resulted in its fragmentation. It may have formed part of a flue, arch or suspended floor; while that in the layer and ditches likely represents the

primary deposition of discarded material from the building, repair or demolition of a nearby building or structures such as kilns/ovens.

Imbrex roof tile fragments are relatively rare, and are slightly thinner (15mm) than their tegula counterparts, typically with a more heavily sanded base as a result of a curved former. The only large fragments of imbrex were present in Kiln F1041 (L1040) potentially as part of the structure, although it remains unclear if this was with an alternative function such as a support or arch, or made a more primary use of the (half) tubular shape of the tile as for a funnel, vent or chimney. Notable fragments of imbrex were also present in F1042 L1043, associated with tegula, but elsewhere were limited to very small fragments. Similarly, bessalis brick fragments (40mm thick) are very rare, with only isolated fragments contained in Kiln F1041 (L1044) and Ditch F1105; and it remains unclear if these were associated with a hypocaust heating system, bonding courses in walls or other structural components.

The most intriguing item of Roman CBM in the assemblage is approximately half of a single 'half-box' tile contained in Kiln F1041 (L1040), ostensibly part of the structure of the kiln chamber. The half-box tile was manufactured in the same way as tegula roof tile, and has a length of 410mm, which is approximately average for a tegula roof tile and slightly below average for the limited number of half-box tiles recorded by Brodrigg (1987, 67). The side edges have been folded up to form a flange with a height of 80mm, consistent with the examples in Brodrigg's survey (*ibid*). Two semi-circular vents were cut out of the flange while the clay was still leather-hard, distributed evenly in each half of the flange (Plates 1 - 2). Half-box tiles were designed to be fixed vertically as part of cavity walling, an extension to hypocaust heating systems, and are unusual in Britain, with Brodrigg (1987, 64-5) recording them on only 26 sites, mainly with military or urban bathhouse affinities, although they are more common on the Continent. The shape of the vents may vary, but the two semi-circles on this example are paralleled exactly at Caerwent. The upper surface of the flange and part of the break through the body appear heat affected/blackened; supporting the fact that this tile may have been affixed as designed, and possibly broke through sustained long-term stress. Thus the half-box tile may have been dumped from a nearby building that incorporated a hypocaust, or the 'kiln' may have formed a heat input to such an installation, or the tile may have had a secondary or recycled function as part of a separate domestic kiln or oven.



Plate 1: Half-box tile in Kiln F1041 (L1040)

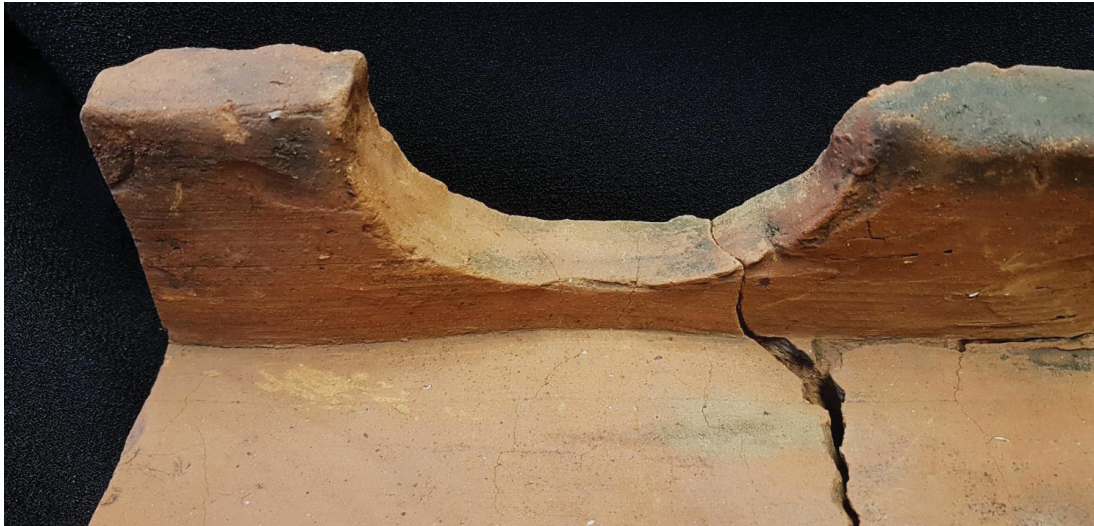


Plate 2: Close-up of vent/cutaway on Half-box tile in Kiln F1041 (L1040)

The Post-Medieval CBM

The sparsely distributed post-medieval CBM does not warrant further comment but is fully quantified in the archive. Low quantities of small fragments of peg tile in Ditches F1048, F1071, F1088, F1123, F1128, F1130, F1133, F1150 and F1170 likely represent detritus from the continued re-development and repair of building in the nucleus of the town throughout the post-medieval period; while similar fragments in Quarry Pits F1107, F1113, Pits F1092, F1162, Re-deposited Natural L1108, and Quarry Pits F1011, F1013, F1015, F1021 and F1090 likely represent incidental material incorporated in backfilled soils. Victorian to modern pantile, sewer pipe and brick was also contained in Ditches F1137, F1170, Ring Ditch F1117 and Sewer Pipe F1145.

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The Small finds: a catalogue

Iron Fragments

Feature	Context	Date	Object
1029	1030 Seg.C	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	3x Fe nails (8g). Small with square shanks and circular heads
1042	1043	Late 2nd-Mid 3rd C AD	7x Misc. Fe Fragments (73g)
1046	1047	Mid 1st-3rd C AD	1x Fe nail fragment (3g)
1071	1072	Roman	2x Fe fragments (50g) of tang and 'blade' of small tool, possibly a knife or spatulate instrument, or possible designed to haft a more complex terminus. Potentially Roman

1079	1083	Roman	1x Fe nail fragment (11g). Circular shank.
1088	1089	Roman	1x Fe nail (44g). Large nail with square shank
1092	1094	Post-medieval	2x Fe nails (6g). Both small with circular heads
1107	1109	Roman (residual pottery?)	1 x Fe buckle frame (41g), plain rectangular shape with rounded corners. Probably post-medieval. 1x Fe nail fragment (5g)
1119	1120	Roman (residual pottery?)	3x Fe nails (19g). Small with square shanks and heads

Copper Objects

Feature	Context	Date	Object
\	1001	n/a (subsoil)	Cu alloy fragment (0.62g), part of strip (11mm wide) folded back on itself. Outer surface decorated with small hammered square dots, formed of two parallel vertical lines, either side of a zig-zag motif. The rear side has a slightly forked terminus. This was likely a strap end affixed to a cloth or leather belt. Roman
\	1001 (SF7)	n/a (subsoil)	Cu alloy disc, possibly bronze or orichalcum (brass) (30mm diameter, 2.5mm thick, 17g). One face has the poorly-defined bust of an Emperor, facing right with laurel wreath, almost certainly Trajan (c.98-117); while the reverse is blank (manufactured smooth, not abraded). There is no legend. This was probably designed to worn as part of a plate brooch or within a similar setting; supported by wear around the circumference (not milling). The poorly-defined bust was likely created from a reverse impression taken from a genuine coin, probably a medallion or dupondius.
\	1001 (SF17)	n/a (subsoil)	Cu alloy fragment (2.61g). Part of sheet 1mm thick; may have formed part of a copper rim or collar to an organic object. Probably Roman
1046	1047 (SF1)	Mid 1 st -3 rd C AD	Cu alloy Pin (hairpin?); complete (1.99g; 50mm length). Circular/globular head, integral sub-circular shaft (1.5mm diameter, tapers at tip), waisted below the head with single grooves at top and bottom of collar. Roman

1048	1049	Roman	Cu alloy button (2.86g). Broken loop fitting and cast, slightly concave face with a central ring. Post-medieval.
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Lead Objects

Feature	Context	Date	Object
\	1001 (TT13)	n/a (subsoil)	Small globular weight (4.38g) with slightly expanded stud on one side, potentially to allow suspension. Date uncertain (Roman to post-medieval)

Coins

Feature	Context	Date	Object
\	1000	n/a (topsoil)	Roman. AE3; heavily worn (20mm diameter; 2.62g)
\	1000 (TT12)	n/a (topsoil)	Roman. AE2; heavily worn (25mm; 6.60g)
\	1001 (TT10)	n/a (subsoil)	Roman. AE3; heavily worn (20mm diameter; 2.60g)
\	1001 (TT15)	n/a (subsoil)	Ag. A cut half 'Long cross' penny of Henry III, c.1247-1272. (18mm diameter; 0.69g). Voided long cross with three pellets in each angle, within beaded circle.

THE ANIMAL BONE

Julie Curl

Methodology

The summary assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'.

The results were input into an Excel database for quantification and analysis. A summary catalogue and a table of measurements is included with this report and a full catalogue (with additional counts) of the faunal remains is available in the digital archive.

The Bone Assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 2121g of bone, consisting of 254 elements, was recovered from this site, which is quantified by feature type and weights in Table 6 and by species in Table 7. Bone was found in a variety of features, including quarry pits, other pit fills, ditch deposits and a layer. Sixty-eight percent of the bone was associated with Roman pottery, just over 19% was found with post-medieval finds and the remainder was undated.

Feature Type	Spot date, weights and counts			Totals
	Post-Medieval	Roman	Undated	
Animal burrow			19g/4	19g/4
Layer 1043		758g/66		758g/66
Ditch	110g/25	563g/73	241g/7	914g/105
Feature	23g/2			23g/2
Quarry Pit?	104g/8			104g/8
Pit		111g/32	2g/1	113g/33
Quarry Pit	174g/33	16g/3		190g/36
Totals	411g/68	1448g/174	262g/12	2121g/254

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, date range, weights and counts.

The bone varied in condition. Some complete elements were seen, but much of the assemblage was heavily fragmented, partly from butchering, but there was a fragility and brittleness with some bone that resulted in heavy fragmentation. Much of the assemblage showed some iron staining, suggesting natural iron in the soils. Burnt bone was found in ditch fill 1047, with burning on the sheep pelvis resulting in fully oxidised and whitened bone, the same fill produced fragments of mammal bone burnt from a blackened colour to grey and white. Ditch fill 1138 produced one fragment of charred mammal bone.

Bone was examined for gnawing from canids or rodents, but none was seen, which would suggest a lack of canid activity in the area. Rapid burial of waste is likely to prevent scavenger activity. It is possible that some bone given to domestic dogs could result in total destruction of the bone, removing them from the archaeological record.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Cattle were recorded from ten deposits and were the most common in terms of NISP. A wide age range was seen with the cattle, with mostly adults, a few juvenile bones and one neonatal bone, the latter indicating local breeding. A range of bones were seen, with some primary waste bones, main meat-bearing elements and teeth.

Sheep/goat were found in half the numbers (in terms of NISP) and were recorded from nine deposits. The majority were from adult animals, with juvenile bones from two features. A larger number of primary waste elements from this group were seen, suggesting meat from these animals might have been eaten elsewhere. A small amount of main meat-bearing bone (pelvis) was found in the ditch fill 1047, which had been heavily burnt.

Feature Type	Species and NISP							Totals
	Cattle	Deer - Red	Deer - Roe	Equid	Mammal	Sheep/goat	SM - Hare	
Animal burrow	1				3			4
Layer 1043	10		4		52			66
Ditch	8			10	77	10		105
Feature					2			2
Quarry Pit?	2				6			8
Pit	10	1			19	3		33
Quarry Pit				3	30	2	1	36
Totals	31	1	4	13	189	15	1	254

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature type, species and NISP.

Three deposits produced **equid** bone. Ditch fill 1057 yielded a butchered pelvis, while ditch fill 1106 produced teeth, vertebrae and a rib. Part of an equid metatarsal was found in the quarry pit fill 1177. The elements were from pony-sized animals, which would have been common in most periods for riding and traction.

Two species of deer were seen. A **Red Deer** chopped proximal metacarpal was found in the pit fill 1180 with Roman ceramics. Fragments of a **Roe Deer** antler were recorded from the cultural layer 1043, also with Roman ceramics; this antler came from a mature Roe buck and had been broken from the skull and chopped, perhaps to use for a tool.

Small mammals were represented by **Brown Hare** from the quarry pit fill 1109, with a tibia that had been chopped, attesting to the animals use for meat.

Butchering and elements present

Butchering was seen throughout, with particularly heavy butchering on the larger cattle bones. Cuts from skinning were seen on cattle and sheep/goat and the equid. Chops from a cleaver noted on the pelvis of an equid and larger limb bones from dismemberment and preparation of cuts of meat. Fine knife cuts were seen from removal of meat and cutting smaller bones.

Pathologies

Apart from worn teeth, no pathologies were seen in this assemblage. The size of the assemblage is likely to limit what evidence might be found.

Discussion and conclusions

The assemblage largely consists of the primary and secondary butchering and meat waste from the main domestic animals, which included butchered pony, with the bone waste largely associated with Roman finds or those of a post-medieval date, with a notable lack of medieval finds which have been seen in other assemblages from the area, including at the nearby Swan Hotel (Curl, 2017). The assemblage off Bears Lane has produced a notably simple assemblage of the main domestics with probably locally hunted Red and Roe Deer and hare, which would all be typical of the relatively basic assemblages of small rural Roman communities. In contrast, the Medieval assemblage at The Swan Hotel produced a relatively large range of species, with numerous birds

like Crane, Snipe and goose, fish bone, rabbit and Fallow Deer, typical of rich and wealthy Medieval remains, with many of these recovered from sieved deposits.

Notably absent from the Bears lane assemblage is the lack of pig and bird, although it is possible that the lack of these is due to a recovery bias or more likely due to adverse preservation. Bone in this assemblage shows some fragility and the more porous bones of young pigs and birds may not survive well in such conditions.

Overall, the assemblage potentially suggests a quite basic Roman rural site with basic stock and supplementing the diet with locally available deer and hare as well as post-medieval meat waste.

THE MOLLUSC

Julie Curl

Methodology

The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 38g of shell, consisting of 4 elements, was recovered from this site, which is quantified in Table 8. The remains are in good condition, although slight flaking occurred with one oyster shell in the ditch fill 1120. Datable artefacts suggest the shells may be of a Roman date.

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP
1108	5	Natural	1105	Undated	1	6	Whelk	1
1120	4	Ditch	1117	Roman	2	6	Oyster	2
1177A	7	Quarry Pit	1179	Roman	1	26	Oyster	1

Table 8. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

The mollusc assemblage

Common Oyster was found in two deposits but in small numbers. **Whelk** was recorded from the redeposited natural soils 1108.

Both are marine molluscs that are commonly collected around all British waters for food. The presence of sponge shows these shells were collected from a marine environment rather than being from farmed stock. One oyster shell from the quarry pit fill 1177 Segment A showed a knife cut from when the shell was prised open to access the meat.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small shell assemblage that contains the remains of the two most frequent food species on archaeological sites, with the knife cut showing that these were collected for meat. Both species are common around Britain in all periods.

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Tables 9 and 10.

- 9. Summary catalogue of the animal bone.
- 10. Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 9

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from LVM151
Listed in context order.

A full catalogue (with additional information) is available as an Excel file in the digital archive.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Context	Trench	Feature No	Type	Spot date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juvenile	Neonatal	MNI	Element range	Measure	Countable	Butchering	Comments
1016	19	1015	Feature	Post-Medieval	2	23	Mammal	2									
1030 C	12	1029	Ditch	Roman	1	6	Sheep/goat	1	1				talus		1		worn
1034	13	1033	Pit	Roman	9	8	Cattle	9					lower molar fragments				
1043	10	1042	Cultural Layer	Roman	66	758	Cattle	10	10			1	humerus frags, teeth, mandible, vertebrae				

1043	10	1042	Cultural Layer	Roman			Deer - Roe	4	4				antler fragments		chopped	part of the burr and broken stem below, fragments of main branch, mature Roe
1043	10	1042	Cultural Layer	Roman			Mammal	5	2				many small fragments			
1047	9	1046	Ditch	Roman	12	9	Sheep/goat	2	2				pelvis, proximal phlange	1	chopped	pelvis burnt to white colour, phalange unburnt
1047	9	1046	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	1	0				fragments			2 burnt black, 2 grey, 2 white, 4 unburnt
1049	10	1048	Ditch	Roman	4	20	Mammal	4								
1057	10	1056	Ditch	Roman	4	212	Equid	2	2				pelvis frags	1	chopped	pony sized
1057	10	1056	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	2					fragments			

1061	9	1060	Pit	Roman	5	9	Sheep/goat	1		1			Dp4, lower				mid wear
1061	9	1060	Pit	Roman			Mammal	4									
1061	9	1060	Pit	Roman	8	9	Mammal	8					fragments				1 burnt white, 7 unburnt
1076	9	1075	Pit	Undated	1	2	Mammal	1									
1083	9	1079	Pit	Roman	2	2	Sheep/goat	2		2			metatarsal shaft fragments				
1084	9	1079	Pit	Roman	2	10	Mammal	2									
1106	6	1105	Ditch	Roman	3	26	Equid	8	8				lower molars, vertebrae, rib				heavily worn teeth
1106	6	1105	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	2					fragments				
1109	5	1107	Quarry Pit	Roman	1	8	Mammal	1									
1109	5	1107	Quarry Pit	Roman	2	8	Sheep/goat	1	1				third molar, lower				low wear
1109	5	1107	Quarry Pit	Roman			SM - Hare	1	1				distal tibia		1	chopped	
1114	5	1113	Quarry Pit?	Post-Medieval	8	10	Cattle	2		2			femur fragments				quite porous and fragile

1114	5	1113	Quarry Pit?	Post-Medieval			Mammal	6					fragment s			
1116	6	1115	Pit	Roman	1	24	Cattle	1		1			upper molar			little wear
1120	4	1119	Ditch	Roman	12	50	Cattle	1					proximal humerus			poor condition, some wear, fragile, iron
1120	4	1119	Ditch	Roman			Sheep/goat	3	3				metapodial fragment s	chopped		poor condition, some wear, fragile, iron
1120	4	1119	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	8					fragment s			poor condition, some wear, fragile, iron
1124	6	1123	Ditch	Post-Medieval	18	109	Cattle	3	2		1	2	proximal metacarpal, metatarsal shaft, tooth	chopped		neonatal MT shaft
1124	6	1123	Ditch	Post-Medieval			Sheep/goat	3	3				metatarsal in 3 pieces	chopped at distal		
1124	6	1123	Ditch	Post-Medieval			Mammal	12					fragment s			
1132	2	1130	Ditch	Undated	1	4	Sheep/goat	1	1				lower molar			

1134	2	1133	Ditch	Post-Medieval	7	1	Mammal	7					small fragments				
1138	8	1137	Ditch	Undated	4	87	Cattle	1		1			metatarsal shaft		chopped, cut		proximal and distal ends are missing
1138	8	1137	Ditch	Undated			Mammal	3									one fragment charred/burnt black
1142	8	1141	Ditch	Roman	9		Cattle	1	1				upper molar				heavily worn
1142	8	1141	Ditch	Roman			Mammal	8					fragments				
1148	8	1147	Animal burrow	Undated	4	19	Cattle	1	1				upper molar				heavily worn
1148	8	1147	Animal burrow	Undated			Mammal	3					fragments				
1151	8	1150	Ditch	Undated	2	150	Cattle	2	2				radius and fragment of shaft		1	chopped	iron in sediment
1177	7	1178	Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval	33	174	Equid	3	3				scapula, radius, metatarsal				heavily fragmented
1177	7	1178	Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval			Sheep/goat	1	1				tibia shaft				
1177	7	1178	Quarry Pit	Post-Medieval			Mammal	29					fragments				iron stained

1180	7	1179	Pit	Roman	5	49	Deer - Red	1	1						proximal metacarpal			chopped	Proximal metacarpal, chopped around 5cm from proximal end, large F or small M
1180	7	1179	Pit	Roman			Mammal	4							fragments				

Table 10. Catalogue of the mollusc remains from LVM151

Context	Trench	Type	Feature	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwa	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Frage	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacl	Attache	Cuts	Burnt	Gnaw	Conditio	Pigment	Comments	
1108	5	Natural	1105	Undated	1	6		1			Whelk	1			1	1													
1120	4	Ditch	1117	Roman	2	6		2			Oyster	2	1	1	1	2		1		1									
1177A	7	Quarry Pit	1179	Roman	1	26		1			Oyster	1		1	1	1		1		1		1							

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Bear's Lane, Lavenham, 31 bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed. Seventeen of the samples were from deposits spot dated to the Romano-British period, including Kiln F1041. In addition, two samples were from post-medieval deposits and the remaining twelve were from undated deposits. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

For the purpose of the assessment, a 50% sub-sample of all samples >10 litres was processed. Any dateable samples likely to produce an assemblage of >30 identifiable carbonised macrofossil specimens or abundant charcoal will be fully processed and the resulting flot retained with the site archive.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 11. Of the 17 samples from Roman deposits, seven (41%) produced carbonised plant macrofossils. The majority of these were in the form of scattered carbonised cereal grains. Species represented were barley, including hulled and asymmetric grains characteristic of hulled six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare var vulgare*), and glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*). Slightly higher numbers of remains were identified in ditch fill L1047 (F1046) and pit fill L1061 (F1060). These samples also contained wheat glume bases, including a single spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume base in L1047. This is likely to reflect the cultivation of spelt as the primary wheat crop, which is consistent with the wider Roman economy (e.g. Carruthers 2008; Summers 2018). The presence of glume bases also indicates remains of wheat de-husking and fine sieving waste, and late stages of crop processing in the vicinity of the sampled deposits.

Non-cereal seeds were restricted to a single large grass (Poaceae) and medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare). These are likely to be derived from arable weed communities but provide limited evidence regarding crop husbandry regimes. A high density of oak (*Quercus* sp.) charcoal was identified in L1032 (F1031), while other samples produced smaller amounts of more mixed charcoal remains.

The samples from Kiln F1041 did not contain any carbonised macrofossil remains. In addition, charcoal remains were relatively limited, suggesting that extensive waste material from the fuel or product of the kiln were absent in the sampled deposits. This suggests cleaning of the feature following its final firing and its infilling with relatively sterile material.

The two samples from deposits dated to the post-medieval period contained only sparse carbonised remains in the form of a single hulled barley grain and a single dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed. Five samples from undated deposits contained small numbers of carbonised cereal grains. In addition were occasionally abundant concentrations of oak charcoal and a large number of terrestrial mollusc shells. The concentration of mollusc shells was greatest in samples from Trenches 2, 8 and 9, suggesting more favourable conditions for shell preservation in deposits in the SE of the site.

Conclusions

The assessment of the bulk sample light fractions from Bear's Lane has demonstrated the preservation of carbonised debris from the use and processing of cereals within deposits dateable to the Romano-British period. Although generally representative of scattered background material, the slightly elevated number of remains in L1047 and L1061, which included wheat de-husking waste, indicate the use and processing of cereals in the vicinity of the sampled deposits, although no discrete dumps of arable processing waste were encountered.

No evidence for residues of fuel or any possible product from Kiln F1041 were identified and, as such, the results of the archaeobotanical assessment cannot contribute to any interpretation of its function. Due to the relatively low number of remains across the assemblage, no further work is recommended on the samples from the evaluation.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm	
Roman																									
LVM121	2	1006	1005	Fill of Terminus	13	Roman	20	20	100%	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous (incl. RW)	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	4	1010	1009	Fill of Grave	13	2nd-mid 3rd C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (2), NFI (1)	X	Large Poaceae (1)	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous, Ring porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	7	1030B	1029	Fill of Ditch	12	Early 2nd-3rd C AD	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	8	1030C	1029	Fill of Ditch	12	Late 2nd-mid 3rd C AD	20	20	100%	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
LVM121	9	1043	1042	Layer	10	Late 2nd-mid 3rd C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	10	1030A	1029	Fill of Ditch	12	Roman	40	40	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	Quercus sp., Diffuse porous, Ring porous	-	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	11	1032	1031	Fill of Pit	12	Mid-late 3rd C AD	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	XXX	Quercus sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	12	1047	1046	Fill of Ditch	9	Mid 1st-3rd C AD	40	20	50%	XX	X	Hord (5), E/S (1), Trit (4), NFI (14),	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	-	XX	Diffuse porous	XX	Cochlicopa sp., Pupilla muscorum, Trichia hispida group, Vallonia	XX	X	X	-	-	-

LVM121	18	1104	1103	Fill of Ditch	24	Post-medieval	40	20	50%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
LVM121	21	1124	1123	Fill of Ditch	6	Post-medieval	40	20	50%	-	-	-	X	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
Undated																									
LVM121	1	1004	1003	Fill of Pit	13	-	10	10	100%	X	-	NFI	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	X	-
LVM121	3	1008	1007	Fill of Pit	13	-	10	10	100%	X	-	E/S (1)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	5	1024	1023	Fill of Feature	17	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	-
LVM121	6	1036	1035	Fill of Gully	13	-	30	30	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	19	1111	1110	Fill of Pit	6	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
LVM121	22	1126B	1125	Fill of Ditch	4	-	40	20	50%	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	X	X	-	-
LVM121	23	1129	1128	Fill of Ditch	2	-	20	10	50%	X	-	NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Lymnaea truncatula</i> , <i>Succinea/Oxyloma</i> sp., <i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	24	1118	1117	Fill of Ring Ditch	4	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	-
LVM121	25	1122	1121	Fill of Pit	3	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
LVM121	26	1136	1135	Fill of Ditch	8	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	<i>Carychium</i> sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp., <i>Vertigo</i> sp., <i>Vitrea</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	-

LVM121	28	1138	1137	Fill of Ditch	8	-	20	10	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	Carychium sp., Cochlicopa sp., Lymnaea truncatula, Oxychilus sp., Pupilla muscorum, Succinea/Oxyloma sp., Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp., Vertigo sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
LVM121	29	1151	1150	Fill of Ditch	8	-	20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	Carychium sp., Cochlicopa sp., Lymnaea truncatula, Oxychilus sp., Trichia hispida group, Vallonia sp., Vertigo sp.	XX	-	X	X	-	-

Table 11: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from land adjacent to Bear's Lane, Lavenham. Abbreviations: HTB = hulled twisted barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare* var *vulgare*); HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base.

**PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT, LAND ADJACENT TO BEARS LANE,
LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

22nd February 2018

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

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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

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

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**PROPOSED NEW DEVELOPMENT, LAND ADJACENT TO BEARS LANE,
LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief (to be) issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Rachael Abraham, dated 24th January 2018). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development of 24 dwellings on land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (NGR TL 916 487), in order to provide further information for the initial requirement of a planning condition on Babergh Council Planning Approval DC/17/04024, imposed on approval requiring a programme of archaeological work. The evaluation is required by the LPA, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

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

2 COMPLIANCE

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

**3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION
ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 It is proposed to erect a new development of 24 residential dwellings on land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham. The site is a field on the eastern side of Bears Lane on the southern edge of Lavenham, and overall extends to some 3ha, and it lies at c.65-71m AOD.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) notes that the site is an area of archaeological potential, which has not been tested by any previous archaeological investigation. It lies close to the historic medieval settlement core of Lavenham village (HER LVM 053) to the north.

3.3 The site thus has a potential for evidence of medieval/post-medieval occupation and agricultural exploitation of the southern edge of settlement core of the village.

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

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

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

4.2 Research Design

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

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

and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.3 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).

4.2.4 The research subjects identified as important for the post-medieval and modern periods (see Medlycott 2011, 72-80) expand on those set out by Gilman *et al* (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) which focussed on the subjects of fortifications, parks and gardens and industrialisation and manufacture. Medlycott (2011) stresses the importance of the built and environment and the use of the Listed Buildings databases and thematic surveys in understanding this. The subject of industry and infrastructure, which is clearly of great importance for this period, remains a key research subject for the region with particular attention being paid to rural industries, the processing of food for urban markets and the development and character of the region's primary communication roots. Landscapes, and the effect of social changes, such as the Dissolution and the enclosure of greens and commons, on them are considered to be an area of research. The region's military sites and their impact on the development of eastern England, on its landscapes and on its appearance are also considered to be of importance. Towns, their development and their impact on the landscape, require further study. Issues such as economic and social influences of towns on their hinterlands and neighbours are identified as being of importance, as are the development of specific urban forms.

4.2.5 As set out above, the principal research objectives will be to identify any evidence of medieval/post-medieval activity on the site.

References

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

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

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 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

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

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching and stipulate that 830m of trenching at 1.8m width should be excavated on a grid array. 28 trenches of 30m x 1.8m are proposed. A trench plan is appended. The trench plan avoids a large gas pipe which traverses the site and has been marked out, and avoids working below overhead cables. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

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

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

Trial Excavation
Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds
Preparation of Report and Archive c.10-15 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and 3 Site Assistant/s (as necessary)

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

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

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

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

6 SERVICES

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

7 SECURITY

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

8 REINSTATEMENT

8.1 No provision has been made for reinstatement, excepting simple backfilling.

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

j) An OASIS summary sheet

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

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

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

10 ARCHIVE

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

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2017). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

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

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

11 MONITORING

11.1 It is understood that SCCAS-CT will monitor the project on behalf of the local planning authority. No trenches will be backfilled unless approval to do so has been received from SCC AS-CT.

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

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

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

11.5 No trenches will be backfilled unless approval to do so has been received from SCC AS-CT.

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

1 Mechanical Excavation

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

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

2 Site Location Plan

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

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

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

4 Full Excavation

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

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

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

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

Full Excavation

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

Ditches

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

Buried Soils

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

5 Written Record

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

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

6 Photographic Record

6.1 An adequate photographic record of the investigations will be made. It will include black and white prints and colour transparencies (on 35mm) illustrating in both detail and general context the principal features and finds discovered. Digital images will also be taken (Nikon Coolpix L29 16.1 megapixel cameras). It will also include 'working and promotional shots' to illustrate more generally the nature of the archaeological operations. The black and white negatives and contacts will be filed, and the colour transparencies will be mounted using appropriate cases. All photographs will be listed and indexed.

7 Drawn Record

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

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

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

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded. Any metal finds from the metal detector survey will be located by GPS.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted prior to and on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. 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

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

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

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

from sampling and recovery to post-excavation, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

c) Soils and Sediments: Characterisation of the range of sediments, soils and the archaeological deposits are regarded as crucial to and an integral part

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

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

this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

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

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

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

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

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

FINDS PROCESSING

The project director will have overall responsibility for the finds and will liaise with AS's own finds personnel and the relevant specialists. A person with particular responsibility for finds on site will be appointed for the excavation.

The person will ensure that the finds are properly labelled and packag

ed on site for transportation to AS's field base. The finds processing will take place in tandem with the excavations and will be under the supervision of AS's Finds Officer.

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

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

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

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

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CfA

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

OFFICE MANAGER (ACCOUNTS)

Rose Flowers

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

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR
Sarah Powell

Experience: Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years' experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

OFFICE MANAGER (LOGISTICS)
Jennifer O'Toole

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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER
Jon Murray BA MCIFA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).
Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now 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
Gareth Barlow MSc

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

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

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

PROJECT OFFICER
Vincent Monahan BA

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

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

SUPERVISOR
Kerrie Bull BSc

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

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

SUPERVISOR
Thomas Muir BA MSc

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

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

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

SUPERVISOR
Katie Lee-Smith BA MA

Qualifications: Durham University (2010 - 2013) BA Archaeology

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Freya Townley BA (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: University of Warwick (2012 - 2015) BA Ancient History and Classical Archaeology
University of the Highlands and Islands (2015 - 2016) MSc Archaeological Practice

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

SUPERVISOR

Niomi Edwards BSc (Hons) MSc

Qualifications: Bridgend College (2010 - 2012) BTEC National Diploma in Applied Science (Forensics)
Bournemouth University (2012 - 2015) BSc Archaeology, Anthropology and Forensic Science
Bournemouth University (2015 - 2016) MSc Forensic Anthropology

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

PROJECT OFFICER (DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

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

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

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PCIFA

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

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

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

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

PROJECT OFFICER (POST-EXCAVATION)
Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)
University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)
University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

Experience: Antony has over 14 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony's academic interests have led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic region. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project 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 Jarlishof 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).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: archaeol7-335623

Project details

Project name	Land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk. (TT)
Short description of the project	In October 2018 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk. The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with the initial requirements of a planning condition. The evaluation revealed a cluster of pits and ditches, associated with a kiln, a grave and a surface or layer focussed on the central-southern area of the site that are of Roman date. The Roman pottery includes a Samian ware dish with a maker's stamp. The animal bone includes butchered cattle, horse and deer bone. Other finds include copper alloy coins, a pin, strap end, and a bronze or brass disc bearing the bust of an emperor, possibly part of a brooch or similar adornment. The evidence from Bears Lane appears to add credence to the presence of a significant Roman building in the vicinity, including quantities of fragmented tegula and imbrex roof tile. The kiln may also relate to this structure, as it included large fragments of imbrex tile and an unusual half-box tile, which may have been backfilled from a nearby bathhouse. Alternatively it may indicate the kiln was designed as a furnace to heat a hypocaust or bathhouse (and it was not designed to fire pottery/tile, or serve as a corn drier). The peripheral nature of the site to the southern edge of the historic core of Lavenham was confirmed by a sparse number of post-medieval quarry pits and ditches. Very low quantities of residual prehistoric struck flint and pottery were also recovered, as was a medieval silver cut half penny of Henry III from the subsoil.
Project dates	Start: 01-10-2018 End: 31-10-2018
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P7484 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM121 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	Area of Archaeological Importance (AAI)
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PITS AND DITCHES Roman
Monument type	KILN Roman
Monument type	GRAVES Roman
Significant Finds	ASSEMBLAGES Roman
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	Planning condition

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM Land adjacent to Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk.
Postcode	CO10 9TQ
Study area	3 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 916 487 52.102910612224 0.797913196351 52 06 10 N 000 47 52 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 70m 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
Type of sponsor/funding body	Marden Homes Ltd
Name of sponsor/funding body	Marden Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","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 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Thomelius, S.
Other bibliographic details	5696
Date	2018

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Hollie Wesson (admin@ascontract.co.uk)
Entered on 3 December 2018

OASIS:

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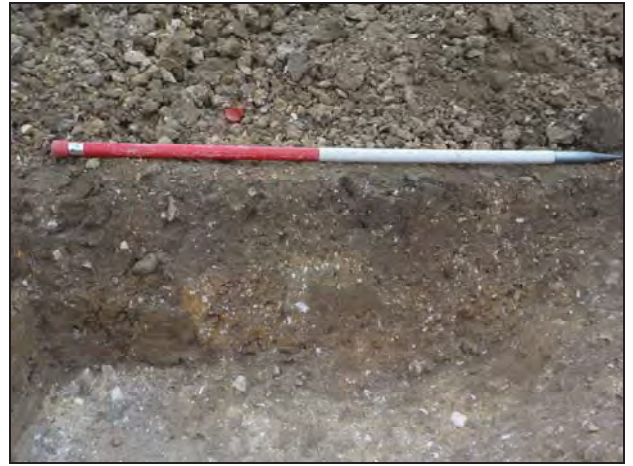
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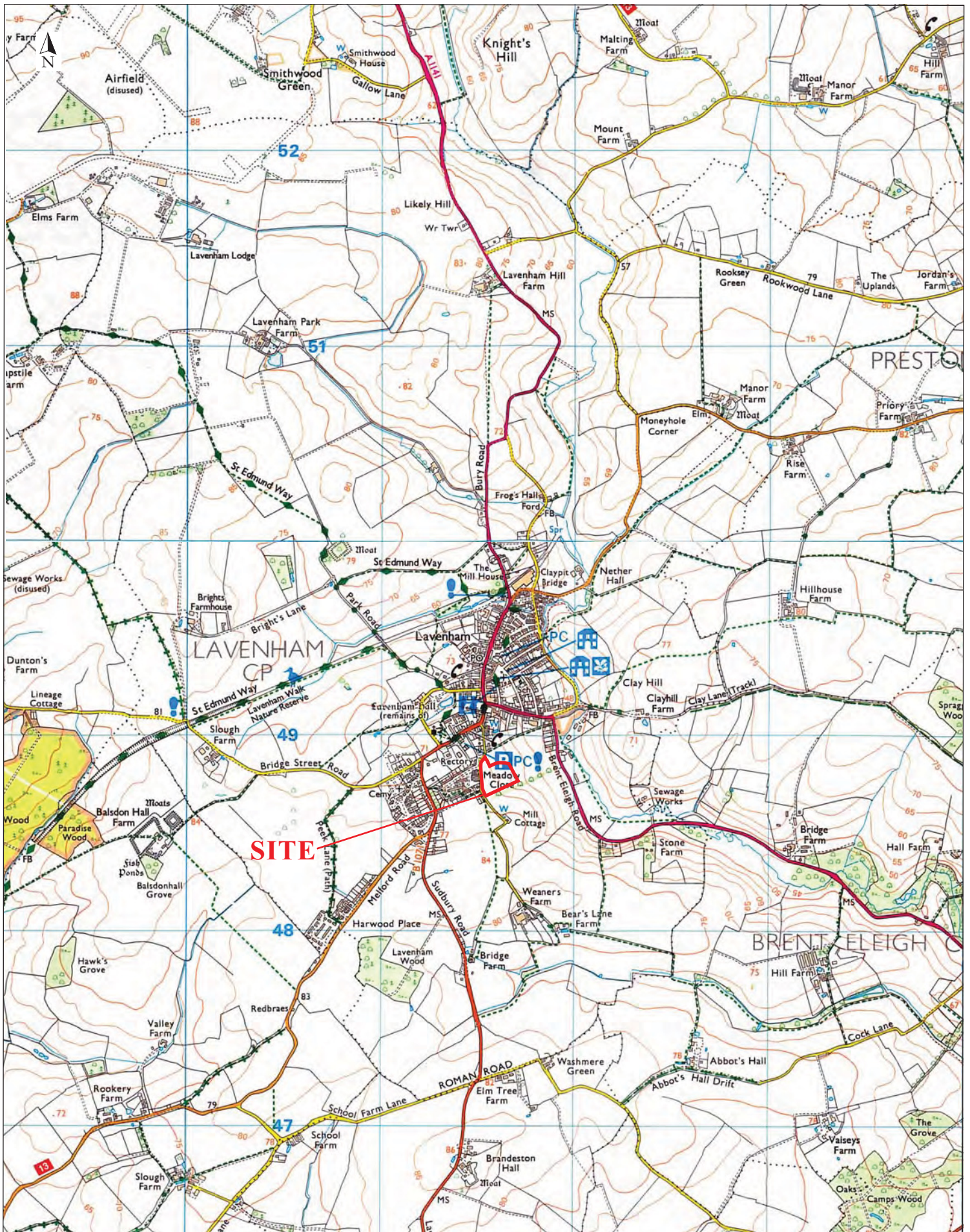
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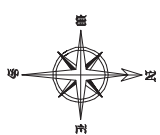
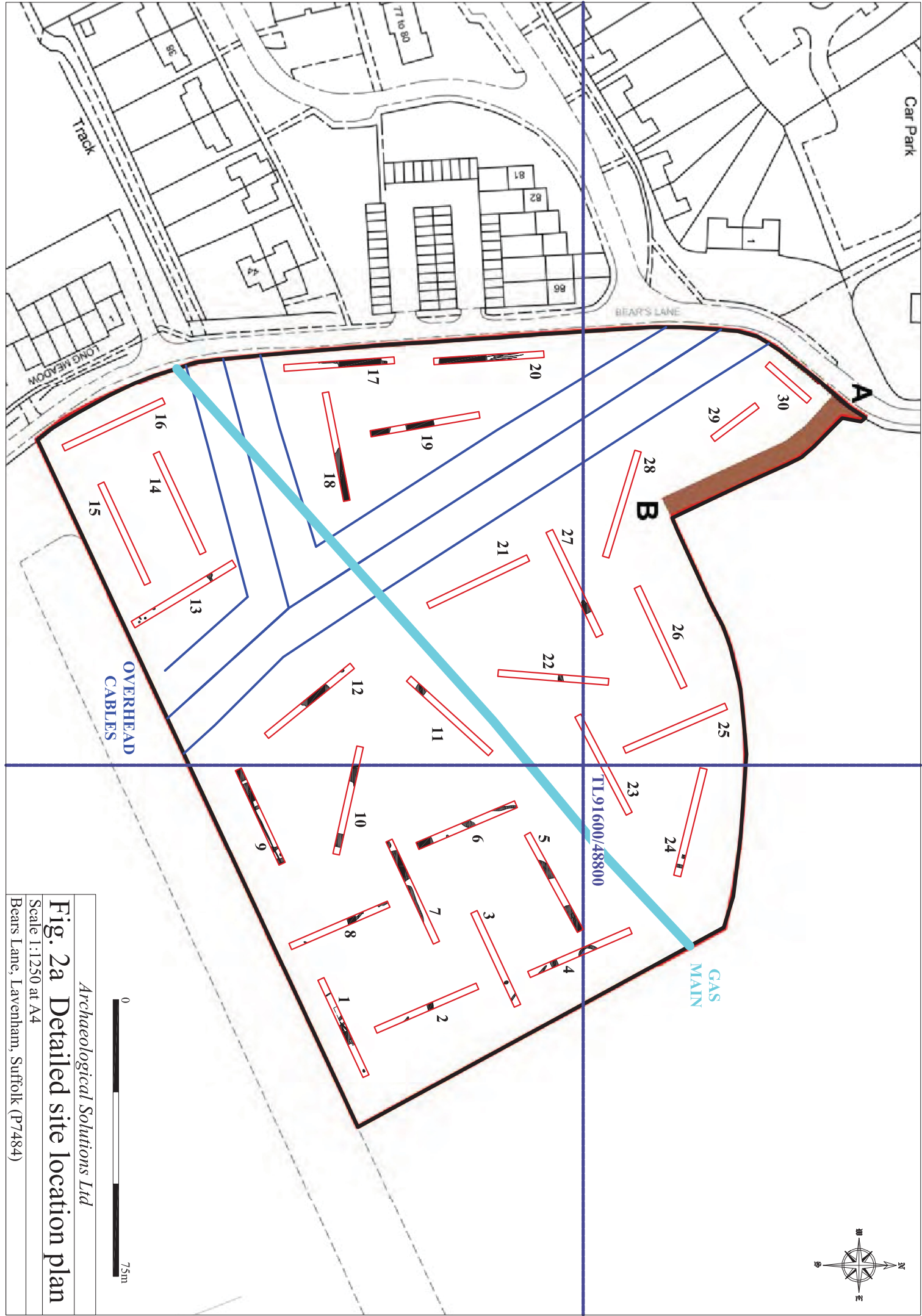


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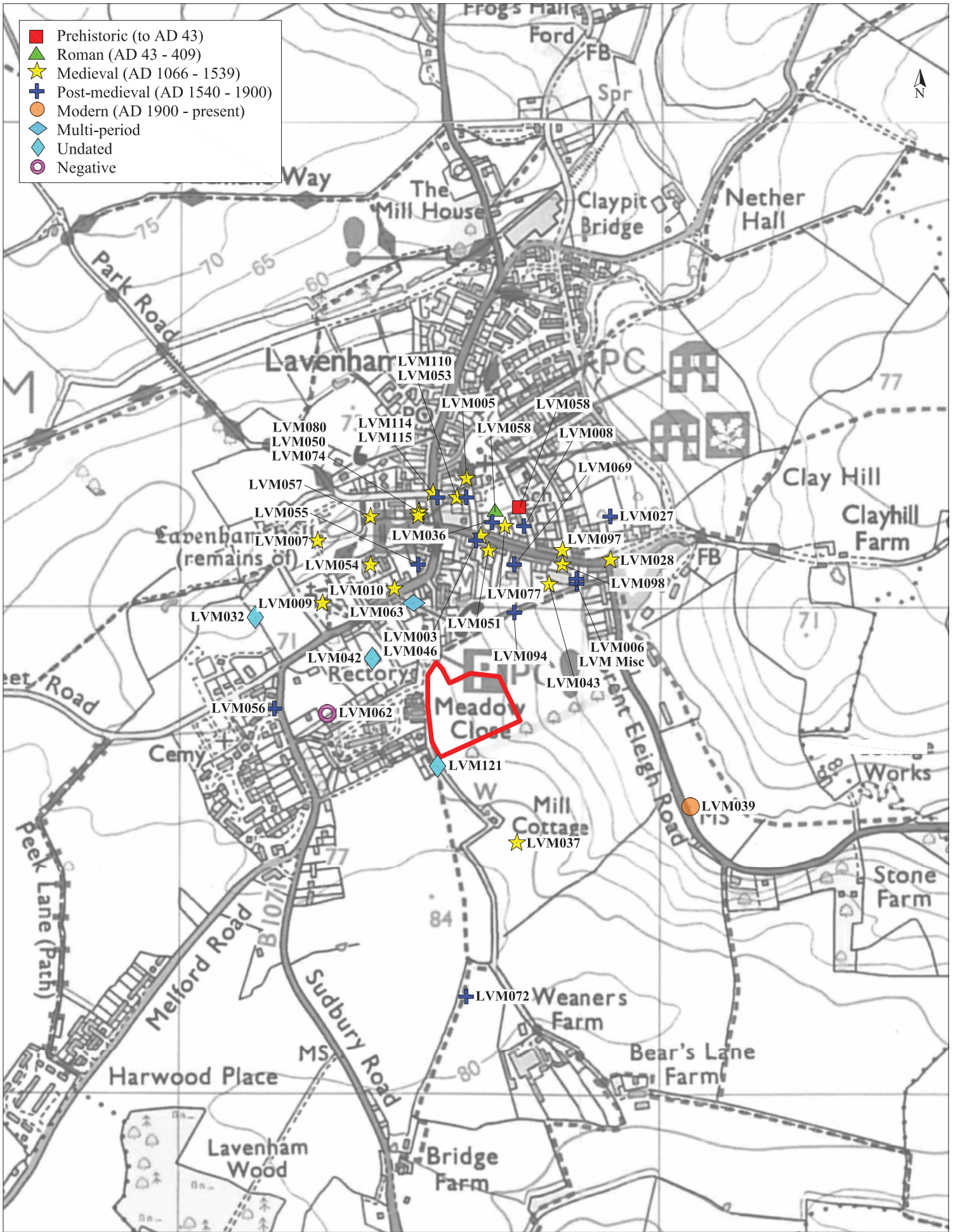
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



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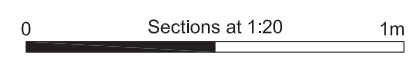
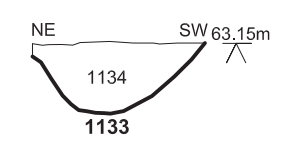
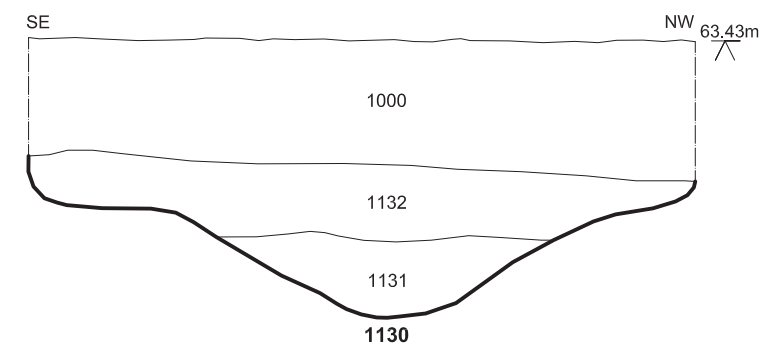
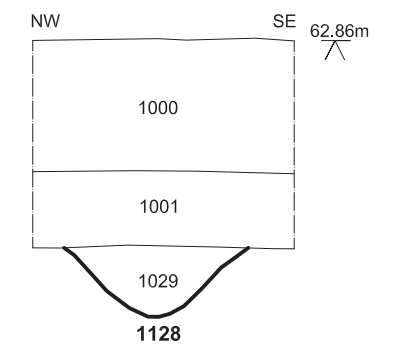
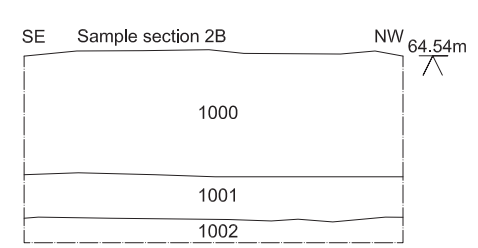
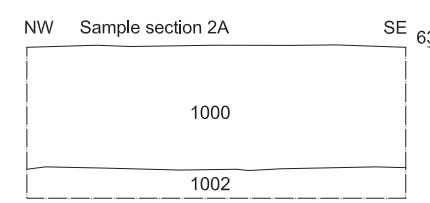
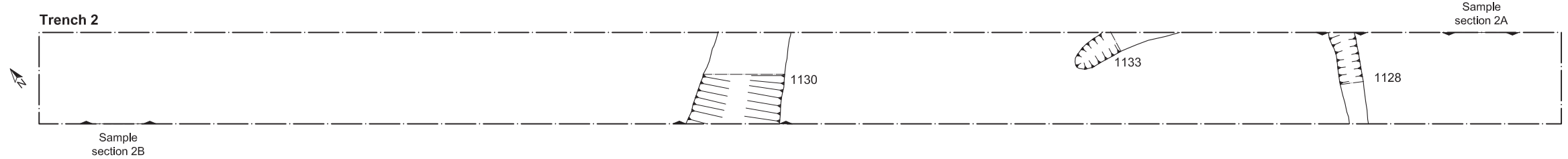
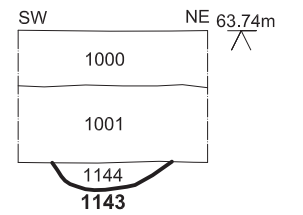
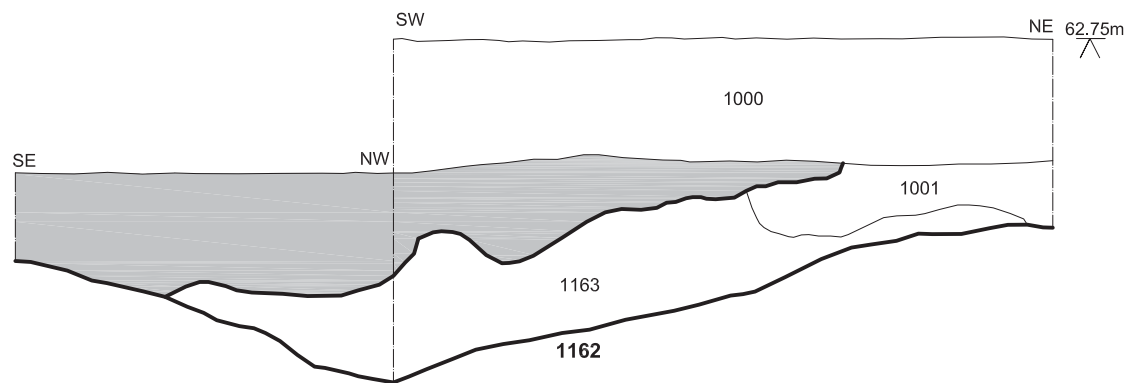
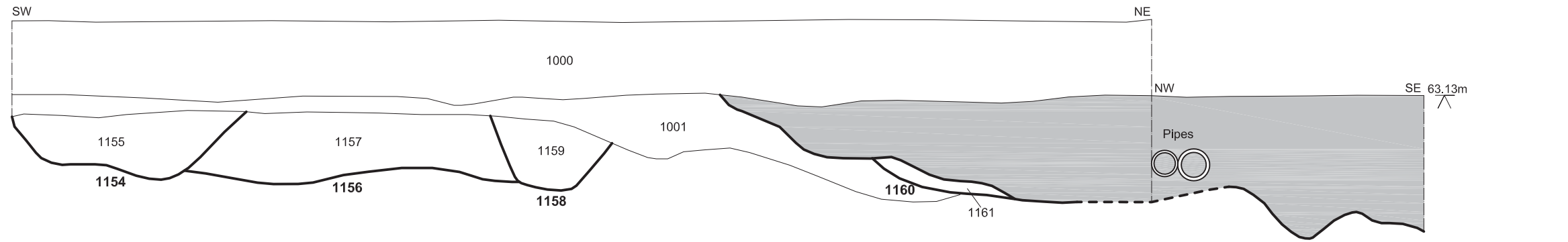
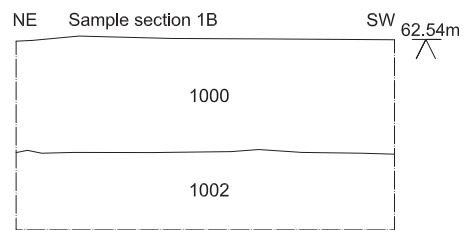
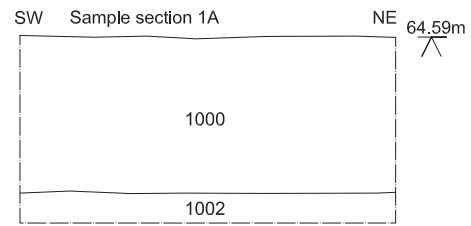
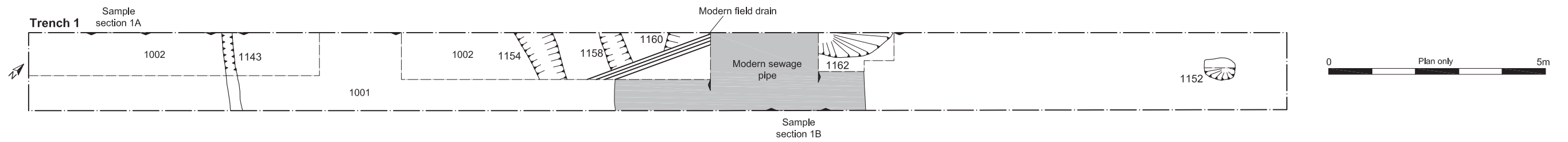
Fig. 2a Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:1250 at A4
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



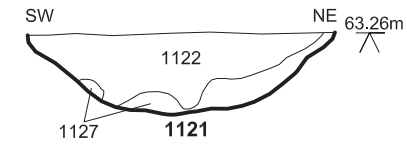
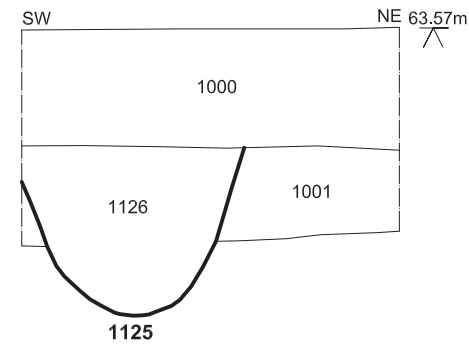
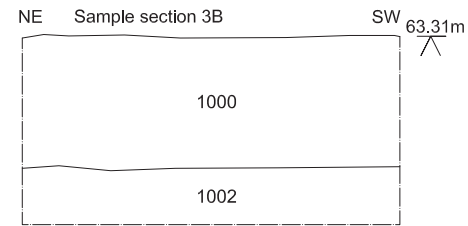
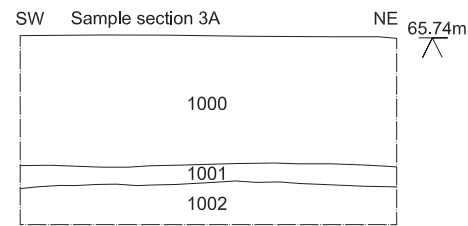
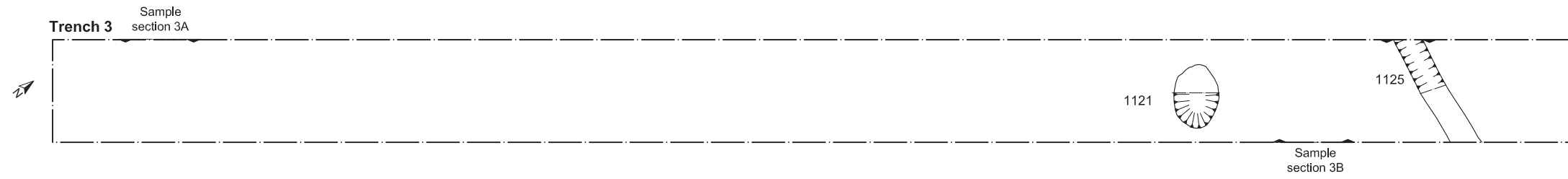
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Fig. 2b HER data
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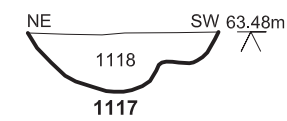
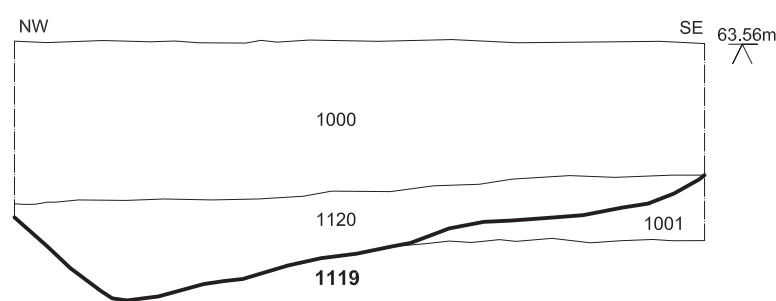
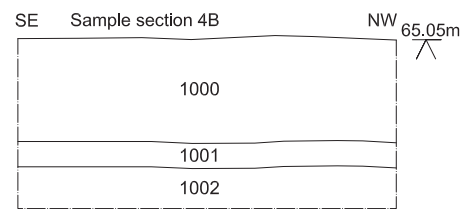
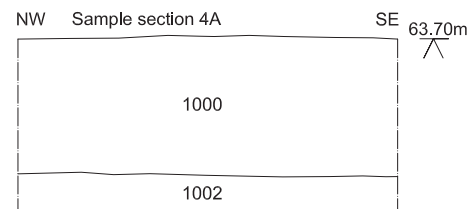
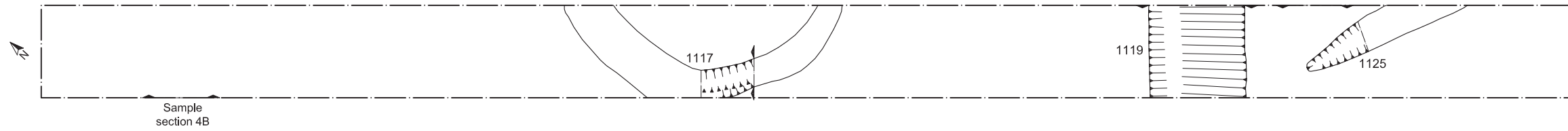


Modern

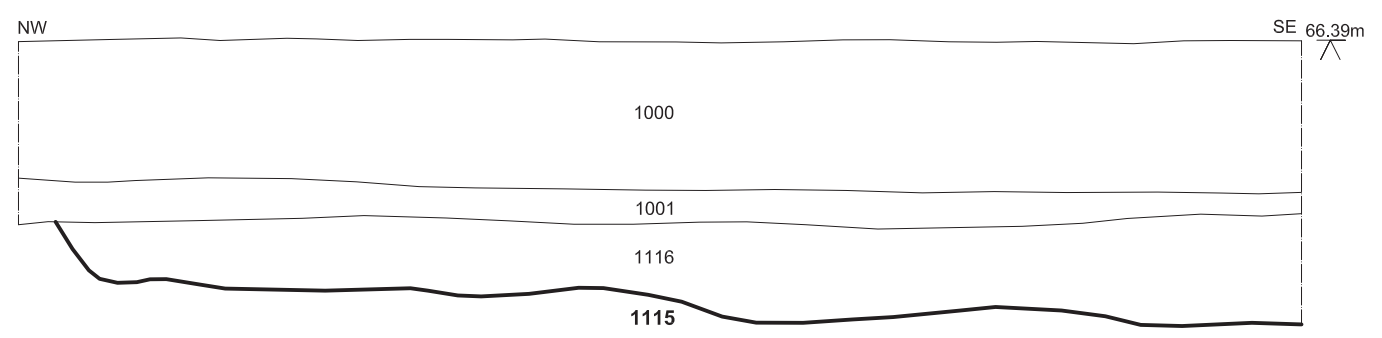
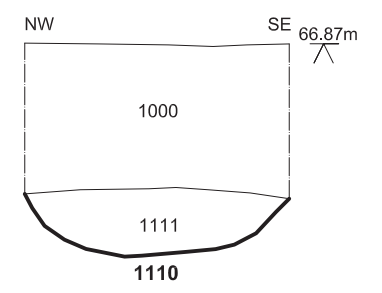
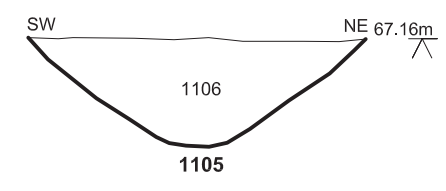
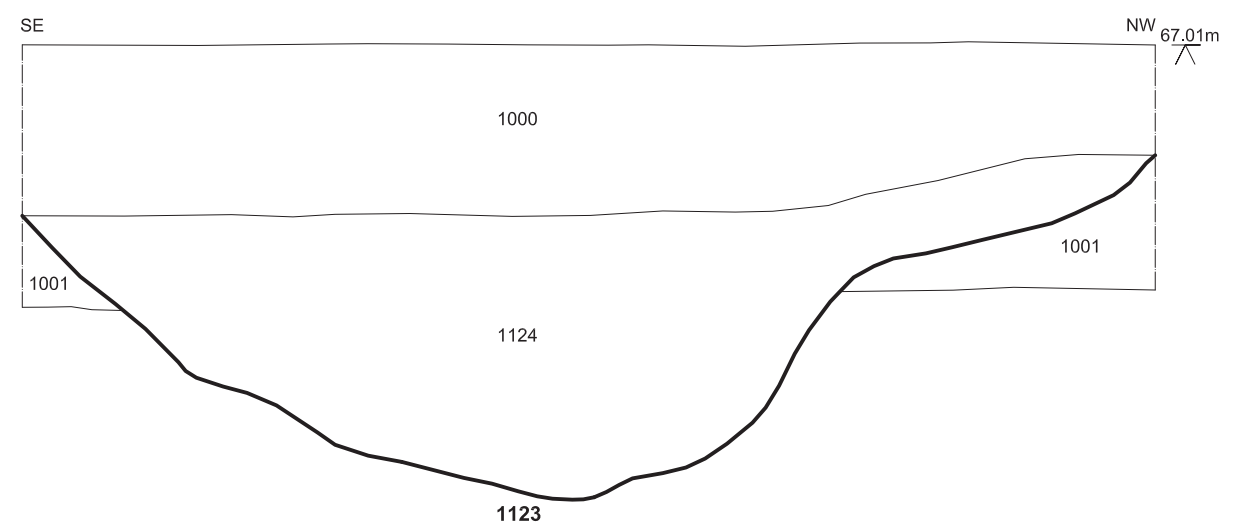
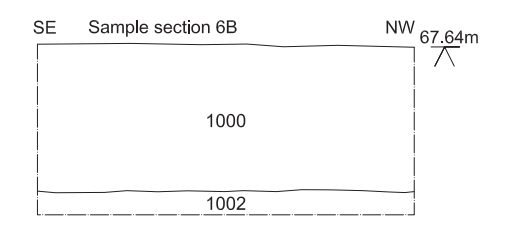
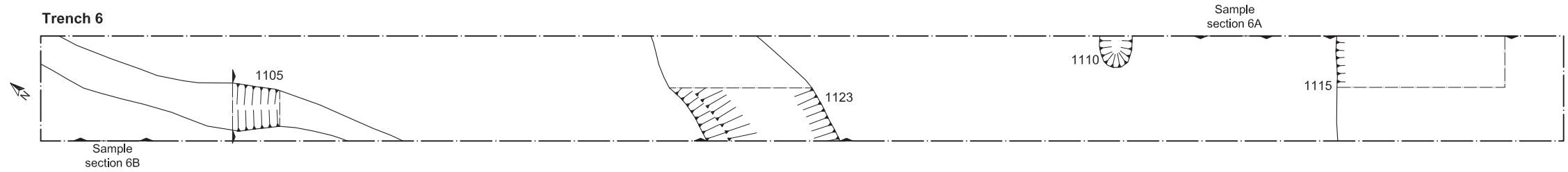
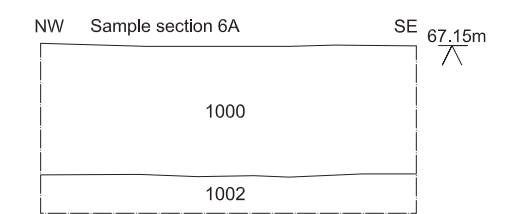
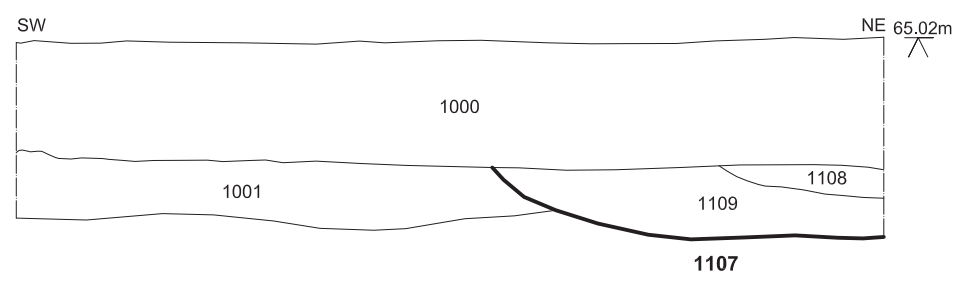
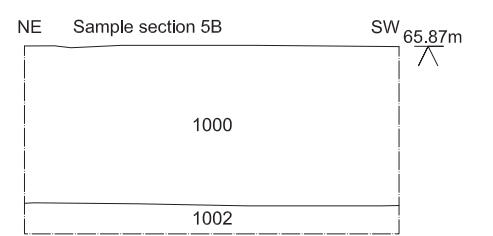
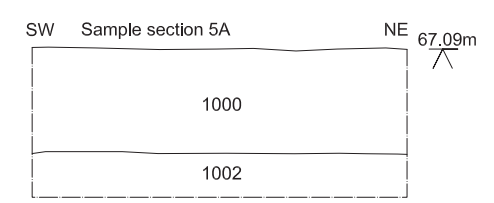
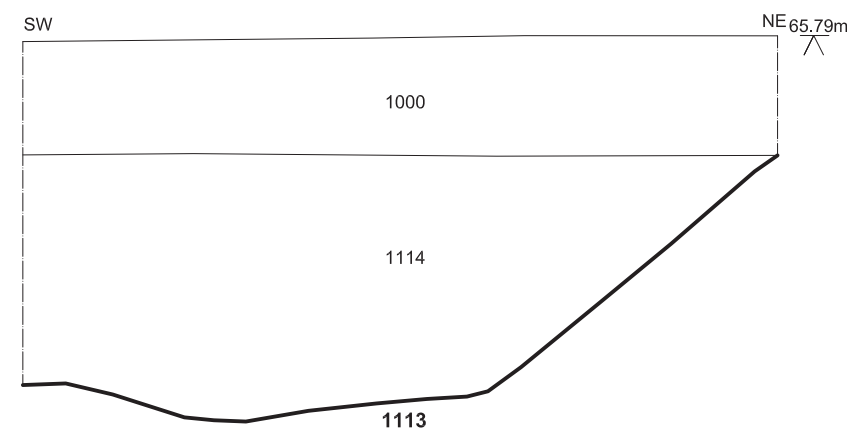
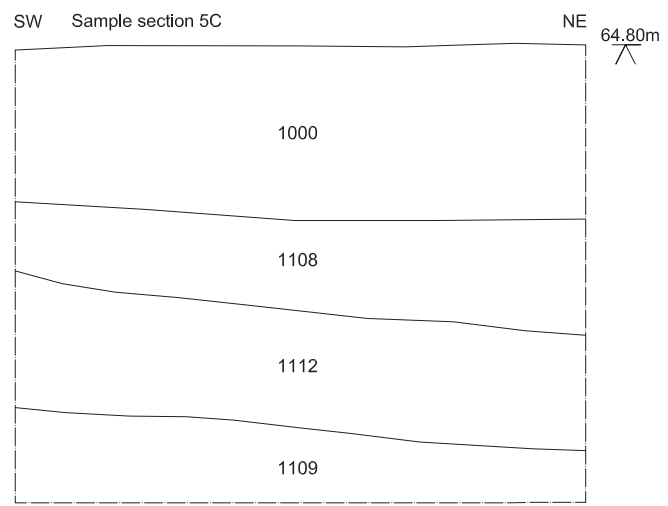
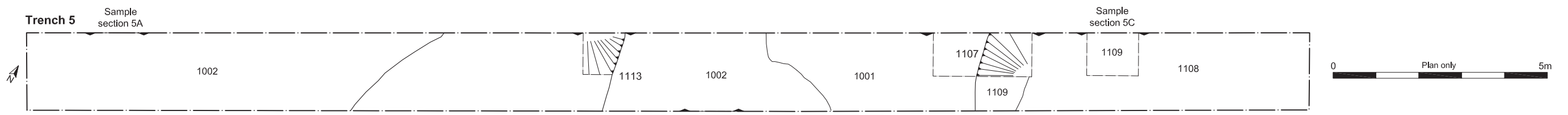
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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plan 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



Trench 4



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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)

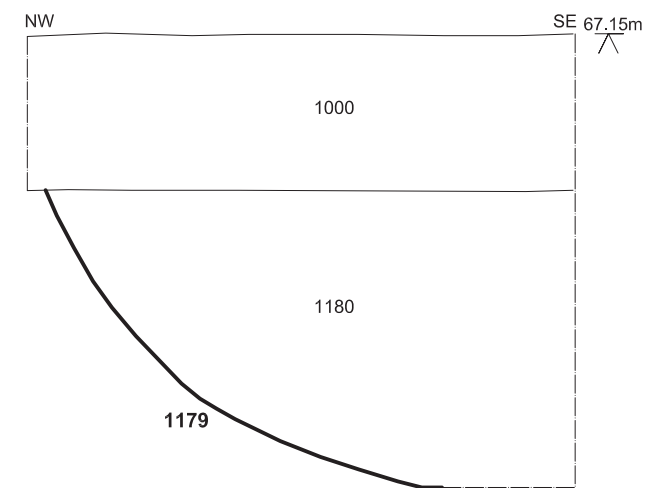
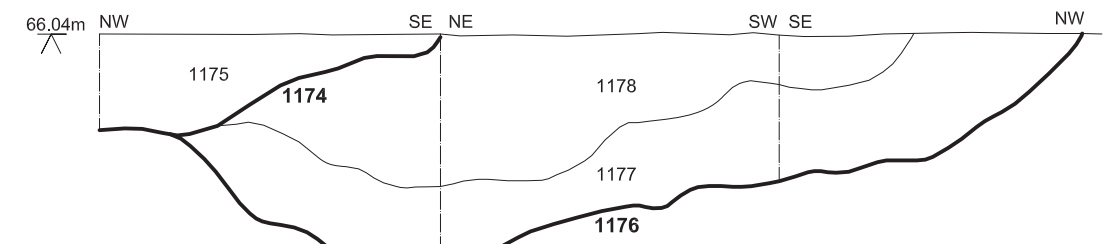
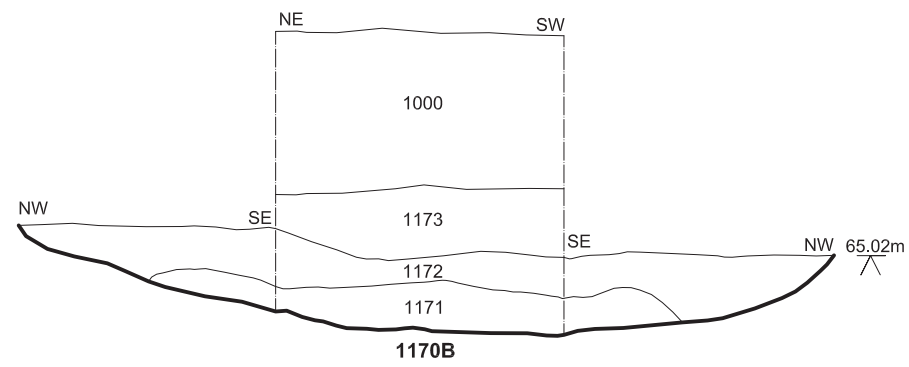
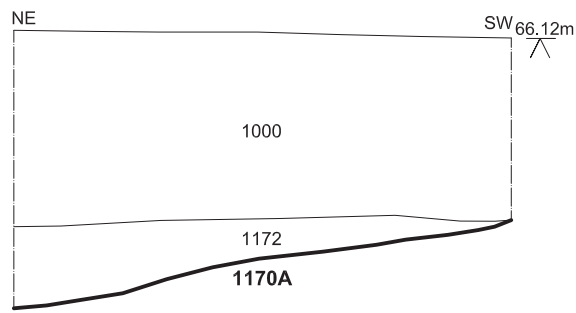
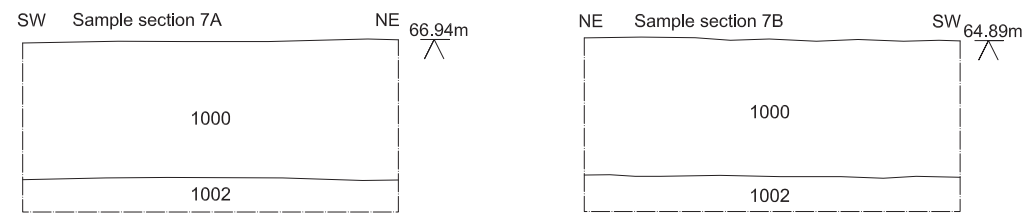
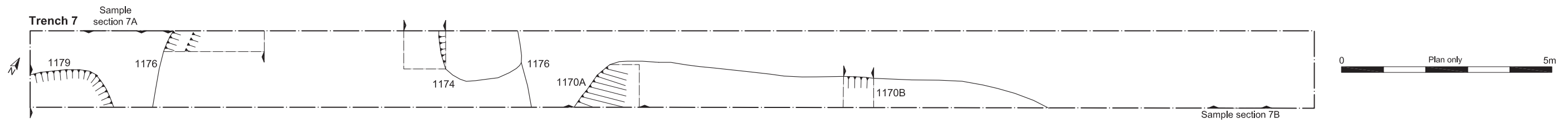


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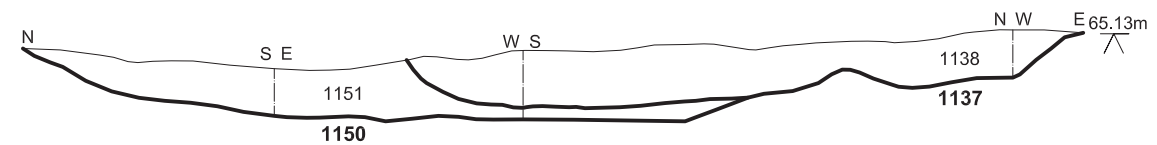
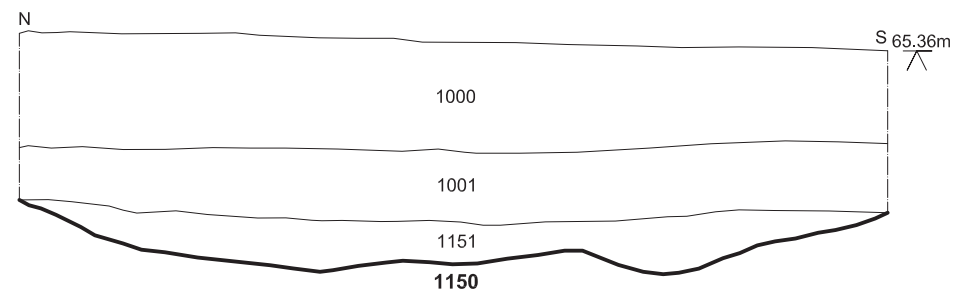
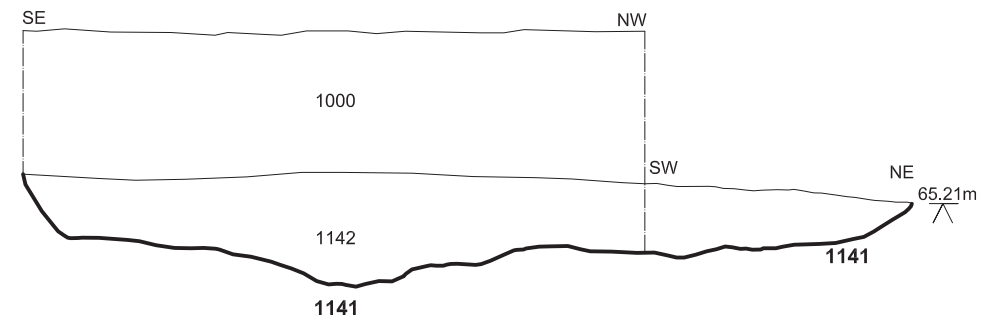
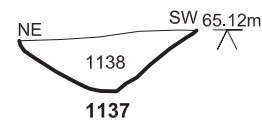
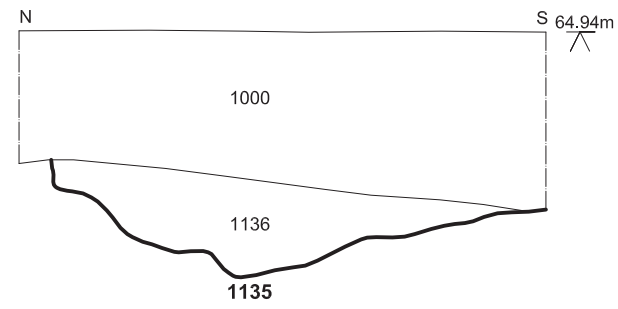
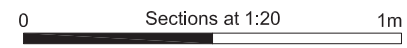
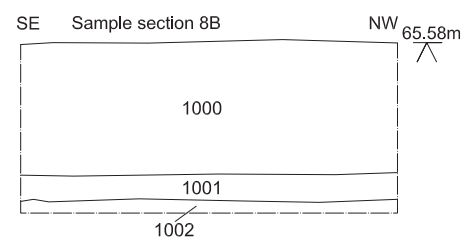
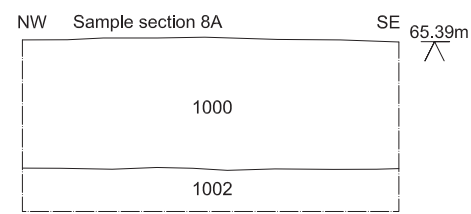
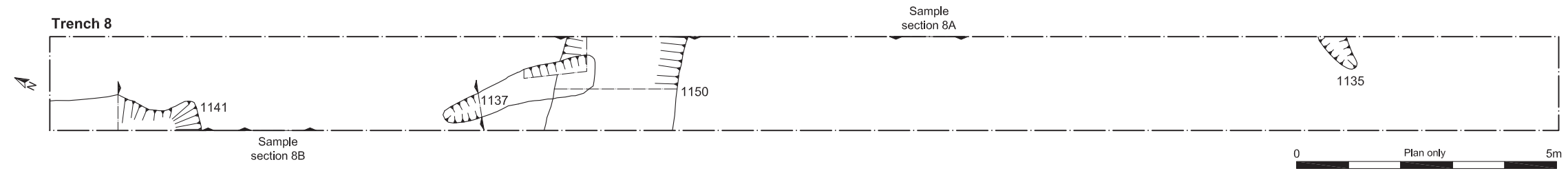
Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

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

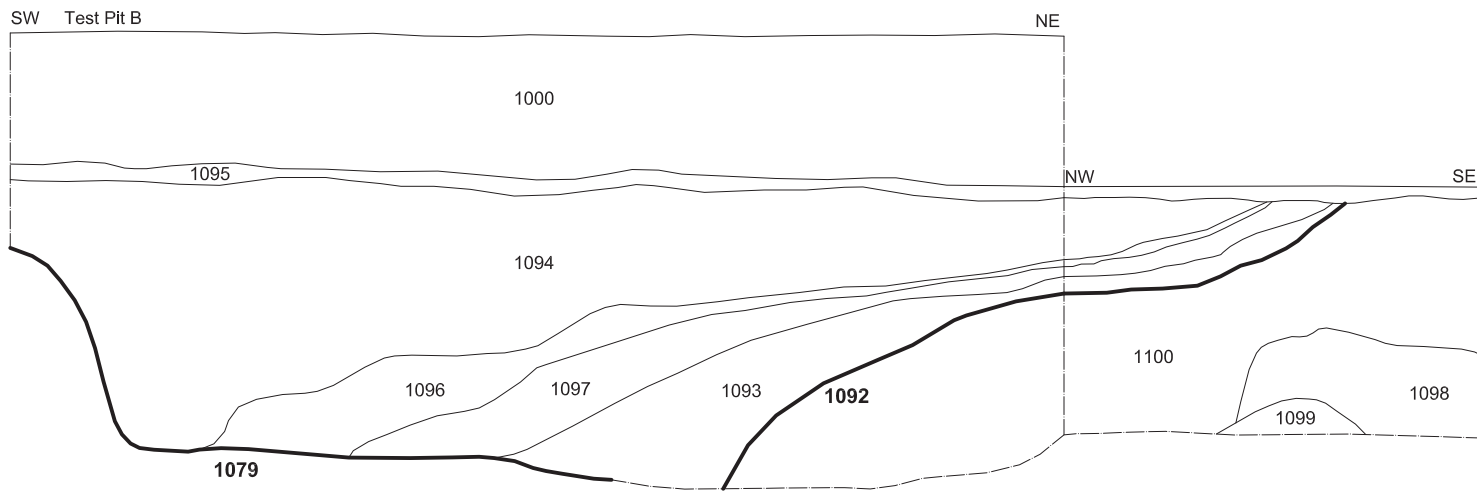
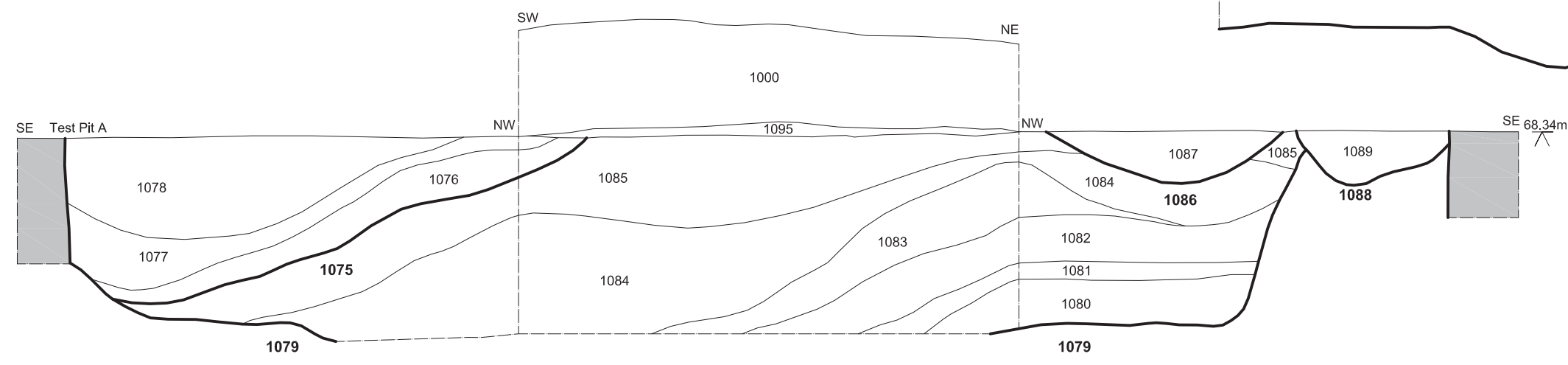
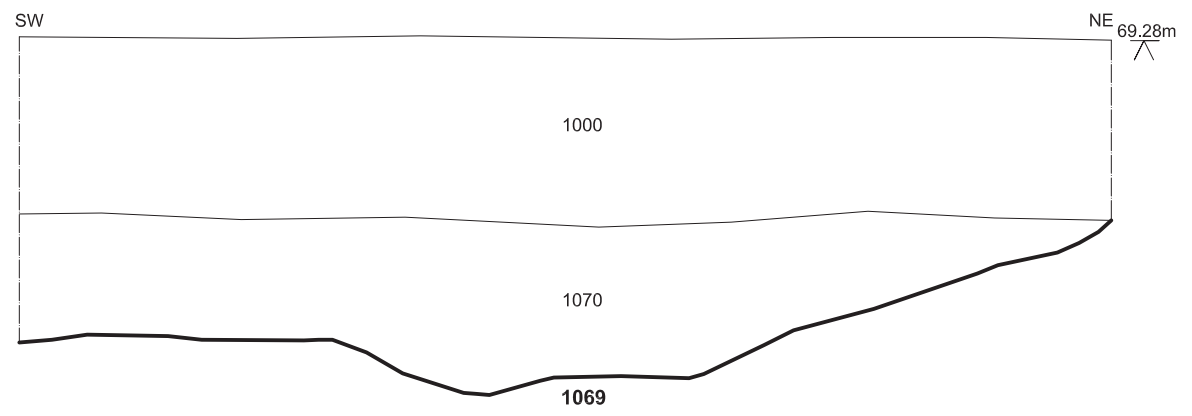
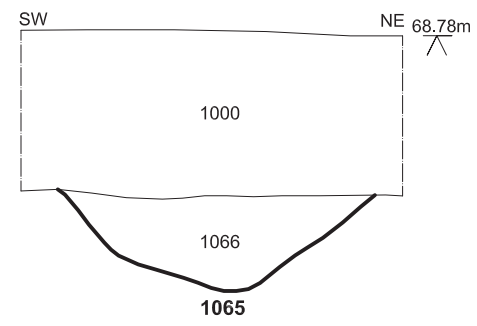
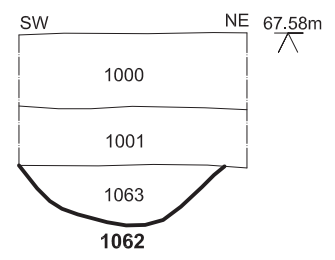
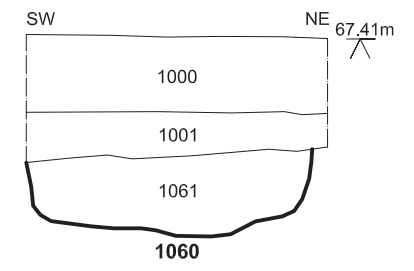
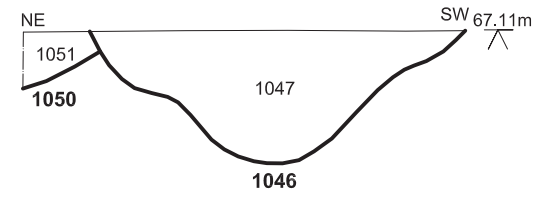
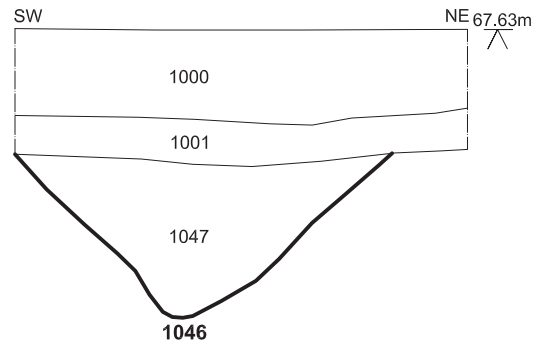
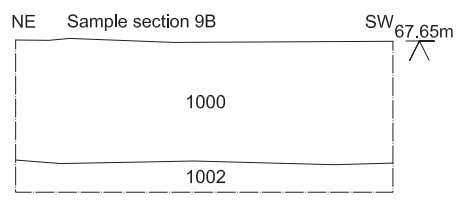
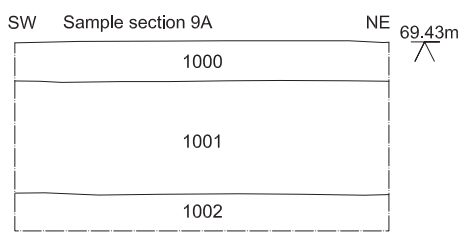
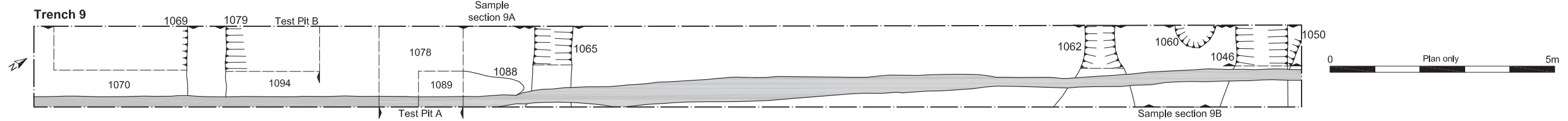
Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



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Fig. 6 Trench plan and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)

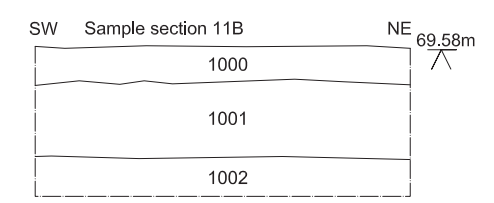
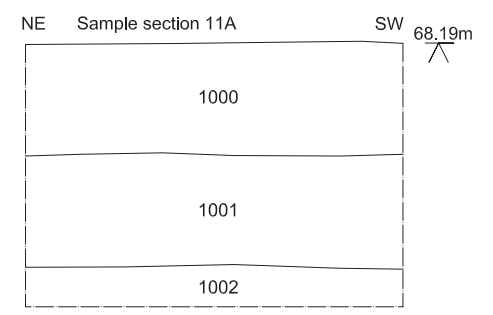
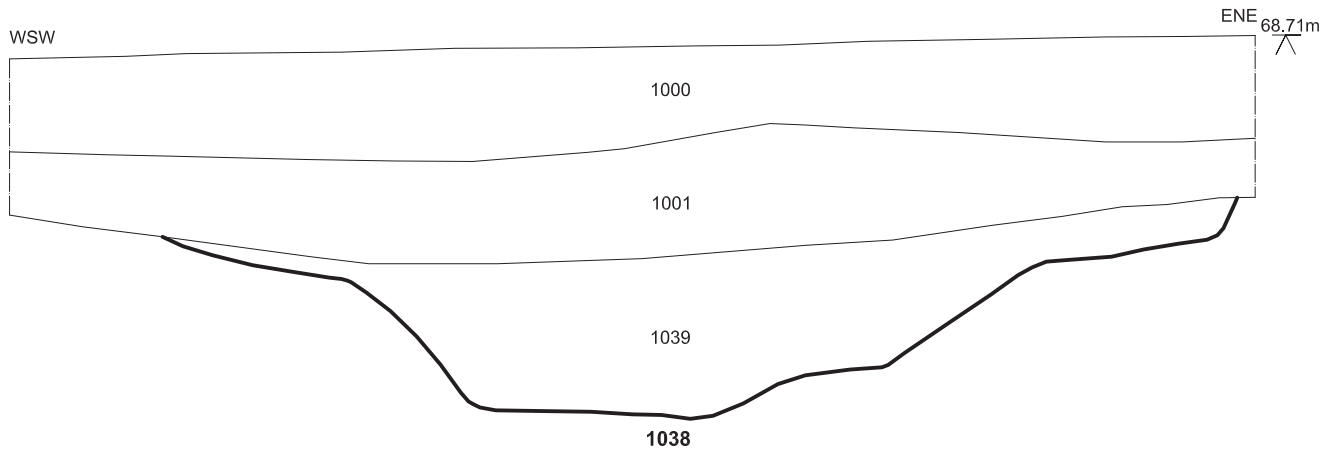
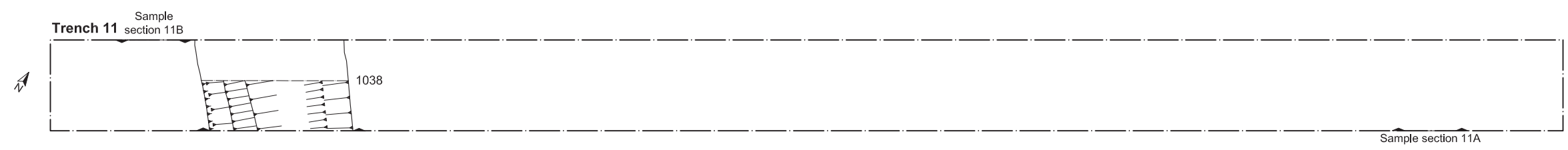
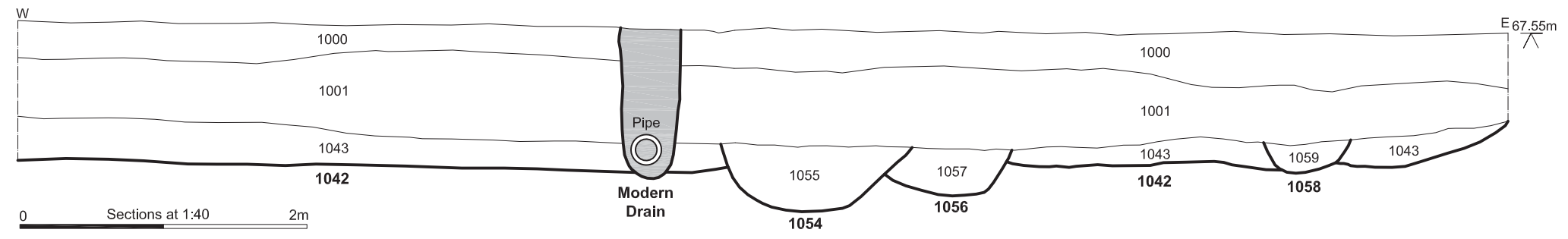
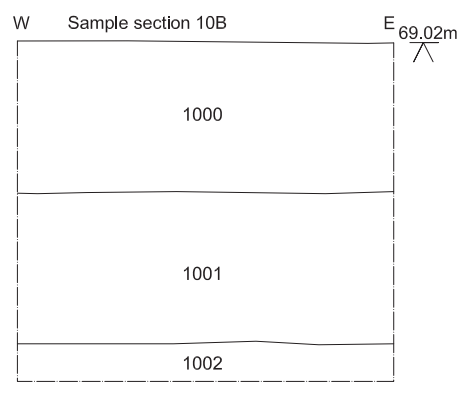
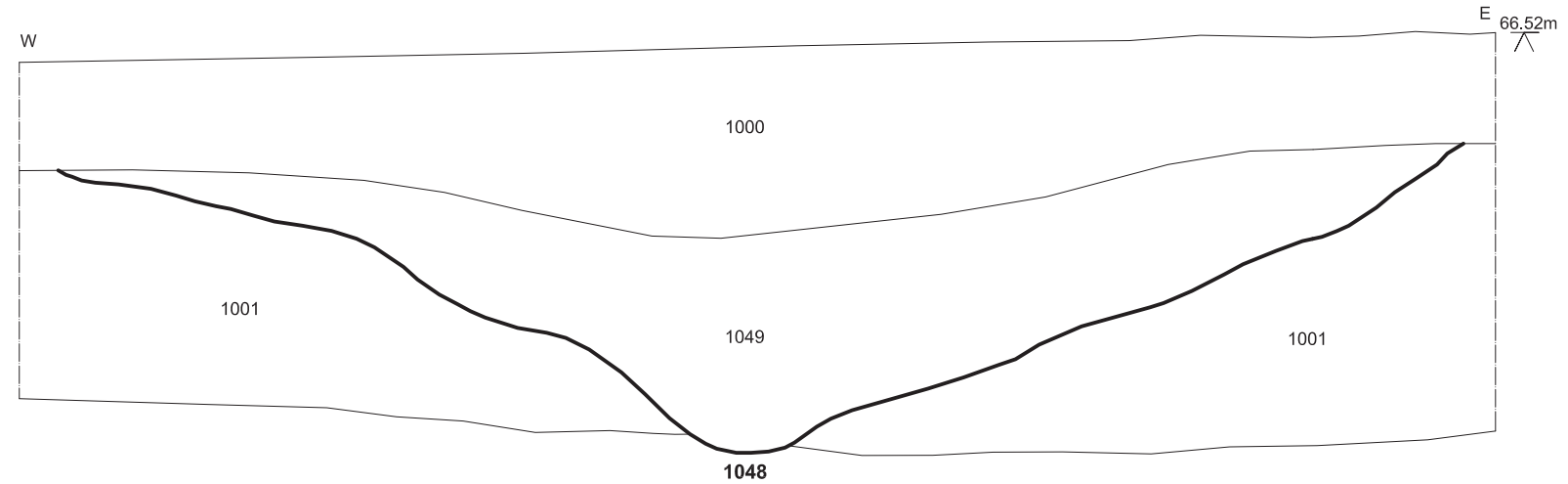
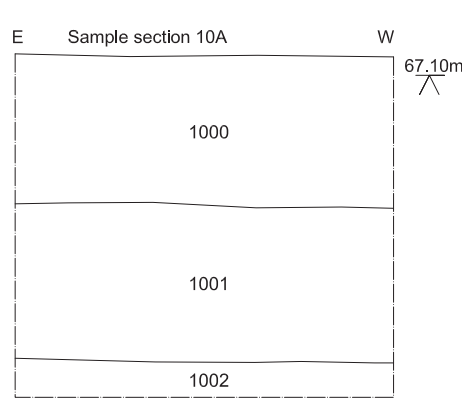
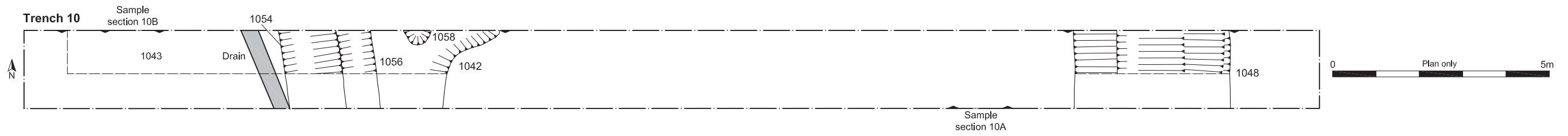


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Fig. 7 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)

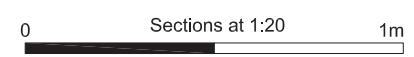


Field drain

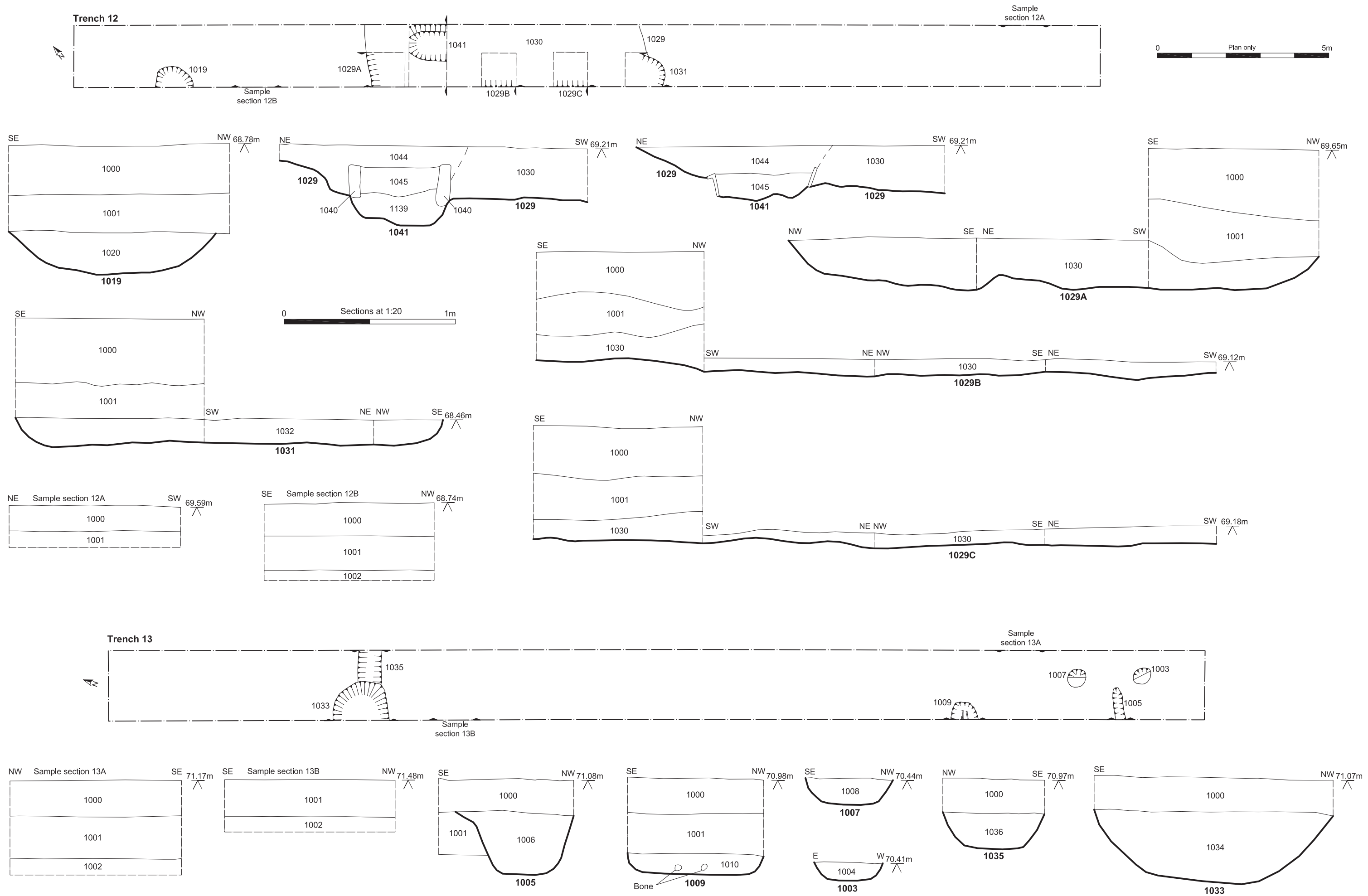
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 8 Trench plan and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



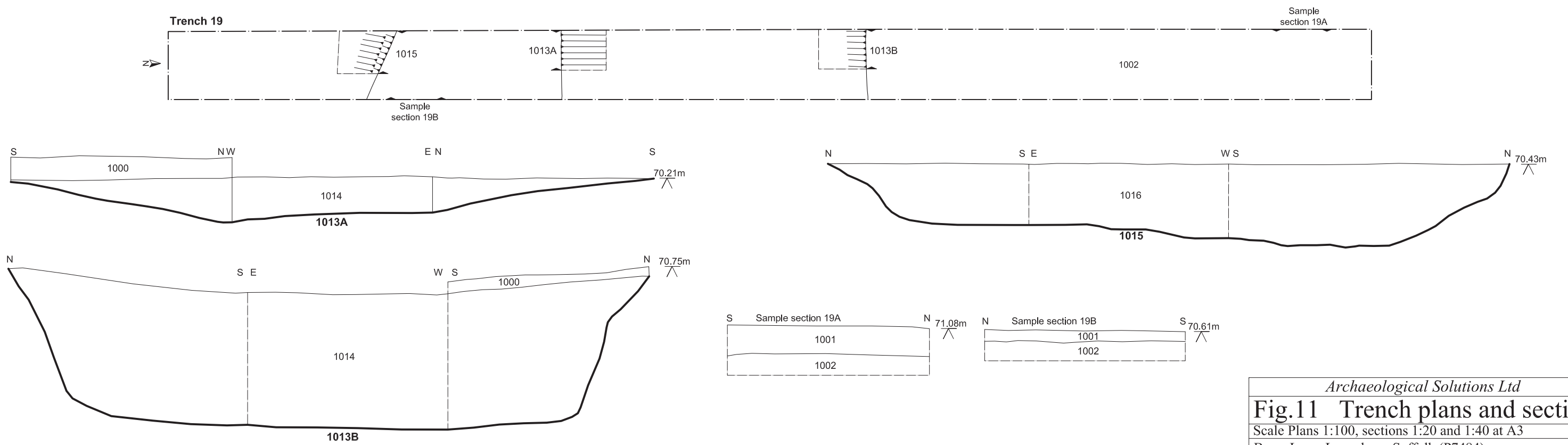
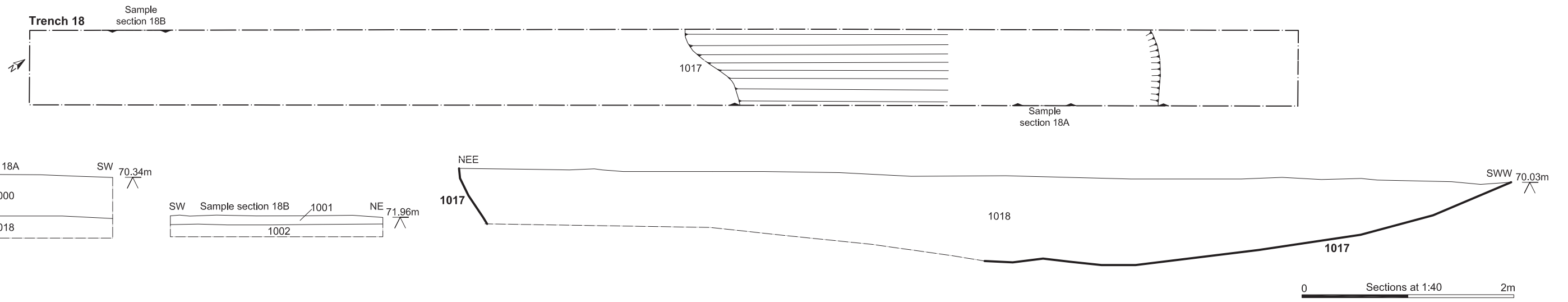
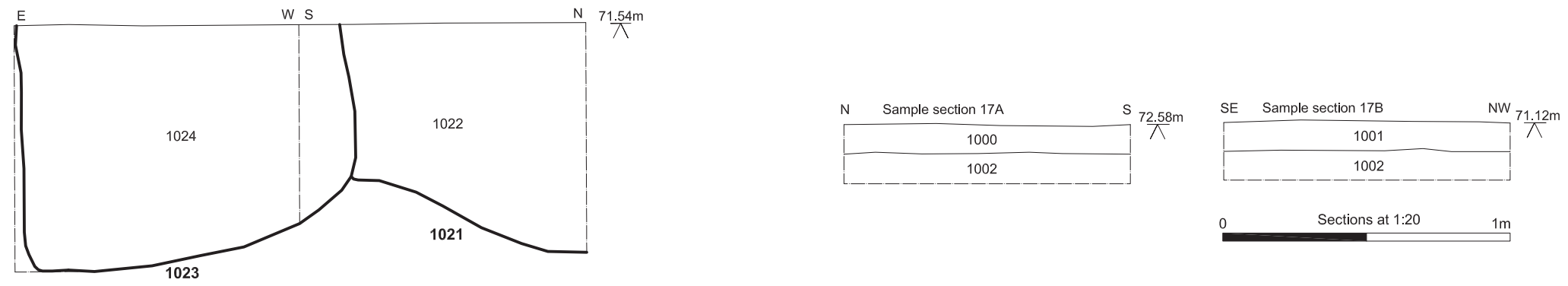
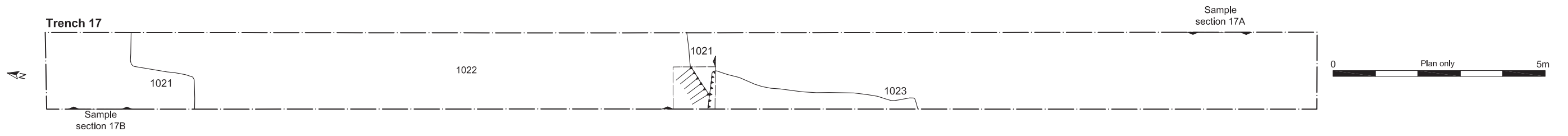
Field drain



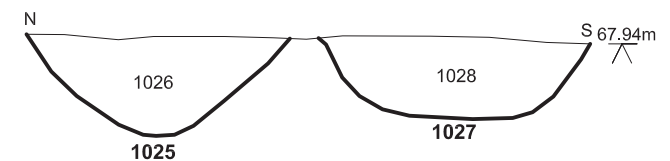
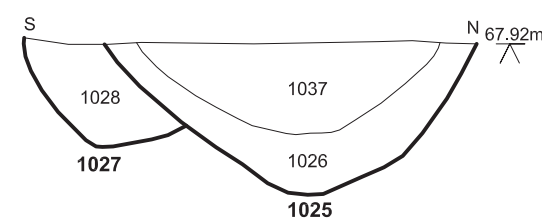
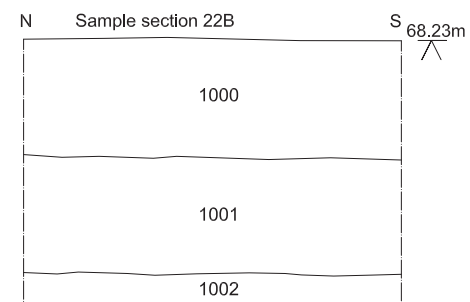
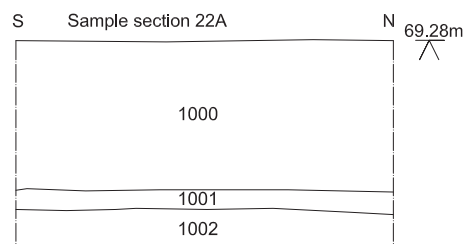
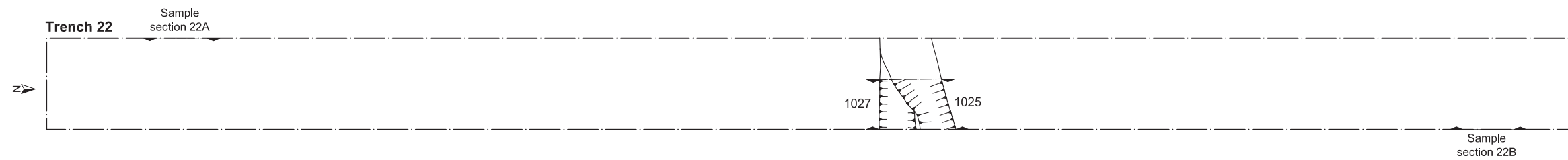
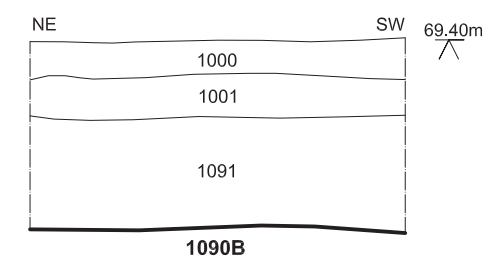
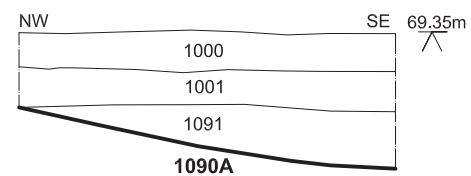
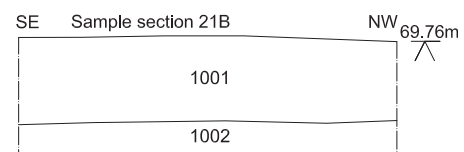
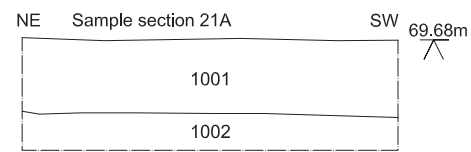
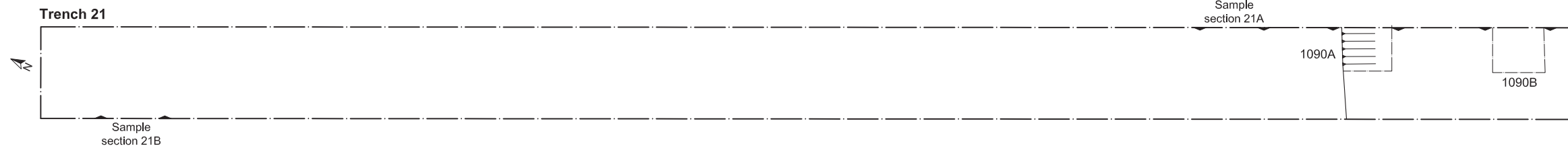
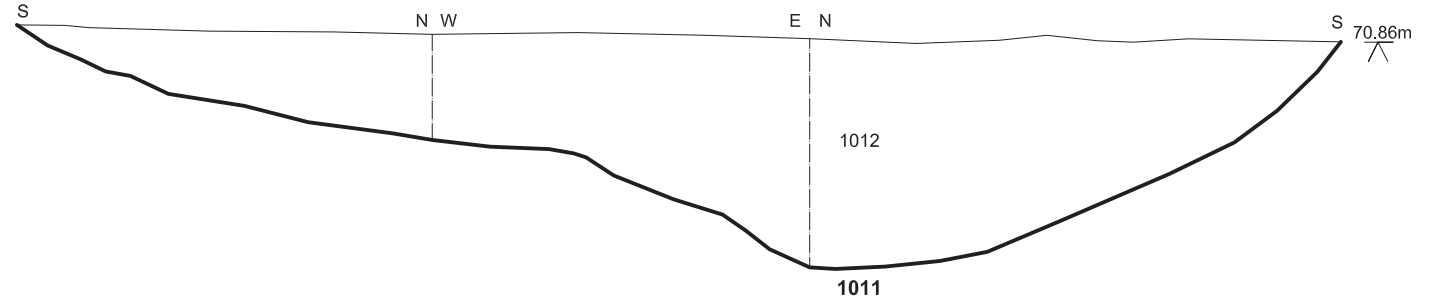
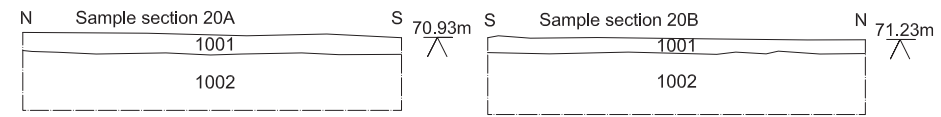
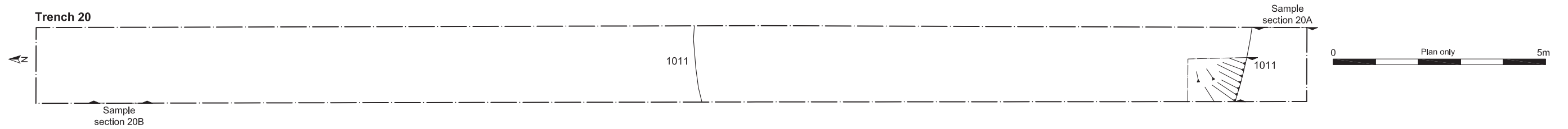
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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:40 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



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Fig.10 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



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Fig.11 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 and 1:40 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)

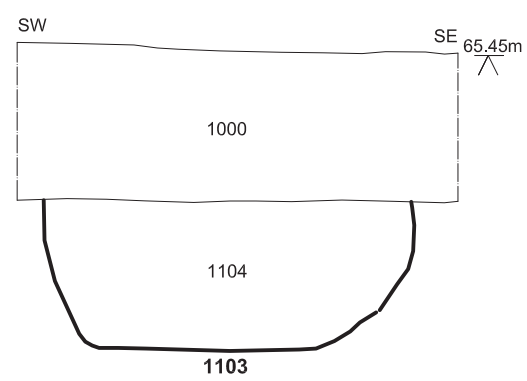
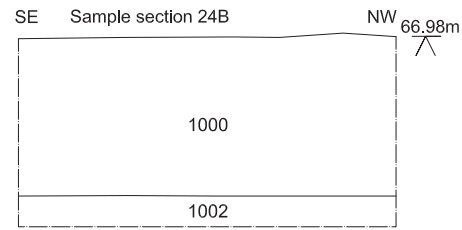
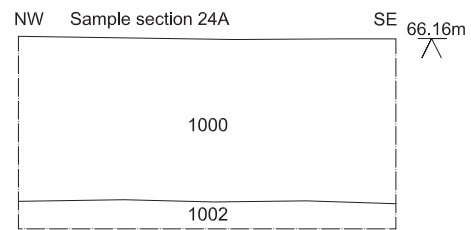
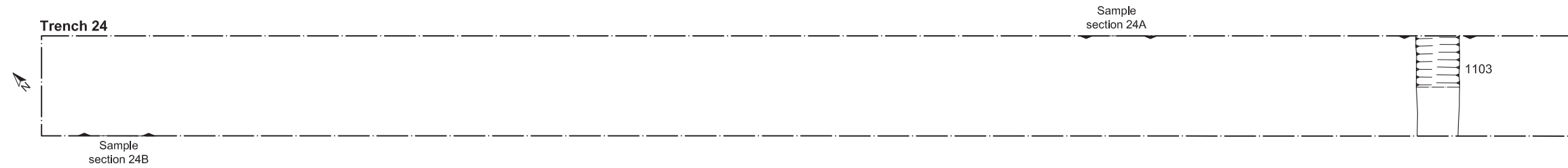


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Fig.12 Trench plans and sections

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

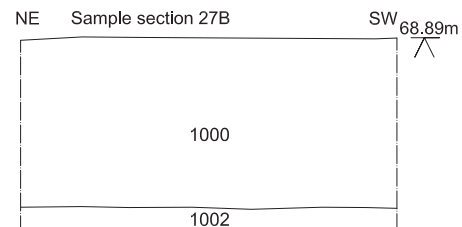
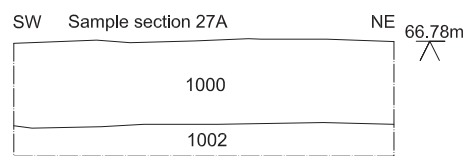
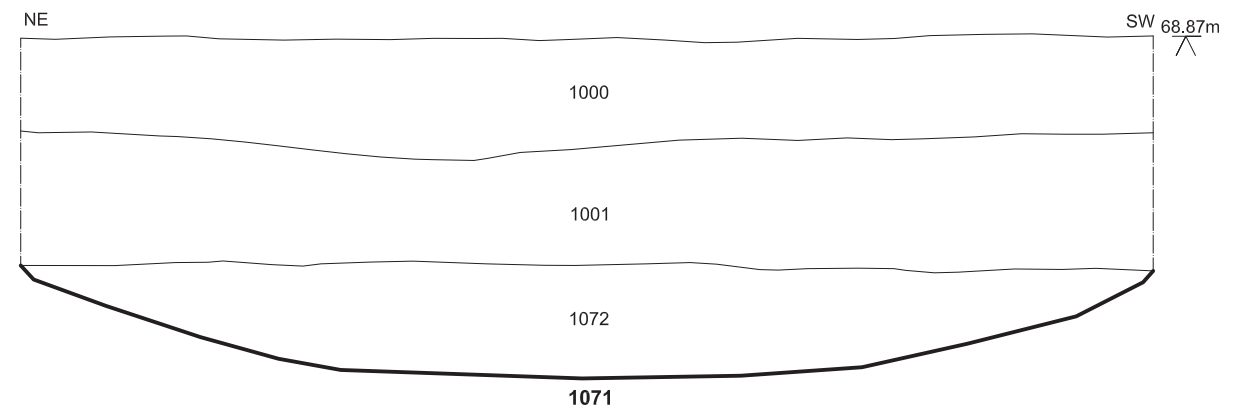
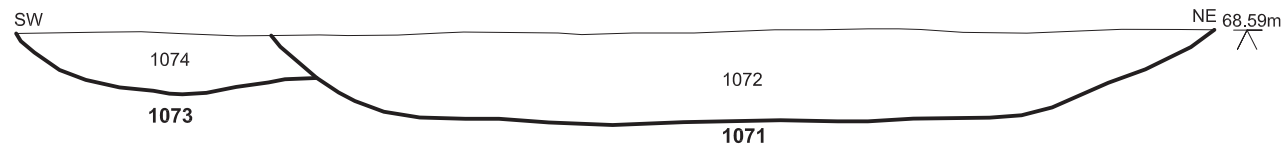
Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)



Sections at 1:20 1m



0 Plan only 5m



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Fig.13 Trench plans and sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3
 Bears Lane, Lavenham, Suffolk (P7484)