

**PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL BUILDING,
THE HALL, HALL ROAD, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

Authors: Keeley-Jade Bingham (Fieldwork and Report)	
NGR: TL 9123 4911	Report No: 5965
District: Babergh	Site Code: LVM 156
Approved: Claire Halpin MCIfA	Project No: 8243
	Date: 30 December 2019; Revised 14 January 2020

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

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

Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis

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**



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



CONTENTS

PROJECT SUMMARY SHEET

SUMMARY

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| APPENDIX 1 | CONCORDANCE OF FINDS |
| APPENDIX 2 | SPECIALIST REPORTS |
| APPENDIX 3 | SPECIFICATION |

Project details			
Project name	<i>Proposed Swimming Pool Building, The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk</i>		
<p><i>In December 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QX (NGR TL 9123 4911; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of a swimming pool building (Babergh Suffolk Approval Ref DC/19/04849). It was required based on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</i></p> <p><i>The earliest finds were a residual medieval coarseware jar rim in fairly good condition which is of mid 12th-14th centuries date from Made Ground L1001; and L1006 contained a medieval (12th – 14th century) body sherd of Hedingham Coarseware. Layer L1006 also contained two residual fragments from a single brick that was manufactured in the 15th-16th centuries.</i></p> <p><i>The earliest deposits in Trench 1 were gravels (L1006) which contained a residual medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) pottery sherd (1; 3g) and 18th – 19th C pottery (1; 28g). L1006 overlay the natural deposits, L1007.</i></p> <p><i>Ditch F1004 cut Made Ground L1001 which contained 17th – 19th century pottery, and the ditch contained late 18th – 19th C pottery. Clay Pads F1009 A - C also cut Made Ground L1001 and appeared to be associated with L1008, a compact sand layer. The pads relate to a former 20th century structure.</i></p> <p><i>The gravels and made ground deposits were likely derived from the terracing and landscaping of the site.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>10th – 12th December 2019</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>	<i>Future work</i>	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>8243</i>	<i>Site code</i>	<i>LVM 156</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>Within the grounds of Grade II listed Lavenham Hall</i>		
Current land use	<i>Gardens</i>		
Planned development	<i>Indoor swimming pool</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Evidence of pot-medieval landscaping</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Residual medieval (12th – 14th C) sherds</i>		
Project location	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Lavenham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>CO10 9QX</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.100m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TL 9123 4911</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c.74 m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Mr Anthony Faulkner</i>		
Full title	<i>Proposed Swimming Pool Building, The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Bingham, K.</i>		
Report no.	<i>5965</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>December 2019; revised January 2020</i>		

**PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL BUILDING, THE HALL, HALL ROAD,
LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK CO10 9QX**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QX (NGR TL 9123 4911; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of a swimming pool building (Babergh Suffolk Approval Ref DC/19/04849). It was required based on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential within the historic core of the town of Lavenham (HER LVM 053). The site of Lavenham Hall is recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as being of archaeological significance, as the site of the medieval manor of Lavenham (HER No. LVM 007) and its associated fishponds. The medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul lies to the south (LVM 009). A post-medieval kiln site is recorded to the north (LVM 026).

The earliest finds were a residual medieval coarseware jar rim in fairly good condition which is of mid 12th-14th centuries date from Made Ground L1001, and L1006 contained a medieval (12th – 14th century) body sherd of Hedingham Coarseware. Layer L1006 also contained two residual fragments from a single brick that was manufactured in the 15th-16th centuries.

The earliest deposits in Trench 1 were gravels (L1006) which contained a residual medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) pottery sherd (1; 3g) and 18th – 19th C pottery (1; 28g). L1006 overlay the natural deposits, L1007.

Ditch F1004 cut Made Ground L1001 which contained 17th – 19th century pottery, and the ditch contained late 18th – 19th C pottery. Clay Pads F1009 A - C also cut Made Ground L1001 and appeared to be associated with L1008, a compact sand layer. The pads relate to a former 20th century structure.

The gravels and made ground deposits were likely derived from the terracing and landscaping of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QX (NGR TL 9123 4911; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of a swimming pool building (Babergh Approval Ref DC/19/04849). It was required based on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT, *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham* (Gemma Stewart, dated 22nd November 2019), and a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by AS (dated 4th December 2019) and approved by SCC and the LPA. It followed the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2017* and 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 objectives of the evaluation were to determine the presence, date, extent, character, condition significance and quality of any archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2019) 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 lies on the south-western side of Hall Lane in the historic core of Lavenham, and within the grounds of the Grade II listed 16th century Lavenham Hall (LB 276993). The site consists of grassed lawn areas confined between medieval barns to the north-west, a patio area to the north-east, flower beds to the south-east and a small conservatory style building to the south-west. Beyond the flower beds and conservatory lie open grassed lawns arranged in shallow terraces.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The solid geology is Crag Group sand and superficial deposits are Lowestoft Formation, and the site lies at c.98m AOD.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential within the historic core of the town of Lavenham (HER LVM 053). The site of Lavenham Hall is recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as being of archaeological significance, as the site of the medieval manor of Lavenham (HER No. LVM 007). The medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul lies to the south (LVM 009) and a post-medieval kiln site is recorded to the north (LVM 026). Numerous undated archaeological features have also been identified within a 500m radius of the development site, including ditches visible as earthworks (LVM 025), a ring ditch with a central mound visible on aerial photographs (LVM 032), and pits and ditches on former glebe land (LVM 042).

Prehistoric

4.2 Known evidence of prehistoric activity is limited in the area surrounding the site, and is represented by a ditch of possible prehistoric date (LVM 058), and unstratified late prehistoric struck flint (LVM 120).

Romano-British

4.3 Located within the area of Lavenham Hall, a number of possible Roman ovens have been identified; the ovens are likely constructed of Roman tiles, but are probably medieval pottery ovens (LVM 026). More substantial remains were identified during an archaeological evaluation c.500m to the south-east (LVM 121). It identified 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 and 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.

Medieval and Post-medieval

4.4 Lavenham is recorded in a charter of c.995 as *Lauanham* and derives its name from 'Homestead of a man called Lafa'. There were two large manors at Domesday in 1086, the smaller being held by Frodo brother of the Abbot of Bury St Edmunds. The larger manor, comprising 'six carucates with soke and sack', was taken from the Saxon Ulwin shortly after the battle of Hastings by Aubrey de Vere, ancestor of the earls of Oxford. It included five horses at the Hall (LVM 007) and an 'arpent' of vines. The manor is likely to have stood on the site of, or close to, the current hall and may survive in the extant ruins to the rear of the building. Alternatively the remains may have belonged to a small ecclesiastical grange which would explain the presence of the large fishpond that was in existence by 1503 (Ranson 1965). The area at Lavenham Hall known as 'Saffron Pans' was the garden attached to the original manor, while a large park covering half the parish was linked to the estate.

4.5 In 1248/9 Lavenham was granted a market charter indicating growth within the town, although this clearly did not last or was relocated as in 1442 John de Vere, 12th earl of Oxford, granted a market and fair in Lavenham. In 1360 the two manors are noted as Netherhall and Overhall and were connected by the High Street. The latter manor was recorded as of greater value, and located at the site of the existing Lavenham Hall (LVM 007).

4.6 The medieval period saw substantial development of Lavenham, when the majority of the timber-framed buildings, dating between 1200 and 1600 were built (LVM 053). Key to this prosperity was Suffolk's prolific wool, leather and textile industries which grew between 1400 and 1700; by the 1470s Lavenham produced more cloth than any other English county. Lavenham was closely associated with the development of these industries, reflected in the presence of the Guild Hall (LVM 005), the market cross (LVM 004 & SF 9) and the brick-lined culvert under Water Street (LVM 051).

4.7 The de Vere's held the manor throughout the medieval period although it was forfeited in 1462 following the execution of the 12th earl in the aftermath of the battle of Towton, and granted to Richard of Gloucester and then John Howard, future duke of Norfolk. However, John de Vere, 13th earl of Oxford, retained his influence and conveyed the manor on two of his associates. During the de Vere tenure a bailiff's house was built near the fishpond (shown on a 1580 map). In 1485 John de Vere led the vanguard of Henry Tudor's army at Bosworth Field, killing his rival John Howard in the process and recovered his possessions which included the manor at Lavenham Hall.

4.8 Within 500m of the site, the town boasts 123 medieval and post-medieval listed buildings, including the Grade I church of St Peter and St Paul (LVM 009), which is one of the largest parish churches in the country. The Hall may be older than suggested. Though the listing asserts a 16th – 17th century date, there are suggestions that the building may have 15th century origins as the site of Overhall manor. In addition to post-medieval buildings,

post-medieval ditches, an artefact scatter and a series of ovens have been identified (LVM 055, LVM 057 and LVM 026).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The SCC AS-CT required a trial trench to be excavated across the footprint of the proposed new swimming pool building. One trench measuring 17.00m x 1.80m was excavated across the footprint (Fig. 2).

5.2 The trench was mechanically excavated in three stages due to the small size of the mechanical excavator. The first stage saw the removal of the topsoil (L1000). Secondly a made ground layer (L1001) was excavated. The final stage of mechanical excavation removed made ground (L1002) on to the surface of L1006.

5.3 During the excavation of the trench, a water pipe was cut and water flooded part of the north-eastern area of the trench. A hole was excavated within the made ground deposits in order to collect the water and prevent the flooding of the whole trench.

5.4 Overnight the trench flooded due to the high water table, and a pump was used to drain the water. Test Pits A and D were excavated within the Layers L1006 and L1003; Layers L1001 and L1002 having been removed by machine. Water had to be continuously bailed and pumped out during the digging of these test pits. Water was then pumped into the completed test pits, to allow Test Pits B and C to be dug. The natural, L1007, was revealed within Test Pits A – D.

5.5 The archaeological evaluation comprised the inspection of the made ground deposits 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. The excavated spoil was checked for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

The site was metal detected and an unstratified 18th-19th century penny was found within Topsoil L1000.

The trench description is presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 - 3)

Sample section 1A 0.00 = 98.37m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint
0.30 – 0.42m	L1001	Made ground. Firm, mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained residual medieval (late 12 th – 14 th C) and late 17 th – 19 th C pottery (2; 27g); CBM (1143g) and shell (10g)
0.42 – 0.54m	L1003	Layer. Firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent small to large CBM (1886g) and slate (1; 30g)
0.54m+	L1006	Gravels. Friable, mid to dark grey brown clayey silty gravels

Sample section 1B 0.00 = 98.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.42 – 0.74m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.74 – 1.10m	L1002	Made ground. Firm, mid to dark brown grey sandy clay with very frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained 16 th – 18 th C pottery (3; 120g); CBM (1206), animal bone (54g) and glass (1; 1g).
1.10m+	L1006	Gravels, as above

Sample section 1C 0.00 = 98.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.37 – 0.65m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.65 – 0.97m	L1002	Made ground, as above
0.97 – 1.19m	L1006	Gravels, as above
1.19m+	L1007	Natural deposits. Firm to friable, mixed sands, gravels and silty clays with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint.

Sample section 1D 0.00 = 98.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.42 – 0.69m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.69 – 0.99m	L1002	Made ground, as above
0.99 – 1.18m	L1006	Gravels, as above
1.18m+	L1007	Natural deposits, as above

Sample section 1E 0.00 = 98.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil, as above
0.30 – 0.64m	L1001	Made ground, as above
0.64 – 0.93m	L1002	Made ground, as above
0.93 – 1.17m	L1006	Gravels, as above
1.17m+	L1007	Natural deposits, as above

Description: The earliest deposits in Trench 1 were gravels (L1006) which contained a residual medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) pottery sherd (1; 3g) and 18th – 19th C pottery (1; 28g). L1006 overlay the natural deposits, L1007.

Ditch F1004 cut Made Ground L1001 which contained 17th – 19th century pottery, and the ditch contained late 18th – 19th C pottery. Clay Pads F1009 A - C also cut Made Ground L1001 and appeared to be associated with L1008, a compact sand layer. The pads relate to a former 20th century structure.

Ditch F1004 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.84 x 0.44m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1005, was a firm, pale grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained late 18th – 19th C pottery (4; 76g); CBM (491g), animal bone (237g), coal (1; 5g) and a Fe nail (9g). Ditch F1004 cut Made Ground L1001 and Layer L1003.

Gravels (L1006) were a friable, mid grey brown clayey, silty gravels with patches of dark grey brown organic silts and green brown silts. The gravels contained a residual medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) pottery sherd (1; 3g); 18th – 19th C pottery (1; 28g); CBM (1837g), animal bone (838g); shell (24g), glass (2; 386g); and burnt flint (310g). L1006 overlay the natural deposits, L1007.

Along the north-western facing section of the trench, L1008 and Clay Pads F1009 A - C were observed in section only. L1008, was a compact, mid brown yellow sand with very frequent small sub-rounded flint. Clay Pads, F1009, were not defined in plan (? X 0.40 x 0.36m). They had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Their fill, L1010, was a firm, pale brown yellow clay with occasional small sub-angular flint and bricks at the base. L1008 and Clay Pads F1009 were modern (20th century) in date and likely associated with a former structure.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 The wet conditions within the trench made the digging of the test pits difficult.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a firm, mid grey brown clayey sand with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. L1000 overlay Made Ground L1001, a firm, mid yellow-brown silty clay with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint and small fragments of CBM.

8.2 In the north-eastern end of the trench, Made Ground L1001, overlay Layer L1003, a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with frequent small to large modern bricks and tile. In the south-western end of the trench, Made Ground

L1001 overlay Made Ground L1002, a firm, mid to dark brown grey sandy clay with very frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint.

8.3 Beneath Made Ground L1002 and Layer L1003, were gravels, L1006, a friable, mid to dark grey brown clayey silty gravels. At the base of the sequence were Natural Deposits L1007, a firm to friable, mixed sands, gravels and silty clays with frequent small to medium sub-angular flint.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this site is within an area of archaeological potential within the historic core of the town of Lavenham (HER LVM 053). The site of Lavenham Hall is recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as being of archaeological significance, as the site of the medieval manor of Lavenham (HER No. LVM 007) and its associated fishponds. The medieval Church of St Peter and St Paul lies to the south (LVM 009). A post-medieval kiln site is recorded to the north (LVM 026).

9.2 The earliest finds were a residual medieval coarse ware jar rim in fairly good condition which is of late 12th-14th century date from Made Ground L1001. The earliest deposit, Layer L1006, also contained a residual medieval (mid 12th – mid 14th century) body sherd of Hedingham coarse ware as well as residual fragments from a single brick that was manufactured in the 15th-16th centuries. The finds are potentially contemporary with the medieval manor of Overhall, however they are residual and likely re-deposited during the subsequent re-development and landscaping of the post-medieval property as suggested by the associated presence of a sherd of 18th-19th century pottery from L1006. Butchery waste including cattle and fowl, and sparse waste from cereal processing that would be consistent with limited farming and husbandry around an Elizabethan or post-medieval hall were also present. L1006 was the earliest layer and overlay the natural deposits, L1007.

9.3 Ditch F1004 cut Made Ground L1001 which contained 17th – 19th century pottery, and the ditch contained late 18th – 19th C pottery. Clay Pads F1009 A - C also cut Made Ground L1001 and appeared to be associated with L1008, a compact sand layer. The pads relate to a former 20th century structure.

9.4 The gravels and made ground deposits were likely derived from the terracing and landscaping of the site.

9.5 A summary of the report will be submitted for inclusion in the annual roundups of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with inventory, will be deposited with 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.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions would like to thank Mr Anthony Faulkner for his support and funding of the evaluation.

AS would like to acknowledge the input and advice of Ms Gemma Stewart, Archaeological Officer, Suffolk County Council, and the assistance of the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

British Geological Survey 1991 *East Anglia Sheet 52°N-00° 1:250,000 Series Quaternary Geology*. Ordnance Survey, Southampton

Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014 *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, Reading, ClfA

Gurney, D. 2003 *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper no. 14

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Soils of South East England (sheet 4)*. Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural Trust

SSEW 1983 *Soil Survey of England and Wales: Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales* Harpenden, Rothamsted Experimental Station/Lawes Agricultural

Appendix 1 - Concordance of Finds

LVM156 - P8243 The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date (Pot Only)	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1001		1	Made Ground	Late 17th-early 19th C	2	27	1143		Shell		10
	1002		1	Made Ground	16th-18th C	3	120	1206	54	Glass	1	1
	1003		1	Layer				1886		Slate	1	30
1004	1005		1	Fill of Ditch	Late 18th-19th C	4	76	491	237	Coal Fe Nail	1 1	5 9
	1006	TP A TP B TP C TP D	1	Layer	Mid 12th-mid 14th C 18th-19th C	1 1	3 28	36 1674 68 59	240 176 198 224	Shell Shell Glass Shell B.Flint Glass		5 11 347 8 310 39
	U/S			Unstratified						Cu Coin	1	9

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 11 sherds weighing 254g from one feature and three layers or deposits. The feature, Ditch F1004, contained early modern to modern sherds only. Made Ground L1001 contained a residual medieval coarseware jar rim in fairly good condition which is of late 12th-14th centuries date. It was present with a body sherd of London type stoneware. Made Ground L1002 contained two sherds of Late Medieval and Transitional Ware including a large strap handle in fairly good condition. These were associated with a post-medieval red earthenware vessel, probably a flower pot as the flat based contained the edge of a probable pre-firing hole. Layer L1006 contained a body sherd of Hedingham Coarseware in good condition. However, this is also residual as L1006 contained a late post-medieval sherd of glazed red earthenware.

Methodology

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

KEY:

MCW1 (3.20): Medieval Coarseware 1: moderate to common sub-rounded to rounded grey, clear and occasional white quartz grains with occasional other inclusions, orange-brown throughout, equivalent to Essex F20 medieval coarseware late 12th-14th

HCW (3.43): Hedingham Coarse ware: mid 12th-mid 14th

LMT (5.10): Late Medieval and Transitional 15th-16th

PMRW (6.10): Post-medieval red earthenware 16th-19th

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware 16th-18th.19th

LONDS (6.10): London Stoneware late 17th-19th

REFW (8.03): Refined White Earthenware late 18th+

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Made Ground	1001	1x12g MCW1 1x15g LOND	late 17 th - early 19 th	MCW1:Thickened F2 jar rim with slight hollow, lightly abraded
Made Ground	1002	2x100g LMT 1x20g PMRE	16 th -18 th	LMT: fairly good condition, x1 large strap handle with central groove 2.2 cm across PMRE: flat base to probable flower pot
Ditch 1004	1005	1x21g REFW 3x55g GRE	late 18 th - 19 th	GRE: 3 different vessels
Layer	1006 Test Pit C	1x3g HCW	mid 12 th - mid 14 th	body sherd, good condition
	1006 Test Pit D	1x28g GRE	18 th – 19 th	

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Bibliography

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

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered a total of 33 fragments (6563g) of post-medieval to early modern CBM in a highly fragmented condition, predominantly comprising late 18th to 19th century brick and peg tile. The CBM includes fragments from a single brick from L1006 that may have been manufactured in the 15th to 16th centuries (Table 2).

The CBM was recorded by fragment count and weight per context, with all extant dimensions measured and technological traits characterized; and the data entered into a spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM type	Date	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Brick	15 th -16 th C	2	1674
Brick	Late 18 th -19 th C	15	4042
Peg tile	18 th -19 th C	15	788
Earthenware (glazed) pipe	19 th C	1	61
<i>Total</i>		33	6563

Table 2: Quantification of CBM

Layer L1006 contained two residual fragments from a single brick that was manufactured in the 15th-16th centuries. It is orange-red in a brick earth fabric with sparse 'pebble' inclusions, and has partial dimensions of ?x115x45mm, with a slightly rough base, slightly irregular arrises and slightly bulging faces that are striated on the upper surface.

The remaining CBM can essentially be classified as relatively sparse Victorian building 'rubble' that has been deposited as part of Made Ground Layers L1001 and L1002; Layer L1003; Gravels L1006 and within the backfill of Ditch F1004. It includes brick with a broad angular frog and thickness of 65mm, regular peg tile, and earthen ware water/sewer pipe with a glazed internal surface; all characteristic of material in use in the late 18th to 19th centuries.

The Small Finds

Andrew Peachey

The evaluation recovered two metal artefacts of probable post-medieval date, likely from the late 18th-19th centuries.

Ditch F1004 contained a single lightly corroded iron nail (9g) with a tapering square shank (60mm long) and a flat square head (12mm) wide.

A single copper alloy coin (9g) was recovered as un-stratified material. It has a diameter of 28mm, a thickness of 1.5mm and the faint profile of Britannia can be seen on the reverse; but the coin is very heavily worn and the otherwise smooth surfaces do not exhibit any legible detail. It is an 18th-19th century penny but cannot be assigned to a particular monarch.

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 and a tooth record following Hillson, 1996. 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'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts. As this is a small assemblage, the information was recorded directly into an appendix in this report.

The bone assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 1,129g of bone, consisting of 39 elements, was recovered from this site, with the assemblage quantified by species, NISP, feature type in Table 3. The bulk of the bone was recovered from a layer, with some bone from a ditch and made ground. Pottery associated with the bone largely suggest activity in the 16th to 19th centuries, with some residual medieval ceramic material in the Layer L1006. The condition of the bone is mostly very good, with some fragmentation from butchering, although this was generally limited to butchering and some meat waste. Canid gnawing was seen in Ditch F1004 L1005, indicating dog activity, the bone gnawed is a good meat-bearing bone, suggesting some butchering waste was deliberately given to domestic or working dogs.

Species range and modifications and other observations

Six species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species, feature and NISP in Table 3. Of these, three were main meat mammals, two species were pets or working animals and one species of bird.

Ctxt	Segment	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP
1002		Made Ground	16 th – 18 th	7	54g	Cattle	1
						Sheep/goat	4
						Mammal	2
1005		Ditch	18 th – 19 th	1	237g	Cattle	1
1006		Layer		3	240g	Cattle	1
						Pig/boar	1
						Mammal	1
1006	A	Layer		6	176g	Cattle	6
1006	C	Layer	12 th – 14 th	6	198g	Cattle	1
						Dog	4
						Mammal	1
1006	D	Layer	18 th – 19 th	16	224g	Cattle	1
						Sheep/goat	2
						Cat	5
						Dog	1
						Duck	3
						Mammal	4
Totals				39	1,129g	Total	39

Table 3. Quantification of the faunal remains by feature, species and NISP.

Cattle were seen in all bone producing deposits. These bones were largely adult metapodials, suggesting waste from skinning, with knife cuts on all metapodials seen that are consistent with skinning. A distal unfused end of a juvenile femur from Ditch Fill L1005 showed heavy canid gnawing with numerous molar and canine tooth marks. One measurable cattle metatarsal from Layer L1006 suggested a shoulder height of approximately 1.2m, which, with the robustness of the bone, suggests a Celtic Shorthorn or similar male.

Sheep/goat were seen in two fills. There are small amounts of meat waste in Made Ground L1002. The Layer L1006 Test Pit D produced two metatarsals from a neonatal sheep/goat, which strongly suggests disposal of a natural death as there is no butchering.

Pig/boar were found in one deposit, with a mandible recovered from Layer L1006.

Dog bones were recovered from two fills and no butchering was seen on any of the bones. A curving mandible from a robust but fairly small dog was found in Layer L1006 Test Pit D, with the shape of jaw and robustness suggesting a bull terrier or small Staffy-type of breed.

Layer L1006 Test Pit C produced four bones from another small dog, although one of a much lighter and more delicate build, with a straighter mandible, femur and tibiae. The measurement of the femur with this dog suggest a shoulder height of approximately 12 inches, which with the delicate build, would suggest a fox-terrier or similar build, possibly an Italian greyhound.

Cat bones were produced from Layer L1006 Test Pit D with a humerus, tibia, radius, ulna and metapodial from an adult cat. No butchering was seen on the cat bones.

Bird was represented by remains of two humeri from a **Duck** species in Layer L1006 Test Pit D. The most complete duck humerus had suffered a complete break, which had healed but was severely mis-aligned leaving the normally straight bone in a 'Z' shape. Such healing would be unlikely with a wild bird and this healed break strongly suggests a duck kept for a supply of eggs and eventually meat, where the birds wings will be deliberately broken to prevent them from flying, resulting in birds only able to walk around with one wing hanging.

A few fragments of **mammal** bone was also recorded in the assemblage, but the lack of diagnostic features prevents species identification.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a small assemblage but one that is rich in species and information. There is meat waste from the main domestic food mammals, with skinning and meat waste and indications of on-site breeding from the sheep/goat and pigs.

The neonatal pig and sheep/goat indicate on-site breeding for these animals, with pigs and goats commonly kept in even back yards by many people, with goats kept for a good supply of milk. Milking of a goat would require production of a lamb/kid to trigger milk supply and subsequent culling of the juvenile to maximise recovery of milk.

No butchering was seen on any of the dog or cat bones, which would rule out skinning waste. It is possible that these dogs and the cat were kept for pest control in a farming situation for control of rodents; all of which makes them susceptible to relatively young deaths and dumping in a rubbish pit rather than a careful and respectful burial.

The healed break in the duck wing bone would strongly suggest a captive bird where even in modern times it was common practice to break a wing to prevent the bird flying away, such birds are kept for eggs and fattening rapidly for meat.

Overall, the assemblage suggests some farming and meat waste, perhaps a small-holding or at least largely self-sufficiency, with animals consistent with milk production, breeding, production of eggs and meat and pest control. If

these remains are from an Elizabethan hall, then these would be consistent with their having some animals for their meat, egg and milk needs.

THE MOLLUSC ASSEMBLAGE

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.

The mollusc assemblage

A total of 34g of shells, consisting of 5 elements, was recovered from this site, with the remains quantified by context in Table 4. Most of the shell was recovered from Layer L1006, with one shell from the Made Ground L1001. Residual medieval pottery was found with one shell in the Layer L1006, but overall, the pottery dating suggests a 17th to 19th century date for the remains.

The assemblage was all identified as the common marine oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), with four complete base shells and two fragments of top shell. The shells are quite small, with the maximum size of the largest top shell measuring 45mm. No butchering was seen from where a knife has been used to prise open the bivalves, but it is most likely that these were used for food.

Some traces of sponges suggest they are of marine origin, rather than from farmed shells.

Context	Segment	Type and trench	Date	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Freshwater	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP
1001		Made Ground	17 th – 19 th	1	10g		1			Oyster	1
1006		Layer		1	5g		1			Oyster	1
1006	A	Layer		2	11g		2			Oyster	2
1006	C	Layer	12 th – 14 th (Post med in same fill)	1	8g		1			Oyster	1
Totals				5	34g		Total				5

Table 4. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage.

Discussion and conclusions

This is a very small shell assemblage and in a reasonable condition, it consists of the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast, even in quite shallow waters. These shells are likely to represent food waste, which is supported by the presence of a cut mark on one shell. Such molluscs could be collected by individuals, but are perhaps more likely to be sold at local markets. Given that the waste from this site may be associated with a hall, it suggests some luxury items and supplements to the diet were probably bought in the local market or shops.

Bibliography (for bone/shell reports)

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

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

Hillson, S. 1992. *Mammal bones and teeth*. The Institute of Archaeology, University College, London.

Hillson, S. 1996. *Teeth*. Cambridge Manuals in Archaeology. Cambridge University Press.

Teeble, N. 1966. *British Bivalve shells: Handbook for identification*. British Museum (Natural History), London.

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

Tables 5 and 6

- 5 Summary catalogue of the animal bone.
- 6 Catalogue of the mollusc assemblage.

Table 5

Catalogue of the animal bone recovered from LVM156

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

Ctxt	Segment	Type	Date	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Count	Butchering	Comments
1002		Made Ground	16 th – 18 th	7	54g	Cattle	1	1			Femur fragment			
1002		Made Ground	16 th – 18 th			Sheep/goat	4	4			Tibia and metacarpal shaft fragments, 2 lower molars		chopped	
1002		Made Ground	16 th – 18 th			Mammal	2							
1005		Ditch	18 th – 19 th	1	237g	Cattle	1		1		Distal femur (unfused)	1		Heavily gnawed distal end , lots of canine tooth marks where the dog was gnawing
1006		Layer		3	240g	Cattle	1	1			Metatarsal	1	cuts	Shoulder height c.1.2m. Cuts along rear shaft
1006		Layer				Pig/boar	1			1	Mandible	1		Little wear on teeth
1006		Layer				Mammal	1							

1006	A	Layer		6	176g	Cattle	6	6			Tibia fragments (5 refit), proximal phalange	.5	cut	Heavily cut phalange, tibia fragments refit
1006	C	Layer	residual 12 th – 14 th	6	198g	Cattle	1	1			Metacarpal			Dark stained, robust, both proximal and distal ends missing.
1006	C	Layer	residual 12 th – 14 th			Dog	4	4			Mandible, 2 tibias, femur	4		Dark stained, Shoulder height c.12 inches/340mm. Small dog of light build. Italian Greyhound, light tall terrier (Fox Terrier?) size
1006	C	Layer	residual 12 th – 14 th			Mammal	1				Fragment			
1006	D	Layer	18 th – 19 th	16	224g	Cattle	1	1			Thoracic vertebrae		cut	
1006	D	Layer	18 th – 19 th			Sheep/goat	2			2	Two metatarsals (1 complete)	1		Dark stained. Robust and wide at distal end, possible goat
1006	D	Layer	18 th – 19 th			Cat	5				Humerus, tibia, radius, ulna, MP			Dark stained Adult cat
1006	D	Layer	18 th – 19 th			Dog	1	1			Mandible	1		Robust Staffy bull terrier type. Dark stained
1006	D	Layer	18 th – 19 th			Duck	3	3			Humerus x 2	1		Pale bones, Humerus fragment and second humerus with fully broken shaft that has healed
1006	D	Layer	18 th – 19 th			Mammal	4				Fragments			Dark stained
				Totals	39	1,129g	Total	39						

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During the archaeological evaluation at The Hall, Lavenham, three bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed from Layer L1006 in Trench 1 (Test Pits A-C).

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 a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. 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.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 7. Preservation of plant macrofossils was by carbonisation and anaerobic waterlogging.

The carbonised remains were mostly from Test Pit C (Sample <3>), with grains of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum* type), rye (*Secale cereale*) and oat (*Avena* sp.) recorded. Also present were pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) seeds. The presence of chaff, in particular rye rachis, indicates the inclusion of crop processing by-products, most likely from crop processing at the site. A small range of likely arable weeds included medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). Charcoal fragments, identified as oak (*Quercus* sp.), in Sample <3> are likely to be fuel debris.

The waterlogged plant remains were largely from waste ground taxa, including nettle (*Urtica dioica*), knotweed (*Persicaria* sp.), bramble (*Rubus* sp.), hemlock (*Conium maculatum*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The presence of crowfoot (*Ranunculus* subg. *Batrachium*) in Sample <3> suggests some standing water, as does the presence of occasional shells of aquatic snails (*Planorbis* sp. and *Lymnaea truncatula*).

Conclusions

The carbonised plant macrofossil remains from L1006 in Test Pit C are likely to represent the product of local mixed arable agriculture. The presence of crop processing debris suggests such activities were being undertaken nearby.

The waterlogged plant remains indicate contemporary waste ground habitats, with some evidence of standing water also supported by a small mollusc assemblage.

References

Cappers, R.T.J., Bekker R.M. and Jans J.E.A. 2006, *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands. Groningen Archaeological Studies Volume 4*, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde

Jacomet, S. 2006, *Identification of Cereal Remains from Archaeological Sites* (2nd edn), Laboratory of Palinology and Palaeoecology, Basel University

Kerney, M.P. 1999, *Atlas of the Land and Freshwater Molluscs of Britain and Ireland*, Harley Books, Colchester

Kerney, M.P. and Cameron, R.A.D. 1979, *A Field Guide to Land Snails of Britain and North-West Europe*, Collins, London

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Trench	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% 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 capsules	
1	1006	-	Layer TPA	1	-	40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Waterlogged: <i>Urtica dioica</i> (XX), <i>Agrostemma githago</i> (X), <i>Rubus</i> sp. (X), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (XX)	
2	1006	-	Layer TPB	1	-	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Planorbis</i> sp.	X	-	-	-	-	Waterlogged: <i>Urtica dioica</i> (X), <i>Silene</i> sp. (X), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (X)	
3	1006	-	Layer TPC	1	Residual Mid 12th-mid 14th C	40	20	50%	XX	XX	FTW (XX), Oat (X), Rye (XX), Rye rachis (XX), FTW rachis (X), Culm (X)	XX	XX	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Lymnaea truncatula</i>	XX	-	-	-	X	Coal (X), Waterlogged: <i>Urtica dioica</i> (X), <i>Ranunculus</i> subg. <i>Batrachium</i> (X), <i>Persicaria</i> sp. (X), <i>Rubus</i> sp. (X), cf. <i>Prunus</i> sp. (X), <i>Solanum nigrum</i> (X), <i>Sambucus nigra</i> (XX), <i>Conium maculatum</i> (X)	

Table 7: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from The Hall, Lavenham. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

**PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL BUILDING,
THE HALL, HALL ROAD, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK CO10 9QX**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**26th November 2019
Rev 4th December 2019**

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

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments
Historic building recording and appraisals
Trial trench evaluations
Geophysical surveys
Archaeological monitoring and recording
Archaeological excavations
Post excavation analysis
Promotion and outreach
Specialist analysis*

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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

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

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



twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS



www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions



**PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL BUILDING, THE HALL, HALL ROAD,
LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK CO10 9QX
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification (written scheme of investigation) has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Gemma Stewart, dated 22nd November 2019) for archaeological evaluation of land proposed for a new swimming pool building at The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QX (NGR TL 9123 4911). The work is required as the initial requirement of a planning condition on approval for the proposed development, on advice to Mid Suffolk Council from SCC AS-CT (Babergh Planning Approval Ref DC/19/04849). The WSI has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT. The WSI for trial trenching alone with not discharge the archaeological planning condition.

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation (on advice from SCC AS-CT). This WSI for archaeological evaluation has been prepared for the approval of SCC AS-CT and the LPA. Further archaeological works/mitigation 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 The site lies on the south western side of Hall Lane in the historic core of Lavenham, and lies within the grounds of the Grade II listed 16th century Lavenham Hall (LB 276993). The solid geology is Crag Group sand and superficial deposits are Lowestoft Formation, and the site lies at c.74m AOD. It is proposed to construct a new swimming pool building (17m x 5m) to contain a new swimming pool (13m x 4m) erect a new residential development on the site. A programme of archaeological evaluation is required by condition on the planning approval, to commence with a trial trench evaluation of the site.

3.2 The Suffolk Historic Environment Record notes that this is an area of archaeological potential within the historic core of the town of Lavenham (HER LVM 053). The site of Lavenham Hall is recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record as being of archaeological significance, as the site of the medieval manor of Lavenham (HER No. LVM 007) and its associated fishponds. The medieval Church

of St Peter and St Paul lies to the south (LVM 009). A post-medieval kiln site is recorded to the north (LVM 026).

3.3 The site thus has a potential for further remains of the medieval and post-medieval settlement in this part of Lavenham to be revealed, in particular for remains associated with the medieval manorial site.

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 routes. 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 remains of the medieval manorial site and the medieval and post-medieval settlement of this part of Lavenham which may extend into the current 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 2017)*. 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 evaluation by trial trenching of the development area and require a sample of the site to be subject to trial trenching, in order to identify any archaeological remains for which further mitigation may be required.

5.1.5 The brief requires a sample of the site to be subject to trial trenching, to take the form of a single trench across the footprint of the proposed new pool building. The trench is to measure 17m long and 1.8m wide. A trench plan is appended for the approval of SCC AS-CT. The trench seeks to avoid an existing wall and gravelled area to the north east. It is understood that if significant remains are

identified in the north eastern part of the trench then the trench may need extending (to be agreed with SCC AS-CT during the site monitoring meeting). AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trench following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT. A contingency for further trenching or extension of the trench if required to characterise any deposits present is allowed for. A programme of metal detecting will also be undertaken as part of the evaluation. The trenches will be excavated to the depth of the geological horizon or the upper interface of archaeological features/deposits, whichever occurs first.

5.1.6 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines of the 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 (revised 2011). An environmentalist, Dr David Bescoby/Dr John Summers, will visit the site and appropriate column/bulk sampling will be undertaken and the samples processed and assessed. 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.

5.1.7 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 Days

Staff on site: a Project Officer and 1-2 Site Assistant/s (as necessary), for up to 2 days after the trench is open

5.1.8 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.

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

5.1.10 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.

5.1.11 AS maintains relevant public/employers liability and professional indemnity insurances.

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 A draft digital PDF copy 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, 2019). A unique event number and monument number will be obtained from the County HER Officer. The Parish Code will be included on all documentation for the project.

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. A monitoring meeting will be booked with SCC AS-CT prior to works commencing.

11.2 **Notification** Archaeological Solutions will give SCCAS-CT notification prior to the commencement of the project on site (10 days is required)

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 until signed off by 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

All features will be investigated and recorded unless otherwise agreed with SCCAS-CT. If any complex or unexpected deposits are revealed then a strategy for investigation will be agreed with SCC AS-CT prior to implementation.

If deep, 'urban' type deposits are encountered, or significant deposits of made ground/waterlogged ground/alluvium are encountered (which is unlikely on this site) the upper levels of the trench 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 1.8m wide at base.

An auger will be used as necessary to characterise deeper deposits/features and further mechanical excavation may be required by agreement with SCC AS-CT

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 at least 1m minimum), 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. It is proposed that Graham Brandeys / Geoff Stribling will undertake the metal detecting. 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. SC AS-CT will be informed immediately if human remains are discovered. Should human remains be discovered and be required to be removed, the coroner will be informed and a licence from the Ministry of Justice sought immediately; both the client and the monitoring officer will also be informed. Any excavation of human remains at the stage of an evaluation would only be carried out following advice from SCC AS-CT. Excavators would be made aware, and comply with, provisions of Section 25 of the Burial Act of 1857 and pay due attention to the requirements of Health & Safety.

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by English Heritage (now Historic England), and the specialist will make his/her results known to the regional science advisor who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of Historic England. The project will also accord with the guidelines of the English Heritage (now Historic England) document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily charred remains will be recovered, although provision for any waterlogged sequences will also be made (see below). Sampling for the former will, where possible (that is, avoiding contamination) comprise samples of an average of 40-60

litres which will be floated in the AS facilities for extraction of charred plant remains. Both the flot and residues will be kept for assessment of potential and stored for any subsequent detailed analysis. The residues will also be examined for artifactual remains and also for any faunal remains present (cf. molluscs). Where pit, ditch, well or pond sediments are found to contain waterlogged sediments, principal contexts will be sampled for seeds and insect remains. Standard 5 litre+ samples will be taken which may be sub-sampled in the laboratory for seed remains if the material is found to be especially rich. The full sample will provide sufficient material for insect assessment and analysis.

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

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

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

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

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

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

FINDS PROCESSING

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

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

APPENDIX 2

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MCIfA

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

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

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald BSc MCIfA

Qualifications: Member of the CfA

Experience: Tom has over 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 MANAGER (LOGISTICS)

Jennifer O'Toole

Experience: Jennifer's professional career has included a variety of roles such as PA to the 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 project manages) 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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

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)). This background has provided Vincent with a 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. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Vincent has managed various large and complex excavation projects including a number of sites associated with the onshore element of the East Anglia One project (Scottish Power Renewables). His duties include overall project management (fieldwork), the management of staff and timescales, and professional liaison with clients, local authority representatives and other organisations as necessary. Vincent also assists in the dissemination of project outcomes through contributions to 'grey' and published literature, and through the organisation and delivery of site open days. He is CSCS qualified (expires June 2020) and has successfully completed the Emergency First Aid at Work course (January 2018).

SENIOR PROJECT OFFICER **Kerrie Bull BSc**

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

Experience: During her undergraduate degree at the University of Reading Kerrie worked on the Lydinge Archaeological Project (2008), the Silchester 'Town Life' Project (2009) and the Ecology of Crusading Research Programme (2011). Through her academic and professional career, Kerrie has gained good experience of archaeological fieldwork and post-excavation techniques. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Kerrie has gained enhanced experience of commercial archaeological practice, and has managed the fieldwork elements of various large projects, including the excavation of Chilton Leys, Stowmarket. Kerrie's other responsibilities include the training and management of field staff, and professional liaison with clients and local authority representatives. Kerrie has contributed towards the dissemination of project outcomes through the production of 'grey' literature and published works. She is CSCS qualified (expires February 2019).

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).

SUPERVISOR
Keeley-Jade Diggons BA

Qualifications: University of Southampton, BA Archaeology and Geography (2014-2017)

Experience: Keeley's higher education at the University of Southampton provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory through the completion of modules including *Archaeological Survey*, *Geophysics* and *Advanced GIS*. She also gained valuable excavation and finds administration experience through participation on British and overseas field projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Keeley has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (Scottish Power Renewables), and has coordinated geophysical survey projects, including cart-based surveys. Keeley has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data and she holds a qualification in Remote Outdoor First Aid.

SUPERVISOR
Isak Ekberg BA MA

Qualifications: Lund University (2009–11), BA (Hons) Archaeology
Lund University (2011–13), MA (Hons) Archaeology

Experience: Isak's higher education at the Lund University has provided him with a good practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills, through the completion of modules including *GIS in Archaeology* and *Virtual Reality in Archaeology*. Isak has also gained valuable and extensive experience in digital archaeology through his participation in the *Skånes Hembyggsdörening Project*, *Ygdrasil Project* and the *Siena University Spatial Analysis Project*. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Isak has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Isak is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
John Haygreen

Experience: John has extensive experience of working within the construction sector, including as a company director of a landscaping business. His duties and responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, liaising with stakeholders to determine specific project design elements and managing projects to ensure deadlines were realised. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd John has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. John is a CPCS trained operator of 360 Excavators. John is also CSCS certified, passed the CITB Health and Safety Awareness Course and is trained in Emergency First Aid.

SUPERVISOR

Joseph Locke BA MSt

Qualifications: BA (Hons) Classical and Archaeological Studies (University of Kent 2009–12)
MSt Classical Archaeology (University of Oxford 2014–15)

Experience: Joseph has been working in field archaeology across southern Britain for the last five years for a variety of contracting units, and developing an extensive repertoire of excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Significant projects during this period have included the large-scale excavation of a complex Roman farmstead in eastern Milton Keynes, late Iron Age and Roman field systems and settlement, and Roman inhumation burials also around Milton Keynes. Other projects have included Anglo-Saxon cremations and the medieval Greyfriars Friary in Oxfordshire, Bronze Age cremations, Iron Age field systems and Saxon sunken-featured building across East Anglia, as well as overseeing watching briefs. In addition to British archaeology, Joseph's academic background has also supported research interests in Minoan Archaeology, in particular burial practices. Joseph is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Becky Randall BA MA

Qualifications: University of Wales Trinity St David (2013–16), BA (Hons)
Mediterranean Archaeology
University of Wales Trinity St David (2016–17), MA
Mediterranean Archaeology

Experience: Becky's education at the University of Wales Trinity St David provided her with a good, working understanding of archaeological fieldwork method and theory. During her time at university she gained valuable excavation, archiving and finds administration experience through participation in the *Tell es-Safi Archaeological Project* and as a volunteer with numerous British fieldwork projects. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Becky has participated on a number of fieldwork projects, including elements of the East Anglia One infrastructure project (Scottish Power Renewables). Becky has also contributed to the production of archaeological reports through the collation and assessment of site data. Becky is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR

Alice Short BSc MSc

Qualifications: University of Exeter (2010-13) BSc (Hons) Archaeology
with Forensic Science
University of Exeter (2013-15) MSc Bioarchaeology
(Human Osteology)

Experience: With fieldwork experience in both academic and professional settings, Alice has gained a broad understanding of the archaeology across southern Britain.

Her higher education provided her with a thorough understanding of archaeological methods and practices, with particular attention to the excavation, analysis and preservation of human remains. Alice's involvement with numerous archaeological projects with universities and other contracting units, have provided her with invaluable fieldwork and post-excavation experience. She is the co-author of '*A bone grease processing station at the Mitchell Prehistoric Indian Village: Archaeological evidence for the exploitation of bone fats*' *Environmental Archaeology* (2015), and also completed the post-excavation analysis for an early Saxon cemetery in Ipplepen for her postgraduate thesis. Her principle research interests lie in dating methodologies for prehistoric human populations and prehistoric landscape archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Alice has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing her knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills.

SUPERVISOR
Daniel Ryan BA

Qualifications: University of Leicester (2014-17) BA (Hons) History

Experience: Dan's higher education at the University of Leicester has provided him with a good understanding of the history of Britain, researching the interaction between the Britons and the Saxons (500-830 AD) for his dissertation project. In 2018 Dan became a trustee of the *Burwell Museum and Windmill Trust*, assisting with management of finances while contributing to the general upkeep of the site and improving visitor experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd Dan has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his knowledge and excavation, surveying and supervisory skills. Dan is CSCS certified.

SUPERVISOR
Samuel Thomelius BA MA

Qualifications: Bachelor Programme in Archaeology and Ancient History, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2012–15)
Master Programme in the Humanities, Archaeology (Uppsala University 2015–17)

Experience: Samuel's higher education has provided him with a good, practical understanding of the archaeology of northern Europe and a firm grounding in various vocational skills. Samuel's practical experience encompasses archaeological excavation duties and post-excavation curation, including a lead role in digital documentation at Uppsala University (2016). His principle research interests are landscape archaeology and digital methods in archaeology. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Samuel has worked on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. Samuel is CSCS certified.

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 (1999-2003)
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. Andrew joined AS in 2005 as Project Officer writing desk-based assessments, he has since gained considerable experience in post-excavation work and his principal role is conducting post-excavation research and authoring site reports for publication. Significant post-excavation projects he 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, the high status Anglo-Saxon cemetery at Burwell Road, Exning, Suffolk. Andrew's work on the Iron Age settlement at Black Horse Farm, Sawtry, Cambridgeshire was recently published by BAR and he co-authored the recent *East Anglian Archaeology* monograph on the Romano-British industrial site at East Winch, Norfolk. 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)

Lindsay Lloyd-Smith BSc MPhil PhD

Qualifications: Institute of Archaeology, UoL, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1989-1992)
University of Cambridge, MPhil Archaeological Research (2004-2005)
University of Cambridge, PhD Archaeology (2005-2008)

Experience: Lindsay has over 25 years' experience in archaeology working on a wide variety of contract and research projects. As well as working in East Anglia for the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (1992), the Cambridge Archaeology Unit (repeatedly between 1995 and 2010), and most recently for Pre-Construct Archaeology (2016-2018), Lindsay's work and research has taken him to Belize (1992), the Netherlands (1992-1995), Sweden (1997-2004), India (1996-2005), Egypt (2002-2004), Malaysia (2000-2017), the Philippines (2006), Vietnam (2009), and South Korea (2011-2015). He was a member of the Niah Caves Project, Borneo (University of Cambridge, 2000-2004), which led on to his post-graduate research (MPhil, PhD) into later prehistorical mortuary practice in Island Southeast Asia. Following this, he was a Post-Doctoral Research Associate on the Cultured Rainforest Project, University of Cambridge (2007-2011), responsible for archaeological fieldwork investigating the prehistory of the central highlands of Borneo. He spent four years (2011-2015) working as an Assistant Professor at the Institute for East Asian Studies, Sogang University, Seoul, South Korea, where he taught Area Studies and Southeast Asian Archaeology and directed the Early Central Borneo Project (2013-2016). During this time he also was lead editor for the newly launched journal *TRANS: Trans –Regional and –National Studies of Southeast Asia* published by Cambridge University Press. Returning to the UK in 2015, Lindsay worked at Leicester University as an Associate Tutor in the School of Archaeology and Ancient History where he designed and wrote a Distance Learning Masters Module in Archaeology and Education. Lindsay joined AS in June 2018 and is responsible for the post-excavation management of large excavation projects, from the assessment, interpretation and synthesis of site data to the production of archaeological reports from assessment to publication level.

POTTERY, LITHICS AND CBM RESEARCHER

Andrew Peachey BA MCIfA

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

Experience: Andrew has been working as a specialist across East Anglia and adjacent regions since 2002, with a particular interest in prehistoric and Roman pottery and ceramic building materials, as well as in the prehistoric technology and use of struck flint. Working as an internal specialist for Archaeological Solutions and accepting work as an external specialist for other contracting archaeological units has afforded Andrew a diverse and wide-ranging portfolio of projects and experience. Projects have included Neolithic pit groups at Coxford and flint assemblages from Blakeney Norfolk, extensive Neolithic to Iron Age assemblages from a riverside site at Dernford, Cambs and an important fenland occupation and

ritual site at Sawtry, Cambs. Significant Roman pottery and CBM assemblages have included a large farmstead complex and pottery production site at Stowmarket, Suffolk and a Roman villa at Bottisham, Cambs; as well as from intensive agro-industrial sites at Soham, Cambs; Beck Row and Newmarket, Suffolk. A large pottery production and industrial site at East Winch Norfolk has recently been published as an East Anglian Archaeology monograph, while other kiln sites have included early Roman production at Snape, Suffolk (published in the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies) and Horningsea, Cambs (published in the Proceedings of the Cambridge Antiquarian Society). Andrew is a long-standing committee member and contributor to the Study Group for Roman Pottery.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)
University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: Peter has over two years commercial site excavation experience mainly with Bristol and Region Archaeological Services and the Bath Archaeological Trust. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Anglo-Saxon and Medieval pottery research covering East Anglia and the Greater London areas, and also has good knowledge of Prehistoric pottery identification. Publications include pottery assemblages from a Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age enclosure and Early Saxon cemetery at Heybridge, Essex (*Essex Archaeology and History 2008, Vol 39*); Saxon and Medieval settlement at Marham, Norfolk (*Norfolk Archaeology 2012, Vol 46*); Iron Age settlement and burials and Early Anglo-Saxon settlement from Harston Mills, Cambs (*East Anglian Archaeology 2016 Vol 157*); two rural Suffolk Anglo-Saxon sites at Snape and Oulton (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology and History 2018, Vol 21*); A Medieval Grimston ware pottery assemblage at Pott Row, Norfolk (*Norfolk Archaeology 2014 Vol 48*); a medieval rural landscape at Stone, Bucks (*Records of Buckinghamshire 2018, Volume 58 part 1*); and a late medieval kiln site at Stowmarket, Suffolk (*forthcoming*). Peter has also written more than 100 Desk-Based Assessments primarily for commercial developers in both rural and urban locations. These include particularly archaeologically sensitive sites such as a double Scheduled Ancient Monument site at Kings Langley, Herts, and The Great Hospital in Norwich.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers PhD

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. He has undertaken archaeobotanical

analyses for numerous excavations, mainly in the Eastern region, including assemblages from a number of large Romano-British, medieval and multi-phased sites. In addition to work on AS projects, John undertakes archaeobotanical assessment and analysis for a number of other archaeological units. He also maintains a connection with research projects in Scotland, including recent work with the University of Bradford's Covesea Caves Project. In addition to archaeobotanical investigations, John is responsible for co-ordinating field survey with GPS and total station, as well as in house magnetic gradiometer surveys. With AS, he has co-ordinated and written up a number of gradiometer surveys, including a number of large areas (up to 140ha) and cart-based surveys, in conjunction with our external consultant.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc MSt

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

Liam Podbury BA

Qualifications: Newcastle University (2013-16) BA (Hons) Archaeology

Experience: Throughout his higher education, Liam has gained extensive practical archaeological experience, assisting in the excavation of the Hasting Hill Neolithic Monument Complex in Sunderland and the excavation of an early Bronze Age metallurgy site in Sicily with the *Case Bastione Project*. After graduating Liam trained in the practical conservation of historic structures with the *National Heritage Training Group* and went on to work as a project manager, restoring and renovating

numerous listed historic buildings. Liam joined Archaeological Solutions as a field archaeologist, working on a variety of commercial fieldwork projects, developing his practical skills and gaining a good understanding of various archaeological periods across the East of England. In 2019 he joined the historic buildings team, since then Liam has authored reports for a wide range of building types; both timber-framed and brick-built buildings with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. Liam also conducts background research and contributes to archaeological report writing. He is CSCS certified and is trained in Emergency First Aid at Work.

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

Danielle Hall MA

Qualifications: University of Edinburgh, Archaeology MA (Hons) (2014 - 2018)

Experience: Since joining the Graphics Department at AS, Danielle has been involved multiple tasks including digitising site records, compiling geo-physics surveys, and creating visual figures for desk-based assessments. Danielle has participated in various field excavations from Romania to Cyprus and has worked alongside the University of Edinburgh and Archaeology Scotland. She has also worked in conjunction with Historic Environment Scotland, the University of Glasgow, and the Society of Antiquaries Scotland using her designs to promote archaeology to local communities.

ARCHIVES CO-ORDINATOR

Luke Harris

Qualifications: Northampton College, A-Level History, English Literature and Language and AS-Level Government and Politics (2006)

Experience: Since completing his advanced education, Luke has held a number of professional administrative roles with companies and institutions including Nationwide Building Society (2007–2011) and Civica (2013–2014). His duties and

responsibilities in these posts included the supervision and coordination of co-workers, the handling of customer enquiries and the categorisation, collation and digitalisation of paper records. Luke has also gained valuable clerical experience through voluntary roles and work experience. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Luke has received training in finds recognition, finds and environmental processing/ storage, archiving and the deposition of archaeological archives.

ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Sam Bellotti

Qualifications: BA Hons degree American Studies (UEA)

Experience: Sam is a highly organised and dedicated archivist and has extensive experience of working in the heritage sector. He has an affinity for working with large volumes of information and collections throughout his previous roles with the Norfolk Museums Service. He is trained in curatorial practices that include data and collections management, exhibition development, and project management. He has trained and worked with volunteers on many collection and digitisation projects. Sam gained valuable experience when creating and managing an archive for the Edith Cavell Collection owned by The Church of St Mary the Virgin, Swardeston. He has a good overall knowledge of archiving, administration, as well as maintaining databases.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES ADMINISTRATOR

Suzanne Fletcher

Qualifications: University of Central Lancashire - BSc (Hons) Degree in Archaeology

Experience: Throughout her higher education, Suzanne has gained extensive practical and theoretical archaeological experience, excelling in a range of excavations and report writing; resulting in her gaining her first class degree. Such University projects included excavating an Anglo-Saxon settlement/graveyard complex at Oakington, Cambridgeshire, a Roman fort at Ribchester, Lancashire and a Prehistoric enclosure at Whitewell, Lancashire. After University, Suzanne dedicated a year to volunteering full-time at a variety of historic establishments in order to further broaden her knowledge of archaeological processes. Such establishments included: Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team; Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service; Norfolk Museums Service; The Museum of Technology, Cambridgeshire; Norfolk Record Office, Felixstowe Museum and more. Since joining Archaeological Solutions Ltd, Suzanne has contributed primarily to archiving and depositing projects by county, as well as reports; producing tabulations for projects to further report writing processes and assisting further through proof-reading, editing and final checks of tabulations and reports.

ADMINISTRATOR

Hollie Wesson

Qualifications: Stowmarket High School, A Level Applied Business
Studies and OCR

Cambridge Technical Diploma Health and Social Care Level 3

Experience: Hollie is an effective administrator with a broad range of skills gained from her previous experience of working in a busy office and customer service environment with Thrifty car and van rental and variety of employers within the retail sector. She is hardworking and reliable and pays great attention to detail whilst

setting up project files and disseminating reports to clients and maintaining office supplies. Amongst other things, Hollie also tracks metrics for success including customer satisfaction; overall she is a very efficient member of the team and contributes to an improved service for our clients.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Dr David Bescoby Dr John Summers
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Aerial-Cam Ltd – SUMO Aerial Surveys
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
ROMAN POTTERY	A Peachey MCIfA
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	P Thompson
FLINT	A Peachey MCIfA
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
SMALL FINDS	R Sillwood
SLAG	A Newton
ANIMAL BONE	J Curl
HUMAN BONE:	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:	SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory
CONSERVATION	Drakon Heritage and Conservation

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-376133

Project details

Project name	THE HALL, HALL ROAD, LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK CO10 9QX (TT)
Short description of the project	In December 2019 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk CO10 9QX (NGR TL 9123 4911; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the erection of a swimming pool building (Babergh Suffolk Approval Ref DC/19/04849). It was required based on the advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). The earliest finds were a residual medieval coarseware jar rim in fairly good condition which is of mid 12th-14th centuries date from Made Ground L1001; and L1006 contained a medieval (12th - 14th century) body sherd of Hedingham Coarseware. Layer L1006 also contained two residual fragments from a single brick that was manufactured in the 15th-16th centuries. The earliest deposits in Trench 1 were gravels (L1006) which contained a residual medieval (mid 12th - mid 14th century) pottery sherd (1; 3g) and 18th - 19th C pottery (1; 28g). L1006 overlay the natural deposits, L1007. Ditch F1004 cut Made Ground L1001 which contained 17th - 19th century pottery, and the ditch contained late 18th - 19th C pottery. Clay Pads F1009 A - C also cut Made Ground L1001 and appeared to be associated with L1008, a compact sand layer. The pads relate to a former 20th century structure. The gravels and made ground deposits were likely derived from the terracing and landscaping of the site.
Project dates	Start: 10-12-2019 End: 12-12-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P8243 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM156 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	LANDSCAPING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERDS Medieval
Methods & techniques	""Targeted Trenches""
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country England
 Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM OASIS ID: archaeol7-376133
 Postcode CO10 9QX
 Study area 100 Square metres
 Site coordinates TL 9123 4911 52.106721345225 0.792747255513 52 06 24 N 000 47 33 E Point
 Height OD / Depth Min: 74m Max: 74m

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Project brief originator SCC
 Project design originator Jon Murray
 Project director/manager Jon Murray
 Project supervisor Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient SCCAS
 Physical Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Digital Archive recipient SCCAS
 Digital Contents "Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","other"
 Digital Media available "Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
 Paper Archive recipient SCCAS
 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 Proposed Swimming Pool Building, The Hall, Hall Road, Lavenham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation
 Author(s)/Editor(s) Bingham, K
 Other bibliographic details 5965
 Date 2019
 Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions
 Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds
 Entered by Hollie Wesson (info@ascontracts.co.uk)

Entered on

2 January 2020

OASIS:

Please e-mail Historic England for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham, email Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

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

[Cookies](#) [Privacy Policy](#)

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX (P8243)



1
Trench 1 looking south-west



2
Sample section 1A looking north-east



3
Sample section 1B looking north-west



4
Test Pit A looking north-west



5
Test Pit B looking north-west



6
Working shot with Test Pit C in the foreground

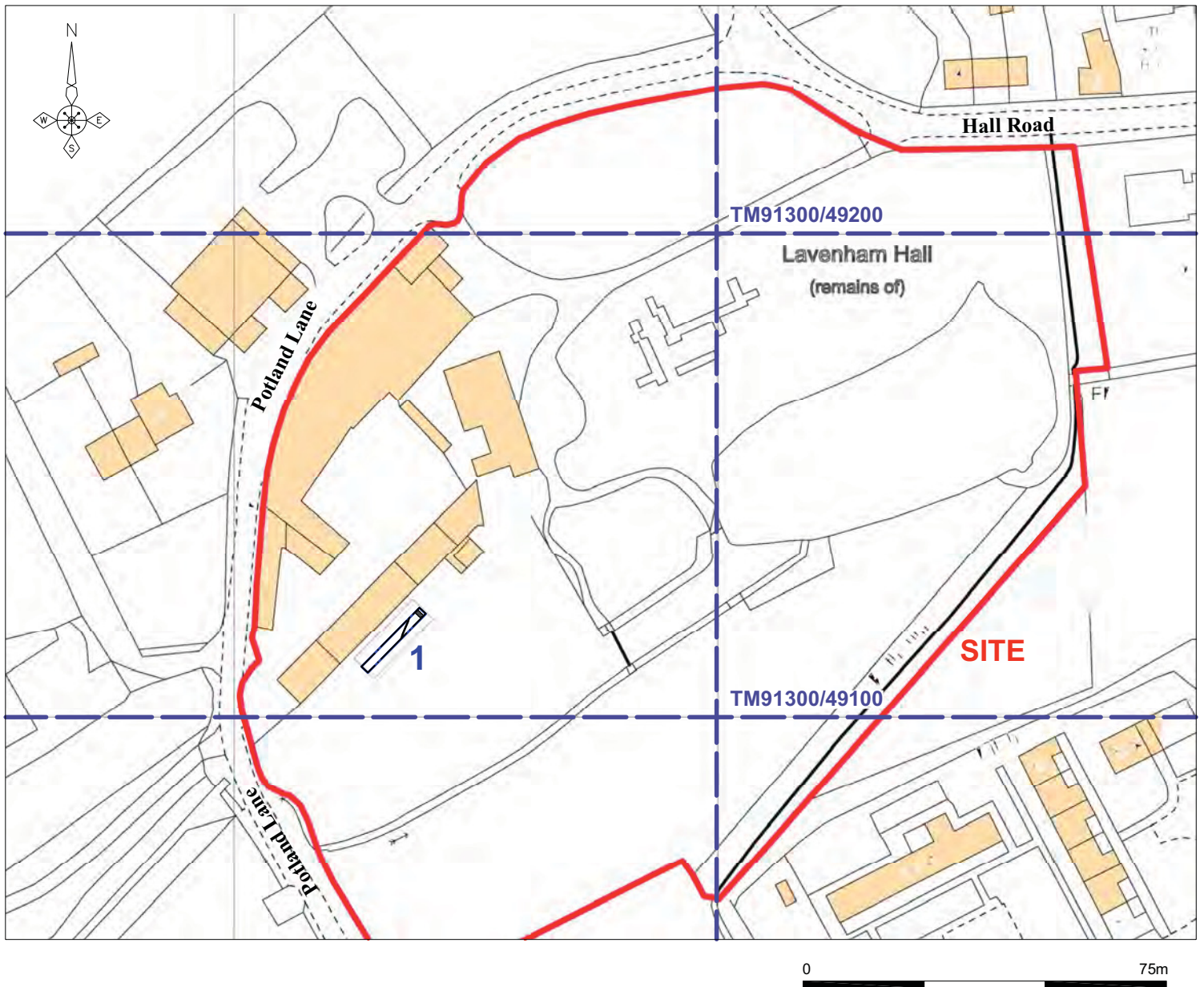


7
Ditch F1004 in Test Pit D looking north-west

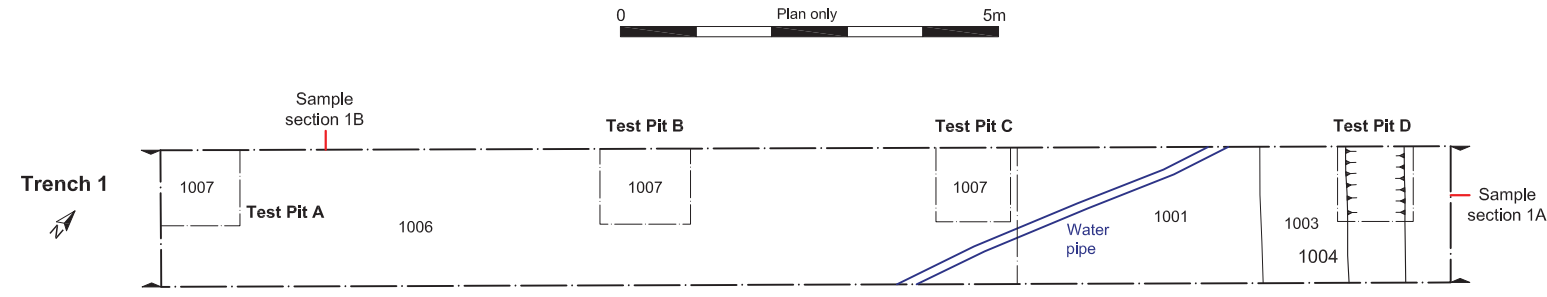


Reproduced from the 2010 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

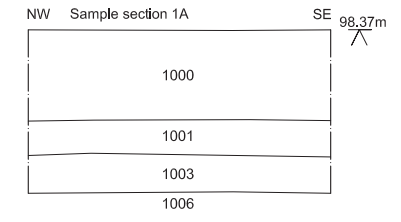
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 The Hall, Lavenham, Suffolk (P8243)



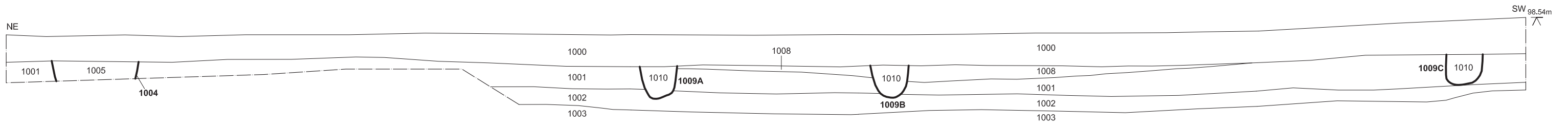
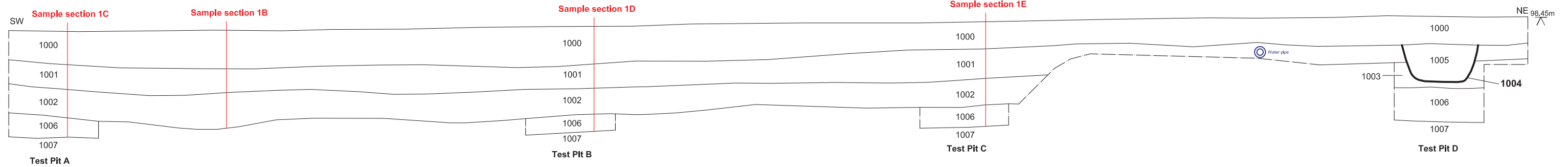
<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1250 at A4
The Hall, Lavenham, Suffolk (P8243)



0 Plan only 5m



0 1:20 1m



0 Long sections 3m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 Trench plan and sections
 Scale - Plan at 1:100; sections at 1:25 & 1:40 at A3
 The Hall, Lavenham, Suffolk (P8243)