

# Archaeological evaluation at Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk, IP29 4PW

November 2020



**by Mark Baister**

with contributions by Laura Pooley  
figures by Mark Baister and Sarah Carter

fieldwork by Mark Baister with Sarah Carter  
and Robin Mathieson

**commissioned by Sophie Gittins  
on behalf of Granville Developments**

NGR: TL 85820 54688 (centre)

Planning ref: DC/17/06174

CAT project ref.: 2020/07m

Suffolk Parish Number: LWL 045

OASIS ref: colchest3-400233



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**CAT Report 1616**

November 2020

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## 1 Summary

*An archaeological evaluation consisting of eight trial-trenches was carried out at Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk in advance of the construction of five new dwellings and associated infrastructure. Eleven features – three possible pits, one linear and seven natural features – were recorded. Although the possible pits and linear were more regular in shape than the natural features, all the features contained the same fill; a medium brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions. This fill is identical to the subsoil on the site, which, combined with the lack of finds recovered, suggests all the features are natural in origin.*

## 2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation at Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk which was carried out on the 5th-6th November 2020. The work was commissioned by Sophie Gittins of Granville Developments in advance of the construction of five new dwellings with associated infrastructure, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference DC/17/06174) was advised by Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service (SCCAS) that this site lies in an area of high archaeological importance, and that, in order to establish the archaeological implications of this application, the applicant should be required to commission a scheme of archaeological investigation in accordance with the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Matthew Baker (SCCAS 2020), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2020).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with Historic England's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (Historic England 2015), and with *Standards for field archaeology in the East of England* (EAA 14 and 24). This report mirrors standards and practices contained in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b), as well as the *SCCAS Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2020).

### 3 Archaeological and landscape background (Fig 2)

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record ([archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)), SCC invoice number 9239167.

#### **Geology**

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site as being Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – chalk, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (diamicton).

#### **Historic landscape**

The Harrow Green and Lawshall area is defined as ancient rolling farmlands in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment<sup>2</sup>. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map<sup>3</sup> it is defined as landscape sub-type 1.2, pre-18th-century enclosure – rectilinear fields. The landscape immediately around the built up area is characterised as sub-type 1.4 (pre-18th-century enclosure – irregular co-axial fields), and sub-type 3 post-1950 agricultural landscape (boundary loss from rectilinear fields).

#### **Archaeology<sup>4</sup>** (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site). The background is focused on results within a 1km radius of the site.

##### *Prehistoric*

Within the 1km search area around the development site, entries of Prehistoric date are rare. Undated cropmarks, recorded by aerial photography, located 418m to the east of the site include features interpreted as a 'D' shaped enclosure with a hut circle thought to be Iron Age in date (LWL 044). Other prehistoric evidence are from find spots which include: a flint flake (LWL 043, 1km SE), a Bronze Age find (LWL 037, 709m SSE) and an Iron Age coin (LWL 021 892m SW).

##### *Romano-British*

Romano-British finds within 1km of the development site area are scarce and only represented by a coin (LWL 033, 763m E) and group of coins and brooches (LWL 021, 892m SW).

##### *Anglo-Saxon*

There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area.

##### *Medieval*

The Domesday Book of 1086 records Lawshall as having a church. Parts of All Saints Church's chancel and east wing have been dated to the 12th-13th century but as the church was almost entirely rebuilt in the 15th century, with further changes in the 1850s, it is unknown if there was an earlier church in this location (LWL 012, DSF 431, 783m SE). The 15th-century redevelopment of the church occurred at a time when the village saw a growth in development including timber-framed houses (Street Farmhouse, DSF2560, 957m SE) and moats (Coopers Farm moat, LWL 003, 445m SW; Moat Farm LWL 027, 691m WNW; West Farm LWL 001, 487m WNW).

Of particular note is the historic Herberts Green (74m NE) located on land opposite the development site. It is common for there to be houses located around the edges of historic greens. Although the green is undated it does appear on early historic mapping (Map 1) and is likely to date to the medieval or early post-medieval periods.

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2012, Suffolk County Council

<sup>4</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).



**Map 1** Extract from 1783 Hodkinson's map of Suffolk. Approximate location of site highlighted in red.

Medieval find spots within the search area include pottery and pottery kiln wasters found around Pantile Cottage (LWL 009, 1km SE and LWL 011, 866m SE), pottery found during excavation of a water pipeline (LWL 013, 665m SW), a pottery surface find (LWL 034, 1km SE) and a copper-alloy knife and token found 892m SSW of the site (LWL 021).

#### *Post-medieval*

The area saw its largest period of growth during this time. During the 16th century Lawshall Hall was constructed next to the church. The HER states that this house is said to have been part of an old monastery and has substantial brick walls 6ft thick in places. It has substantial alterations dating from the 19th century (LWL 028, DSF2932, 699m SW). A research evaluation at Lawshall Hall revealed a series of walls, a cobbled yard surface and a small number of cut features which were dated to the later medieval and post-medieval period (LWL 028, SCCAS Report 2010/105). Other buildings dating from the 16th century include Little West Farm (620m SW), Dales Farm (DSF16318, 637m SSW), Cottage West of Street Farmhouse (DSF1305 863m SE) and Hills Farmhouse (DSF1965, 851m NNW).

Sites dating to the 17<sup>th</sup> century include two windmills (LWL 018, 340m S; LWL 041, 453m S), Elm House (DSF1240, 790m NNW) and a landscape feature that appears on early historic mapping (LWL 038, 709m SSE).

18th-century sites include Church House (DSF1109, 816m SE); Bowgates and Shepherds Cottage (DSF432, 867m SE); the Post Office (DSF2559, 878m SE); the Swan Inn (DSF1110, 1km SE) and the location of a roadside burial from a suicide dating to 1788 (LWL039, 709m SSE).

#### *Undated*

East of the site is the location of an area of ancient woodland, part of which still survives today (LWL 014, 976m E).

#### *Negative investigations*

No archaeological features or finds were found during an archaeological evaluation in an area of tarmac playground at Lawshall Primary School (LWL 032 SACIC Report 2015/006, 812m SE).

### Listed buildings<sup>5</sup> (Fig 2)

Thirteen listed buildings are recorded within the 1km search radius, one HE Grade I, one HE Grade II\* and eleven HE Grade II. They date from the Medieval period through to the 19th century.

## 4 Aims

The aims of the evaluation were to:

- excavate and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the evaluation trenches.
- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the evaluation trenches, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence.

## 5 Methodology

Eight trial-trenches were laid out across the development site. They were positioned to target the proposed new dwellings and access road (Fig 1). T1-T3 and T7 each measured 10m long, T4 measured 7m long, T5 measured 16m long and T6 and T8 measured 9m long. All the trenches were 1.8m wide. This equated to a total of 81m in length of linear trenches covering an area of 145.8 square metres (Fig 3).

The trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded. A metal detector was used to check trenches, spoil heaps and excavated strata.

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<sup>5</sup>

This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

## 6 Results (Figs 3-5)

The trenches were cut through dark grey/black modern topsoil (L1, c 240mm-400mm thick) and a medium brown subsoil/natural interface layer (L2, c 40mm-270mm thick) onto natural yellow/brown chalky clay (L3, encountered at a depth of 360mm-540mm below current ground level).

All the features excavated during this excavation contained the same singular fill; a medium brown clayey-silt with occasional chalk inclusions. This fill is identical to the subsoil/natural interface layer (L2).



**Photograph 1** Representative section in T8, showing layers. Photograph taken facing south-east.

### **Trench 1 (T1): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

Irregular shaped natural feature F9 was located in the centre and south-east end of the trench. A section was excavated into it, showing its sides and base to be very irregular. It varied between 220mm-370mm in depth.



**Photograph 2** Long shot of T4, showing F1 in foreground. Photograph taken facing south-west.

### **Trench 2 (T2): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

Small oval pit F2 was located in the centre of the trench, although it went underneath the north-east limit of excavation (LOE). The exposed part of the feature was 1090mm wide and 330mm deep.

### **Trench 3 (T3): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

Irregular and shallow natural linear F3 was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. It varied in width between 1200mm-2210mm and was 130mm deep.

### **Trench 4 (T4): 7m long by 1.8m wide**

Linear feature F1 was located at the north-east end of the trench. It was aligned east-west and was irregular in plan, varying in width between 630mm-1040mm. Its depth was equally varied, ranging between 290mm-410mm, with the deeper part of the feature to the east.

In the centre of the trench, partly beneath the north-west LOE, was the shallow natural feature F10, which was 1430mm wide and had an undulating and irregular base, varying in depth between 100mm-150mm.

**Trench 5 (T5): 16m long by 1.8m wide**

Three natural features, F4, F5 and F8, were excavated within this trench. They all had irregular shapes and bases and each one was partially outside the LOE. They varied in depth between 150mm-230mm.

At the north-west end of the trench was a shallow modern drainage channel, aligned north-south.

**Trench 6 (T6): 9m long by 1.8m wide**

This trench had no features.

**Trench 7 (T7): 10m long by 1.8m wide**

In the centre of the trench, partially beneath the south-west LOE, was oval-shaped ?pit F6. The part of the feature within the trench was 2590mm wide and 210mm deep.

At the north-west end of the trench was ?pit F7, partially beneath the north-west and south-west LOEs. The exposed part of the feature measured 1470mm in width and had a depth of 280mm.

**Trench 8 (T8): 9m long by 1.8m wide**

In the centre of the trench, partially beneath the north-west LOE, was the irregular shaped natural feature F11. The exposed part of the feature measured 1660mm in width and 300mm in depth.



**Photograph 3** Long shot of T8.  
Photograph taken facing south-west.



## 7 Finds

### Metal-detecting finds

by Laura Pooley

Only two iron objects were found during the metal-detecting survey of the evaluation trenches. An iron cap from a piece of agricultural machinery came from T4 (finds no. 1) and a U-shaped iron staple from T5 (finds no. 2). Iron staples are a long-lived form and cannot be closely dated but, given the lack of significant archaeological contexts on this site, it is likely that both objects are of relatively modern date.

## 8 Discussion

Eleven features were uncovered during this evaluation, the majority of which were clearly natural in origin, based on their irregular sides, bases and shape. Of the other features, there were three possible pits (F2, F6 and F7), and one linear (F1).

Although these four features were more regular in plan and in section than the others (Figs 4-5), their fill was identical to them; a medium brown clayey-silt with occasional chalk inclusions. As mentioned above, this fill is identical to the subsoil/natural interface layer (L2). Given this, and the lack of finds recovered, it seems likely that all the features excavated in this evaluation are natural in origin, even those that appear more regular in shape.

## 9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Sophie Gittins and Granville Developments for commissioning and funding the project. The project was managed by Chris Lister, fieldwork was carried out by Mark Baister with Sarah Carter and Robin Mathieson. Figures are by Mark Baister and Sarah Carter. The project was monitored by Matthew Baker for Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services.

## 10 References

Note: all CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in .pdf format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N & Glazenbrook, J	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2020	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
ClfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
ClfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
ClfA	2019	<i>Code of Conduct</i>
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14)
Historic England	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
SCC	2008	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i>
SCCAS	2019a	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i>
SCCAS	2019b	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for Preparation and Deposition</i>
SCCAS	2020	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Harrow Green site, Harrow Green</i> by M Baker

## 11 Abbreviations and glossary

Anglo-Saxon	period from c 500 – 1066
CAT	Colchester Archaeological Trust
CIfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	specific location of finds on an archaeological site
feature (F)	an identifiable thing like a pit, a wall, a drain, can contain 'contexts'
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit (layer) of material
medieval	period from AD 1066 to c AD 1500
modern	period from c AD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, <a href="http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main">http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main</a>
post-medieval	from c AD 1500 to c 1800
Roman	the period from AD 43 to c AD 410
SCC	Suffolk County Council
SCCAS	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services
SCHER	Suffolk County Historic Environment Record
section	(abbreviation sx or Sx) vertical slice through feature/s or layer/s
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

## 12 Contents of archive

**Finds:** none (metal-detected finds discarded)

### **Paper and digital record**

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1616)

SCCAS evaluation brief

Original site record (trench record sheet, sections)

Site digital photographic log

### **Digital record**

The report (CAT Report 1616)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Site digital photographs, thumbnails and log

Graphic files

Survey data

## 13 Archive deposition

The paper archive and finds are currently held by CAT at Roman Circus House, Roman Circus Walk, Colchester, Essex, but will be permanently deposited with SCCAS under Parish Number LWL 045.

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**Distribution list:**

Sophie Gittins, Granville Developments  
Matthew Baker, SCCAS  
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



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checked by: Philip Crummy  
date: 19/11/2020

### Appendix 1 Context list

Context Number	Trench	Finds Number	Feature / layer type	Description	Date
L1	All	-	Topsoil	loose dry/moist dark grey/black sandy silt	Modern
L2	All	-	Subsoil/ natural interface	soft medium brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
L3	All	-	Natural	friable/firm moist light/medium yellow/brown clay with common chalk inclusions	Post-glacial
F1	T4	-	Linear	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F2	T2	-	?pit	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F3	T3	-	Natural feature	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F4	T5	-	Natural feature	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F5	T5	-	Natural feature	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F6	T7	-	?pit	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F7	T7	-	?pit	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F8	T5	-	Natural feature	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F9	T1	-	Natural feature	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F10	T4	-	Natural feature	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated
F11	T8	-	Natural feature	friable moist medium brown silty clay with occasional chalk inclusions	Undated

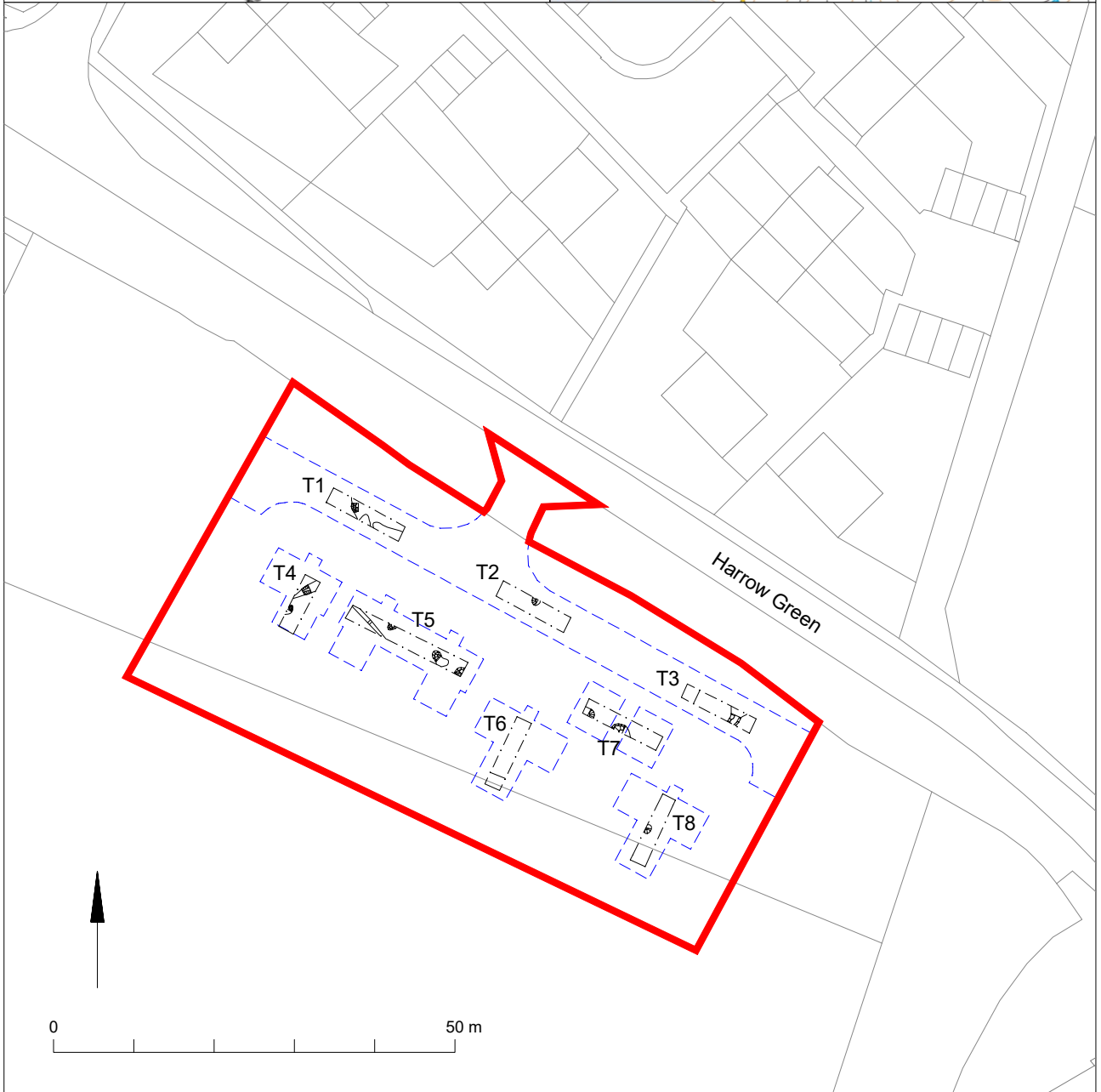
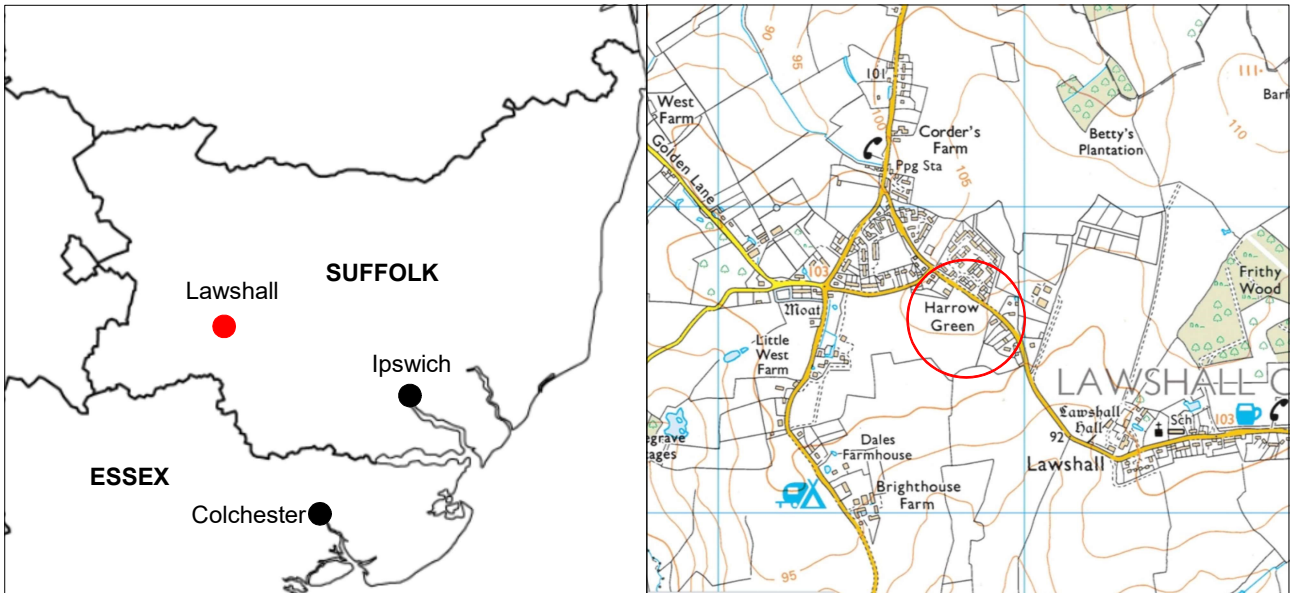
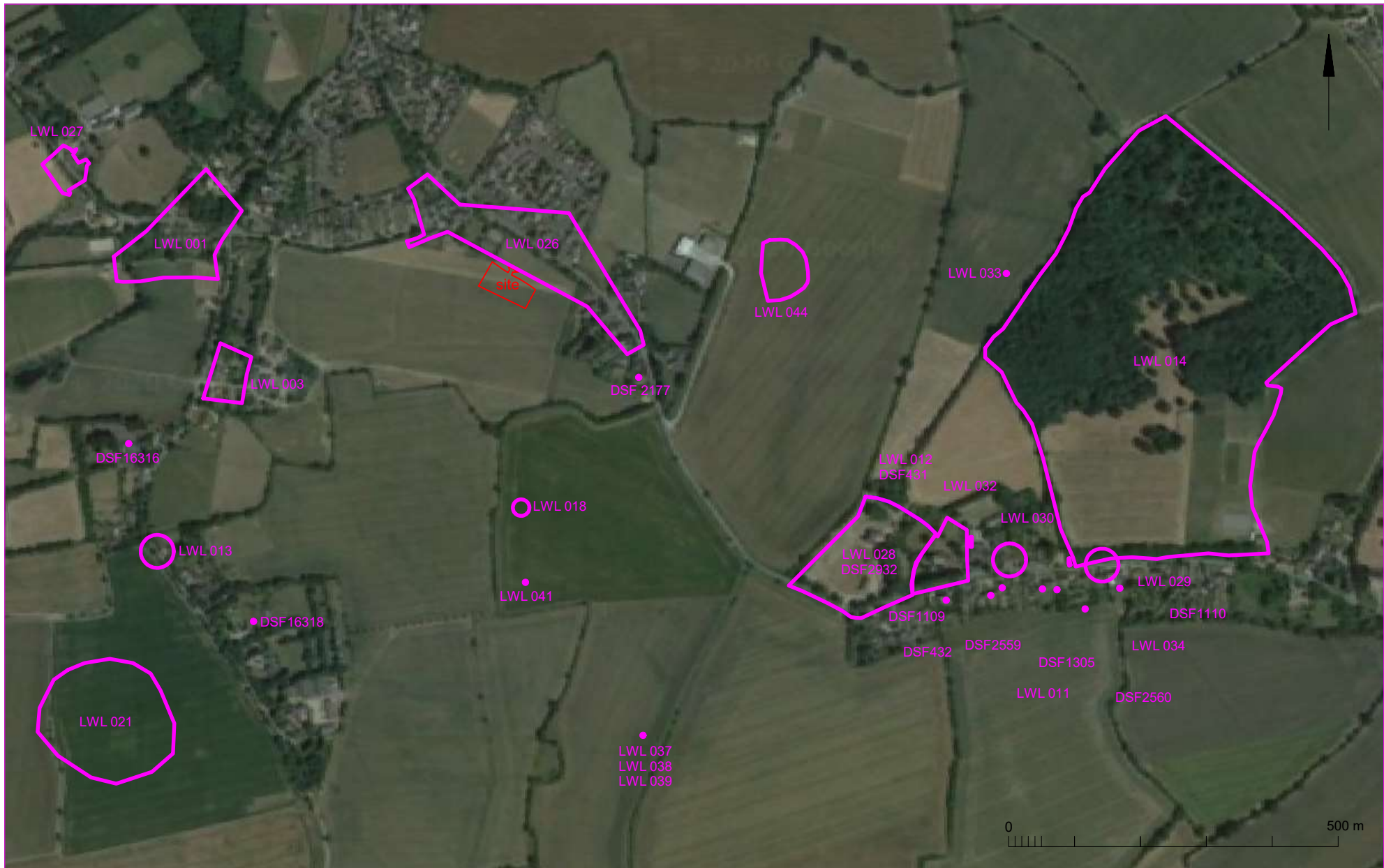


Fig 1 Site location, showing proposed development (dashed blue lines).



Imagery ©2020 CNES/Airbus, Getmapping PLC, Infoterra Ltd & Bluesky, Landsat/  
 Copernicus, Maxar Technologies, Map data © 2020  
 HER data © Suffolk Historic Environment Record

Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

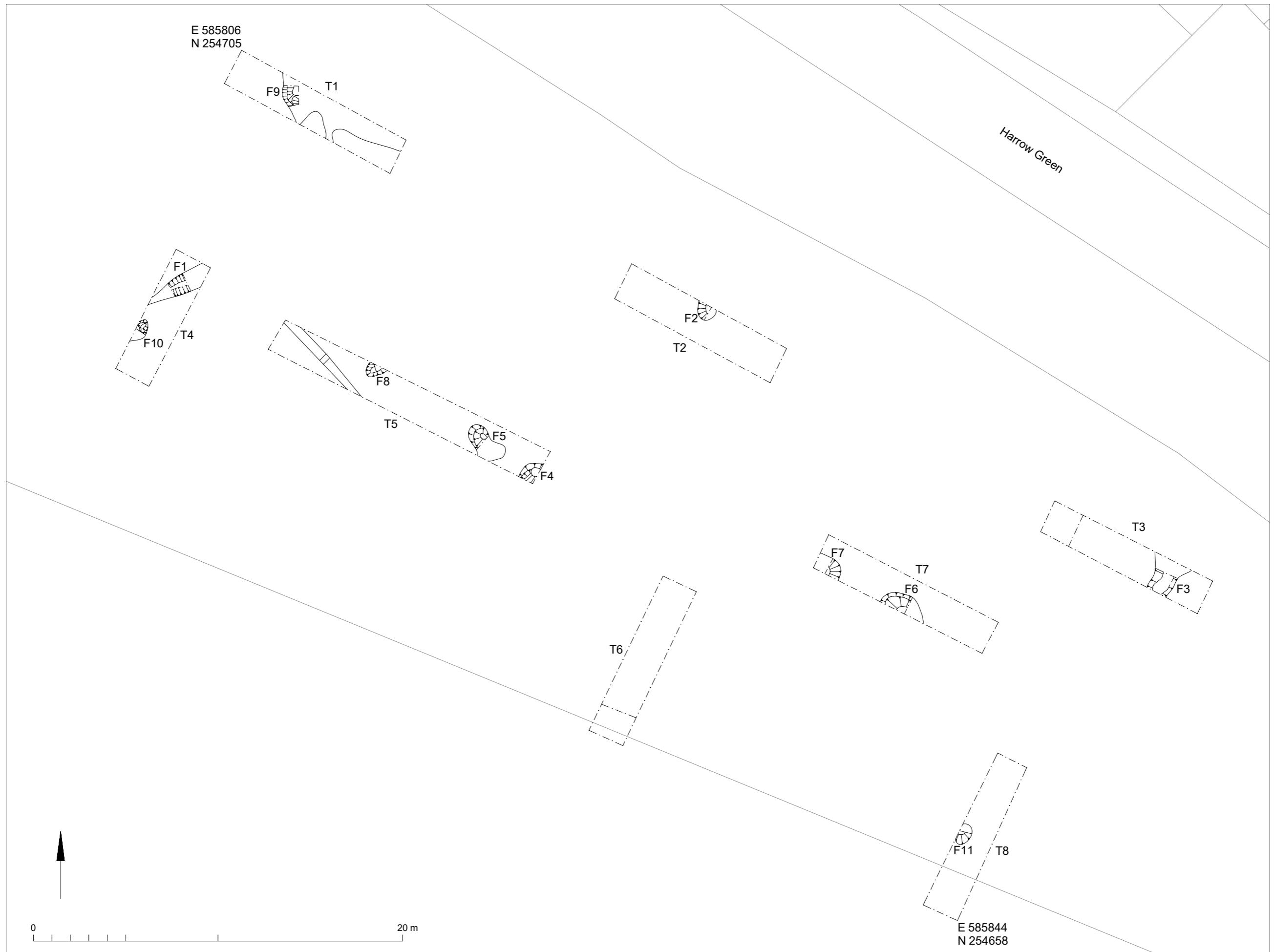


Fig 3 Evaluation results.

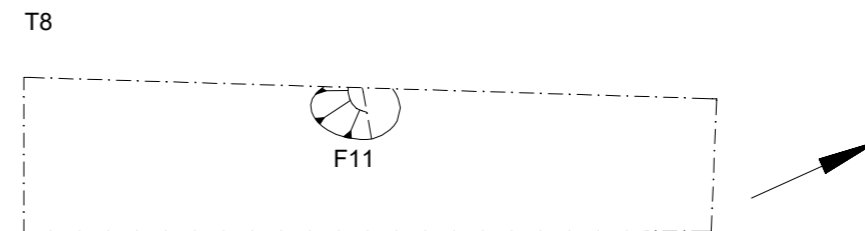
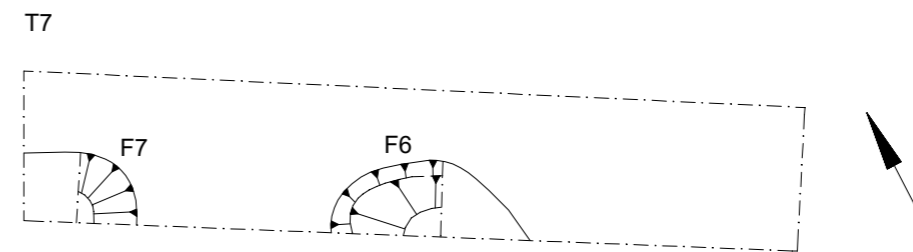
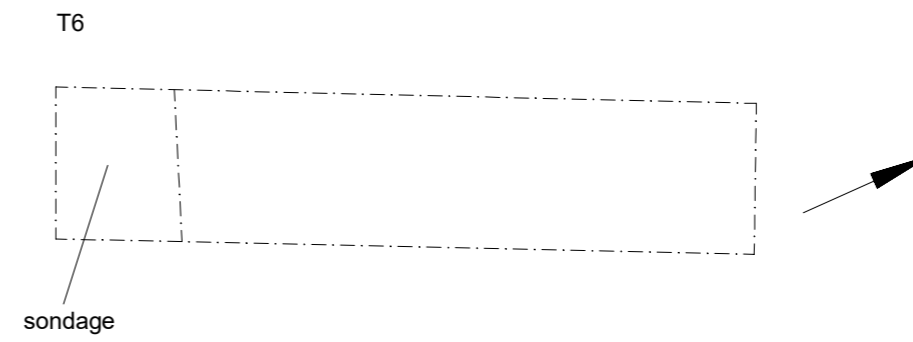
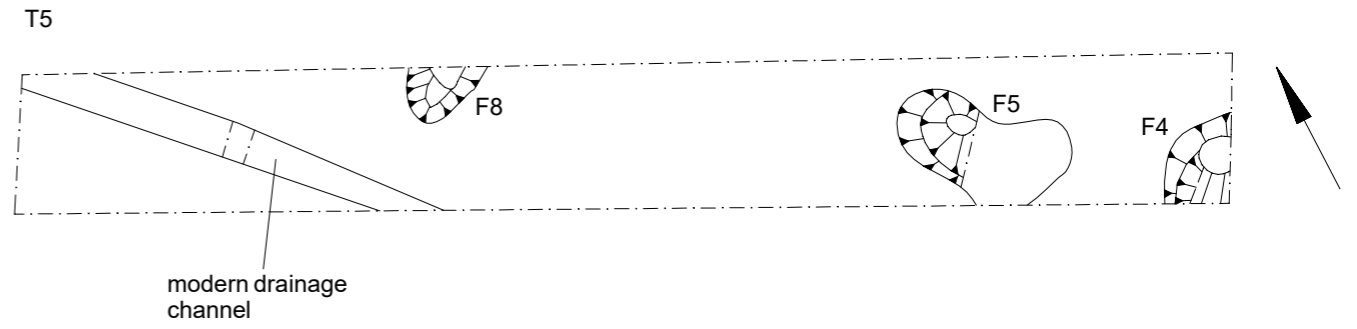
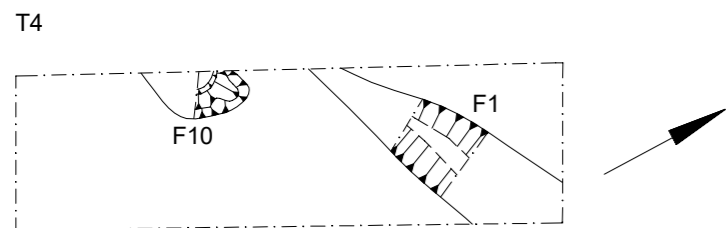
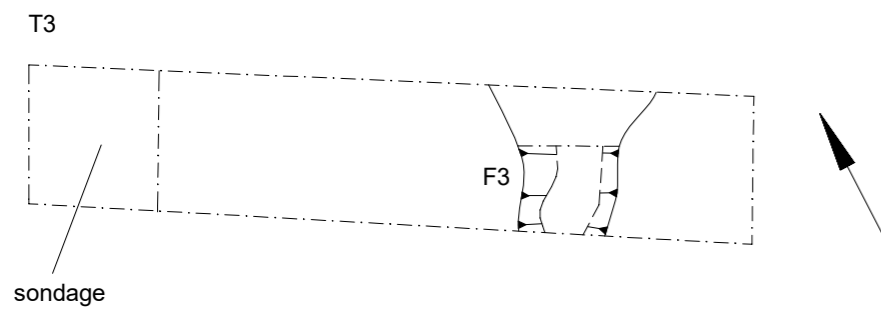
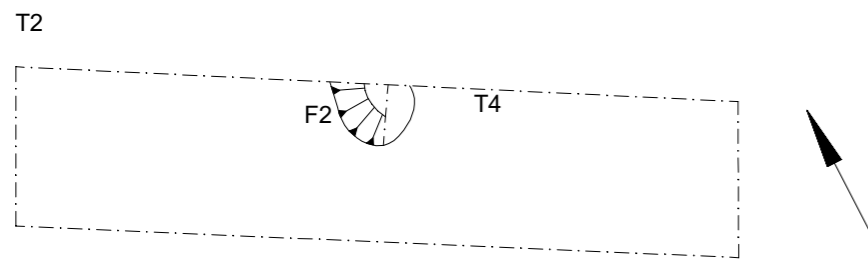
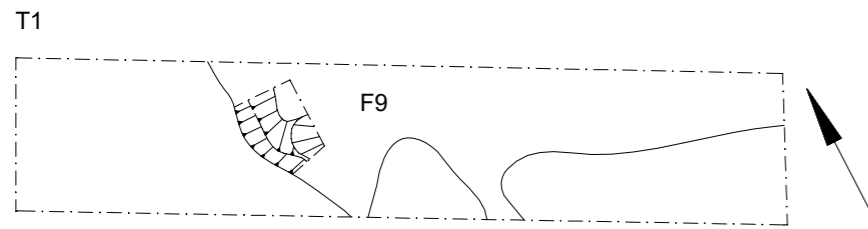


Fig 4 Detailed trench plans.



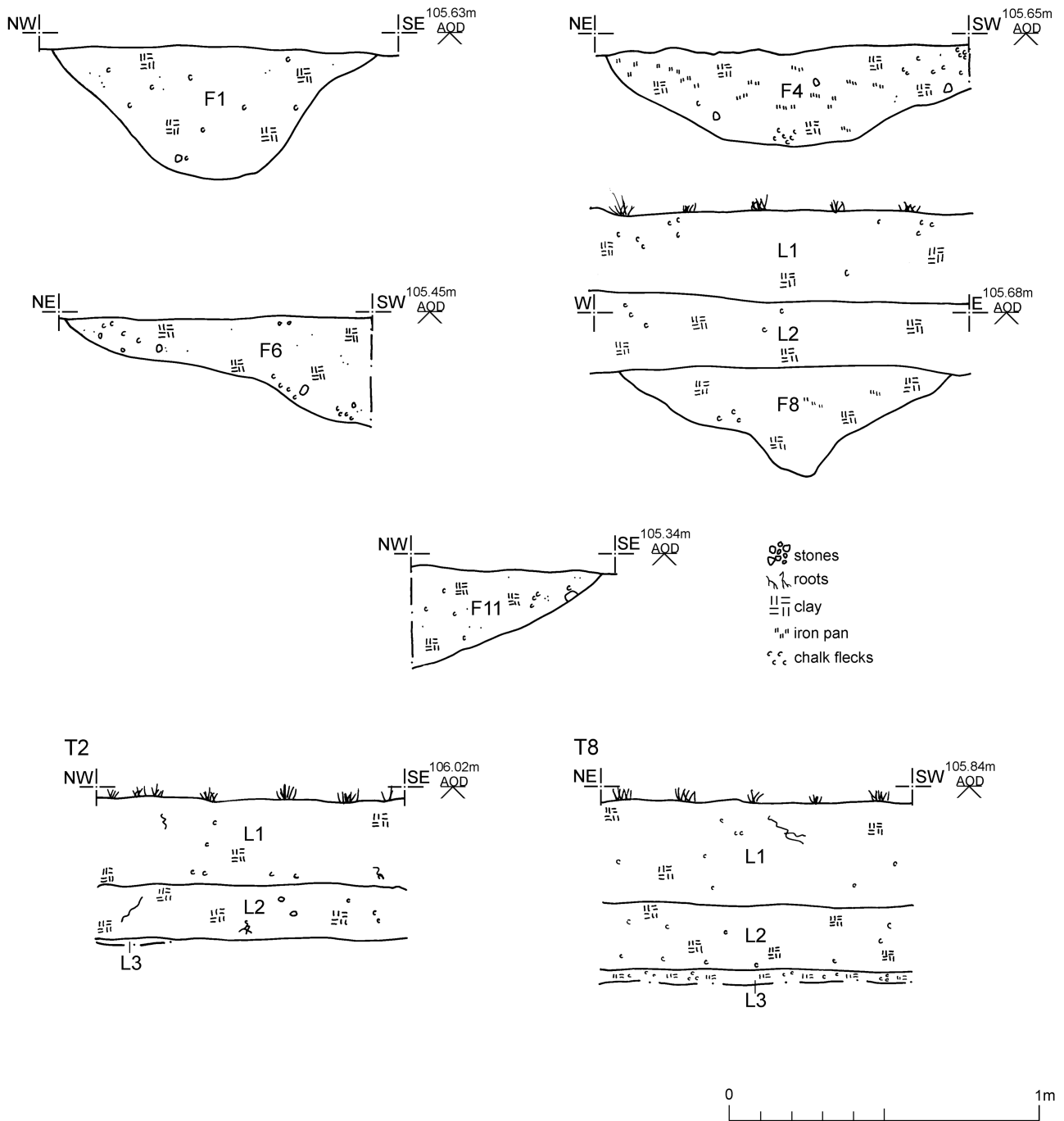


Fig 5 Feature and representative sections.

**Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for a  
trenched archaeological evaluation at  
Harrow Green site, Harrow Green, Lawshall,  
Suffolk, IP29 4PW.**

**NGR:** TL 85820 54688 (centre)

**Planning references:** DC/17/06174

**District:** Babergh

**Parish:** Lawshall

**Commissioned by:** Sophie Gittins (Granville Developments)

**On behalf of:** (Granville Developments)

**Curating museum:** Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service

**Suffolk parish number:** LWL 045

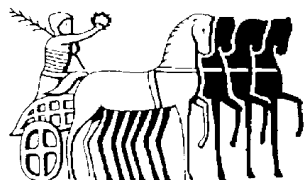
**CAT project code:** 2020/07m

**OASIS reference no.:** colchest3-400233

**Site manager:** Chris Lister

**SCCAS Monitor:** Matthew Baker

**This WSI written:** 17/08/2020



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## Site location and description

The development site is located on the southern site of Harrow Green, on land adjacent to the Village Hall at Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk, IP29 4PW (Fig 1). Site is centred at National Grid Reference (NGR) TL 85820 54688. The site forms a small 0.29 hectare plot within a large agricultural field, with patchy hedgerow fronting onto the highway and located within the field to avoid the overhead power cables.

## Proposed work

The development comprises of the erection of five new dwellings. These include two detached three-bedroomed bungalows with detached garages, a pair of semi-detached two-bedroomed cottages, a detached 2/3-bedroomed cottage and a new private driveway with additional parking and any other associated groundworks, including services and landscaping.

## Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record ([archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk](mailto:archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)), SCC invoice number 9239167.

### Geology

The Geology of Britain viewer (1:50,000 scale<sup>1</sup>) shows the bedrock geology of the site as being Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – chalk, with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (diamicton)

### Historic landscape

The Harrow Green and Lawshall area is defined as ancient rolling farmlands in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment<sup>2</sup>. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map<sup>3</sup> it is defined as landscape sub-type 1.2, pre-18th-century enclosure – rectilinear fields. The landscape immediately around the built up area is characterised as sub-type 1.4 (pre-18th century enclosure – irregular co-axial fields), and sub-type 3 post-1950 agricultural landscape (boundary loss from rectilinear fields).

### Archaeology<sup>4</sup> (Fig 2)

(All measurements are taken from the centre point of the development site to the centre point of the archaeological site). The background is focused on results within a 1km radius of the site.

#### *Prehistoric*

Within the 1km search area around the development site, entries of Prehistoric date are rare. Undated cropmarks, recorded by aerial photography, located 418m to the east of the site include features interpreted as a 'D' shaped enclosure with a hut circle thought to be Iron Age in date (LWL 044). Other prehistoric evidence are from find spots which include: a flint flake (LWL 043, 1km SE), a Bronze Age find (LWL 037, 709m SSE) and an Iron Age coin (LWL 021 892m SW).

#### *Romano-British*

Romano-British finds within 1km of the development site area are scarce and only represented by a coin (LWL 033, 763m E) and group of coins and brooches (LWL 021, 892m SW).

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity within the search area, although

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<sup>1</sup> British Geological Survey – <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

<sup>2</sup> <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

<sup>3</sup> The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2012, Suffolk County Council

<sup>4</sup> This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

### *Medieval*

The Domesday Book of 1086 records Lawshall as having a church. Parts of All Saints Church's chancel and east wing have been dated to the 12th-13th-century but as the church was almost entirely rebuilt in the 15th-century, with further changes in the 1850s it is unknown if there was an earlier church here or if the earlier phases are no longer present (LWL 012, DSF 431, 783m SE). The redevelopment of the church occurred at a time the village saw a growth in development including timber-framed houses (Street Farmhouse, DSF2560, 957m SE) and moats (Coopers Farm moat, LWL 003, 445m SW; Moat Farm LWL 027, 691m WNW; West Farm LWL 001, 487m WNW).

Of particular note is a historic green located on land opposite the development site as it is common for there to be houses located around their edges. Although the green is undated it does appear on early historic mapping and is likely to date to the medieval or early post-medieval periods (Herberts Green 74m NE).

Medieval find spots within the search area include pottery and pottery kiln wasters found around Pantile Cottage (LWL 009, 1km SE and LWL 011, 866m SE), pottery found during excavation of a water pipeline (LWL 013, 665m SW), pottery surface find (LWL 034, 1km SE) and a copper-alloy knife and token found 892m SSW of the site (LWL 021).

### *Post-medieval*

The area saw its largest period of growth during this period. During the 16th-century Lawshall Hall was constructed next to the church. The HER states that the house is said to have been part of an old monastery and has substantial brick walls said to be 6ft thick in places with substantial alterations made during the 19th-century (LWL 028, DSF2932, 699m SW). A research evaluation at Lawshall Hall revealed a series of walls, a cobbled yard surface and a small number of cut features which were dated to the later medieval and post-medieval period (LWL 028, SCCAS Report 2010/105). Other buildings dating to the 16th-century include Little West Farm (620m SW), Dales Farm (DSF16318, 637m SSW), Cottage West of Street Farmhouse (DSF1305 863m SE) and Hills Farmhouse (DSF1965, 851m NNW).

Sites dating to the 17th-century include two windmills (LWL 018, 340m S; LWL 041, 453m S), Elm House (DSF1240, 790m NNW) and a landscape feature that appears on early historic mapping (LWL 038, 709m SSE).

18th century sites include Church House (DSF1109, 816m SE); Bowgates and Shepherds Cottage (DSF432, 867m SE); the Post Office (DSF2559, 878m SE); the Swan Inn (DSF1110, 1km SE) and the location of a roadside burial from a suicide dating to 1788 (LWL039, 709m SSE).

### *Undated*

East of the site is the location of an area of ancient woodland, part of which still survives today (LWL 014, 976m E).

### *Negative investigations*

No archaeological features or finds were found during an archaeological evaluation in an area of tarmac playground at Lawshall Primary School (LWL 032 SACIC Report 2015/006).

### **Listed buildings<sup>5</sup> (Fig 2)**

Thirteen listed buildings are recorded within the 1km search radius, one, HE Grade I, one HE Grade II\* and eleven HE Grade II. They all date from the Medieval period through to the 19th century.

## **Planning background**

The planning application was submitted to Babergh District Council (DC/17/06174 for *alterations to existing dwelling, and erection of up to 5 no. dwellings.*

<sup>5</sup>

This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

As the site lies within an area highlighted by the Suffolk HER as having a high potential for archaeological deposits, an archaeological condition was recommended by the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCCAS/CT). The recommended archaeological condition is based on the condition based on the guidance given in the *National Planning Policy Framework* (MHCLG 2019).

### **Requirement for work**

Specifically, eight trial-trenches will be excavated to cover 5% of the 0.29ha development site. This comprises of a series of linear trenches located to target the new dwellings and access road. T1-T3 and T7 each measure 10m long x 1.8m wide, T4 7m x 1.8m, T5 16m x 1.8m T6 and T8 9m by 1.8m wide. These equate to a total of 81m in length of linear trenches covering an area of 145.8m<sup>2</sup> (See Fig 1)

Trial-trenching is required to:

- identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits.
- establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of costs.

All work will take place within and contribute to the goals of the Regional research frameworks (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011).

Decision on the need for any further archaeological investigation (eg excavation) will be made by SCCAS, in a further brief, based on the results presented in the report for this evaluation. Any further investigation will be the subject of a further WSI, submitted to SCCAS for scrutiny and formally approved by the LPA.

### **Staffing**

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT Project Officer plus two archaeologists for two days.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway/Mark Baister

### **General methodology**

All work carried out by CAT will be in accordance with:

- professional standards of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, including its *Code of Conduct* (CIfA 2014a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)
- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2019)
- the Project Brief issued by SCC Historic Environment Officer (SCC 2019)
- *The outline specification within Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCCAS 2019a) to be used alongside the Project Brief.

Professional CAT field archaeologists will undertake all specified archaeological work, for which they will be suitably experienced and qualified.

Notification of the supervisor/project manager's name and the start date for the project will be provided to SCCAS/CT one week before start of work.

Prior to the commencement of the site a parish code and Event number will be sought from the HER team. This code will be used to identify the finds bags and boxes, and the project archive when it is deposited at the curating museum.

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms. At the end of the project all parts of the OASIS online form will be completed for submission to EHER. This will include an uploaded .PDF version of the entire report.

## **Evaluation methodology**

Where appropriate, modern overburden and any topsoil stripping/levelling will be performed using a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket under the supervision and to the satisfaction of a professional archaeologist. If no archaeologically significant deposits are exposed, machine excavation will continue until natural subsoil is reached.

Where necessary, areas will be cleaned by hand to ensure the visibility of archaeological deposits.

If archaeological features or deposits are uncovered, time will be allowed for these to be excavated, planned and recorded.

There will be sufficient excavation to give clear evidence for the period, depth and nature of any archaeological deposit. For linear features 1m wide sections will be excavated across their width to a total of 10% of the overall length. Discrete features, such as pits, will have 50% of their fills excavated, although certain features may be fully excavated. Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, ovens or burials will be carefully cleaned, planned and fully recorded, but where possible left *in situ*. Only if it can be demonstrated that the complex structure/feature is likely to be destroyed by groundworks, and only then after discussion with the SCCAS, will it be removed.

Fast hand-excavation techniques involving (for instance) picks, forks and mattocks will not be used on complex stratigraphy.

The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established. Therefore, a sondage will be excavated in each trench to test the stratigraphy of the site. This will occur in every trench unless it can be demonstrated that a feature excavated within a particular trench has clearly penetrated into natural.

A representative section will be drawn of each trench, to include ground level, the depth of machining within the trench and the depth of any sondages.

Site metal detecting will be overseen by Senior Site Staff Ben Holloway or Mark Baister (both trained in the use of detectors and used them for more than 9 years, recent metal-detecting surveys include CAT Report 1499). CAT also works in partnership with Geoff Lunn as a metal-detecting advisor. Geoff has over four years experience detecting and has worked with CAT to recover finds from recent excavations including the Mercury Theatre site in Colchester, and who has also worked with the Colchester Archaeological Group, Suffolk Archaeology, Access Cambridge Archaeology, The Citizen Project (MOLA) and others. Experienced staff will use a metal detector to scan all trenches both before and during excavation. All finds will have their location recorded via GPS or with the Total Station. All spoil heaps will also be scanned and finds recovered.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on proformarecord sheets. Registers will be compiled of finds, small finds and soil samples. All features and layers or other significant deposits will be planned, and their profiles or sections recorded. The normal scale will be site plans at 1:20 and sections at 1:10, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be appropriate.

The photographic record will consist of general site shots, and shots of all archaeological features and deposits. A photographic scale (including north arrow) shall be included in the case of detailed photographs. Standard "record" shots of contexts will be taken on a digital

camera. A photographic register will accompany the photographic record. This will detail as a minimum feature number, location, and direction of shot.

Trenches will not be backfilled until they have been signed off by the SCCAS. See monitoring section for requirements in case Covid restrictions change and monitoring is undertaken remotely.

### **Site surveying**

Normal scale for archaeological site plans and sections is 1:20 and 1:10 respectively, unless circumstances indicate that other scales would be more appropriate.

The site grid will be tied into the National Grid. Corners of excavation areas and trenches will be tied into Ordnance Datum.

### **Environmental sampling policy**

The number and range of samples collected will be adequate to determine the potential of the site, with particular focus on palaeoenvironmental remains including both biological remains (e.g. plants, small vertebrates) and small sized artefacts (e.g. smithing debris), and to provide information for sampling strategies on any future excavation. Samples will be collected for potential micromorphical and other pedological sedimentological analysis. Environmental bulk samples will be 40 litres in size (assuming context is large enough).

Sampling strategies will address questions of:

- the range of preservation types (charred, mineral-replaced, waterlogged), and their quality
- concentrations of macro-remains
- and differences in remains from undated and dated features
- variation between different feature types and areas of site

CAT has an arrangement with Val Fryer (Loddon) whereby any potentially rich environmental layers or features will be appropriately sampled as a matter of course. Val Fryer will do any processing and reporting.

Should any complex, or otherwise outstanding deposits be encountered, VF will be asked onto site to advise. Waterlogged 'organic' features will always be sampled. In all cases, the advice of VF and/or the English Heritage Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science (East of England) on sampling strategies for complex or waterlogged deposits will be followed, including the taking monolith samples.

### **Human remains**

CAT follows the policy of leaving human remains *in situ* unless there is a clear indication that the remains are in danger of being compromised as a result of their exposure or unless advised to do so by the project osteologist or SCCAS. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the evaluation, the following criteria would be applied; if it is clear from their position, context, depth, or other factors that the remains are ancient, then normal procedure is to apply to the Department of Justice for a licence to remove them and seek advice from the project osteologist.

Following HE guidance (HE 2018) if the human remains are not to be lifted, the project osteologist should be available to record the human remain *in situ* (i.e. a site visit). Conditions laid down by the DoJ license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and the SCCAS will be informed, and any advice and/or instruction from the coroner will be followed.

### **Photographic record**

Will include both general and feature-specific photographs, the latter with scale and north arrow. A photo register giving context number, details, and direction of shot will be prepared on site, and included in site archive.

## Post-excavation assessment

If a post-excavation assessment is required by SCCAS, it will be normally be submitted within 2 months of the end of fieldwork, or as quickly as is reasonably practicable and at a time agreed with SCCAS.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin.

## Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number. CAT may use local volunteers to assist the CAT Finds Officer with this task.

Most of our finds reports are written internally by CAT Staff under the supervision and direction of Philip Crummy (Director) and Howard Brooks (Deputy Director). This includes specialist subjects such as:

- ceramic finds (pottery and ceramic building material): Matthew Loughton
- animal bones: Alec Wade (or Adam Wightman, small groups only)
- small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Laura Pooley
- on-ceramic bulk finds: Laura Pooley
- flints: Adam Wightman
- environmental processing: Bronagh Quinn
- project osteologist (human remains): Meghan Seehra

or to outside specialists:

- animal and human bone: Julie Curl (Sylvanus)
- environmental assessment and analysis: Val Fryer / Lisa Gray
- radiocarbon dating: SUERC Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory, Glasgow
- conservation/x-ray: Laura Ratcliffe (LR Conservation) / Norfolk Museums Service, Conservation and Design Services

Other specialists whose opinion can be sought on large or complex groups include:

- flint: Hazel Martingell
- prehistoric pottery: Stephen Benfield / Nigel Brown / Paul Sealey
- Roman pottery: Stephen Benfield / Paul Sealey / Jo Mills / Val Rigby / Gwladys Monteil
- Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black / Ian Betts (MOLA)
- Roman glass: Hilary Cool
- small finds: Nina Crummy

other: EH Regional Adviser in Archaeological Science (East of England).

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and reported immediately to the Suffolk FLO (Finds Liaison Office) who will inform the coroner within 14 days, in accordance with the rules of the Treasure Act 1996. The definition of treasure is given in pages 3-5 of the Code of Practice of the above act. This refers primarily to gold or silver objects.

Requirements for conservation and storage of finds will be agreed with SCCAS and carried out as per their guidelines (SCCAS 2017).

## Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS when the fieldwork has been completed.

An appropriate archive will be prepared to minimum acceptable standards outlined in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (Historic England 2015).

The draft final report will be submitted within 6 months of the end of fieldwork for approval by SCCAS.



The approved final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS as both a PDF and a hard copy.

The report will contain:

- The aims and methods adopted in the course of the archaeological project
- Location plan of the area in relation to the proposed development.
- Section/s drawings showing depth of deposits from present ground level with Ordnance Datum, vertical and horizontal scale.
- Archaeological methodology and detailed results including a suitable conclusion and discussion and results referring to Regional Research Frameworks (EAA8, EAA14 & EAA24).
- All specialist reports or assessments
- A concise non-technical summary of the project results
- Appendices to include a copy of the completed OASIS summary sheet and the approved WSI

A HER summary sheet will also be completed within four weeks and supplied to SCCAS/CT as an appendix to the CAT site report.

The OASIS entry will be completed at the end of the post-excavation work and the summary sheet included with the report along with a copy of the approved WSI.

Where positive results are drawn from a project, a summary report will be prepared for the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*.

### **Archive deposition**

The archive will be deposited with the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service as per their archive guidelines (SCCAS 2019b). Prior to deposition CAT's data management plan (based on the official guidelines from the Digital Curation Centre [DCC 2013]) will ensure the integrity of the digital archive. A summary of the contents of the archives shall be supplied to the SCCAS at the time of their deposition.

If the finds are to remain with the landowner, a full copy of the archive will be housed with the SCCAS.

The archive will be deposited with the SCCAS within 3 months of the completion of the final publication report, with a summary of the contents of the archive supplied to SCCAS.

### **Monitoring**

SCCAS will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project, and will be kept regularly informed during fieldwork, post-excavation and publication stages.

Notification of the start of work will be given SCCAS one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS prior to them being carried out.

SCCAS will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

The involvement of SCCAS shall be acknowledged in any report or publication generated by this project.

### **Remote monitoring**

If government/local government advice changes due to a spike in Covid 19 cases/localised lockdown etc. and SCCAS start remotely monitoring sites the following will be required to sign off fieldwork:

- All features present in the trenches, including presumed natural and geological features are to be investigated as per the WSI

- GPS trench plans showing what is present in each trench – with context numbers included
- Written text stating what finds were found (if any) in each context, with provisional date
- Text stating which features environmental samples have been taken from
- Trench shots from each end of the trench
- Photographs of trench sections (bulk)
- Photographs of features
- A diagram showing the direction each photograph was taken from, with photograph number
- Provision for SCCAS to review the remote monitoring documents and for any queries to be resolved

## Education and outreach

The CAT website ([www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk](http://www.thecolchesterarchaeologist.co.uk)) is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. A magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 28* out now) summarises all our sites and staff regularly give lectures to groups, societies and schools (a fee may apply). CAT also works alongside the Colchester Archaeological Group (providing a venue for their lectures and library) and the local Young Archaeologists Club.

CAT archaeologists can be booked for lectures and information on fees can be obtained by contacting the office on 01206 501785.

## References

Note: CAT reports, except for DBAs, are available online in PDF format at <http://cat.essex.ac.uk>

Brown, N and Glazenbrook, J.	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a frame work for the Eastern Counties 2 Research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Archaeological, occasional papers 8 (EAA 8)
CAT	2019	<i>Health &amp; Safety Policy</i>
CAT Report 1499	2019	<i>Archaeological fieldwalking, metal-detecting and geophysical surveys plus trial-trenching on land to the west of Dawes Lane, West Mersea, Essex – October-November 2019</i> . By L Pooley
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and Guidance for an archaeological evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
Digital Curation Centre (DCC)	2013	<i>Checklist for Data Management Plan v. 4.0</i>
Gurney, D	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 14 (EAA 14).
Historic England (HE)	2015	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)</i>
Historic England (HE)	2018	<i>The Role of the Human Osteologist in an Archaeological Fieldwork Project</i> . By S Mays, M Brickley and J Sidell
MHCLG	2019	<i>National Planning Policy Framework</i> . Ministry of Housing, Communities and Local Government
Medlycott, M	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> . East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 (EAA 24)
SACIC Report 2015/006	2015	<i>Archaeological Evaluation Report: All Saints CEVCP School, Lawshall, Suffolk</i> . By R Brooks
SCC	2012	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3</i>
SCCAS	2019a	<i>Archaeological Archives in Suffolk: Guidelines for preparation and deposition</i>
SCCAS	2019b	<i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation (version 1.3)</i>
SCCAS/CT	2019	<i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Harrow Green Site, Harrow Green</i> . Matthew Baker, December 2019

SCCAS Report  
2010/105

2010

Archaeological Evaluation Report: Lawshall Hall, Lawshall,  
LWL028. By D Gill and M Muldowney

E Holloway



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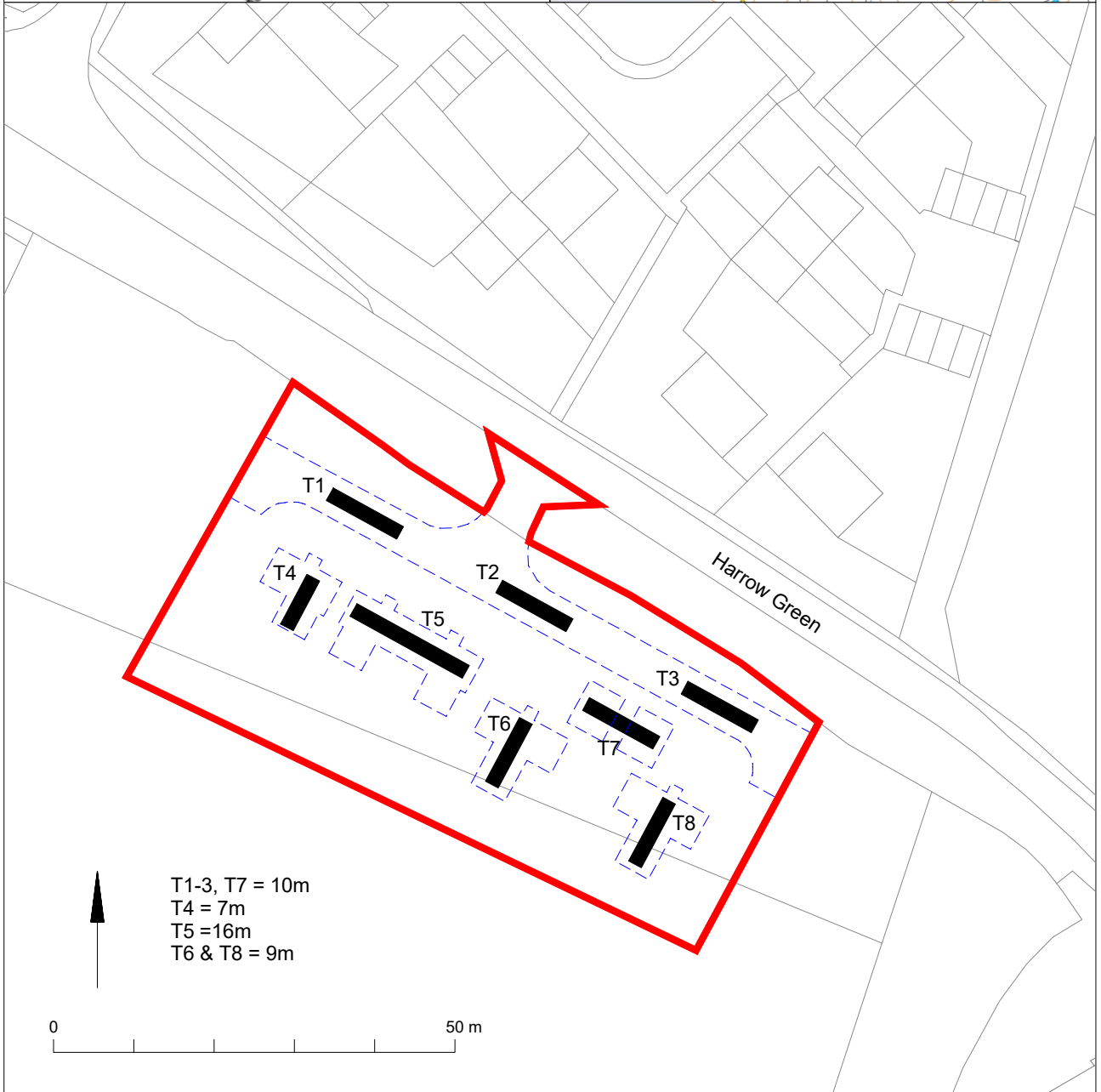
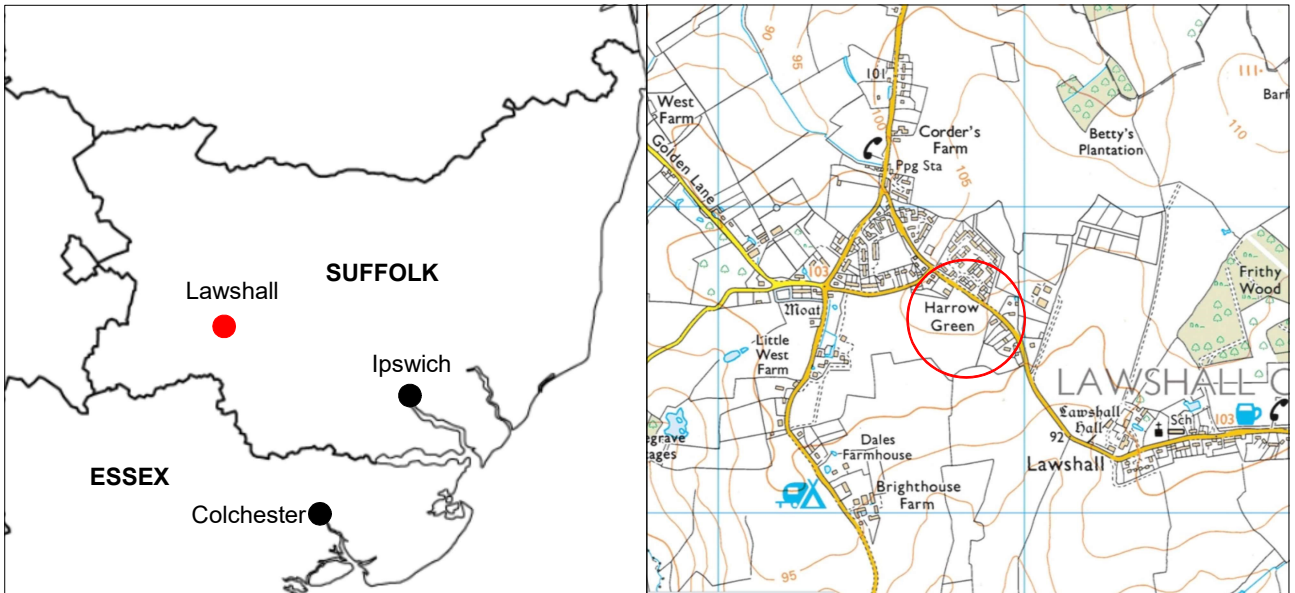


Fig 1 Site location and trench layout in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

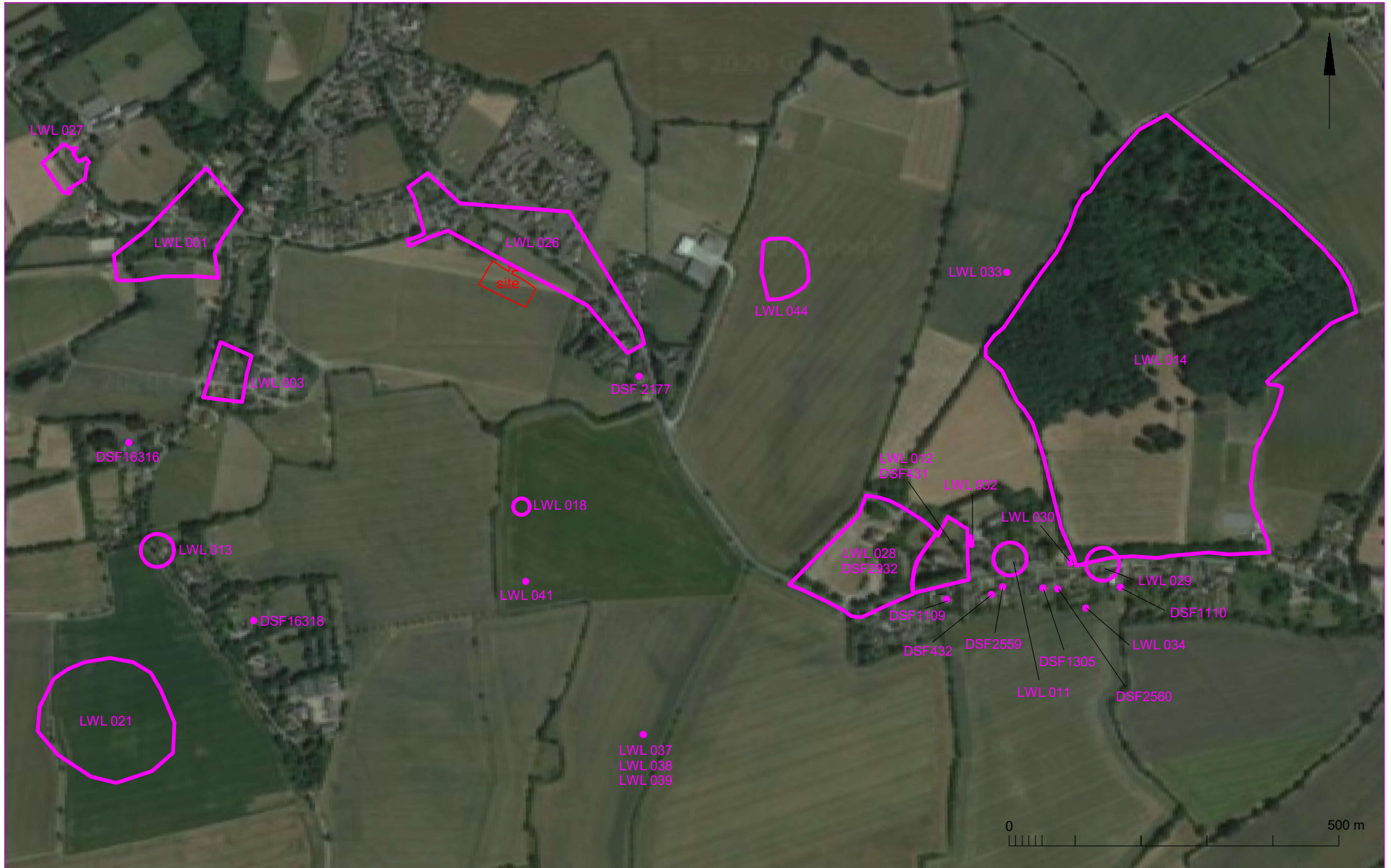


Fig 2 Development site (in red) shown in relation to archaeological and historic sites recorded on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record.

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HER data © Suffolk Historic Environment Record

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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## Printable version

**OASIS ID: colchest3-400233**

### Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching at Harrow Green Site, Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk IP29 4PW
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation consisting of eight trial-trenches was carried out at Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk in advance of the construction of five new dwellings and associated infrastructure. Eleven features - three possible pits, one linear and seven natural features - were recorded. Although the possible pits and linear were more regular in shape than the natural features, all the features contained the same fill; a medium brown clayey silt with occasional chalk inclusions. This fill is identical to the subsoil on the site, which, combined with the lack of finds recovered, suggests all the features are natural in origin.
Project dates	Start: 06-11-2020 End: 19-11-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	2020/07m - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	DC/17/06174 - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LWL 045 - Museum accession ID
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURE None
Significant Finds	IRON STAPLE Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LAWSHALL Harrow Green Site, Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk
Postcode	IP29 4PW
Study area	0.29 Hectares
Site coordinates	TL 85820 54688 52.1586713976 0.71688431276 52 09 31 N 000 43 00 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 105.24m Max: 105.77m

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator	Emma Holloway
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Mark Baister

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Granville Developments

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	LWL 045
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Database","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	LWL 045
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Miscellaneous Material","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological evaluation at Harrow Green, Lawshall, Suffolk, IP29 4PW November 2020
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Baister, M
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 1616
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 bound report with clear plastic front and opaque black cardboard back.
URL	<a href="http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1616.html">http://cat.essex.ac.uk/summaries/CAT-1616.html</a>
Entered by	Mark Baister (mb@catuk.org)
Entered on	19 November 2020

**OASIS:**

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