

Archaeological Evaluation at Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QG

April 2016



by Laura Pooley

figures by Mark Baister and Emma Holloway

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**commissioned by Sophie Greenhow
on behalf of Granville Group**

NGR: TL 916 498 (centre)
Planning ref: B/15/01050/FUL
CAT project ref.: 16/04g
Suffolk Parish Number: LVM 112
Suffolk Event Code: ESF23844
OASIS ref: colchest3-248307



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CAT Report 946
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Contents

1	Summary	1
2	Introduction	1
3	Archaeological and landscape background	1
4	Aims	2
5	Methodology	3
6	Results	3
7	Finds	5
8	Discussion	6
9	Acknowledgements	6
10	References	6
11	Abbreviations and glossary	7
12	Contents of archive	7
13	Archive deposition	7

Appendix 1	Context List	9
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Figures	after p9
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CAT WSI
OASIS Summary

List of photographs, tables, maps and figures

Cover: general site shot

Photograph 1	T1, looking N	3
Photograph 2	T2, looking N	3
Photograph 3	T3, looking W	4
Photograph 4	T4, F10-F11, looking N	4
Photograph 5	T5, F12 and F14, looking S	4
Photograph 6	T6, F13, looking N	5
Photograph 7	T7, pits, looking S	5

Table 1	All finds by context	5
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Map 1	1902 OS map showing the stable block	6
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Fig 1	Site location with trenching shown in relation to proposed development
Fig 2	Overhead map showing nearby sites of archaeological interest
Fig 3	Evaluation results
Fig 4	T4-T7: Detailed trench plans
Fig 5	Feature sections and representative trench sections

1 Summary

An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with associated infrastructure. Located to the north of the medieval town of Lavenham, the development site is surrounded by a 19th century train station and mill, and several World War II military features. Fifteen features were identified during the evaluation, consisting of five pits, four postholes, two linears, two brick wall foundations, a brick floor and one unidentified garden feature. Two later prehistoric flints were identified, one from pit F6 and one unstratified. All the remaining features and finds were of post-medieval to modern date. The wall foundations and floor were part of a late 19th/early 20th century stable block seen on the OS maps.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of an archaeological evaluation in the garden of Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham which was carried out on 26th April 2016. The work was commissioned by Sophie Greenhow, on behalf of the Granville Group, in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with associated infrastructure, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference B/15/01050/FUL) 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 paragraphs 128, 129 and 132 of the *National Planning Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012).

All archaeological work was carried out in accordance with a *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation* detailing the required archaeological work written by Abby Antrobus (SCCAS 2016), and a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CAT in response to the SCCAS brief and agreed with SCCAS (CAT 2016).

In addition to the brief and WSI, all fieldwork and reporting was done in accordance with English Heritage's *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE)* (English Heritage 2006), 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 evaluation* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (ClfA 2014b).

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):

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale¹) shows the general geology of the site area as sand.

Historic landscape

Lavenham is defined as *rolling valley farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape sub-type 10.1, built up area – unspecified (a built up area of

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

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

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

unspecified type or size). The landscape immediately around Lavenham is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure – random fields), sub-type 1.5 (pre-19th century enclosure – former medieval deer park), sub-type 3.1 (post-1950 agricultural landscape – boundary loss from random fields) and sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

Isolated finds: A single sherd of Prehistoric pottery was found during the monitoring of a pipeline in Lavenham (LVM 104) and a scatter of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval metal artefacts and pottery have been found during metal detecting (LVM 106).

Medieval: Between 350-800m S/SSW of the development site is the centre of the Medieval town of Lavenham (LVM 053). The Market Cross (LVM 004, 450m S) is a scheduled monument and a number of listed buildings dating from this period are located in the town, particularly along Prentice Street, High Street, Market Place, Water Street and Shilling Street.

Post-medieval: Immediately to the south of the site was the former railway station and associated buildings of the Long Melford to Bury St Edmunds Railway (in use from 1865-1965) (LVM 044: 25m S). To the northwest of the site was large six-storey tower mill built in 1831 by Thomas Bear to replace a post mill (LVM 016: 125m NW).

Modern: To the south of the site was an anti-tank cylinder (LVM 086: 75m SE); to the west a large square 'Type 28A' pillbox and spigot mortar mount (LVM 092 and LVM 096: 100m WNW); to the northeast a 'Type 27' pillbox (LVM 082: 325m NNE); and to the east a 'Type 27' pillbox with anti-aircraft well in the middle (LVM 091: 450m WSW). All four date to WWII.

Unknown date: To the west of the site, and west of Nether Hall, is a ring ditch cropmark of unknown date (LVM 015: 400m W)

Listed buildings⁵ (Fig 2)

Approximately 400m to the northeast of the development site is the grade II listed building of Frogs Hall (no. 1037197) dating from the C16-C17. A large number of listed buildings are located to the south of the development site in the centre of the town (LVM 053: 350-800m S/SSW), particularly along Prentice Street, High Street, Market Place, Water Street and Shilling Street. 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 development site.
- 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.
- 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.

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

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

5 Methodology

Seven trial-trenches were laid out across the development site and were located within the footprint of each new dwelling and associated garage. The trenches totalled 83m linear by 1.8m wide (or 150m², covering 5% of the c 0.3 hectare site).

All of the trenches were mechanically excavated under archaeological supervision. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. A metal detector was used to check spoil heaps and excavated strata. There were no metal-detector finds. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Appendix 1, Figs 3-5)

Trench 1 (T1): 5m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 1 was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 250mm thick) sealing silty-clay subsoil (L2, c 170mm thick), which sealed natural clay (L5). Modern plough scarring was observed but no significant archaeological horizons were identified.

Trench 2 (T2): L-shaped trench 18m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 2 was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 300mm thick) sealing silty-clay subsoil (L2, c 100-150mm thick), which sealed natural clay (L5). Modern plough scarring was observed but no significant archaeological horizons were identified.



Photograph 1 T1, looking N



Photograph 2 T2, looking N

Trench 3 (T3): 18m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 3 was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 510mm thick) sealing silty-clay subsoil (L2, c 150mm thick), which sealed natural clay (L5). Part of the trench was left unexcavated as three small trees were in the way. No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

Trench 4 (T4): 6m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 4 was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 300mm thick) sealing silty-clay subsoil (L2, c 100-150mm thick). At the north end of the trench natural (L5) was identified beneath L2, which had been significantly disturbed by the roots of a felled tree. Across the rest of the trench were the remains of a modern red brick wall foundation (F10, 220mm wide) associated with a cream brick floor (F11). The red

bricks were frogged and probably dated from the late 19th/early 20th century. They represented the remains of a demolished stable block (landowners pers comm).



Photograph 3 T3, looking W



Photograph 4 T4, F10-F11, looking N

Trench 5 (T5): T-shaped trench 16m long by 1.8m wide

The west end of Trench 5 was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 350mm thick) sealing silty-clay subsoil (L2, c 100-150mm thick), which sealed natural clay (L5). No significant archaeological horizons were identified.

The east end of the trench was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 150mm) which sealed a layer of buried topsoil (L3, c 300mm thick) overlaying subsoil (L4, c 150mm). Layer L4 sealed natural clay (L5). Two linear features were identified here, both aligned NE-SW (F12, F14). Linear F12 was cut into natural and sealed by L3. It was approximately 550mm wide by 140mm deep, and contained fragments of post-medieval brick and tile (none retained). Linear F14 was cut into L4 and sealed by L3. It was approximately 300mm wide by 90mm thick and contained modern concrete (none retained). A possible modern garden feature (F15) was also identified in the section edge only.



Photograph 5 T5, F12 and F14, looking S

Trench 6 (T6): 5m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 6 was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 300mm thick) sealing silty-clay subsoil (L2, c 100-150mm thick), which sealed natural clay (L5). A single brick foundation (F13) was identified made of late 19th/early 20th century frogged bricks and cement. It was probably also associated with the stable block.

Trench 7 (T7): L-shaped trench 15m long by 1.8m wide

Trench 7 was excavated through a layer of modern topsoil (L1, c 350mm thick) sealing silty-clay subsoil (L2, c 80mm thick), which sealed natural clay (L5). Nine archaeological features were identified consisting of pits (F1, F3-F6) and postholes (F2, F7-F9). One pit (F6) contained a later prehistoric flake. The other were of post-medieval (F1) and modern (F3-F4) date. The postholes were all undated but were probably of post-medieval or modern.



Photograph 6 T6, F13, looking N



Photograph 7 T7, pits, looking S

7 Finds

All of the finds from the evaluation trenches are listed in Table 1 below. Of particular interest are two flints of probable later prehistoric date from F6 and unstratified in T5, suggesting activity in the area in this period. The remaining finds are all of post-medieval to modern date.

Context no.	Finds no.	Description	Qt	Wt (g)
T4, F10	6	Complete red brick, small narrow frog, 230mm by 110mm by 64mm, 19th/20th century	1	3.47kg
T4, F11	7	Complete yellow brick, 220mm by 106mm by 69mm, 19th/20th century	1	3.31kg
T5, U/S	5	Flint side-scraper with edge of retouch, later Prehistoric	1	6g
T7, F1	1	Glazed red earthenware, 17th-19th century	1	6g
T7, F3	2	Modern red brick, frogged, 62mm thick	1	276g
		Peg-tile, 12mm thick, post-medieval/modern	2	76g
		Mortar	1	42g
		Modern glass	2	2g

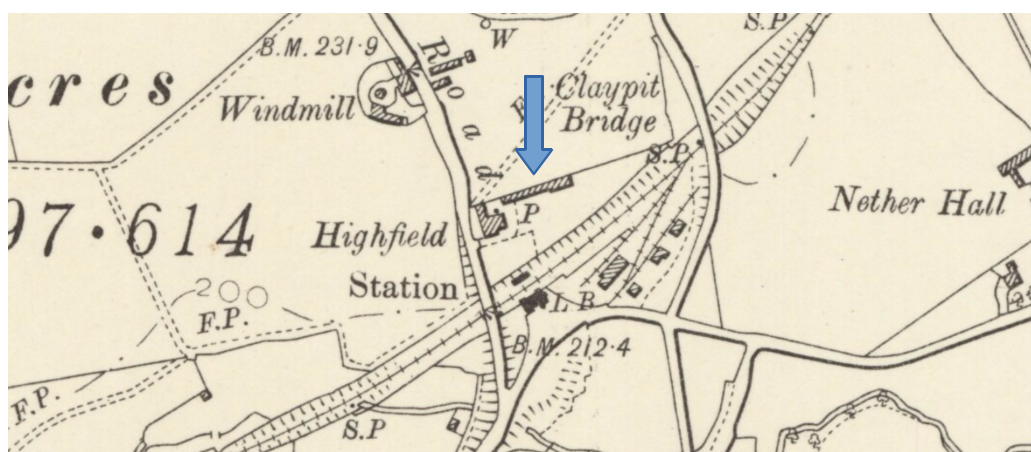
T7, F4	4	Modern yellow brick, 107mm wide by 69mm thick	1	1.05kg
		Tile, 12mm thick, possibly peg-tile	1	30g
		Fired clay lump	1	70g
		Slate	1	8g
		Iron nails, complete, 58mm long	2	40g
T7, F6	3	Large hard-hammer flint flake, with usewear or edge-damage, patinated, later Prehistoric	1	14g

Table 1 All finds by context (pottery identified by Stephen Benfield, flint identified by Adam Wightman)

8 Discussion

The evaluation revealed nothing of archaeological significance in the south-west of the development site (T1-T3 and the west part of T5). Along the northern edge (T4 and T6) were the remains of the late 19th/early 20th century stable block seen on the 1902 OS map (Map 1). A modern linear and post-medieval linear were identified in the centre of the site (T5 east) and are probably associated with the stables and later garden. To the north-east (T7) was a possible later prehistoric pit, along with a post-medieval pit and six modern pits/postholes.

The majority of the features and finds from the evaluation were of post-medieval to modern date, but the occurrence of pieces of worked flint could suggest later prehistoric activity on the site.



Map 1 1902 OS map showing the stable block (shown by the blue arrow)

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to Sophie Greenhow and the Grenville Group for commissioning and funding the project. Site work was managed by C Lister, and undertaken by B Holloway, R Mathieson, N Rayner and A Wade. Figures are by M Baister and E Holloway. The project was monitored by Abby Antrobus 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>

CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QG</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>

EAA 14	2003	<i>Standards for field archaeology in the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology, Occasional Papers, 14 , ed by D Gurney
EAA 24	2011	<i>Research and archaeology revisited: A revised framework for the East of England</i> , East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24 , by Maria Medlycott
EH	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
SCCAS	2010	<i>Archive Guidelines</i>
SCCAS	2012	<i>Requirements for Archaeological Excavation</i>
SCCAS	2015	<i>Brief for Archaeological Evaluation at Highfields, Lavenham</i> by Abby Antrobus

11 Abbreviations and glossary

Bronze Age	period circa 2500- 700 BCE
ClfA	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'
Iron Age	period from 700 BC to Roman invasion of AD 43
later prehistoric	Late Bronze Age to Late Iron Age
layer (L)	distinct or distinguishable deposit of soil
modern	period from cAD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
prehistoric	pre-Roman
residual	something out of its original context, eg a Roman coin in a modern pit
Roman	the period from AD 43 to cAD 410
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
U/S	unstratified, ie without a well-defined context
WSI	Written Scheme of Investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: flints only retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 946)

SCCAS Evaluation Brief, CAT Written Scheme of Investigation

Original site record (Feature and Layer sheets, Trench record sheet, Finds record)

Site digital photographic log, Site photographic record on CD

Sundries (Attendance register, Benchmark data, Risk assessment).

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 LVM 112.

Distribution list:

Sophie Greenhow
Grenville Group
Abby Antrobus, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



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checked by: Howard Brooks
date: 28.04.2016

Appendix 1 Context List

No.	Description	Fill	Notes	Date
L1	Topsoil	Soft, moist, dark grey/brown sandy loam with common stones and charcoal flecks	c 150 – 510mm thick, seals L2	Modern
L2	Subsoil	Soft, moist, medium yellow-grey/brown, silty-clay with occasional stones	c 80 – 170mm thick, sealed by L1, seals L5	Post-medieval/modern
L3	Buried topsoil	Firm, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay loam with rare stone and charcoal	c 300mm thick, T5 only – sealed by L1, seals L4	Modern
L4	Subsoil?	Firm, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay, with rare charcoal, brick, tile and stone	c 150mm thick, T5 only – sealed by L3, seals L5	Post-medieval/modern
L5	Natural	Natural medium orange-brown clay with occasional gravel patches	Sealed by L2 and L4	Post-glacial
F1	Pit	Friable, firm, dark grey/brown silty-clay	At least 630mm dia, 90mm deep	Post-medieval
F2	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare stone, charcoal and chalk	200mm dia, 500mm deep	Modern
F3	Pit	Soft, moist, light-medium mottled yellow/grey/brown silty-clay with rare stone and charcoal and common chalk	850mm dia, 350mm deep	Modern
F4	Pit	Firm, moist, dark grey silty-clay with rare charcoal and gravel	At least xmm dia, xmm deep	Modern
F5	Pit	Medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with small fragments of brick/tile	At least 500mm dia, 260mm deep	Modern
F6	Pit	Friable, firm, moist, medium-dark grey/brown silty-clay with occasional chalk and rare charcoal and daub?	At least 1200mm long, 380mm wide, 150mm deep	Later prehistoric?
F7	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal, brick, chalk and stone	240mm dia, 70mm deep	Modern
F8	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal, brick, chalk and stone	120mm dia, 180mm deep	Modern
F9	Posthole	Soft, moist, medium grey/brown silty-clay with rare charcoal and stone	200mm dia, 180mm deep	Modern
F10	Brick wall foundation	Red brick wall foundation	Wall foundation measures 220mm wide, made from frogged red bricks (220mm by 110mm by 60mm)	Modern, late 19th/early 20th century
F11	Brick floor	Yellow brick floor	Made from unfrogged yellow bricks (220mm by 110mm by 6mm)	Modern, late 19th/early 20th century
F12	Linear	Friable, firm, moist, dark grey/brown silty-clay with brick/tile fragments	550mm wide, 140mm deep	Post-medieval/modern
F13	Wall foundation	Brick wall foundation	400mm wide	Modern, late 19th/early 20th century
F14	Linear	Firm, moist, dark grey silty-clay with frequent concrete and occasional brick/tile	300mm wide, 90mm deep	Modern
F15	Garden feature	uncertain	Only seen in section edge	Modern

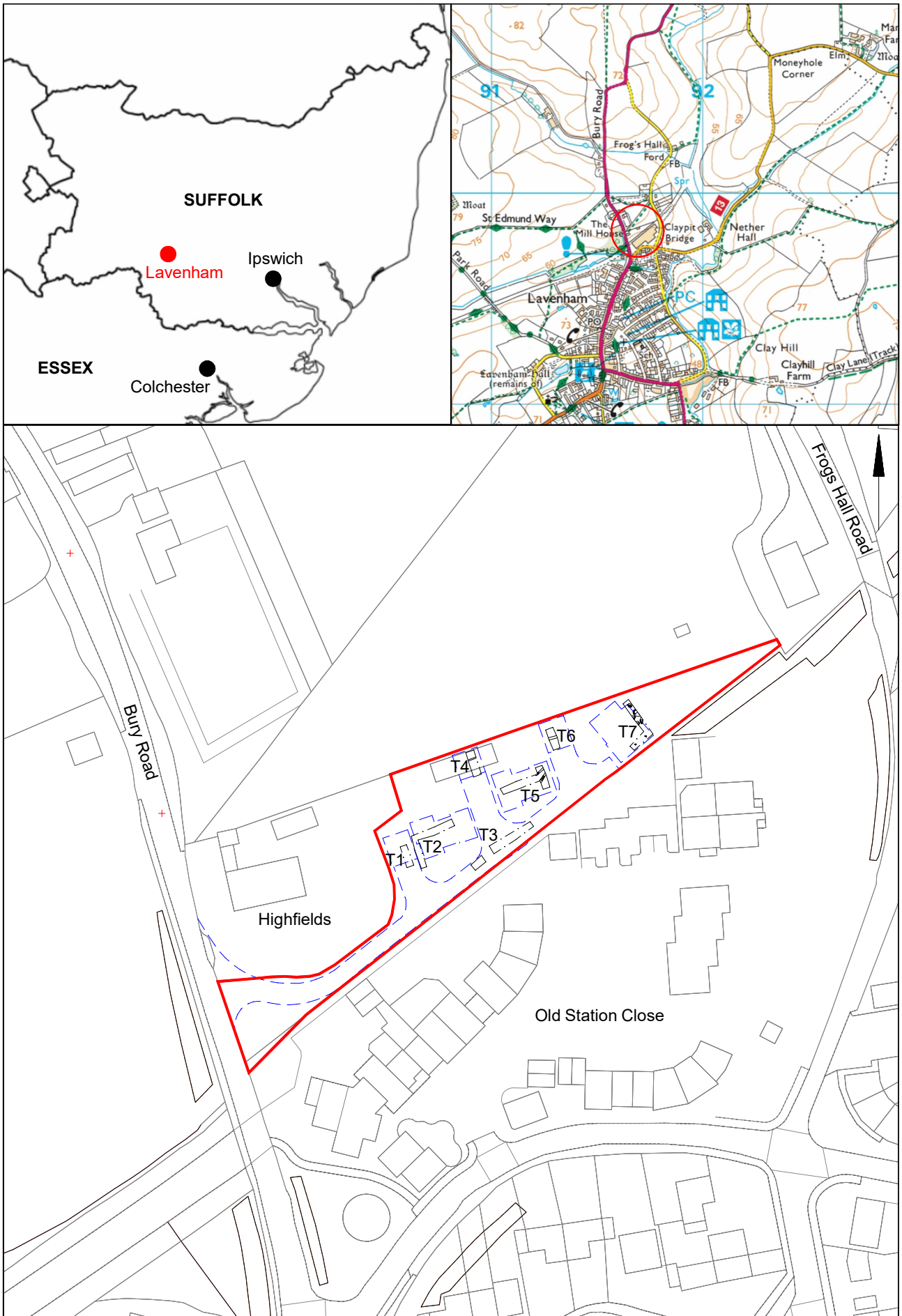


Fig 1 Site location with trenching shown in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).


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0 50 m

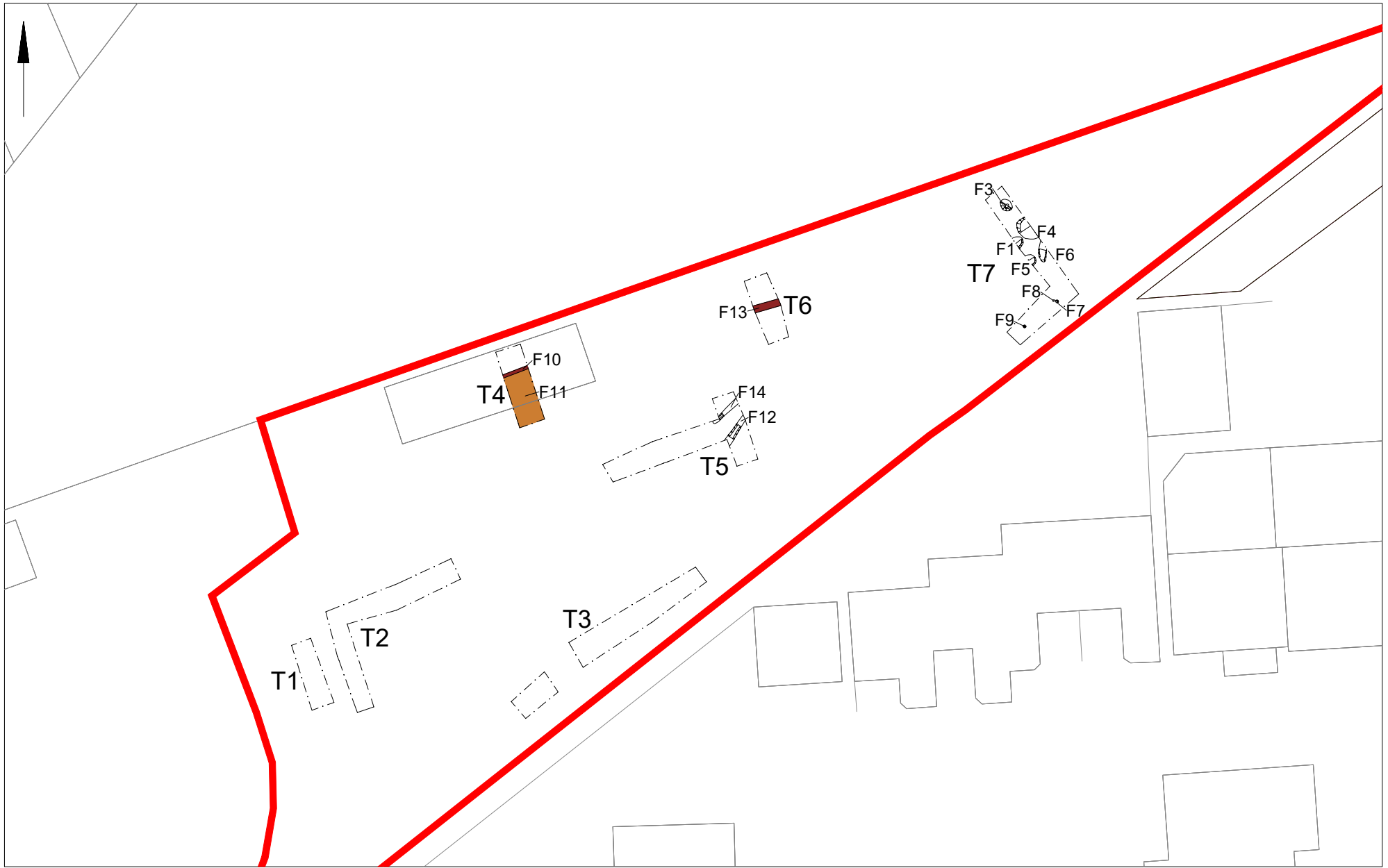


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Fig 2 Overhead map showing nearby sites of archaeological interest.

 = Listed Building

0 200 m



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Fig 3 Evaluation results.



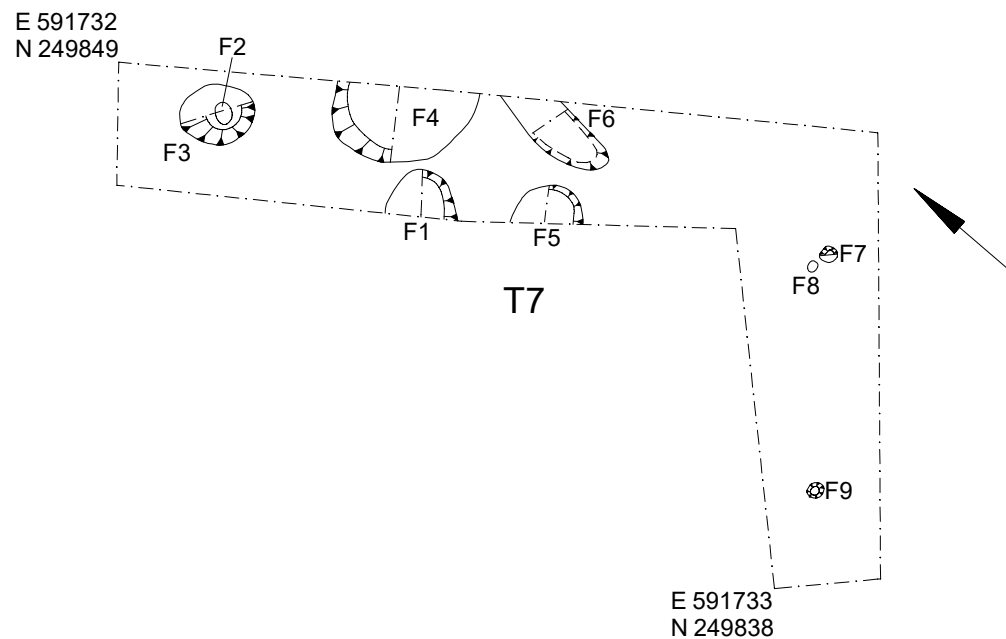
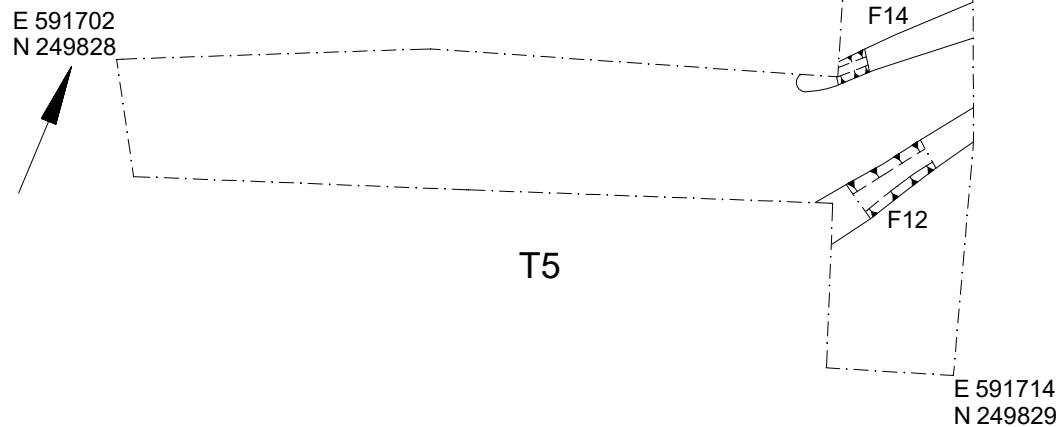
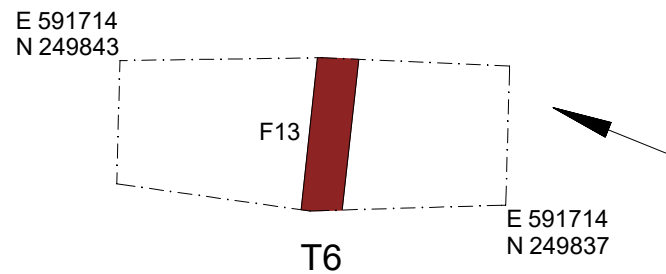
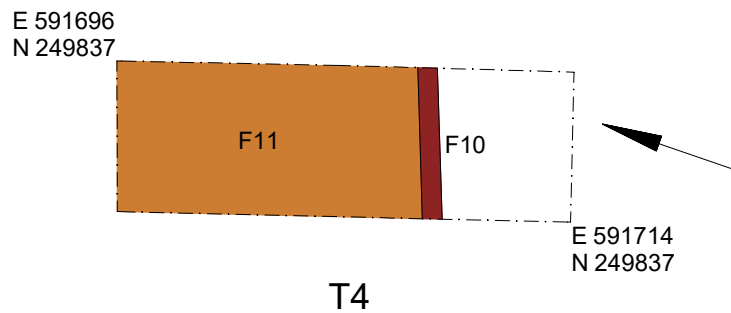


Fig 4 T4-7: Detailed trench plans.



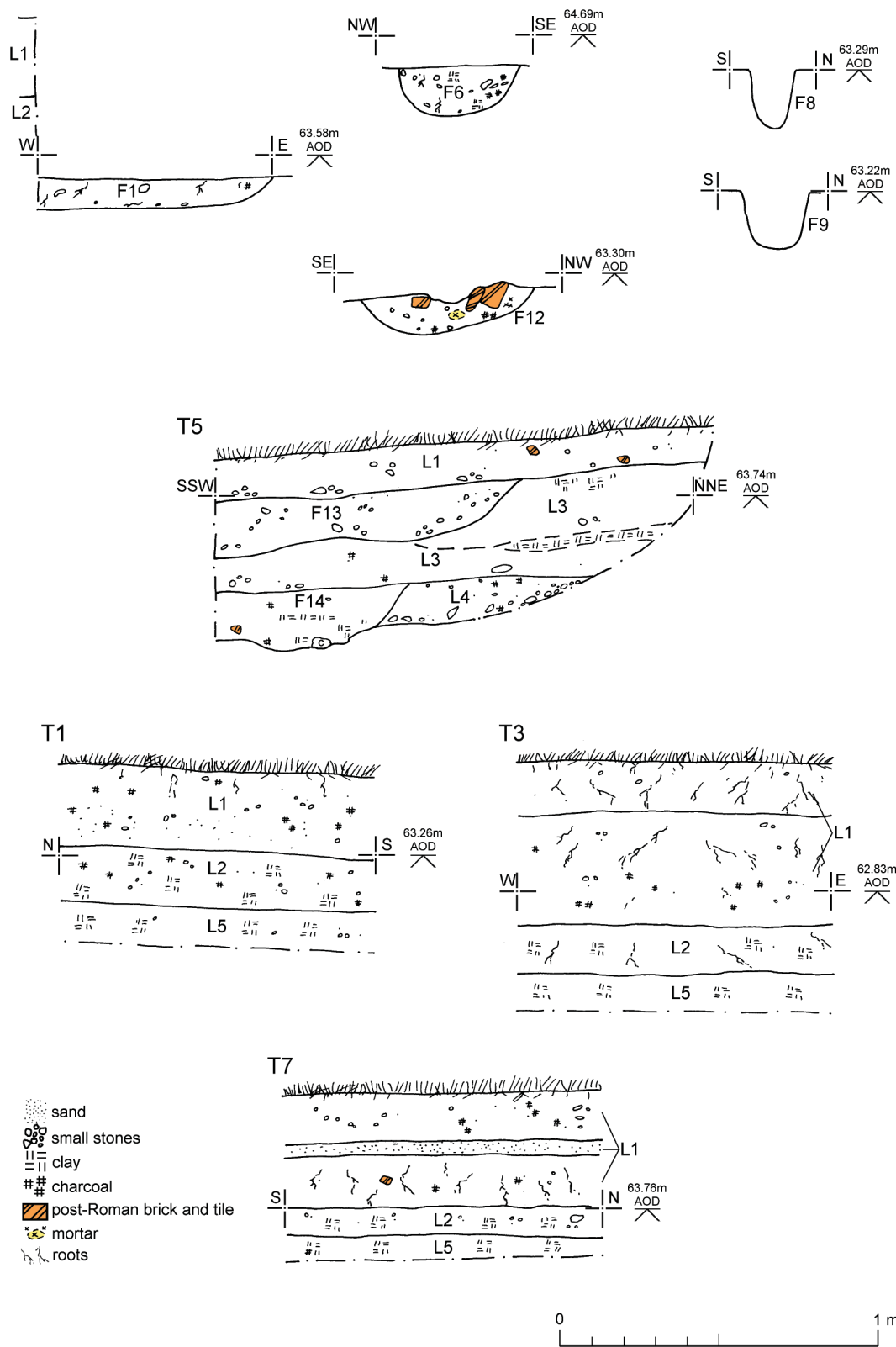


Fig 5 Feature sections and representative trench sections.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological evaluation at 'Highfields', Bury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QG

NGR: TL 916 498 (centre)

Planning references: B/15/01050/FUL

Commissioned by: Sophie Greenhow

Client: Granville Group

Curating Museum: Suffolk

Suffolk Parish number: LVM 112

Suffolk Event code: ESF23844

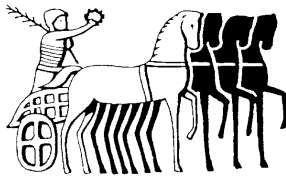
CAT Project code: 16/04g

OASIS reference no.: colchest3-248307

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

SCCAS/CT Monitor: Abby Antrobus

This WSI written: 15.04.2016



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tel: 01206 501785

email: archaeologists@catuk.org

Site location and description

The site is located in the grounds of Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk (Fig 1). It is currently grassed and surrounded by trees. Site centre is NGR TL 916 498.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of three new dwellings with associated infrastructure.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk):

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale¹) shows the general geology of the site area as sand.

Historic landscape

Lavenham is defined as *rolling valley farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment². Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map³ it is defined as Landscape sub-type 10.1, built up area - unspecified (a built up area of unspecified type or size). The landscape immediately around Lavenham is characterised as sub-type 1.1 (pre 18th century enclosure - random fields), sub-type 1.5 (pre-19th century enclosure - former medieval deer park), sub-type 3.1 (post-1950 agricultural landscape - boundary loss from random fields) and sub-type 5.1 (meadow or managed wetland – meadow).

Archaeology⁴ (Fig 2)

Isolated finds: A single sherd of Prehistoric pottery was found during the monitoring of a pipeline in Lavenham (LVM 104) and a scatter of Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval metal artefacts and pottery have been found during metal detecting (LVM 106).

Medieval: Between 350-800m S/SSW of the development site is the centre of the Medieval town of Lavenham (LVM 053). The Market Cross (LVM 004, 450m S) is a scheduled monument and a number of listed buildings dating from this period are located in the town, particularly along Prentice Street, High Street, Market Place, Water Street and Shilling Street.

Post-medieval: Immediately to the south of the site was the former railway station and associated buildings of the Long Melford to Bury St Edmunds Railway (in use from 1865-1965) (LVM 044: 25m S). To the northwest of the site was large six-storey tower mill built in 1831 by Thomas Bear to replace a post mill (LVM 016: 125m NW).

Modern: To the south of the site was an anti-tank cylinder (LVM 086: 75m SE); to the west a large square 'Type 28A' pillbox and spigot mortar mount (LVM 092 and LVM 096: 100m WNW); to the northeast a 'Type 27' pillbox (LVM 082: 325m NNE); and to the east a 'Type 27' pillbox with anti-aircraft well in the middle (LVM 091: 450m WSW). All four date to WWII.

Unknown date: To the west of the site, and west of Nether Hall, is a ring ditch cropmark of unknown date (LVM 015: 400m W)

Listed buildings⁵ (Fig 2)

Approximately 400m to the northeast of the development site is the grade II listed building of Frogs Hall (no. 1037197) dating from the C16-C17. A large number of listed buildings are located to the south of the development site in the centre of the town (LVM 053: 350-800m S/SSW), particularly along Prentice Street, High Street, Market Place, Water Street and Shilling Street. They date from the Medieval period through to the 19th century.

¹ <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

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

³ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

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

⁵ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

Planning background

The planning application was submitted to Babergh District Council in August 2015 for the proposed work (above: *B/15/01050/FUL*). 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* (DCLG 2012) and in this case in section 3 of the planning permission:

" No development shall take place within the area indicated [the whole site] until the implementation of a programme of archaeological work has been secured, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation which has been submitted to and approved in writing by the Local Planning Authority. The scheme of investigation shall include an assessment of significance and research questions."

Requirement for work

The required archaeological work is for an archaeological evaluation by trial-trenching. Details are given in a Project Brief written by SCCAS (*Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Highfields, Lavenham - SCC*, March 2016).

A total of 83m linear of trial-trenching will be laid out across the development site and within the footprint of each new dwelling and garage. Each trench will measure 1.8m wide (totalling 150m² and covering 5% of the site) (Fig 2).

If any unexpected remains are encountered the SCCAS/CT will be notified immediately. All features and finds uncovered will be planned and excavation will be undertaken to achieve the aims set out below. A report will then be prepared to inform any subsequent decision-making. Should significant or unusual archaeological deposits be revealed further evaluation or open area excavation could be required. Any further work would be the subject of an additional brief issued by SCCAS.

Aims

As per section 4 of the brief a linear trenched evaluation is required on the development site to enable the archaeological resource, both in quality and extent, to be accurately quantified.

The 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 cost.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: one supervisor plus three site assistants for one day.

In charge of day-to-day site work: Ben Holloway

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 2008a, b)
- Standards and Frameworks published by East Anglian Archaeology (Gurney 2003, Medlycott 2011)

- relevant Health & Safety guidelines and requirements (CAT 2014)
- the Project Brief issued by SCC Historic Environment Officer (SCC 2015)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation* (SCC 2011) 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.

Unless it is the responsibility of other site contractors, CAT will study mains service locations and avoid damage to these.

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 trial-trenching 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. Details are given in the Project Brief. Once the strip is complete a meeting will be held on site with SCCAS/CT to discuss what further work is needed.

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

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

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. The depth and nature of colluvial or other masking deposits will be established across the site.

Complex archaeological structures such as walls, kilns, or ovens will be sufficiently defined for recording, but will not be removed.

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

A metal detector will be used to check spoil heaps and any suitable strata, and the finds recovered. This will not normally be done on demonstrably modern strata.

Individual records of excavated contexts, layers, features or deposits will be entered on pro-forma record 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.

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 micromorphological 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
- 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. If circumstances indicated it were prudent or necessary to remove remains from the site during the monitoring, 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. In that case, conditions laid down by the license will be followed. If it seems that the remains are not ancient, then the coroner, the client, and CBCAO 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/CT, 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/CT.

Where archaeological results do not warrant a post-excavation assessment, preparation of the normal site report will begin. This is usually a PDF report available as hard copy, and also published on the CAT website and on the OASIS website.

Finds

All significant finds will be retained.

All finds, where appropriate, will be washed and marked with site code and context number.

Stephen Benfield (CAT) normally writes our finds reports. Some categories of finds are automatically referred to other CAT specialists:

animal bones (small groups): Pip Parmenter

flints: Adam Wightman

or to outside specialists:

small finds, metalwork, coins, etc: Pip Parmenter

animal bones (large groups) and human remains: Julie Curl (*Sylvanus*)

environmental processing and reporting: Val Fryer (Loddon)

conservation of finds: staff at Colchester Museum

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

Roman brick/tile: Ernest Black

Roman glass: Hilary Cool

Prehistoric pottery: Paul Sealey

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

All finds of potential treasure will be removed to a safe place, and the coroner informed immediately, 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 the appropriate museum prior to the start of work, and confirmed to SCCAS/CT.

Results

Notification will be given to SCCAS/CT 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* (English Heritage 2006).

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

Final report will normally be submitted to SCCAS/CT as PDF, but printed copy can be provided on request.

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.

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

Results will be published, to at least a summary level in the year following the archaeological fieldwork. An allowance will be made in the project costs for the report to be published in an adequately peer reviewed journal or monograph series.

Archive deposition

The requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the curating museum.

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

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

Monitoring

SCCAS/CT 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/CT one week in advance of its commencement.

Any variations in this WSI will be agreed with SCCAS/CT prior to them being carried out. SCCAS/CT will be notified when the fieldwork is complete.

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

Education and outreach

The CAT website is updated regularly with information on current sites. Copies of our reports (grey literature) can be viewed on the website and downloaded for free. An annual magazine (*The Colchester Archaeologist Vol 27* 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 archaeologists@catuk.org

References

- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
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| SCCAS | 2011 | <i>Requirements for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation</i> (version 1.2) |
| SCCAS | 2016 | <i>Brief for a Trenched Archaeological Evaluation at Highfields, Lavenham</i> . |

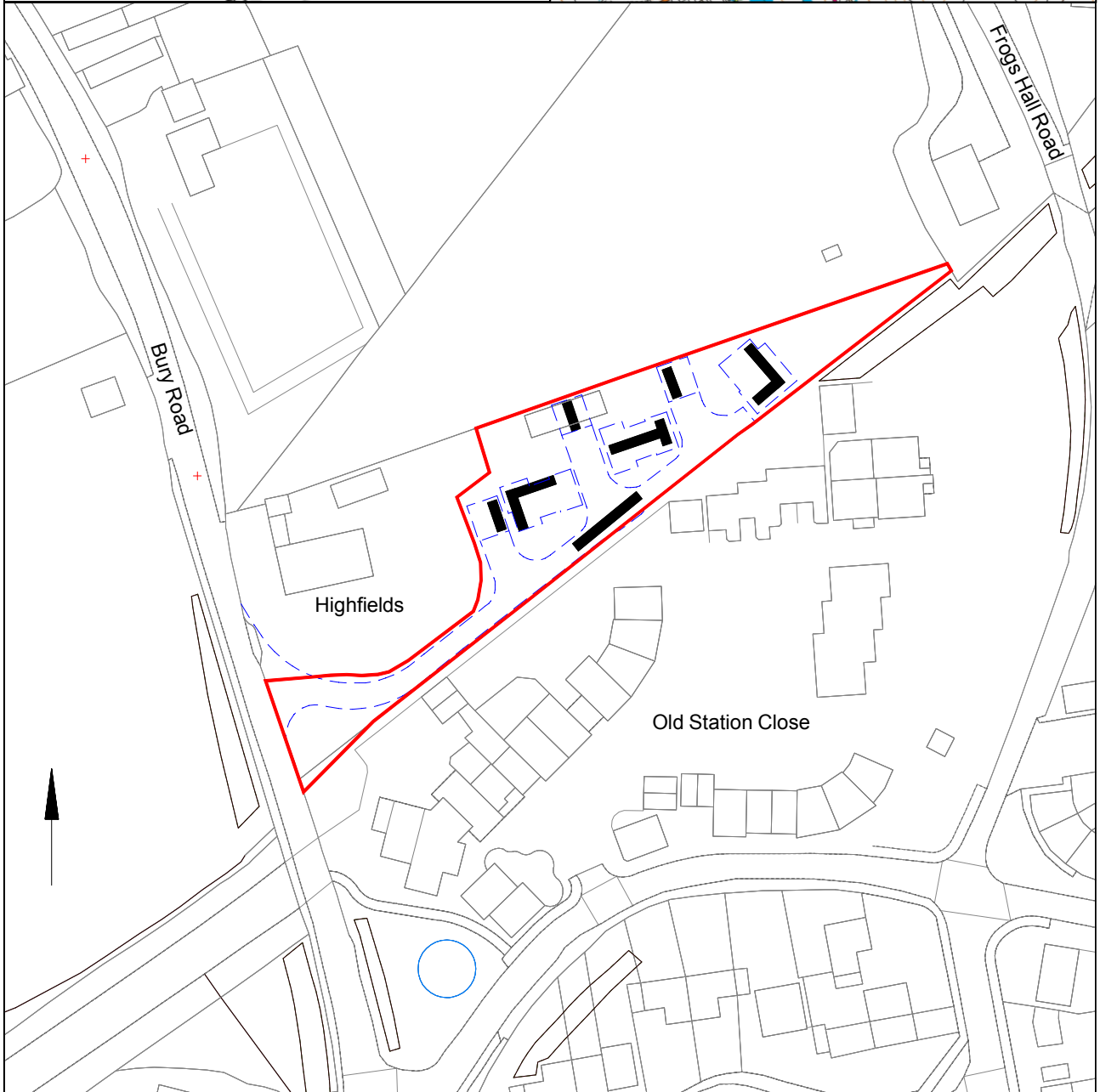
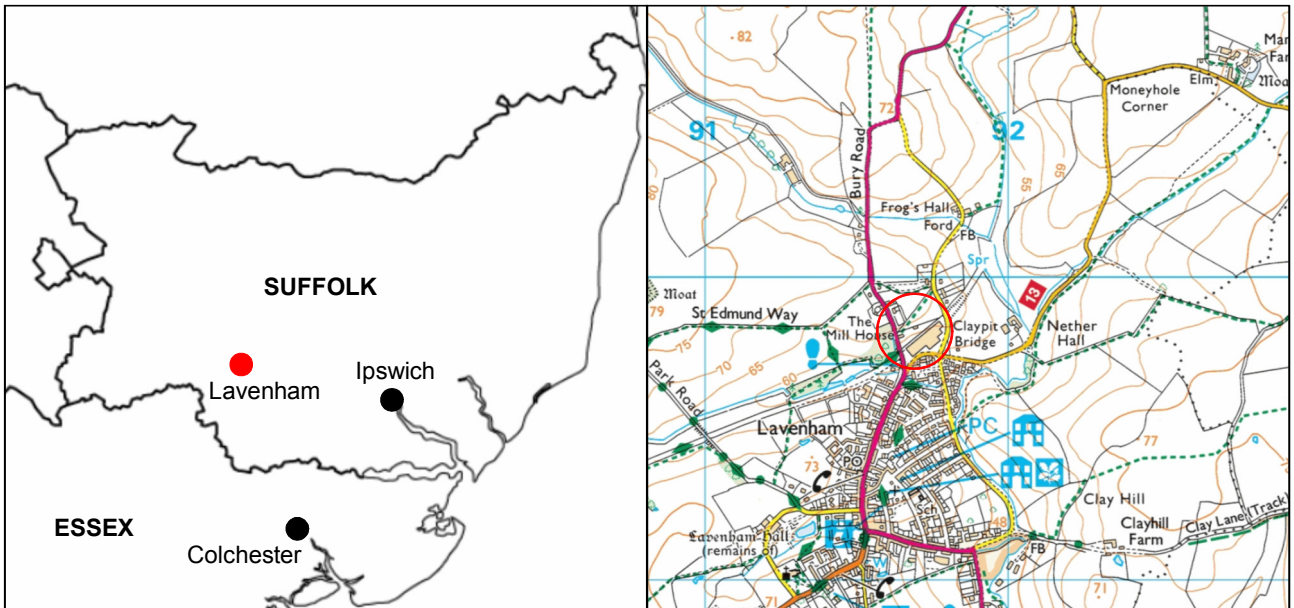
Abby Antrobus, March 2016

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Fig 1 Site location with trenching shown in relation to proposed development (dashed blue lines).

0 50 m



Fig 2 Overhead map showing nearby sites of archaeological interest.

 = Listed Building

0 200 m



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OASIS ID: colchest3-248307

Project details

Project name	Archaeological evaluation at Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QG
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was carried out in the garden of Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham in advance of the construction of three new dwellings with associated infrastructure. Located to the north of the medieval town of Lavenham, the development site is surrounded by a 19th century train station and mill, and several World War II military features. Fifteen features were identified during the evaluation, consisting of five pits, four postholes, two linears, two brick wall foundations, a brick floor and one unidentified garden feature. Two later prehistoric flints were identified, one from pit F6 and one unstratified. All the remaining features and finds were of post-medieval to modern date. The wall foundations and floor were part of a late 19th/early 20th century stable block seen on the OS maps.
Project dates	Start: 26-04-2016 End: 26-04-2016
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/04g - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/15/01050/FUL - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM112 - Related HER No.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23844 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	PIT Late Prehistoric
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Modern

Monument type	POSTHOLES Modern
Monument type	LINEARS Post Medieval
Monument type	LINEARS Modern
Monument type	BRICK WALL FOUNDATIONS Modern
Monument type	BRICK FLOOR Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	NAILS Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	SLATE Modern
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM Highfields
Postcode	CO10 9QG
Study area	150 Square metres
Site coordinates	TL 916 498 52.112789461862 0.798532059612 52 06 46 N 000 47 54 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 62.55m Max: 63.77m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service
Project design originator	Laura Pooley
Project director/manager	Chris Lister
Project supervisor	Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Granville Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	LVM 112
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	LVM 112
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	LVM 112
Paper Contents	"none"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Miscellaneous Material", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Evaluation at Highfields, Bury Road, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9QG: April 2016
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Pooley, L
Other bibliographic details	CAT Report 946
Date	2016
Issuer or publisher	Colchester Archaeological Trust
Place of issue or publication	Colchester
Description	A4 ringbound loose leaf
URL	http://cat.essex.ac.uk/all-reports.html
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Entered on	28 April 2016

OASIS:

Please e-mail [Historic England](mailto:lp@catuk.org) for OASIS help and advice

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