

Archaeological monitoring and recording at The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 7PZ

January-February 2017



by Laura Pooley

figures by Laura Pooley and Emma Holloway

fieldwork by Ben Holloway and Adam Wightman

**commissioned by MR+P Architects
on behalf of Green King Pub Partners**

NGR: TM 127 447 (centre)
Planning ref: B/16/00055/FHA
CAT project ref.: 16/05b
Suffolk Parish Number: LVM 114
Suffolk Event Code: ESF23988
OASIS ref: colchest3-251519



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CAT Report 1069

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1 Summary

Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out to the rear of The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham in advance of the construction of a rear extension and other works. In the centre of the medieval town of Lavenham, the development site is located behind the 15th-16th century listed building but adjacent to a more modern timber-framed building at the rear of the property. Significant archaeological features were one 16th-17th century pit and two undated pits or natural features.

2 Introduction (Fig 1)

This report presents the results of archaeological monitoring and recording to the rear of The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham which was carried out 31st January – 8th February 2017. The work was commissioned by MR+P Architects, on behalf of the Green King Pub Partners, in advance of the construction of a rear extension and associated works, and was undertaken by Colchester Archaeological Trust (CAT).

The Local Planning Authority (Babergh District Council: Planning reference B/16/00055/FHA) 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 Continuous Archaeological Recording* 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 watching briefs* (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)¹:

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale²) shows the general bedrock geology of the site area as sand with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays; the till is characterised by its chalk and flint content).

Historic landscape

Lavenham is defined as *rolling valley farmlands* surrounded by *ancient rolling farmlands* in the Suffolk Landscape Character Assessment³. Within the Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map⁴ it is defined as Landscape sub-type 10.1, built up area – unspecified (a built up area of unspecified type or size). The landscape

¹ SCC HER search invoice number – 9187021

² <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html?>

³ <http://www.suffolklandscape.org.uk/>

⁴ The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map, version 3, 2008, Suffolk County Council

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).

Archaeology⁵ (Fig 2)

Prehistoric: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds have been identified on the site of the Lavenham Brickyard (LVM 014, 450m ESE). A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was found during the monitoring of an Anglian Water pipeline (LVM 104), worked flints were recovered from 11 Bolton Street (LVM 073, 270m NE) and a possible prehistoric ditch identified at Barn Street (LVM 058, 120m E).

Roman: A Roman tessellated pavement was said to have been found near to Grove House, between Lady and Barn Streets, in the 1940s (LVM 018, 120m ESE).

Medieval: The Greyhound Inn is located in the centre of the Medieval town of Lavenham (LVM 053). The Market Cross (LVM 004, 100m NW) is a scheduled monument and a number of listed buildings dating from this period surround the development site (see below), including Lavenham Hall (LVM 007, 360m WSW) and the Church of St Peter and St Paul (LVM 009, 330m SW). In addition medieval floor tiles have been identified at 51/52 Water Street (LVM 003, 290m ESE); medieval pits at Barn Street (LVM 077, 120m E) and on the High Street (LVM 050, 50m SSW); and medieval and post-medieval pits at Church Street (LVM 063, 330m SE) and Prospect View (LVM 060, 360m ESE). Medieval ovens and a clay-lined pit/cistern along with post-medieval building remains were identified at 32 Prentice Street (LVM 048, 230m NE); and a sequence of medieval and post-medieval features were also recorded at the Lavenham Press (LVM 043, 250m SE). A late medieval/early post-medieval dyeing workshop was excavated at The Swan Hotel (LVM 080, 60m S) along with earlier medieval quarrying and refuse pits.

Post-medieval: A number of listed buildings dating from this period surround the development site (see below), including Lavenham Guildhall (LVM 005, 80m NE). Post-medieval ditches were identified at Lady Street (LVM 110, 60m E/SE) and 90 Church Street (LVM 055, 120m S); a post-medieval culvert at Water Street (LVM 051, 150m SE).

Medieval and post-medieval finds: Find scatters (primarily pottery and brick/tile) have been identified at Church Street (LVM 054, 370m S), Shilling Street (LVM 098, 220m E), Water Street (LVM 046, 160m SE), 1 Hall Road (LVM 057, 110m W), 50 High Street (LVM 038, 120m N) and in an Anglian Water pipeline (LVM 104 & LVM 105).

Modern: A Victorian privy and shed was identified at 32 Church Street (LVM 071, 200m SW) with a brick-lined pit off Market Lane (LVM 111, 60m N). The 19th-20th century brickworks were located to the SE (LVM 027, 450m ESE), with horsehair factories to the SE and NE (LVM 069, 150m SE; LVM 094, 250m SE; LVM 093, 150m NE) and the sugar beat factory to the NE (LVM 095, 310m NE)

Listed buildings⁶

The Greyhound Inn: The Greyhound Inn is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1037172, UID 276734, DSF697). It is listed as:

A C15-C16 timber-framed and plastered building with a cross wing at the south end with a jettied upper storey. Roof tiled. Much restored, with the timber-framing exposed on the upper storey (mostly renewed). Two storeys and cellars. Three window range of casements with leaded lights on the upper storey and 2 splayed bays on the ground storey with double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The doorway is approached by a flight of steps from the pavement with iron handrails. The gable to the cross wing has Victorian ornamental bargeboards. The interior has heavy exposed beams and joists. Louis Napoleon is said to have stayed here on his way as a prisoner to Brettenham Park.

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

⁶ This is based on records held at the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (SCHER).

To the rear of the main original building are more modern extensions to accommodate the toilets, catering and store areas. To the very rear of the building group is a timber-framed single storey timber buildings with timber cladding. The building is currently used as storage and has had a number of modern alterations including an up and over garage door, and a timber internal structure to create a mezzanine store. The floor is a modern concrete floor finish and some modern block work walls.

Located in the heart of historic Lavenham, The Greyhound Inn is surrounded by approximately 97 listed buildings within a 500m radius. They date from the Medieval period through to the 19th century and are primarily located along the High Street, Prentice Street, Market Place, Water Street and Shilling Street.

4 Aims

The aims of the monitoring were to excavate (if possible) and record any archaeological deposits that were identified within the development site.

5 Methodology

All groundworks were carried out by the contractor. They were continuously monitored and recorded for archaeological remains by a CAT archaeologist. All archaeological horizons were excavated and recorded according to the WSI. For full details of the methodology, refer to the attached WSI.

6 Results (Figs 3-4)

All groundworks were carried out by the contractor using a mechanical excavator under the supervision of a CAT archaeologist.

Extension

The new extension was located to the north of an existing timber-framed building located to the rear of The Groundhound Inn. Groundworks for the extension covered an area of 19.08m². Initially this entire area was stripped of tarmac (L1). Footings 0.6m wide by 1.3m deep were then excavated along two sides of the extension. The E/W footings measured 5.3m long and were excavated through tarmac (L1, 0.2m thick) onto a mid-grey silty-clay accumulation deposit (L2, c 0.3m thick) which sealed natural orange clay (L3). Layer L2 contained frequent post-medieval/modern finds including red brick, peg-tile and fragments of salt-glazed drainage pipe (sample only retained) along with pottery and glass bottles (see Table 1), all of a 19th-20th century date. Seven service trenches had been cut into L2/L3 (one of which was only visible in section).

The N/S footings measured 3m long and were excavated through tarmac (L1, 0.2m thick) onto L2 (c 0.2-0.3m thick). Beneath L2 was a layer of post-medieval ceramic building material (L4, c 0.16m thick) sealing natural clay (L3). Cut into L3 were F1-F3. Feature F1 and F3 both consisted of a mid-light grey/brown silty-clay that contained no finds or inclusions suggesting they are of natural origin, although they may be pits. Cut into F2 was F1. Two 16th-17th century clay-pipe stems (and a small quantity of brick and peg-tile (not retained)) were recorded from the upper fill of the mid-dark brown silty-clay. Feature F1 appears to be too big to be associated with a foundation trench for the associated building and is probably an earlier pit. All three features were sealed by layer L4.

A small section of the foundation for the timber-framed building was also exposed. This was constructed of courses of brick and flint.



Photograph 1 Section through F1-F2 in relation to brick foundation of existing timber-framed building, looking E



Photograph 2 Footings for the new extension, looking SW

New decking area

An area measuring approximately 8.7m by 7.9m was stripped to a depth of 0.35-0.38m through L1 and into L2. No archaeological remains were present.



Photograph 3 Area stripped for new decking, looking W

7 Finds

A small selection of 19th-20th century pottery, glass and ceramic building material (CBM) was recorded from L2. Two clay-pipe stems from F1 are of probable 16th-17th century date. All finds are listed in the table below.

Context no.	Description
L2 (1)	<p>Pottery: Staffordshire-type white earthenwares (Fabric 48D*), 5 sherds (48g), 19th-20th century</p> <p>Complete glass bottles: tapering, clear smoked glass, 246g, stamped on base REGISTERED 255 C No150286; mineral water bottle, aqua green, expanded at waist but with flat base, TALBOT IPSWICH ESTABD 1840 TRADE MARK T&Co; both 19th/20th century</p> <p>Glass fragments: clear glass, base of small ribbed bottle (44g); side of small square bottle (30g) containing California Fig Syrup [...] FIG SYRUP CO / [...]O CA; late 19th/20th century</p> <p>CBM: Four fragments (268g) of peg-tile, 12-15mm thick, one peg-hole 11mm diameter; one fragment of curved roof-tile (134g); post-medieval/modern</p>
F1 (2)	<p>Clay-pipe: two stems (12g), 3mm diameter bore hole, 16th-17th century</p>

Table 1 All finds by context (* fabric refers to CAR 7)

8 Discussion

Archaeological evaluation at The Greyhound Inn, Lavenham revealed an area of significant modern disturbance across the line of the new E/W footings associated with seven service trenches. A 16th-17th century pit (F1) and two natural features/pits (F2-

F3) were identified in the N/S footings. All three were sealed by a layer of post-medieval CBM which may be the remains of a yard surface.

Historic maps of The Greyhound Inn show a range of buildings to the rear of the public house (Map 1) which probably functioned as stables. It is possible that the late 19th/early 20th century timber-framed building to the south of the new extension was built on top of the foundations for this earlier range of buildings. However, not enough of the foundations were exposed during groundworks to investigate this further.



Map 1 6-inch Suffolk LXIV.SW OS map, surveyed 1883-4, published 1884, building range to rear of The Groundhound Inn indicated by blue arrow.

9 Acknowledgements

CAT is grateful to MR+P Architects and Green King Pub Partners for commissioning and funding the project. Site work was managed by C Lister, and undertaken by B Holloway and A Wightman. Figures are by L Pooley 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>

CAR 7	2000	<i>Colchester Archaeological Report 7: Post-Roman pottery from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85</i> , by J Cotter
CAT	2016	<i>Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 7PZ</i>
CIfA	2014a	<i>Standard and guidance for archaeological watching briefs</i>
CIfA	2014b	<i>Standard and guidance for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials</i>
EAA 8	2000	<i>Research and Archaeology: a framework for the Eastern Counties 2, research agenda and strategy</i> , East Anglian Occasional Paper 8, N Brown and J Glazenbrook
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 M Medlycott
EH	2006	<i>Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment</i> (English Heritage)
SCC	2008	<i>The Suffolk Historic Landscape Characterisation Map</i> , version 3

SCCAS	2010	<i>Archive Guidelines</i>
SCCAS	2011	<i>Requirements for Continuous Archaeological Recording</i> , version 1.2
SCCAS	2015	<i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at The Greyhound, Lavenham</i> by Abby Antrobus

11 Abbreviations and glossary

ClfA	Chartered Institute for Archaeologists
context	a single unit of excavation, which is often referred to numerically, and can be any feature, layer or find.
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 1500
Mesolithic	period from c 10,000 – 4000BC
modern	period from cAD 1800 to the present
natural	geological deposit undisturbed by human activity
NGR	National Grid Reference
OASIS	Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations, http://oasis.ac.uk/pages/wiki/Main
Palaeolithic	period c 800,000 BC to c 10,000BC
peg-tile	rectangular thin tile with peg-hole(s) used mainly for roofing, first appeared c AD1200 and continued in use to present day, but commonly post-medieval to modern
post-medieval	period from c AD 1500 to c 1800
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
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
u/s	unstratified, ie without a well-defined context
wsi	written scheme of investigation

12 Contents of archive

Finds: none retained

Paper and digital record

One A4 document wallet containing:

The report (CAT Report 1069)

SCCAS evaluation brief, CAT written scheme of investigation

Original site record (feature and layer sheets, 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 114.

Distribution list:

MR+P Architects
Green King Pub Partners
Abby Antrobus, SCCAS
Suffolk County Historic Environment Record



Colchester Archaeological Trust

Roman Circus House,
Roman Circus Walk,
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Essex, CO2 7GZ

tel.: 01206 501785

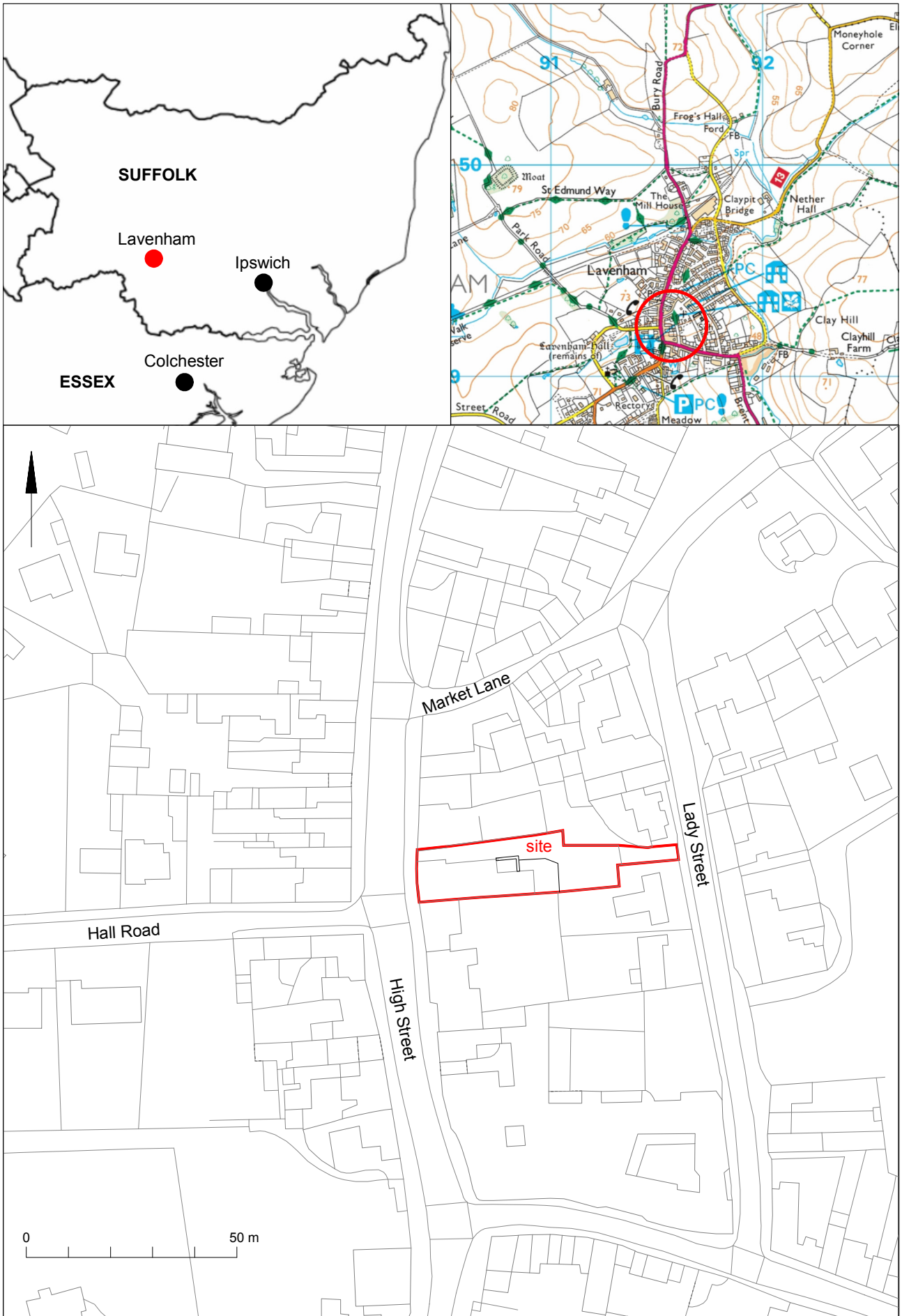
email: lp@catuk.org

checked by: Philip Crummy

date: 24.02.2017

Appendix 1 Context List

Context number	Context type	Description	Date
L1	Tarmac	Tarmac	Modern
L2	Accumulation deposit	Mid grey silty-clay, very mixed, containing frequent post-medieval/modern building materials, pottery and glass	19th-20th century
L3	Natural	Natural mid-dark orange clay	-
L4	Layer of CBM	Layer of post-medieval ceramic building material	Post-medieval
F1	Pit	Mid brown/grey silty-clay. Upper fill: rare charcoal flecks and small fragments of brick and peg-tile (not retained) and clay-pipe stem. Lower fill: common charcoal flecks	16th-17th century
F2	Pit/Natural	Sterile mid brown/grey silty-clay with occasional chalk flecks	undated
F3	Pit/Natural	Sterile mid grey silty-clay with common chalk flecks	undated



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Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Site in relation to Suffolk HER data.



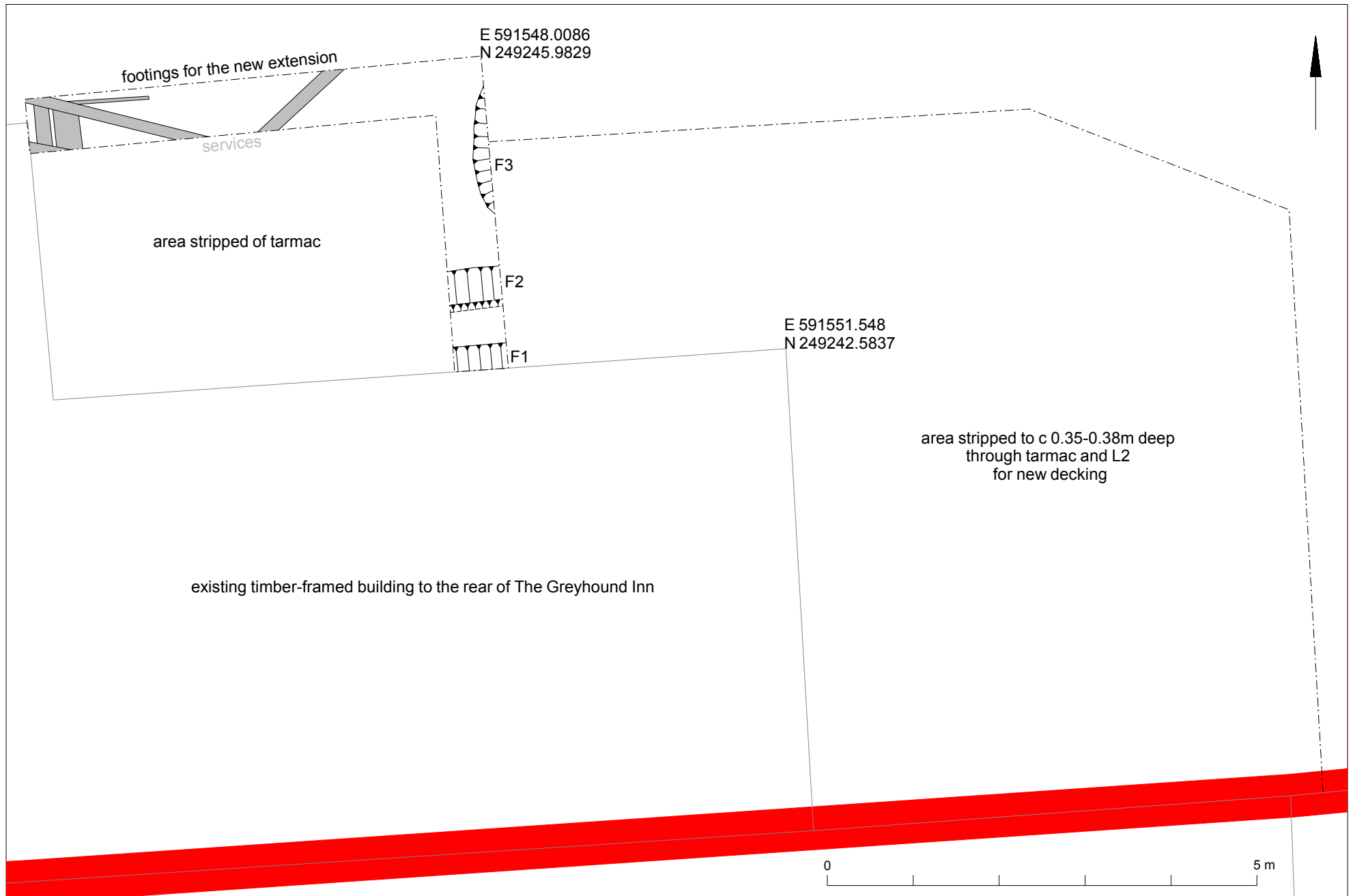


Fig 3 Results

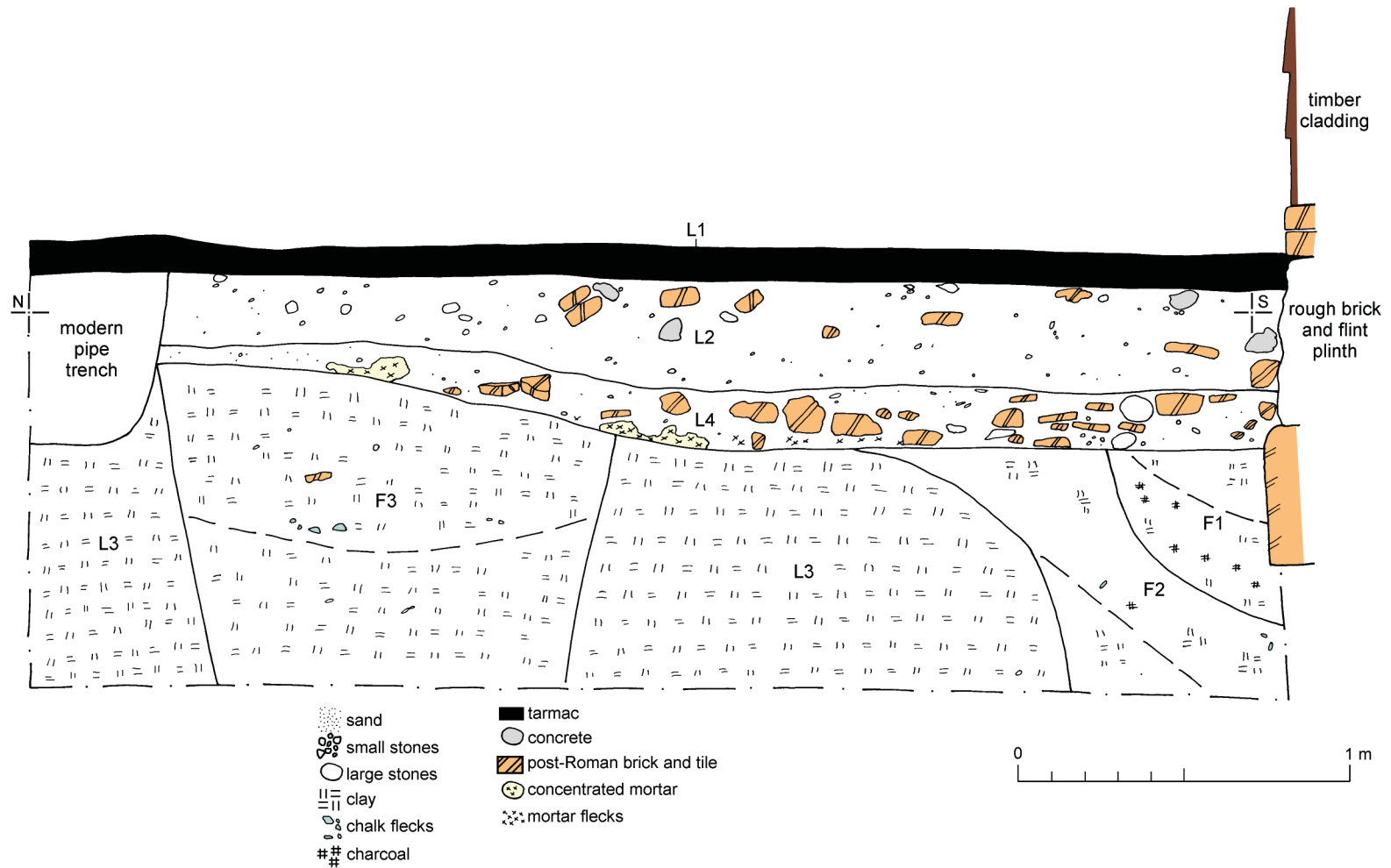


Fig 4 Representative section.

Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) for an archaeological watching brief at The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 7PZ

NGR: TM 127 447 (centre)

Planning references: B/16/00055/FHA

Commissioned by: MR+P Architects

Client: Green King Pub Partners

Curating Museum: Suffolk

CAT Project code: 16/05b

Suffolk Parish number: LVM 114

Suffolk Event code: ESF23988

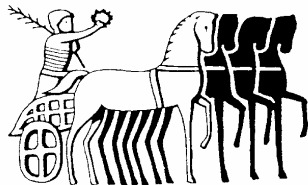
OASIS reference no.: colchest3-251519

Site Manager: Ben Holloway

SCCAS/CT Monitor: Abby Antrobus

This WSI written: 13.05.2016

Revised: 03.06.2016



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Site location and description

The development site is located to the rear of The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk (Fig 1). The site is currently a yard associated with the pub. Site centre is NGR TM 127 447.

Proposed work

The development comprises the erection of a rear extension and other works.

Archaeological background

The following archaeological background draws on information from the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (archaeology.her@suffolk.gov.uk)¹:

Geology

The British Geological Viewer (1:625,000 scale²) shows the general bedrock geology of the site area as sand with superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation (an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays; the till is characterised by its chalk and flint content).

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Prehistoric: Palaeolithic and Mesolithic finds have been identified on the site of the Lavenham Brickyard (LVM 014, 450m ESE). A single sherd of prehistoric pottery was found during the monitoring of an Anglian Water pipeline (LVM 104), worked flints were recovered from 11 Bolton Street (LVM 073, 270m NE) and a possible prehistoric ditch identified at Barn Street (LVM 058, 120m E).

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1 SCC HER search invoice number - 9187021

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

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

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

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

Medieval and post-medieval finds: Find scatters (primarily pottery and brick/tile) have been identified at Church Street (LVM 054, 370m S), Shilling Street (LVM 098, 220m E), Water Street (LVM 046, 160m SE), 1 Hall Road (LVM 057, 110m W), 50 High Street (LVM 038, 120m N) and in an Anglian Water pipeline (LVM 104 & LVM 105).

Modern: A Victorian privy and shed was identified at 32 Church Street (LVM 071, 200m SW) with a brick-lined pit off Market Lane (LVM 111, 60m N). The 19th-20th century brickworks were located to the SE (LVM 027, 450m ESE), with horsehair factories to the SE and NE (LVM 069, 150m SE; LVM 094, 250m SE; LVM 093, 150m NE) and the sugar beat factory to the NE (LVM 095, 310m NE)

Listed buildings⁶

The Greyhound Inn: The Greyhound Inn is a Grade II listed building (NHLE no. 1037172, UID 276734, DSF697). It is listed as:

A C15-C16 timber-framed and plastered building with a cross wing at the south end with a jettied upper storey. Roof tiled. Much restored, with the timber-framing exposed on the upper storey (mostly renewed). Two storeys and cellars. Three window range of casements with leaded lights on the upper storey and 2 splayed bays on the ground storey with double-hung sashes with glazing bars. The doorway is approached by a flight of steps from the pavement with iron handrails. The gable to the cross wing has Victorian ornamental bargeboards. The interior has heavy exposed beams and joists. Louis Napoleon is said to have stayed here on his way as a prisoner to Brettenham Park.

Located in the heart of historic Lavenham, the Greyhound Inn is surrounded by approximately 97 listed buildings within a 500m radius. They date from the Medieval period through to the 19th century and are primarily located along the High Street, Prentice Street, Market Place, Water Street and Shilling Street.

Planning background

The planning application was submitted to Babergh District Council in January 2016 for the erection of a rear extension and other works (B/16/00055/FHA). 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 continuous archaeological monitoring of all groundworks. Details are given in a Project Brief written by SCCAS (*Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at The Greyhound, High Street, Lavenham* - SCC, April 2016).

Specifically, the work will include monitoring and recording of all groundworks for archaeological remains. If any unexpected remains are encountered the SCCAS/CT will be notified immediately.

Staffing

The number of field staff for this project is estimated as follows: One CAT archaeologist for the duration of the groundworks.

⁶

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

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 2016)
- The outline specification within *Requirements for Continuous Archaeological Recording* (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.

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.

Watching brief methodology

There will be continuous on-site attendance by CAT staff to maintain a watch on all contractors' ground works (reductions, footings, service trenches, landscaping, etc) to record, excavate or sample (as necessary) any archaeological features or deposits.

All topsoil removal and ground reduction will be done either by hand or with a mechanical excavator using a toothless bucket.

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

If any features or deposits uncovered are to be destroyed by the proposed development, time will be allowed for these features to be excavated by hand. This includes a 50% sample of discrete features (pits, etc) or more if this is deemed appropriate and 10% of linear features (ditches, etc) in 1m sections where possible.

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

A metal detector will be used by the attending archaeologist to examine the site, spoil heaps, and the finds recovered.

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.

If exceptional or significant archaeological deposits are encountered CAT will inform SCCAS/CT and these may be reviewed on site.

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 SCCAS/CT 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.

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

post-Roman pottery: Howard Brooks

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.

The final report will be submitted to SCCAS/CT as PDF, with a printed and bound copy sent by post.

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.

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 requirements for archive storage shall be agreed with the curating museum (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Services).

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

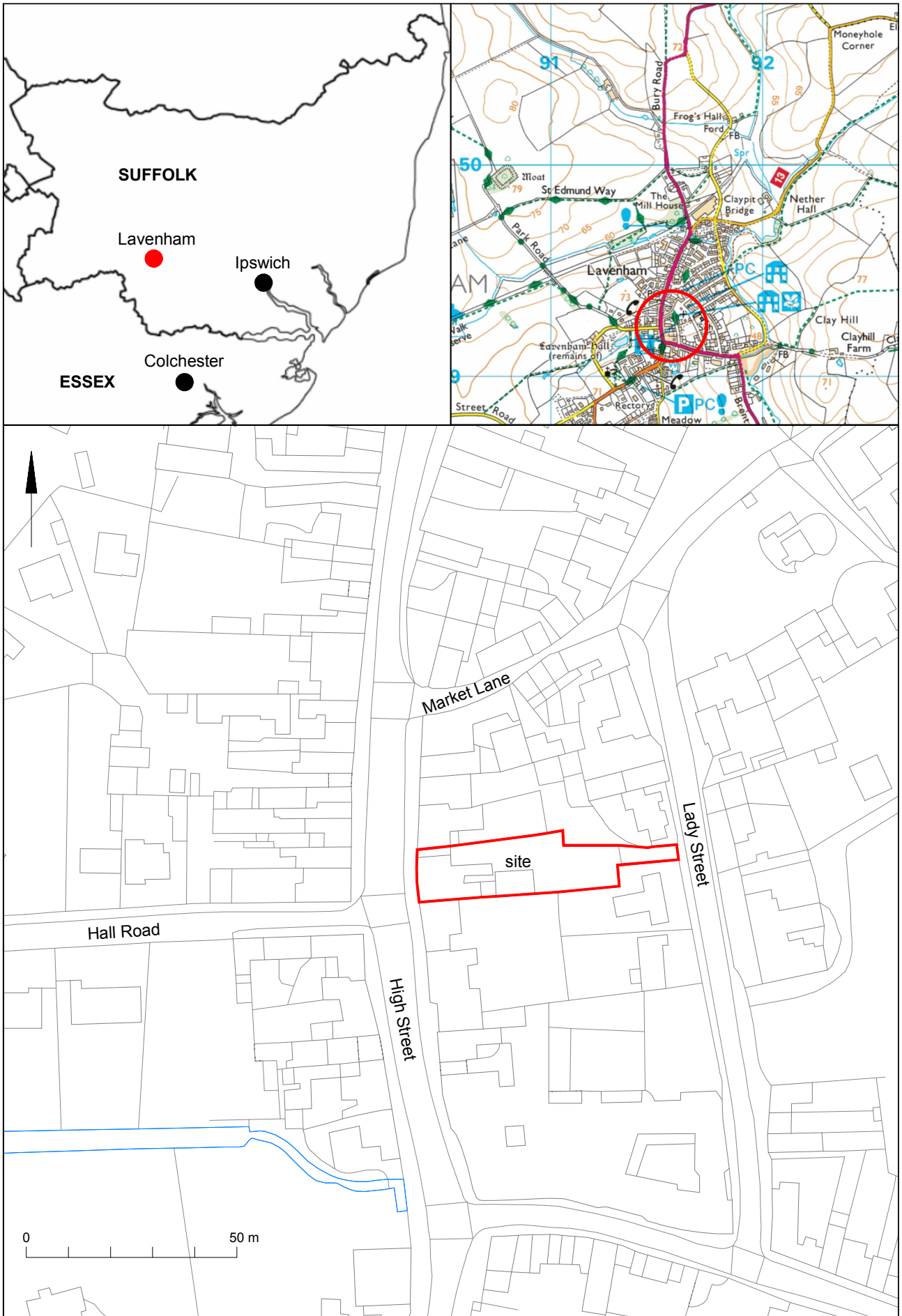
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|--|
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| SCCAS | 2010 | <i>Archive Guidelines</i> |
| SCCAS | 2011 | <i>Requirements for Continuous Archaeological Recording (version 1.2)</i> |
| SCCAS | 2016 | <i>Brief for Continuous Archaeological Recording at The Greyhound, High Street, Lavenham</i> , by Abby Antrobus |

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Fig 1 Site location.



Fig 2 Site in relation to Suffolk HER data.



OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: colchest3-251519

Project details

Project name	Archaeological monitoring and recording at The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 9PZ
Short description of the project	Archaeological monitoring and recording was carried out to the rear of The Greyhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham in advance of the construction of a rear extension and other works. In the centre of the medieval town of Lavenham, the development site is located behind the 15th-16th century listed building but adjacent to a more modern timber-framed building at the rear of the property. Significant archaeological features were one 16th-17th century pit and two undated pits or natural features.
Project dates	Start: 31-01-2017 End: 08-02-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	16/05b - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	B/16/00055/FHA - Planning Application No.
Any associated project reference codes	LVM 114 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	ESF23988 - Related HER No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Community Service 2 - Leisure and recreational buildings
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	NATURAL FEATURES/PITS Uncertain
Monument type	YARD SURFACE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Investigation type	""Watching Brief""

Prompt Planning condition

Project location

Country England
Site location SUFFOLK BABERGH LAVENHAM The Greyhound Inn
Postcode CO10 9PZ
Study area 0.07 Hectares
Site coordinates TM 127 447 52.059249910591 1.103075394597 52 03 33 N 001 06 11 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Colchester Archaeological Trust
Project brief originator HEM Team Officer, SCC
Project design originator Laura Pooley
Project director/manager Chris Lister
Project supervisor Ben Holloway
Type of sponsor/funding body Owner

Project archives

Physical Archive Exists? No
Digital Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID LVM 114
Digital Contents "none"
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography", "Survey"
Paper Archive recipient Suffolk County Council Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID LVM 114
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 monitoring and recording at The Groundhound Inn, High Street, Lavenham, Suffolk, CO10 7PZ: January-February 2017
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