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**BARROW HILL, BARROW,
SUFFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name		<i>Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
<p><i>In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7655 6300. The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to prior to the determination of a planning application by St Edmundsbury Borough Council, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.</i></p> <p><i>Archaeological features were generally recorded in the southern half of the site. A single early Bronze Age feature, Pit F1019 (Tr.19) was recorded. Though isolated it did contain nine (29g) of pottery and a small quantity (25g) of animal bone. Proceeding chronologically, residual Roman tegula was found in Pit F1007 (Tr.21). In the eastern sector of the site Trench 21 contained Ditch F1003 which produced medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery. In the same trench Pit F1007 contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery. In the opposite sector of the site (north-western) medieval sherds were found in the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 3. The remaining features were post-medieval (Pit F1013 (Tr.15) and Pit F1007 (Tr.21)) or undated (Ditch F1017 (Tr.11), Pit F1015 (Tr.15), Pit F1011 (Tr.22) and Pit F1021 (Tr.26)).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		November 2012	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		<i>N</i>	Future work <i>TBC</i>
P. number		<i>4211</i>	Site code
Type of project		<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Site status		<i>None</i>	
Current land use		<i>Agriculture</i>	
Planned development		<i>Residential</i>	
Main features (+dates)		<i>Pits, ditches</i>	
Significant finds (+dates)		<i>Early Bronze Age pottery, residual Roman tegula, medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th C) pottery</i>	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>St Edmundsbury</i> <i>Barrow</i>
HER/ SMR for area		<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>	
Post code (if known)		<i>-</i>	
Area of site		<i>3.8ha</i>	
NGR		<i>TL 7655 6300</i>	
Height AOD (max/ min)		<i>Approximately 95m AOD</i>	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Jess Tipper)</i>	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		<i>Mariusz Gorniak</i>	
Funded by		<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>	
Full title		<i>Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>	
Authors		<i>Mariusz Gorniak</i>	
Report no.		<i>4204</i>	
Date (of report)		<i>December 2012 (Revised January 2013)</i>	

BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7655 6300. The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required to prior to the determination of a planning application by St Edmundsbury Borough Council, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

The only prehistoric finds recovered from within a 1km radius of the site are a Neolithic quern stone (BRR 006), and a polished stone hammer of probable Bronze Age date (DEM 001). Undated possible structures or earthworks are located 300m north-east of the site (DEM 008) and 1km to the south-east (BRR 038 and 39). Possible Roman cremation vessels have been found some 550m to the north in Mill Field (BRR 033). Barrow probably originated in the Middle to Late Saxon period taking its name from the hill, or else from the surrounding woodland, and was a royal manor in 1066. In the medieval period the site was located between the manor at Barrow Hall (SAM 33309 and BRR 003) and the sub-manor of Mundford (BRR 013), with the settlement at Barrow Green 200m to the north. Remnants of ancient woodland are believed to have medieval origins (BRR 017 and 018). The land south of Barrow underwent early enclosure and the field layout around the site was in place by 1597. The early maps indicate that the field was originally divided into two with an east-west boundary and a house was located 100m away, just south of Green Farm (BRR 026).

Archaeological features were generally recorded in the southern half of the site. A single early Bronze Age feature, Pit F1019 (Tr.19) was recorded. Though isolated it did contain nine (29g) of pottery and a small quantity (25g) of animal bone. Proceeding chronologically, residual Roman tegula was found in Pit F1007 (Tr.21). In the eastern sector of the site Trench 21 contained Ditch F1003 which produced medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery. In the same trench Pit F1007 contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery. In the opposite sector of the site (north-western) medieval sherds were found in the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 3. The remaining features were post-medieval (Pit F1013 (Tr.15) and Pit F1007 (Tr.21)) or undated (Ditch F1017 (Tr.11), Pit F1015 (Tr.15), Pit F1011 (Tr.22) and Pit F1021 (Tr.26)).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 7655 6300; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken

in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development (Fig.5). It was required to prior to the determination of a planning application by St Edmundsbury Borough Council, and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Jess Tipper, dated 16th December 2010), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 6th November 2012) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Planning Policy Context

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

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that

opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 Barrow is a small village located in the historic Thingoe Hundred in West Suffolk. It is situated 10km west of Bury St Edmunds and 11.5km east of Newmarket, and is 2.5km south of the A14(T) trunk road and the railway line running between those two towns. The site lies just beyond the southern tip of Barrow and comprises a roughly L-shaped agricultural field. Its long western side borders a larger field and is also the line of the parish boundary with neighbouring Denham. The southern end borders another open field and the northern end demarcates the end of Barrow. The northern part of the eastern side borders small plots containing houses, and the southern part borders the road from Barrow running south to Hargrave. The general characterisation of the landscape within approximately 1km of the assessment area can be described as, Barrow and its satellite hamlets interspersed with fields and connecting roads located to the north and west, and mixed open fields and woodland situated to the east, south and south-west.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The topography of West Suffolk was formed following the last glaciation which ended some 15,000 years ago (Wymer 1999, 18). The site is at approximately 95m AOD on a fairly flat topped elongated hill with the highest point at 101 metres located 1.5 km to the south. The hill continues north beyond Barrow, and there are slight valleys containing small streams to the east and west.

3.2 The name Barrow is usually taken to mean 'place at the wood or grove' (Mills 1991), although this probably also extends to hill or mound (Goult 1990). It is probable therefore, that Barrow derives its name from its natural topography either from Barrow Hill with its commanding view, particularly to the north-west, or else because it was in a wooded area as evidenced by both the historically recorded and existing ancient woodland (BRR 017 and 18, DEM 005 and 007). Another possibility is that it gained its name from the presence of Bronze Age round barrows such as the one found nearly 3km to the north (RBY 001).

3.3 The local soil comprises gleyic brown earth of the Ashley Series (SSEW 1983 Soil Survey of England and Wales). These are generally fertile soils of deep loam to clay derived from underlying chalky till which might contain a lower layer of clay rich and/or blue-grey ferrous salt rich horizon caused by poor drainage (British soils 131). The underlying solid geology is Cretaceous Chalk deposited somewhere between 146 million and 65 million years ago.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 2)

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessment has been completed (Thompson 2011). In summary:

Prehistoric

There is no evidence for earlier prehistoric activity within the 1km search radius. Palaeolithic finds are rare and usually feature as secondary deposits in river gravels. The nearest find spot is 3km from the site, and the evidence for Mesolithic finds is equally sparse with one tranchet axe head recovered between 1km and 2km from the site. With the exception of the small quern stone (BRR 006) no Neolithic settlement evidence or find spots are known within the 1km radius, although there is a sparse scatter of stone tools from beyond, mainly to the north. There is a significant increase in Bronze Age activity in north-west Suffolk. There is a scatter of artefacts and isolated find spots in the general area of Barrow although only one polished, perforated stone hammer head came from within the 1km radius (DEM 001). The Middle Bronze Age barrow on the north side of Barrow which contained a crouched inhumation may be part of a barrow cemetery (RBY 001, BRR 010, BRR 011). In a similar vein, although there are quite a large number of Iron Age sites known to the north and north-west of the site, including the Icknield Way, finds within the local area are reduced to two or three small scatters of pottery all more than 1km from the site, such as Church Lane (BRR 040). There is a possibility that the cropmarks of a possible large rectangular building next to Brockley Lane could represent a prehistoric or Roman building or enclosure (DEM 008), but a post-medieval date would be more likely. Two undated long mounds are also recorded from Barnfield Hill Wood 1km to the south-east (BRR 038 and 039).

Romano-British AD 43-410

Scatters of Roman finds including pottery, coins and other metalwork have been recovered mainly from metal detecting in the fields surrounding Barrow. The only Roman find spot from within the search radius are the Roman coins and “urns with ashes” published in 1886 from Mill Field, over half a kilometre north of the site (BRR 033). This suggests the presence of a small Roman cemetery, although no evidence for structures or building material from an associated settlement has been recorded, unless the possible rectangular enclosure is of that date (DEM 008). A few sherds of probable Roman pot were recovered from Church Lane (BRR 040).

Anglo-Saxon

The earliest evidence in the area for a Saxon presence appears to be the inhumation burials. At least one probable Saxon burial is recorded from the Bronze Age barrow at Barrow Bottom (RBY 001) indicating a secondary use, (or tertiary if the Iron Age and Roman sherds are taken into account). Two spears were also buried there. One view is that such burials associated with prehistoric or Roman monuments were carried out to lay claim to the land through linking with the ancestors. In this case the subject seems to have experienced opposition having suffered a violent death. The undated skeleton associated with a bead from a field at Barrow (Heritage Gateway) is probably also Early Saxon, although a Roman date cannot be excluded. In similar

fashion, the “urns with ashes” from Mill Field could be Early Saxon if the coins were curated or not directly associated with the pots. In keeping with many other villages it is likely that Barrow originated in the Middle Saxon period, although the earliest record relates to 1066 in the Domesday Survey. The name probably derives from the local topography either the hill at Barrow or else the abundant woodland in the vicinity.

Medieval

The Domesday Survey indicates that Barrow manor was fairly prosperous practising mixed farming with pastoral farming probably more predominant. It is likely that the area was quite heavily wooded indicated by the number of pigs and goats listed. This is supported by the survival of medieval woodland to the east of the site at Wilsummer Wood (BRR 017) and Barnfield Hill Wood (BRR 018) and by the greater extent of woodland shown on the maps of 1597 and 1793 (Figs. 4 and 5). The site is located almost equidistant between the manors of Barrow Hall (BRR 003) and the ‘manerii de Monfordes’ near Wolf Hall (BRR 013). The indications are that Barrow Green is a later addition on the periphery of the manor and probably dates from the 12th or 13th centuries. The site is also in proximity to the Hargrave Road linking the two manors and Barrow Green, which lends to the possibility that there could have been ribbon settlement along the route in the medieval period.

Post-medieval

In the post-medieval period the area retained its rural character and is generally classed as wood and pasture. However, the area containing the assessment site was enclosed by 1597 more or less as it is today (Fig. 4). The name Lyllyes suggests that at this time the field may have alternated between arable and pastoral farming. In the 19th century there was a general switch over towards arable farming.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Twenty six trial trenches representing a 5% sample of the site were excavated using a 360⁰ mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The trench locations were approved by Suffolk County Council, Archaeological Service Conservation Team. The individual trenches were linear in plan and were 40m in length. They were all 2m in width and arranged in a grid pattern (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brown, friable, silt clay
0.28 – 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark yellow brown, firm, silty clay.
0.55m+	L1002	Natural. Yellow brown, firm, slightly silty clay.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds. A sherd of medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery was found in the topsoil.

Trench 2 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.51m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds. A sherd of medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery was found in the topsoil.

Trench 4 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.67m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.31m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 96.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 7 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.93m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.76m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 9 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 10 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 96.11m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 10 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 11 (Figs. 2 and 3)

<i>0.00m = 96.10m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Undated Ditch F1017 was present in Trench 11.

Ditch F1017 was linear in plan (1.85+ x 1.05 x 0.32m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. It contained no finds.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 96.04m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 12 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 13 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.08m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.47m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 and 3)

<i>0.00m = 94.56m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.15m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.15 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pits F1013 and F1015 were recorded in Trench 15. F1013 contained post-medieval CBM and F1015 was undated.

Pit F1013 was elongated (5.2 x 1.38 x 0.85+m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a dark brown, firm, silty clay. It contained post-medieval CBM (36g). F1013 was similar to F1007 (Tr.21) and was likely a quarry pit.

Pit F1015 was recorded in section (? x 1.16 x 0.22m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. It contained no finds. F1015 was cut by Pit F1013.

Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 96.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 16 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 96.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 17 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 18 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 96.02m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 18 contained no archaeological features or finds. Undulations, likely plough furrows were evident within the trench.

Trench 19 (Figs. 2 and 3)

<i>0.00m = 95.64m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.49m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Pit F1019 was recorded in Trench 19. It contained early Bronze Age pottery sherds.

Pit F1019 was oval in plan (0.65 x 0.37 x 0.27m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1020, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. It contained early Bronze Age pottery (29g) and animal bone (25g).

Trench 20 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.47m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 20 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 21 (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>0.00m = 95.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 21 contained Ditch F1003, Pit F1007 and ?Natural Feature F1005. Ditch F1003 contained medieval pottery. Pit F1007 contained post-medieval CBM and residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.25+ x 1.10 x 0.15m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. It contained medieval (late 12th- 13th century) pottery (57g).

?Natural Feature F1005 was only observed in section. Its profile was irregular (? x 0.50 x 0.35m). Its fill, L1006, was a light yellow grey, firm, silty clay with moderate small subangular gravel. No finds were present. This feature may represent a tree hollow.

Pit F1007 was large (3.70+ x 0.90 x 1.55+m). It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a reddish brown/dark grey, firm, clay. It contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery and post-medieval (late 17th – 19th century) CBM (181g). The latter also included Roman tegula (CBM report Appendix 2). F1007 was similar to F1013 (Tr.15) and was likely a quarry pit. It was truncated by modern drains.

Trench 22 (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>0.00m = 96.41m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.68m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Undated Pit F1011 was recorded in Trench 22. Undulations, likely plough furrows were evident within the trench.

Pit F1011 was subcircular (0.52 x 0.48 x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a very dark brown, firm, silty clay. It contained no finds

Trench 23 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 96.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 23 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 24 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.90m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.44m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 24 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 25 (Fig. 2)

<i>0.00m = 95.81m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 25 contained no archaeological features or finds

Trench 26 (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>0.00m = 96.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.46m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Undated Pit F1021 was recorded in Trench 26.

Pit F1021 was oval in plan (0.65 x 0.62 x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a flattish. Its fill, L1022, was a dark grey brown, firm, silty clay. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors significantly restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds. However, poor/ saturated ground conditions made the investigation difficult. A few modern drains were present, for example in Trench 21, but these did not inhibit the recognition and recording of archaeological features.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across the site. It was a dark brown, friable, silty clay (c. 0.15 - 0.37m thick). It overlay Subsoil L1001, a dark yellow brown, firm, silty clay with a mean thickness of 0.16m across the site. The Natural Drift Geology was present below Subsoil L1001 and comprised a yellow brown, firm, slightly silty clay (0.38 - 0.68m below the present ground surface).

8.2 Comparatively thick subsoil (L1001) deposits were noted in the far north-west of the site (i.e. 0.27m thick in Trial Trench 1 and 0.20m thick in Trial Trench 2), in the central western part of the site (i.e. 0.23m in Trial Trench 11) and in the south-western corner (i.e. 0.37m thick in Trial Trench 22). Subsoil thicknesses of 0.23m and 0.27m were also noted in Trial Trenches 15 and 21, in the far eastern/ south-eastern part of the site. The shallowest deposits of subsoil L1001 were observed in Trial Trench 5 in the far north-east of the site (0.08m), Trial Trench 7 also in the north-west (0.09m) and Trial Trench 17 in the south-west (0.08m). These variations in subsoil thickness may reflect differences in medieval or early post-medieval land use (Tipper *pers. comm.*) with the very thickest deposits of L1001 being restricted to the western part of the site and the far east/ south-eastern corner. It was also suggested during the evaluation that slight undulations may be present in the north to south sections, i.e. aligned east to west, indicative of 'stetch ploughing', used throughout East Anglia (Tipper *pers. comm.*). Traces of this ancient cultivation technique rarely survive however (Martin and Satchell 2008), and were not clearly visible in this instance. Irregular east-west aligned ?plough marks, recorded as undulations in the natural/ subsoil horizon (F1009, L1010) in Trial Trenches 18 and 22 (and visible to varying degrees in other areas of the site; Fig 4), may however indicate the past use of this technique.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
11	F1017	Ditch	Undated
15	F1013	Pit	Post-medieval
	F1015	Pit	Undated
19	F1019	Pit	Early Bronze Age
21	F1003	Ditch	Medieval
	F1007	Pit	Post-medieval
22	F1011	Pit	Undated
26	F1021	Pit	Undated

9.2 Archaeological features were generally recorded in the southern half of the site. A single early Bronze Age feature, Pit F1019 (Tr.19) was recorded. Though isolated it did contain nine (29g) of pottery and a small quantity (25g) of animal bone. Proceeding chronologically, residual Roman tegula was found in Pit F1007 (Tr.21). In the eastern sector of the site Trench 21 contained Ditch F1003 which produced medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery. In the same trench Pit F1007 contained residual medieval (late 12th – 13th/14th century) pottery. In the opposite

sector of the site (north-western) medieval sherds were found in the topsoil of Trenches 1 and 3. The remaining features were post-medieval (Pit F1013 (Tr.15) and Pit F1007 (Tr.21)) or undated (Ditch F1017 (Tr.11), Pit F1015 (Tr.15), Pit F1011 (Tr.22) and Pit F1021 (Tr.26)).

Research Potential

9.3 Although only limited finds of prehistoric date have been made within a 1km radius of this site, the recovery of early Bronze Age pottery is not particularly surprising in light of the known activity from later in this period recorded to the north of Barrow. This material adds to the known corpus of Bronze Age archaeology in the area and has the potential to contribute to the study and understanding of Bronze Age ceramic typologies present within both Suffolk and the wider eastern region (Medlycott 2011, 21). The presence of animal bone in the same context as this pottery indicates that this site may have the potential to provide information regarding Bronze Age food procurement strategies, agricultural regimes and diets.

9.4 A single fragment of Roman roof tile was also recovered from F1007. It would appear that this is residual. It does, however, suggest a Roman presence in the wider area and its discovery may be considered to be in keeping with the pattern of dispersed finds of Roman date recorded across the Barrow area.

9.5 The small quantities of medieval pottery recovered from the topsoil and from Ditch F1003 and Pit F1007 indicate that medieval activity occurred in the vicinity but the area in which the site lies must have been peripheral to any settlement activity. This is perhaps consistent with the character of these features. Medlycott (2011, 71) notes that further work is required on the medieval pottery industries of eastern England; although small, the study of the pottery assemblage from this site may contribute to a greater understanding of this subject. The identification of F1007 as a possible quarry pit adds to the known body of medieval industrial activity in the region; medieval industries are identified as an important subject for research in the eastern counties, with particular importance placed on stone extraction and working industries (Medlycott 2011).

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the County Historic Environment Record. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008).

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS BY FEATURE

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000		1 3 25	Topsoil	13th-14th 13th-14th	(1) 12g (1) 3g			SF1 - Cu. Alloy Frag
1003	1004	21	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-13th	(3) 57g			
1007	1008	21	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-13th/ 14th	(2) 25g	181		
1013	1014	15	Fill of Pit			36		
1019	1020	19	Fill of Pit	EBA	(9) 29g		25	

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey

Pit F1019 (L1020) contained 9 sherds (29g) of highly fragmented, slightly abraded prehistoric pottery. The pottery is limited to small but cross-joining sherds that would have formed part of a single vessel. The bonfire-fired, handmade fabric of the vessel has inclusions of common grog, chalk/voids and sparse flint (all 0.25-3mm), which is characteristic of early Bronze Age vessels from the region, although some Neolithic vessels also have a similar fabric.

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

Evaluation excavations recovered a total of four fragments (217g) of CBM, including a single fragment of Roman tile, with the remainder of post-medieval date. Pit F1007 (L1008) contained a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile with a square flange and cut-away, in an oxidised orange-red, sand-tempered fabric. Also contained in the same feature were fragments of pantile that probably date between the late 17th and 19th centuries, while Pit F1013 (L1014) contained a single small fragment of miscellaneous post-medieval red brick.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken during trial excavations at Barrow. Sampled deposits have been spot dated to the early Bronze Age (L1020) and the 12th-13th century (L1004 and L1008). This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the potential of the material present.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

Plant macrofossils

The density of plant macrofossils was quite low. Remains were restricted to carbonised cereal grains from medieval deposits, with free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ compactum*) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) both present. No evidence of arable weeds or other non-cereal taxa was present in the evaluation samples. Pit fill L1020 (F1019), dated to the early Bronze Age, contained no carbonised plant remains.

Terrestrial molluscs

A small number of terrestrial mollusc shells were identified, including *Pupilla muscorum*, *Vallonia* sp., Helicidae indet. and Zonitidae indet. The number of specimens was too low to enable any detailed analysis.

Contaminants

Few biological contaminants were recorded in the samples and it appears unlikely that significant disturbance of the deposits has occurred.

Discussion and statement of potential

The plant remains indicate that some use of cereals was taking place in the vicinity of the excavated features during the medieval period. Both free-threshing wheat and barley were common crops at this time elsewhere in Eastern England (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Fryer and Summers forthcoming), and elsewhere in the country (e.g. Straker *et al.* 2007; Moffett 2006). In the absence of arable weed taxa, it is not possible to determine whether the cereals present were locally cultivated or processed nearby. The low density of material suggests the presence of mixed, wind-blown debris from the everyday use of cereals. Such remains were relatively common (cereals were present in 50% of sampled deposits), which at least implies that cereals are likely to have been in common usage in the area of the excavated features.

Should further excavation be conducted at the site, there is some possibility that further evidence of cereal cultivation and/ or use during the medieval period will be recovered through detailed sampling of deposits. However, present evidence indicates that remains are likely to be quite sparse and scattered. There is no potential for the further analysis of the present samples.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals				Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
BRR052	1	1004	1003	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-13th	20	X	-	FTW (2), NFI (1)	5	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	
BRR052	2	1008	1007	Fill of Pit	Late 12th-13th/14th	20	X	-	FTW (1)	5	-	-	-	X	Helicidae, Vallonia sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	
BRR052	3	1010		Subsoil Above [1009]		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-		
BRR052	4	1012	1011	Fill of Pit		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	Zonitidae	XX	-	X	-	-		
BRR052	5	1020	1019	Fill of Pit	EBA	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-		
BRR052	6	1022	1021	Fill of Pit		20	X	-	Hord (1)	5	-	-	-	X	Vallonia sp.	XX	-	-	-	-	
BRR052	7	1001		Subsoil		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-		
BRR052	8	1014	1013	Fill of Pit		20	X	-	Trit (1)	5	-	-	-	X	P. muscorum, Vallonia sp.	X	-	-	-	-	

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Barrow. Abbreviations: Hord = barley (*Hordeum sp.*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ compactum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum sp.*)

Appendix 3 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK
WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

6th November 2012

BARROW HILL, BARROW, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper, dated 16th December 2010). It provides for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development on land at Barrow Hill, Barrow, Suffolk (NGR TL 764 659). The works are required prior to the determination of a planning application for the development, on advice from SCC AS-CT (advisors to St Edmundsbury Borough Council).

1.2 It is understood that the programme of archaeological investigation should comprise an archaeological field evaluation, to comply with the planning requirement of the local planning authority (on advice from SCC AS-CT).

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 The brief has been read and understood. If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the southern side of the village of Barrow. It comprises a parcel of farm land of some 3.8ha, at an elevation of c.95m AOD. The geology is chalky till with deep loam to clay soils above.

3.2 It is proposed to construct a new residential development on the site.

3.3 Barrow Hill, which fronts the site, is an historic routeway, with the attendant potential for medieval and possibly earlier deposits along the roadside/frontage. Prehistoric finds recovered from within a 1km radius of the site are a Neolithic quern stone (BRR 006), and a polished stone hammer of probable Bronze Age date (DEM 001). Undated possible structures or earthworks are located 300m north-east of the site (DEM 008) and 1km to the south-east (BRR 038 & 39). Possible Roman cremation vessels have been found some 550m to the north in Mill Field (BRR 033). Barrow probably originated in the Middle to Late Saxon period taking its name from the hill, or else from the surrounding woodland, and was a royal manor in 1066. In the medieval period the site was located between the manor at Barrow Hall (SAM 33309 & BRR 003) and the sub-manor of Mundford (BRR 013), with the settlement at Barrow Green 200m to the north. Remnants of ancient woodland are believed to have medieval origins (BRR 017 & 018). The land south of Barrow underwent early enclosure and the field layout around the site was in place by 1597. The early maps

indicate that the field was originally divided into two with an east-west boundary and a house was located 100m away, just south of Green Farm (BRR 026).

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR A TRENCHED EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT

4.1 The principal research objectives for the evaluation as a whole include:

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

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 9-13) centre on the theme of the development of farming and the attendant development and integration of monuments, fields and settlements. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if

a consensus exists on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

4.2.2 Inter-relationships between settlements and greater understanding of patterns of burial practice are important areas of research for the Bronze Age (Medlycott & Brown 2008). Medlycott (2011, 21) identifies artefact studies as of particular importance for the study of the Bronze Age in the region; the typological identification of later Bronze Age pottery linked to close radiocarbon dating, the further study of Bronze Age flintworking and the significance of hoarding and other depositional practices are all identified as being key research subjects. Artefact studies can contribute to the refinement of chronologies for the period and to an assessment of the reasons behind the marked divide in research results between the northern and southern parts of the region, which are identified by Medlycott (2011, 21) as important research areas. Like the Neolithic, sedimentological, palynological and microfossil analyses of sediment sequences are considered to be important areas of research as are the effects of colluviation and the possibility that colluvial deposits mask some significant sites (Medlycott 2011, 21).

4.2.3 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.4 Medlycott (2011, 47) identifies regional variation and tribal distinctions as underlying themes for research in the Roman period. Research topics for the Roman period previously set out by Going & Plouviez (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 19-22) include analysis of early and late Roman military developments, further analysis of large and small towns, evidence of food consumption and production, further research into agricultural production, landscape research (in particular further evidence for potential woodland succession/regression and issues of relict landscapes, as well as further research into the road network and bridging points), further research into rural settlements and coastal issues. Medlycott (2011, 47-48) states that these research areas remain valid and presents updated consideration of them. To these themes Medlycott & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.5 Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church. Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) discusses these research topics in more detail. For demography, issues include assessment of population structures, density and mobility, urban sustainability, immigration and rural colonisation and housing/provisioning. For social organisation, issues include assessment of the impact of royal vills, major institutions and the Church on urban settlement, territorial boundaries in proto-urban and urban settlements, the effect of national political developments, ranking and status in settlements, spatial analysis, wealth distribution, specialism, acquisition of raw materials, building form and function, markets and commercial/corporate activity. Economic issues of the above also need to be considered, particularly with regard to industrial zoning. The impact of culture and religion could include issues such as identifying characteristics of urban culture, its growth, complexity and values. The Church and its influence on the burgeoning towns must also be addressed. As Murphy notes in Brown and Glazebrook (2000, 31), urban environmental archaeology should be approached by analysis of environmental 'events', processes and study of relationships with producing sites in the rural hinterland.

4.2.6 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that the study of the Anglo-Saxon period still requires further cooperation between historians and archaeologists. Important research issues for this period comprise: the Roman/Anglo-Saxon transitional period; settlement distribution, which suffers from problems associated with the identification of Saxon settlement sites; population modelling and demographics, which has the potential to be advanced by modern scientific methods; differences within the region in terms of settlement type and economic practice and subjects related to this such as links with the continent, trading practices and cultural influences; rural landscapes and settlements, including detailed study of the changes and developments in such settlements over time and the influence of Saxon landscape organisation and settlements on these issues in the medieval period; towns and their relationships with their hinterland; infrastructure, including river management, the identification of ports and harbours and the role of existing infrastructure in shaping the Saxon period landscape; the economy, based on palaeoenvironmental studies; ritual and religion; the effect of the Danish occupation; and artefact studies (Medlycott 2011, 57-59).

4.2.7 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be

important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

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

4.2.9 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any evidence of activity associated with the historic routeway of Barrow Hill, and any evidence of earlier occupation of the site. Little in the way of previous archaeological investigation has been carried out in the area to clarify the archaeological potential.

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5 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

5.1.2 Profiles of key project staff are provided (Appendix 2).

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix A

5.2 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2008)* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments (revised 2008)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

5.3 The SCC AS-CT brief requires a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and stipulates that a 5% sample of the site should be subject to trenching. 26 trenches, each 40m x 1.8m are proposed, to allow for the 1056 linear metres of trenching required by the brief. A proposed trench plan is presented. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.4 The environmental strategy will adhere to the guidelines issued by English Heritage (*Environmental Archaeology; A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines, 2011). An environmentalist will be invited to visit the site if remains of interest are found. Dr Rob Scaife will be the Environmental Coordinator for the project. The specialist will make his/her results known to Helen Chappell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. It will be particularly important on this project to identify any palaeoenvironmental remains and to identify any waterlogged remains present on the site.

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

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

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

5.6 In advance of the field work AS will liaise with the County HER to fulfil their requirements for the long term deposition of the project archive. These will encompass: their collection policy, and their financial and technical requirements for

long term storage. The resources include provision for the long term-deposition of the project archive.

5.7 Details of staff and specialist contractors are provided (Appendix B). The project will be managed by Claire Halpin MIFA /Jon Murray MIFA.

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

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

6 SERVICES

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

7 SECURITY

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

8 REINSTATEMENT

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

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

10 ARCHIVE

10.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the County HER.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2008). A unique event number will be obtained from the County HER Officer.

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

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

APPENDIX A METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

1 Mechanical Excavation

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

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

2 Site Location Plan

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

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

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

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

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

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

Full Excavation

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

Ditches

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

5 Written Record

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

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

6 Photographic Record

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

7 Drawn Record

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

1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

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

The Small Finds, e.g. complete pots or metalwork, from all excavations will be 3-dimensionally recorded.

A metal detector will be used to enhance finds recovery. The metal detector survey will be conducted on conclusion of the topsoil stripping, and thereafter during the course of the excavation. The spoil tips will also be surveyed. Regular metal detector surveys of the excavation area and spoil tips will reduce the loss of finds to unscrupulous users of metal detectors (treasure hunters). All non-archaeological staff working on the site should be informed that the use of metal detectors is forbidden.

WORKED FLINT

When flint knapping debris is encountered large-scale bulk samples will be taken for sieving.

POTTERY

It is important that the excavators are aware of the importance of pottery studies and therefore the recovery of good ceramic assemblages.

The pottery assemblages are likely to provide important evidence to be able to date the structural history and development of the site.

The most important assemblages will come from 'sealed' deposits which are representative of the nature of the occupation at various dates, and indicate a range of pottery types and forms available at different periods.

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and in simple terms this often means large sherds with unabraded edges. The sherds have usually been deposited shortly after being broken and have remained undisturbed. Such sherds are more reliable in indicating a more precise date at which the feature was 'in use'. Conversely, 'secondary' deposits are those which often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

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

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

The sampling will adhere to the guidelines prepared by Drs Peter Murphy and Patricia Wiltshire, and the specialist will make his/her results known to Helen Chappell who co-ordinates environmental archaeology in the region on behalf of English Heritage. The project will also accord with the recent guidelines of the English Heritage document *Environmental Archaeology, a guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines 2011.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

f) Molluscs: Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or English Heritage Regional Advisor. Provision will

also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

FINDS PROCESSING

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

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

APPENDIX B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MIFA

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77).

Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980).

Member of Institute of Field Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)

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

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MIFA

Qualifications: Member of the IFA.

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

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MIFA

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).

Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project-manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports

dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

**PROJECTS MANAGER
(FIELD & ARCHIVES)**

Martin Brook BA

Qualifications: University of Leicester BA (Hons) Archaeology (2003 -2006).

Experience: Martin worked on archaeological excavations throughout his university career in and around Leicester including two seasons excavating a medieval abbey kitchen at Abbey Park, Leicester with ULAS. He specialised in Iron Age funeral traditions and grave goods for his 3rd year dissertation advancing his skills in museum research, database use and academic correspondence. He joined AS in September 2006 as an excavator involved in projects such as Earsham Bronze Age Barrow and cremation site. From May 2007, Martin has moved across to the Post-Excavation team to become Assistant Archives Officer, and thereafter Martin has returned to fieldwork as a Supervisor before being promoted to project management in 2009

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

Qualifications: University of Wroclaw, Poland, Archaeology (1995-2000, MA 2003).

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbna, Poland. Zbigniew has worked for archaeological contractors in Poland on several projects as a supervisor where he gained experience in all types of evaluations and excavations in urban and rural areas. Recently he worked in Ireland where he completed two large long-term projects for Headland Archaeology Ltd. He joined AS in January 2008 as a Project Officer.

SUPERVISOR

Gareth Barlow MSc

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

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

Experience: Gareth worked on a number of excavations in Cambridgeshire before pursuing his degree studies, and worked on many archaeological projects across the UK during his university days. Gareth joined AS in 2003 and has worked on numerous archaeological projects throughout the South East and East Anglia with AS. Gareth was promoted to Supervisor in the Summer 2007.

PROJECT OFFICER

(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

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

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

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA

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

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

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002).

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

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Tom Woolhouse MA AIfA

Qualifications: 2009 – present PhD Archaeology and Ancient History (University of Leicester)

2006 MA (Cantab.) (Trinity College, University of Cambridge)

1999 – 2002 BA Hons. History (Trinity College, University of Cambridge)

Experience: Tom studied ancient and medieval history at Cambridge, specialising in late Roman and early medieval Britain and Europe. During his degree, he took part in a number of volunteer archaeological excavations at sites including Arbeia Roman fort in South Shields and Whitehall Farm Roman villa in Northamptonshire. He has seven years'

experience in professional archaeology, working for Archaeological Solutions, as well as the Colchester Archaeological Trust, and as a consultant with Mott MacDonald. Tom has experience of running both small and large-scale archaeological excavations, as well as undertaking evaluations, watching briefs and archaeological walkover surveys; he has also researched and compiled desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments for rural and urban sites across southern England, the Midlands and East Anglia. Tom's principal role is post-excavation analysis of archaeological sites and researching and writing reports for publication. He also assists with the management of AS's post-excavation team. In addition to over 100 reports for clients, Tom has had academic articles published in local archaeological journals in Norfolk, Essex and Cambridgeshire; he has also written book reviews for the international journal *Medieval Archaeology* and has had a popular article published in *British Archaeology* magazine. He is currently working on bringing AS's long-running excavations in connection with a major housing development at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk, to publication in *East Anglian Archaeology*. Alongside his professional work, Tom is currently studying part-time for a PhD with Leicester University, investigating changes in rural settlements in eastern England during the post-Roman transition. He is an Associate Member of the Institute for Archaeologists.

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

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

Experience: Antony has 11 years' experience in field archaeology, gained during his higher education and in the professional sector. Commercially in the UK, Antony has worked for Archaeology South East (2003), York Archaeological Trust (2004) and Special Archaeological Services (2003). He has also undertaken a six-month professional placement as Assistant SMR Officer/ Development Control Officer with Kent County Council (2001-2002). Antony is part-way through writing up a PhD on Viking Age demographics, a long-term academic interest that has led to his gaining considerable research excavation experience across the North Atlantic. He has worked for projects and organisations including the Old Scatness & Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project/ Føroya Fornminnisavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 & 2010). Shortly before joining Archaeological Solutions in November 2011, Antony spent three years working for the Independent Commission for the Location of Victims Remains, assisting in the search for and forensic recovery of "the remains of victims of paramilitary violence ("The Disappeared") who were murdered and buried in secret arising from the conflict in Northern Ireland". Antony has a broad experience of fieldwork and post-excavation practice including specialist (archaeofauna), teaching, supervisory and directing-level posts.

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND
CBM RESEARCHER**

Andrew Peachey BA MIFA

Qualifications: University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)
Experience: Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked

on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

Qualifications: University of Bristol BA (Hons), Archaeology (1995-1998)

University of Bristol MA; Landscape Archaeology (1998-1999)

Experience: As a student, Peter participated in a number of projects, including the excavation of a Cistercian monastery cemetery in Gascony and surveying an Iron Age promontory hillfort in Somerset. Peter has two years excavation experience with the Bath Archaeological Trust and Bristol and Region Archaeological Services which includes working on a medieval manor house and a post-medieval glass furnace site of national importance. Peter joined HAT (now AS) in 2002 to specialise in Iron Age, Saxon and Medieval pottery research and has also produced desk-based assessments. Pottery reports include an early Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

PROJECT OFFICER (OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)

Dr Julia Cussans PhD

Qualifications: University of Bradford, PhD (2002-2010)

University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1997-2001)

University of Bradford, Dip. Professional Archaeological Studies (2001)

Experience: Julia has c. 12 years of archaeozoological experience. Whilst undertaking her part time PhD she also worked as a specialist on a variety of projects in northern Britain including Old Scatness (Shetland), Broxmouth Iron Age Hillfort and Binchester Roman Fort. Additionally Julia has extensive field experience and has held lead roles in excavations in Shetland and the Faroe Islands including, Old Scatness, a large multi-period settlement centred on an Iron Age Broch; the Viking Unst Project, an examination of Viking and Norse houses on Britain's most northerly isle; the Laggan Tormore Pipeline (Firths Voe), a Neolithic house site in Shetland; the Heart of the Atlantic Project, an examination of Viking settlement in the Faroes and Við Kirkjugarð, an early Viking site on Sanday, Faroe Islands. Early on in her career Julia also excavated at Sedgeford, Norfolk as part of SHARP and in Pompeii, Italy as part of the Anglo-American Project in Pompeii. Since joining AS in October 2011 Julia has worked on animal bone assemblages from Beck Row, a Roman villa site at Mildenhall, Suffolk and Sawtry, an Iron Age, fen edge site in Cambridgeshire. Julia is a full and active member of the International Council for Archaeozoology, the Professional Zooarchaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)

2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)

2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and

publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

Experience: Kathren has twenty-five years' experience in archaeology, working as a planning supervisor on sites from prehistoric to late medieval date, including urban sites in London and rural sites in France/Italy, working for the Greater Manchester Archaeological Unit, Passmore Edwards Museum, DGLA and Central Excavation Unit of English Heritage (at Stanwick and Irthlingborough, Northamptonshire). She has worked with AS (formerly HAT) since 1992, becoming Senior Graphics Officer. Kathren is AS's principal photographer, specializing in historic building survey, and she manages AS's photographic equipment and dark room. She is in charge of AS's Graphics Department, managing computerised artwork and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, Archaeological Sciences BSc (Hons) (1999-2002)

Experience: Tansy's archaeological experience has been gained on diverse sites throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Tansy joined AS in 2004 where she developed skills in graphics, backed by her grasp of archaeological interpretation and on-site experience, to produce hand drawn illustrations of pottery, and digital illustrations using a variety of packages such as AutoCAD, Corel Draw and Adobe Illustrator. She joined the historic buildings team in 2005 in order to carry out both drawn and photographic surveys of historic buildings before combining these skills with authoring historic building reports in 2006. Since then Tansy has authored numerous such reports for a wide range of building types; from vernacular to domestic architecture, both timber-framed and brick built with date ranges varying from the medieval period to the 20th century. These projects include a number of regionally and nationally significant buildings, for example a previously unrecognised medieval aisled barn belonging to a small group of nationally important agricultural buildings, one of the earliest surviving domestic timber-framed houses in Hertfordshire, and a Cambridgeshire house retaining formerly hidden 17th century decorative paint schemes. Larger projects include The King Edward VII Sanatorium in Sussex, RAF Bentley Priory in London as well as the Grade I Listed Balls Park mansion in Hertfordshire.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lisa Smith BA

Qualifications: University of York, BA Archaeology (1998-2001)

Experience: Lisa has nine years archaeological experience undertaken mainly in the north of England previously working as a senior site assistant for Field Archaeology Specialists in York on both rural and urban sites as well as Castle Sinclair Girnigoe and Tarbat in Scotland. Prior to working for FAS Lisa was involved in various excavation projects for Oxford Archaeology North and Archaeological Services, University of Durham. Lisa joined AS as a supervisor in January 2008 and in November 2009 transferred to historic building recording and has since worked on a variety of buildings dating from the medieval period onwards, working closely with external consultant Dr Lee Prosser.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Rosanna Price BSc

Qualifications: University of Kent, Medical Anthropology BSc (Hons) (2005-2008)

Experience: Rosanna's interests have always revolved around art and human history, and she has combined these throughout her work and education. During her degree she

specialised in Osteoarchaeology and Palaeopathology, and personally instigated the University's photographic database of human remains. This experience gained her the post of Osteoarchaeologist at Kent Osteological Research and Analysis in early 2009, where she worked on a number of human bone collections including the Thanet Earth Skeletons. In January 2010 she joined AS as a Finds and Archives assistant, and by the summer had achieved a new role as graphics officer. In her current position Rosanna uses a range of computer programmes, such as AutoCAD, Adobe Illustrator and CorelDraw to produce digital figures and finds illustrations. These accompany a wide range of archaeological reports, from desk-based assessments and interim reports through to publication standard.

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Charlotte Davies BA

Qualifications: University of Exeter, Archaeology BA (Hons) (2004-2007)

Surrey Institute of Art & Design, BTEC Foundation Diploma in Art & Design (2003-2004)

University of Cambridge, Archaeology (Heritage & Museum Studies) MPhil (2010-2011).

Experience: Charlotte has always had a passionate interest in art and archaeology, and has combined these interests in her higher education. Charlotte worked on archaeological excavations in South Dakota, USA, before joining AS in 2007 as part of the graphics team. Charlotte's role within AS comprises the production of a wide range of high quality figures and illustrations for reports, from desk-based assessments and interim reports through to publication. Charlotte became a member of the Association of Archaeological Illustrators and Surveyors in 2009 (this subsequently became incorporated into the Institute for Archaeologists), and in 2010 undertook a Masters degree in archaeology at the University of Cambridge.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS	Stratascan Ltd
AIR PHOTOGRAPHIC ASSESSMENTS	Air Photo Services
PHOTOGRAPHIC SURVEYS	Ms K Henry
PREHISTORIC POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
ROMAN POTTERY	Mr A Peachey
SAXON & MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept of Coins & Medals
METALWORK & LEATHER	Ms Q Mould, Ms N Crummy
SLAG	Ms J Cowgill
ANIMAL BONE	Dr J Cussans
HUMAN BONE:	Ms J Curl
ENVIRONMENTAL CO-ORDINATOR	Dr R Scaife
POLLEN AND SEEDS:	Dr R Scaife
CHARCOAL/WOOD	Dr J Summers
SOIL MICROMORPHOLOGY	Dr R MacPhail, Dr C French
CARBON-14 DATING:	English Heritage Ancient Monuments Laboratory (for advice).
CONSERVATION	University of Leicester

APPENDIX 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1. Pit 1019 in Trench 19 taken from the south



2. Pit 1021 in Trench 26 taken from the east



3. F1005 & F1006 in Trench 21 taken from the north



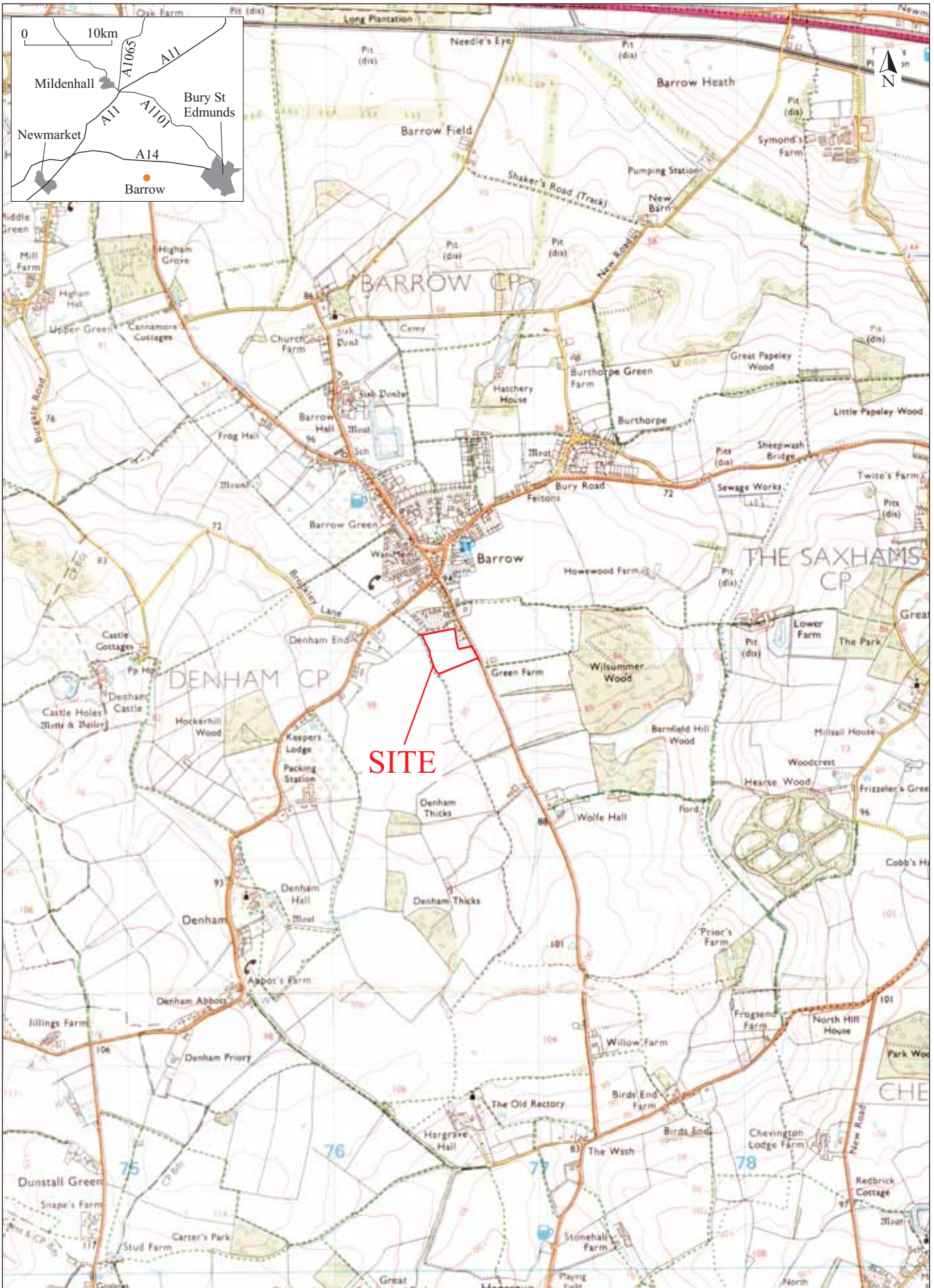
4. F1007 in Trench 21 taken from the south-west



5. Trial Trench 14 (post-excavation) showing ground saturation/ standing water



6. Brownish ?plough marks [F1009, L1010] faintly visible in the surface of Natural L1002 (Trial Trench 16; taken from the south)

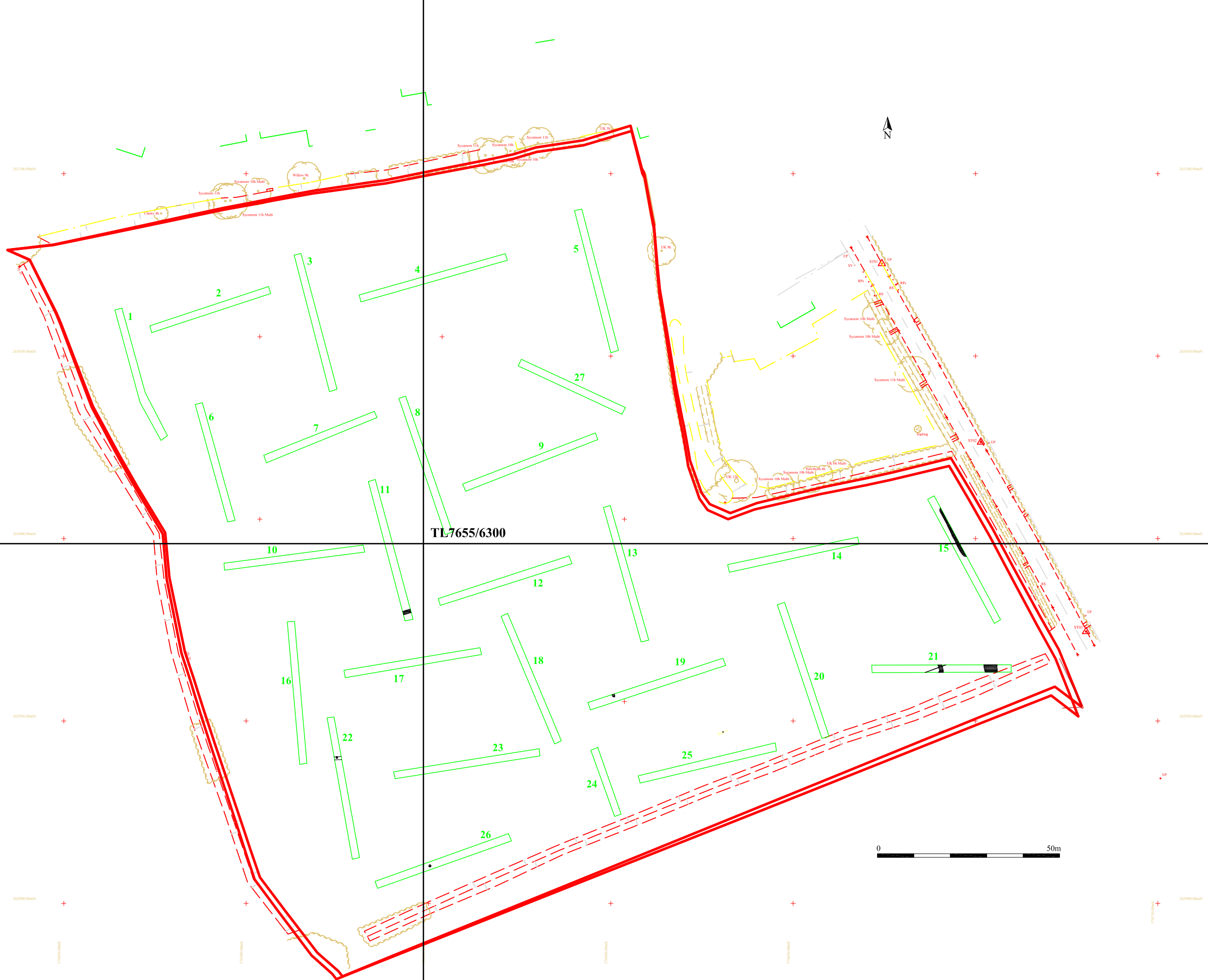


Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

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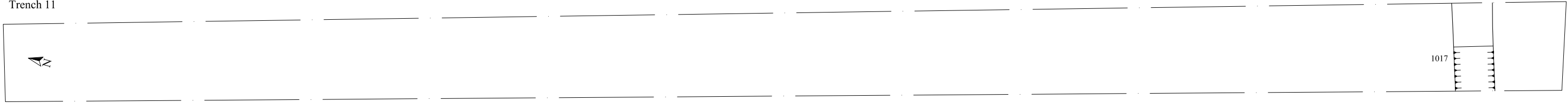
Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

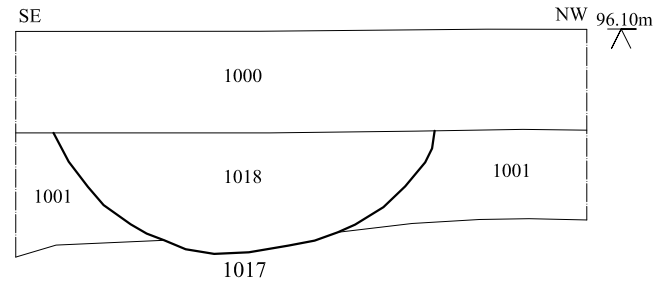


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A3

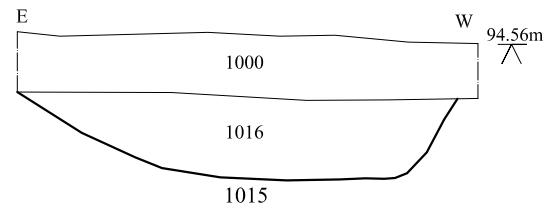
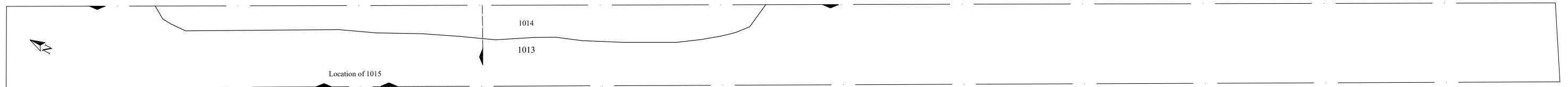
Trench 11



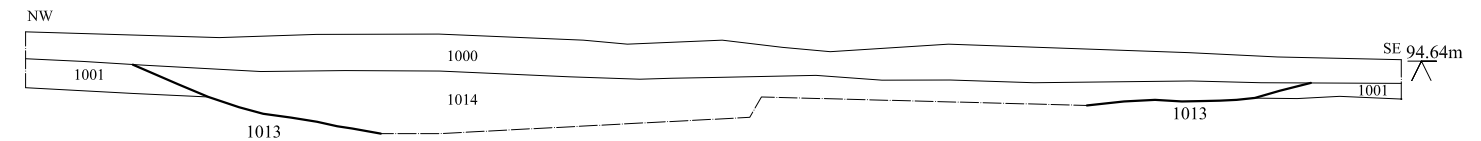
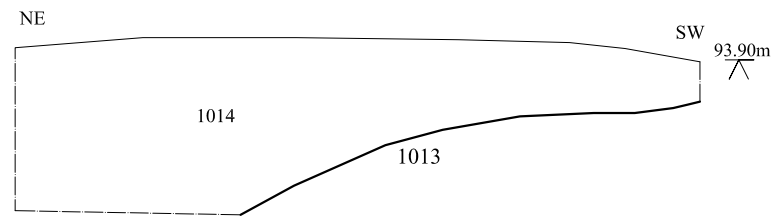
0 Plans only 5m



Trench 15

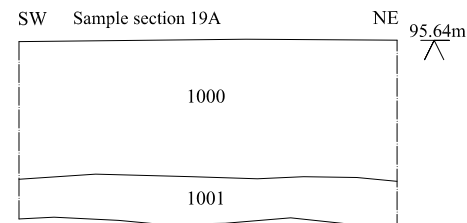
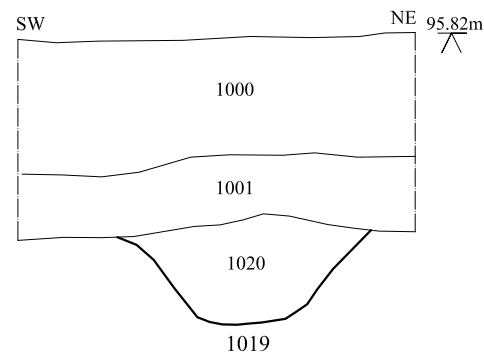


Recorded in section only



0 Long section only 5m

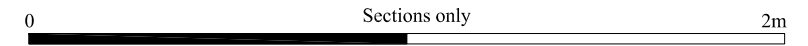
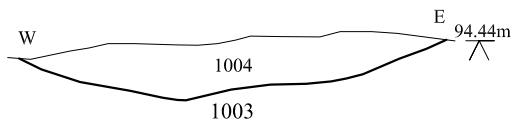
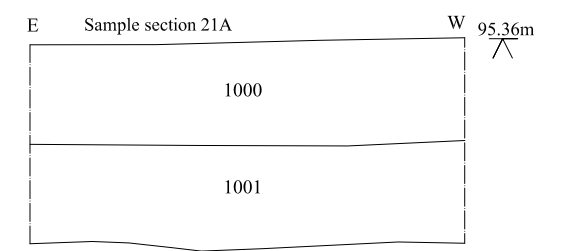
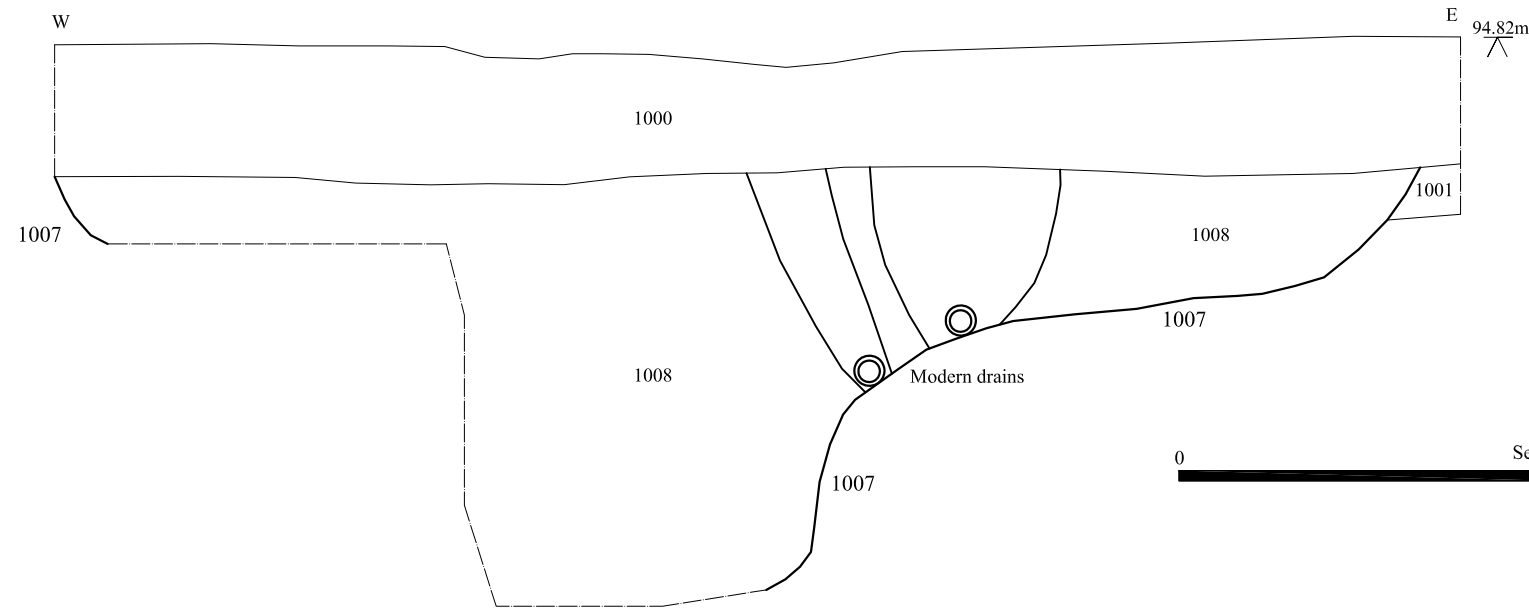
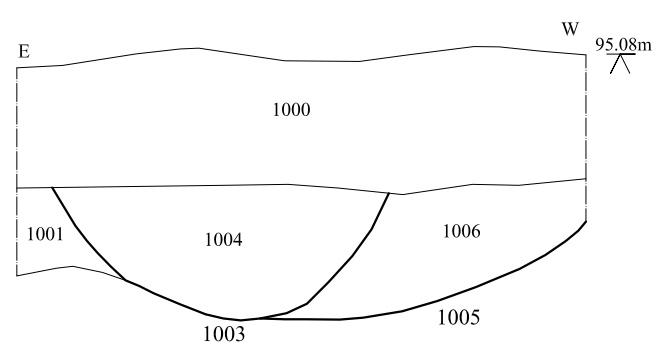
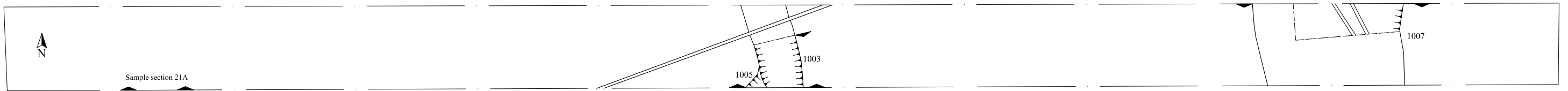
Trench 19



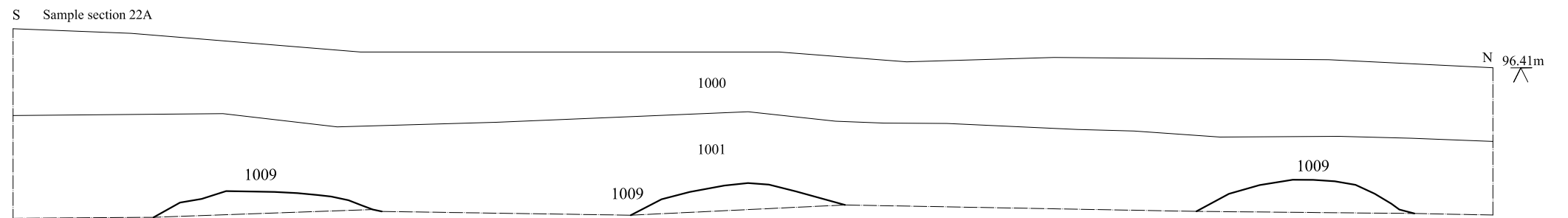
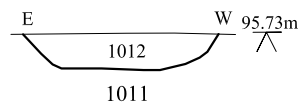
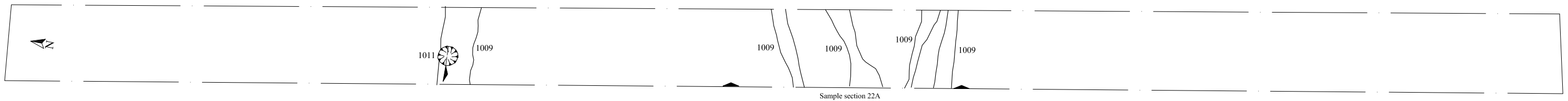
0 Sections only 1m

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Fig. 3 Trench plans & sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

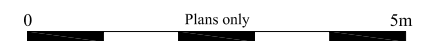
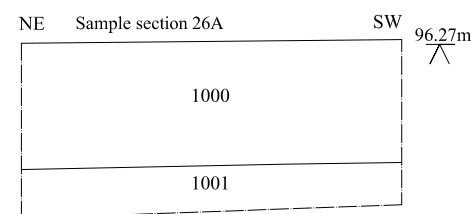
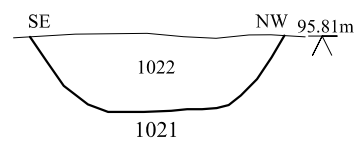
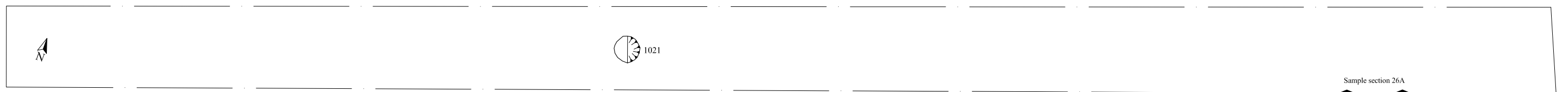
Trench 21



Trench 22



Trench 26



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Trench plans & sections
 Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 5 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:2000 at A4