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LAND NORTH OF BLYTH HOUSES CHURCH ROAD, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TM 394 584	Report No. 4234
District: Suffolk Coastal	Site Code: SNP103
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA Signed:	Project No. P4763
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Project dates (fieldwork)	7th-21st January 2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*
P. number	*4211*	Site code	*SNP103*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*None*		
Current land use	*Agriculture*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches, pits, postholes, sunken featured building*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Struck flint. LBA/EIA, Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Suffolk Coastal*	*Snape*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*1.6ha*		
NGR	*TM 394 584*		
Height AOD (max/ min)	*Approximately 16m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Jess Tipper)*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Laszlo Lichtenstein*		
Funded by	*Hopkins Homes Ltd*		
Full title	*Land North of Blyth Houses, Church Road, Snape, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Laszlo Lichtenstein (Antony Mustchin – Editor)*		
Report no.	*4234*		
Date (of report)	*January 2013 (Revised February 2013)*		

LAND NORTH OF BLYTH HOUSES, CHURCH ROAD, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In January 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land north of Blyth Houses, Church Road, Snape, Suffolk (NGR TM 394 584). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Suffolk Coastal Planning Ref. C/11/0967), and based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team requiring a programme of archaeological work.

Cropmarks have been noticed in Mallets Field bordering the north of the site, which include field boundaries (not related to systems recorded on Tithe Map), and a roughly rectangular enclosure, circa 50 x 30m, in one corner of two joining field boundaries. They are of unknown date but pre-date the 19th century (SNP 032). A geophysical survey (Sabin and Donaldson 2012) located several linear anomalies within the northern part of the site including one orientated almost east/west and others northeast/southwest. It is possible that these relate to cut ditch-like features and they may have an association with the cropmarks. Two discrete positive anomalies, also located in the northern part of the site, have a moderately enhanced response that may indicate burning. Further positive linear and discrete responses exist within the site, and although they may relate to natural or agricultural features, it is not possible to confidently determine their origin.

The majority of features recorded during the evaluation are undated but the majority of features are postholes or stakeholes where numerous finds would not be anticipated. Three phases are represented: late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, early Roman and Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th century). The earliest feature was Pit F1023 (Trench 2) which contained numerous (36) sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (Pottery Report below). Sparse struck flint was found in Ditch F1009 (Tr.2), Pit F1023 (Tr.2) and Pit F1068 (Tr.2). The latter contained a later Neolithic arrowhead (oblique type). Two early Roman features were recorded relatively close by (Trenches 2 and 4): Ditch F1009 (Tr.2) and Pit F1029 (Tr.4). They contained 11 (106g) and 5 (38g) sherds of pottery respectively. Sunken Feature Building (SFB) F1019 (Trench 2) contained residual Roman CBM (CBM Report below). Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th century) features were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2, in particular a Sunken Featured Building F1019 in Trench 2. The SFB contained the common range of domestic finds (pottery (247g), CBM (346g), animal bone (179g), a spindle whorl (17g) and fired clay (96g)). In addition to the SFB, Pit F1037 (Tr.1) and Posthole F1051 each contained an Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd. Sparse post-medieval or modern finds were present. Ditch F1076 contained a fragment of a post-medieval peg tile (CBM Report below).

There is a broad correlation of the archaeological features with the geophysical survey data. Certainly the archaeological features were more numerous at the northern end of the site (Trenches 1 and 2), and Ditch F1064 (Tr.1) directly compares with the geophysical survey evidence and the cropmark recorded in Mallets Field (SNP 032; Figs. 2a - 2c).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In January 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at land north of Blyth Houses, Church Road, Snape, Suffolk (NGR TM 394 584; Figs. 1 and 2a). The evaluation was commissioned by Hopkins Homes Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. It was required in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval (Suffolk Coastal Planning Ref. C/11/0967), 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 22nd February 2012), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 16th 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 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

2.1 Snape is located on the north side of the river Alde at the point where it opens into an estuary leading into the North Sea 7km to the east. It also overlooks the small river Fromus 600m to the west, a tributary of the Alde. The local topography comprises low lying and gently undulating ground with the site's highest point located at approximately 15m AOD.

2.2 The northern end of the site sloped rapidly away forming a steep-sided hollow (Fig. 2a). This area was "partly unsuitable for [geophysical] survey" (Sabin and Donaldson 2012, 2) and was excluded from the archaeological evaluation. The topography in this area may be the result of extraction, possibly resulting in the loss of archaeological evidence. A plateau (15-16m AOD) was present in the area of Trenches 1 and 2, whilst the ground sloped more gently away to the south.

2.3 The local soils are of the Newport 4 association consisting of typical brown sands which are non calcareous sandy soils (www.landis.org.uk). The underlying geology is Woolwich and Reading Beds which are variegated red clay and sands overlying grey clay and sand (www.bgs.ac.uk).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 Snape is best known for its Anglo-Saxon cemetery, a Scheduled Ancient Monument located 1km north-east of the site, which included a mix of cremations

and inhumations (SNP 007[1]; TM 4014 5932). A wide variety of burial practices were recorded from this site, including the use of two (possibly three) dugout log boats as burial containers. Other graves made extensive use of organics, including textiles. Many of the reported grave goods fell within a 'normal' range for Anglo-Saxon funerary contexts. Others however, including a lyre and a horse head with tack, in addition to the interment of dugout log boats (above), were exceptional. The cremation burials date from between the late 5th and 7th centuries AD, while the inhumations range between the mid-6th and 7th centuries (www.biab.ac.uk). The cemetery was associated with a Bronze Age mound containing a collared urn (SNP 007), and is also located in the medieval area of *Thingelow*, thought to be the meeting place of the Plomsgate Hundred.

3.2 The Benedictine priory of St Mary's was founded at Snape, roughly in the location of Abbey Farm, to the south-west of the site (SNP 009; TM 3877 5780). In was founded in 1155 by William Martel and was subject to St. John's at Colchester. It was a small house and at times housed just two monks, and it was eventually suppressed in favour of a great college at Ipswich; the priory passed into the hands of the Duke of Norfolk in 1532 (Page 1925). The church of St John the Baptist located 1km north of the site is Grade II* listed with parts dating from c.1300, and it stands on the site of a church recorded in the Domesday Book (SNP 028; TM 3950 3937).

HER points north of the site

3.3 Cropmarks have been noticed in Mallets Field bordering the north of the site, which include field boundaries (not related to systems recorded on Tithe Map), and a roughly rectangular enclosure, circa 50 x 30m, in one corner of two joining field boundaries. They are of unknown date but pre-date the 19th century (SNP 032; TM 3935 5861; Figs. 1b and 2a).

3.4 Further rectangular crop marks were identified to the north of SNP 032, which were excavated. Site `Q', centred on TM 3925 5879, revealed an oven and pit, superseded by two parallel ditches, and finally a building, represented by postholes and clay pads. Medieval pottery dated between the 11th and 13th centuries was recovered along with an iron knife. Site 'B', centred on TM 3929 5880, revealed a large scatter of 13th -15th century pottery and also some Saxo-Norman Thetford ware; two ovens were also identified (SNP 012; TM 3925 5879). An excavation at Snape Hall just to the north-east of SNP 012, found 12th century pottery and a hearth at Site 'C' (TM 3936 5884). At adjacent Site 'D', another hearth and similar dated pottery, along with postholes and a black layer were uncovered (TM 3941 5883; SNP 013). To the west of SNP 012 are Sites 'A' and 'N'. Site 'A', centred on TM 3903 5881, revealed a sherd of early medieval pottery from a circular 'oven' 10 feet in diameter, with a floor 5 inches thick (SNP 013). Site 'N', centred on TM 3900 5878, comprised an oven 8 feet in diameter, with a subsidiary hearth dated to the 12th century (SNP 013).

3.5 Approximately three hundred metres north-east of the site (TM 3955 5867) is the location of a 19th century brickworks and kiln, indicated by 'Brick Field' named on

[1] Bar SNP 028, located *c.* 1km to the north of the site, the locations of all HER points are presented on Fig. 1a

OS 1837 map. It was probably the same as Brick Kiln Farm brickworks listed in directories as operated by James Neeve (1844-46), John Hambling (1855-64), Mrs I Hambling (1865), James Olding (1868-85) and Samuel Newson (1888-1916). Tree Cottage may be an original structure associated with the works (SNP 092).

HER points south of the site

3.6 The Old Mill (SNP 033; TM 3945 5826) was a small post mill with roundhouse, converted into a house in the late 1930s by the composer Benjamin Britten. Chapel Cottage (SNP 017; TM 3935 5812), contains the medieval stone head of a man, eight and a half inches high, and medieval fragments of door and windows which may have derived from Snape Priory.

4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

4.1 A geophysical survey was undertaken prior to the evaluation (Sabin and Donaldson 2012), in summary:

The survey located several linear anomalies within the northern part of the site including one orientated almost east/west and others northeast/southwest. It is possible that these relate to cut ditch-like features and they may have an association with the cropmarks. Two discrete positive anomalies, also located in the northern part of the site, have a moderately enhanced response that may indicate burning. Further positive linear and discrete responses exist within the site, and although they may relate to natural or agricultural features, it is not possible to confidently determine their origin.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Nine trenches representing a 5% sample of the site were excavated using a 360^0 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. 2a).

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 (Figs. 2a - 3)

0.00m = 16.78m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1001	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small angular flint.
0.23 – 0.41m	L1002	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm, sandy silty gravel with occasional small angular flint
0.41m+	L1003	Natural. Light orange brown, firm, sandy gravel with occasional small sub angular flint

Description: Trench 1 contained Pits F1037, F1041 and F1049, Ditch F1064 and Gully 1066. It also contained seven postholes or stakeholes (F1039, F1043, F1045, F1047, F1051, F1053 and F1055). Pit F1037 and Posthole F1053 each contained a sherd of Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th century) pottery. The other features contained no finds.

Ditch F1064 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.30 x 0.50m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1065, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. Ditch F1064 cut the fill of Gully F1066. The location of Ditch F1064 corresponded to a cropmark (SNP 032) and geophysical anomaly (Figs. 2a - 2c) extending E/W across the excavation.

Gully F1066 was linear in plan (8.00+ x 0.40 x 0.11m), orientated NNE/SSW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1067, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. Gully F1066 was cut by Ditch F1064.

Pit F1037 was sub-circular in plan (0.70 x 0.65 x 0.42m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with sparse small stones. It contained Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th century) pottery (5g).

Pit F1041 was sub-circular in plan (0.72 x 0.65 x 0.44m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with sparse small stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1049 was sub-circular in plan (0.45 x 0.39 x 0.21m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1050, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Seven postholes were excavated:

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Fill	Spot Date
F1039	L1040	Sub-circular in plan steep sided with concave base (0.42 x 0.40 x 0.36)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse stones	No finds
F1043	L1044	Sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base (0.30 x 0.27 x 0.16m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse stones	No finds
F1045	L1046	Sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base (0.27 x 0.24 x 0.16m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse stones	No finds
F1047	L1048	Sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.18 x 0.08m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse stones	No finds
F1051	L1052	Sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base (0.40 x 0.37 x 0.11m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse stones	No finds
F1053	L1054	Sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base (0.42 x 0.37 x 0.31m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse stones	Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th C) pottery (2g)
F1055	L1056	Sub-circular in plan with moderately steep sides and a concave base (0.20 x 0.18 x 0.12m)	Mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with sparse stones	No finds

Trench 2 (Figs. 2a - 3)

0.00m = 16.67m AOD		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.23 – 0.37m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1009, Sunken Featured Building F1019 and Pits F1023 and F1068. It also contained nine postholes or stakeholes (F1013, F1015, F1017, F1021, F1025, F1027, F1058, F1060 and F1070). Pit F1023 contained late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery, Ditch F1009 contained early Roman pottery, and SFB F1019 contained Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 8th century) pottery.

Posthole F1013 was sub-circular in plan (0.20+ x 0.32 x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a dark brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with moderate small sub rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1009 was curvilinear in plan (1.12+ x 1.15 x 0.44m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills. Its basal fill, L1010, was a mid orange brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained early Roman pottery (106g) and struck flint (21g). Overlying L1010, L1012 was a layer of dark greyish black, compact, sandy silt and charcoal. Its upper fill, L1011, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate small stones. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1017 was sub-circular in plan (0.14 x 0.21 x 0.18m). It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate small sub rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1015 was sub-circular in plan (0.18 x 0.29 x 0.25m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Stakehole F1021 was sub-circular in plan (0.13 x 0.19 x 0.08m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1022, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1023 was sub-circular in plan (0.48 x 0.26+ x 0.24m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1024, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (469g) and struck flint (6g).

Stakehole F1025 was sub-circular in plan (0.18 x 0.13 x 0.08m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1026, was a light greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small sub-rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Stakehole F1027 was sub-circular in plan (0.18 x 0.12+ x 0.06m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a light greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1058 was circular in plan (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.30m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1059, was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1060 was circular in plan (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.15m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1061, was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1068 was sub circular in plan (0.90 x 0.84 x 0.32m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1069, was a mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with frequent stones. It contained struck flint (2g).

Stakehole F1070 was sub-circular in plan (0.34 x 0.15 x 0.09m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1071, was a light greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Sunken Featured Building (SFB) F1019 was sub-rectangular in plan (3.60 x 2.00 x 0.10m) with moderately steep sides and a flattish base (Fig. 3). The base of the cut displayed no signs of trampling associated with the building's use. The primary fill of this feature, L1020, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate small sub rounded stones. It contained Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 8th century) pottery (247g), CBM (346g), animal bone (179g), a bone spindle whorl (17g) and fired clay (96g). The distribution of finds was consistent throughout Fill L1020 and did not suggest the original presence of raised floor boards; if present, these might have resulted in the accumulation of 'cleaner', 'sifted' material towards the base of Cut F1019. The upper fill of F1019, L1078, was a firm, dark brown/ grey silty sand containing sparse charcoal (*c.* 10%; <2mm). This material contained no finds and probably represented the post-abandonment infilling of the building.

Over-machining in the eastern end of Trench 2 had removed most of secondary Fill L1078, which was visible in section prior to hand excavation (DP2). This fill, identified on site by Dr Jess Tipper of Suffolk County Council, was recorded and described during the post-excavation phase based on the photographic record and excavation notes; it was not drawn or sampled. Two clear fills are usual for this feature type however (Tipper *pers. comm.*). F1078 had become mixed with overlying layer L1057, a mid brownish black, firm, sandy silt that extended beyond the edges of SFB F1019 within the confines of the Trench (DP2 and DP3); L1057 comprised *c.* 4% charcoal, thought to derive from the underlying post-abandonment material.

Trench 3 (Figs. 2a - 2c and 4)

0.00m = 16.56m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.43m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.43m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Stakeholes F1031 and F1033, and Posthole F1035. None of the features contained finds.

Stakehole F1031 was sub-circular in plan (0.22 x 0.14 x 0.09m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a light greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Stakehole F1033 was sub-circular in plan (0.24 x 0.15+ x 0.11m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1034, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Posthole F1035 was sub-circular in plan (0.30 x 0.21+ x 0.13m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2a - 2c and 4)

0.00m = 16.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25 – 0.43m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.43m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained Pit F1029 and Ditch F1072. Pit F1029 contained early Roman pottery (38g).

Pit F1029 was sub-circular in plan (0.40 x 0.24+ x 0.17m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1030, was a mid to dark greyish black, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained early Roman pottery (38g).

Ditch F1072 was linear in plan (30.00+ x 0.72 x 0.61m), orientated N/S. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1073, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2a - 2c and 4)

0.00m = 14.16m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.45m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained undated Pit F1062

Pit F1062 was sub-circular in plan (0.46 x 0.22 x 0.24m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1063, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with sparse small stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2a - 2c and 5)

0.00m = 14.43m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.59m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.59m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained Pits F1005 and F1007. None of the features contained finds.

Pit F1005 was sub-circular in plan (0.31 x 0.24 x 0.18m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded stones. It contained no finds. It cut Pit F1007.

Pit F1007 was sub-circular in plan (1.02+ x 0.42 x 0.38m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid reddish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small sub rounded stones. It contained no finds. Pit F1007 was cut by Pit F1005.

Trench 7 (Fig. 2a - 2c)

0.00m = 13.21m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.48m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.48m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2a - 2c)

0.00m = 13.47m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.45m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 8 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2a - 2c)

0.00m = 12.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1001	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.54m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.54m+	L1003	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 9 contained Ditches F1074 and F1076. Ditch F1076 contained CBM (25g).

Ditch F1074 was linear in plan (50.00+ x 1.38 x 0.32m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1075, was a mid reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1076 was linear in plan (45.00+ x 1.04 x 0.24m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1077, was a greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained CBM (25g).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or finds.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1001 was the uppermost layer across the site. It was a mid greyish brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional small angular flint (*c*. 0.23 (Trs. 1 and 2) - 0.34m (Tr.9)).

8.2 It overlay Subsoil L1002 a mid orange brown, firm, sandy silty gravel with occasional small angular flint (*c*.14-20 thick (Trs. 1-4 and 7-9) deepening towards the southern sector of the site). In Tr. 7 Subsoil L1002 was 0.31m thick.

8.3 The Natural Drift Geology was present below Subsoil L1002. L1003 was a light orange brown, firm, sandy gravel with occasional small sub angular flint (0.37 (Tr.1) - 0.59m (Tr.6)) below the present ground surface). The trenches were deeper towards the southern sector of the site.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The features recorded in each trench are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1037	Pit	Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th C)
	F1039	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1041	Pit	Undated
	F1043	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1045	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1047	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1049	Pit	Undated
	F1051	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1053	Posthole/stakehole	Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th C)
	F1055	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1064	Ditch	Undated
	F1066	Gully	Undated
2	F1009	Ditch	Early Roman
	F1013	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1015	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1017	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1019	SFB	Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 8th C)
	F1021	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1023	Pit	Late Bronze Age/early Iron Age
	F1025	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1027	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1058	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1060	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
	F1068	Pit	Undated
	F1070	Posthole/stakehole	Undated
3	F1031	Stakehole	Undated
	F1033	Stakehole	Undated
	F1035	Posthole	Undated
4	F1029	Pit	Early Roman
	F1072	Ditch	Undated
5	F1062	Pit	Undated
6	F1005	Pits	Undated
	F1007	Pits	Undated
9	F1074	Ditch	Undated
	F1076	Ditch	Post medieval CBM

9.2 The majority of features are undated but, for the most part, comprised postholes or stakeholes from which numerous finds would not be anticipated. Three phases are represented: late Bronze Age/early Iron Age, early Roman and Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th century).

9.3 The earliest feature was Pit F1023 (Trench 2) which contained numerous (36) sherds of late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pottery (Pottery Report below). Sparse struck flint was found in Ditch F1009 (Tr.2), Pit F1023 (Tr.2) and Pit F1068 (Tr.2). The latter contained a later Neolithic arrowhead (oblique type).

9.4 Two early Roman features were recorded relatively close by (Trenches 2 and 4): Ditch F1009 (Tr.2) and Pit F1029 (Tr.4). They contained 11 (106g) and 5 (38g) sherds of pottery respectively. SFB F1019 (Trench 2) contained residual Roman CBM (CBM Report below).

9.5 Anglo-Saxon (mid-5th – 9th century) features were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2, in particular a Sunken Featured Building F1019 in Trench 2. The SFB contained the common range of domestic finds (pottery (247g), CBM (346g), animal bone (179g), a spindle whorl (17g) and fired clay (96g)). In addition to the SFB, Pit F1037 (Tr.1) and Posthole F1051 each contained an Anglo-Saxon pottery sherd.

9.6 Sparse post-medieval or modern finds were present. Ditch F1076 contained a fragment of a post-medieval peg tile (CBM Report below).

9.7 There is a broad correlation of the archaeological features with the geophysical survey data (Figs. 2b and 2c). Certainly the archaeological features were more numerous on the plateau (15-16m AOD) at the northern end of the site (Trenches 1 and 2). Ditch F1064 (Trench 1) directly compares with the geophysical survey evidence and the cropmark recorded in Mallets Field (SNP 032; Figs. 2a - 2c).

Research Potential

9.8 The late Bronze Age/early Iron Age pit that was identified during the evaluation may indicate the presence of further activity of this date in the area. As yet, this activity may be considered to be uncharacterised but the dating of this feature suggests that, at a minimum, information relating to the Bronze Age/Iron Age, identified as important research subject for the eastern region (Medlycott 2011, 29), might be gained. The pottery recovered from this feature may also contribute to artefact studies, specifically the study of the pottery traditions and technologies of the region; a research subject also identified as being of regional importance (*ibid.*).

9.9 The early date of the Roman features suggests that further work has the potential to provide information relating to the character of early Roman activity in the area and, therefore, possibly on the subject of 'Romanisation' (Medlycott 2011, 47).

9.10 The presence of Anglo-Saxon archaeology adds to the corpus of information about this period recovered from the Snape area. The presence of a Sunken Featured Building is, of course indicative of settlement activity, and helps to provide information regarding the communities living in the area surrounding, and presumably using, the well-known Anglo-Saxon cemetery (SNP 007) 1km north-east. It is possible however that the Anglo-Saxon occupants of the site were making use of a smaller, yet unidentified cemetery within the site's immediate environs.

9.11 The presence of settlement evidence at this location suggests that further work here is likely to provide more information on the same subject. Settlement and social organisation is an established research priority for the east of England (Medlycott 2011, 56). The opportunity to study a settlement of Anglo-Saxon date is likely to provide information that can be added to the existing body of work regarding the region's Anglo-Saxon settlements and has the potential to provide new information through comparison with previously identified sites. This opportunity is also likely to provide information to contribute to the regions long-established research subjects for the Anglo-Saxon period, which include issues such as the agricultural and craft-based economies, culture and religion, and demography (Medlycott 2011, 56). The site also has the potential to yield information on research

subjects that have evolved from these earlier research priorities, such as settlement distribution, rural settlements and landscapes, regional differences and finds studies (Medlycott 2011, 59).

9.12 Further detailed analysis, including illustration, of the small Anglo-Saxon pottery assemblage from the site, including two conjoining sherds displaying a double horizontal row of triangular stamps (see Thompson, Appendix 2), might contribute to our current understanding of regional distribution patterns.

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Store. 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

Feature	Context	Quad	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1009	1010		2	Basal Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	(11) 106g			Str. Flint (2) - 21g
1019	1020		2	Fill of SFB	Mid 5th-8th	(11) 155g	263		**SF1** A. Bone Spindle Whorl - 17g
		NE							
		NW			Mid 5th-8th	(2) 79g	83	151	Coal - 8g
								B. Bone - 6g	F. Clay - 82g
		SE			Mid 5th-8th	(3) 13g		22	F. Clay - 14g
1023	1024		2	Fill of Pit	LBA/EIA	(36) 469g			Str. Flint (1) 6g
1029	1030		4	Fill of Pit	Early Roman	(5) 38g			
1037	1038		1	Fill of Posthole	Mid 5th-9th	(1) 5g			
1053	1054		1	Fill of Posthole	Mid 5th-9th	(1) 2g			
1068	1069		2	Fill of Pit					Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1076	1077		9	Fill of Ditch			25		

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of four pieces (29g) of struck flint, including a later Neolithic arrowhead. The flint was recovered in an un-patinated, fresh condition. It ranged in colour from mid to dark grey with; where extant a thin, pale orange cortex that suggests the raw flint was sourced from secondary or tertiary geological deposits of local gravels.

Methodology and Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement/core type (after Healy 1988, 48-9), patination and colour were also recorded as part of this data set.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 and 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio).

Discussion

Pit F1068 (L1069) contained a single arrowhead (2g) with no other associated finds. The arrowhead is a oblique type with a narrow point (maximum dimensions 30x20x3mm), formed by the application of limited retouch to a thin, mid grey blade or similar flake. Shallow retouch has been applied to the length of one lateral edge, and abrupt retouch to the bulbar end to form a slight barb or hollow base. This type of flint arrowhead is associated the later Neolithic in East Anglia, and probably formed part of a composite projectile. The remaining struck flint, contained in Ditch F1009 (L1010) and Pit F1023 (L1024) comprises tertiary debitage flakes with either broad squat or slightly irregular profiles. These flakes exhibit pronounced and slightly crushed bulbs of percussion, indicating they were struck by direct percussion with a hard hammer, characteristics also indicative of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint technology.

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The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 36 sherds (460g) of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age pottery, contained in Pit F1023 (L1024) in a moderately fragmented and slightly abraded condition. This group of sherds represented at least three vessels in two fabrics (Table 1):

F1: Coarse flint-tempered ware. Red-brown to orange-brown exterior surfaces over a very dark grey-black core and interior. Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (0.5-4mm) and sparse quartz (0.1-0.25mm)
Q1: Sand-tempered ware. Black to very dark grey-brown surfaces fading to a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse calcined flint (0.5-3mm) and occasional grey clay pellets (0.25-2mm).

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
F1	19	338
Q1	17	122
Total	36	460

Table 1: Quantification of prehistoric pottery in Pit F1023

In Pit F1023 Fabric F1 represents a coarse fabric that does not include any diagnostic sherds. In contrast Fabric F2 represents a fine fabric, typically with polished exterior surfaces, and includes sherds from two identifiable plain ware vessels: the first with a plain flaring rim, and the second a jar or bowl with cordoned neck. Both vessels are closely comparable to vessels recorded at Little Bealings (Martin 1993, 56: fig. 37.20-21), *c*.18km to the south-west, and similar to more decorated vessels at Foxhall (Percival 2012) c.24km to the south-west. These plain ware vessels conform with the late Bronze Age to early Iron Age ceramic styles defined at Lofts Harm and Darmsden, Essex (Brown 1988; Cunliffe 1968) to the south and West Harling, Norfolk (Clark and Fell 1953) to the north. The fabrics and forms of this ceramic style have been recognised as forming a continuum spanning *c*.1150-350BC, although this limited group appears unlikely to pre-date *c*.900BC (Brudenell 2011, 11; Martin 1999, 74)

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The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 16 sherds (139g) of early Roman pottery in a fragmented and slightly abraded condition. The bulk of the pottery, including an early Roman jar, was contained in Ditch F1009 (L1010), while further sparse body sherds were contained in Pit F1029 (L1030). Four coarse ware fabrics (Table 2) were contained in the assemblage; three of which (BSW1-3) could be categorised as 'Romanising', representing the mid 1st to early 2nd century AD development from grog-tempered 'Belgic' type pottery to the ubiquitous Roman sandy grey ware (GRS) tradition, which largely superseded Romanising fabrics..

Roman fabric descriptions

BSW1: Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware. Black to dark red-brown exterior surfaces, dark red margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common well-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) and sparse angular grog/clay pellets (0.25-2mm).

BSW2: Fine Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware. Black surfaces, dark red margins and a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common well-sorted quartz (<0.1mm), sparse angular grog/clay pellets (0.1-0.5mm), and common fine mica.

BSW3: Coarse Black-surfaced/Romanising grey ware. Black to dark red-brown exterior surfaces, dark red margins and a mid grey core. Inclusions comprise common moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) and common angular black grog/clay pellets (0.5-3mm).

GRS: Sandy grey ware. Mid grey throughout, with slightly contrasting margins. Inclusions comprise common well-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse fine mica and sparse black iron rich grains (0.25-0.5mm).

Fabric	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
BSW1	10	89
BSW2	3	5
BSW3	2	30
GRS	1	15
Total	16	139

Table 2: Quantification of Roman pottery

Ditch F1009 (L1010) contained sherds in all four fabrics, notably the rim and shoulder of a BSW1 with an everted bead rim, comparable to jars at Hacheston

(Arthur 2004: type 29). The single GRS1 sherd also comprises the base of a closed vessel, probably a jar or bowl while the BSW2 body sherds are thin and burnished, probably deriving from a beaker, and the BSW3 sherds probably formed part of a robust storage jar. Further BSW1 body sherds were contained in Pit F1029 (L1030). The combination of fabrics and forms in this small Roman group suggest a date range of the mid 1st to early 2nd century AD.

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The Anglo-Saxon Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 18 Anglo-Saxon sherds weighing 247g from three features. All bar two small undiagnostic sherds came from SFB F1019. Four rim sherds were present in the SFB comprising two simple upright rims probably to small weak shouldered cooking pots or bowls, and two simple bowl rims, one slightly inturned and one open. One thick coarse sand and organic tempered sherd had the angle of a base leading from it. Two conjoining sherds contained a double horizontal row of stamps comprising negative triangles. Twelve sherds were sand and organic tempered, and the remainder were sand tempered only.

F1: coarse rounded quartz sand with burnt organics
F2: sand and voids from burnt organics
F3: fairly well sorted medium quartz sand with fine clay pellets
F4: fine sand with occasional voids

Feature	Context	Trench/ Quad	Quantity	Date	Comment
SFB 1019	1020		1x7g F1 1x10g F2 2x50g F3	Mid 5th-8th	F5: simple upright rim to weak shouldered vessel
		NW	2x77g F2		F1:x2 simple bowl rims
		SE	2x8g F1 1x4g F3		F5: x1 carinated shoulder to small vessel
		T2	1x15g F1 4x52g F2 2x17g F3		F1: body/base sherd F2: x1 simple upright rim to weak shouldered jar F3: conjoining sherds with double horizontal line of impressed negative triangles
Posthole 1037	1038		1x5g F1	Mid 5th-9th	
Posthole 1053	1054		1x2g F4	Mid 5th-9th	

Table 3: Quantification of sherds by context

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 12 fragments (467g) of CBM in a highly fragmented and abraded condition. The bulk of the material is Roman, including tegula roof tile and box flue tile, with a single fragment of post-medieval peg tile also present (Table 4). The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight, with fabrics analysed at x20 magnification, and all diagnostic dimensions/characteristics recorded. The data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive.

CBM Type	Fragment Count	Weight (g)
Roman Tegula	1	83
Roman Box Flue Tile	1	135
Roman Brick	9	224
Post-Medieval Peg Tile	1	25
Total	*12*	*467*

Table 4: Quantification of CBM

The Roman CBM was entirely contained in SFB F1019 (L1020), and occurred in two fabrics:

Fabric 1: Dark red-orange throughout. Inclusions comprise common, moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm) with occasional flint (1-5mm).

Fabric 2: Orange to brown throughout. Inclusions comprise common poorly-sorted quartz (0.1-0.75mm), sparse chalk or voids (0.25-3mm) and occasional flint (<10mm).

Both the tegula roof tile and box flue tile were manufactured in fabric 1, while only the fragments of Roman brick were manufactured in fabric 2. The tegula roof tile in L1020 (Quad NW) exhibited a relatively square flange with a steep interior face, while the flue tile in L1020 exhibited wavy combed key marks arranged in parallel lines. The Roman brick was 30mm thick, suggesting it formed part of a *bessalis* type brick used, like the box flue tile, in the construction of a hypercaust heating system. This is supported by a fragment of brick in L1020 that has a burnt black surface, suggesting it was situated close to a furnace. The Roman CBM must have originated as part of a substantial building, but quantity, preservation and context of the CBM suggests either it was robbed out and re-deposited from the original structure, or it was deposited on the very periphery of an area of occupation.

A single small fragment of (25g) post-medieval peg tile was also contained in Ditch F1076 (L1077).

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations at Church Road, Snape, a total of 12 bulk soil samples of between 10 and 40 litres were taken for environmental archaeological assessment. Sampled deposits were spot dated to the late Bronze Age/ early Iron Age, early Roman and Anglo-Saxon periods. This report presents the results from the

assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of the remains recovered.

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. In the first instance, samples over 20 litres were 50% processed, with further processing conditional on the presence of significant quantities of carbonised remains.

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) 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 5.

Plant macrofossils

The number of carbonised plant macrofossils was low in the majority of samples. The exception was the two samples (1 and 2) from the fill of Anglo-Saxon sunken featured building F1019 (L1020) which contained a diverse range of cultivated and non-cultivated taxa. The bulk of the material was in the form of carbonised cereal grains. The dominant taxon was hulled, six row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*), represented by a number of asymmetric grains. In addition were free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/ *compactum* type), oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*).

Numerous fragments of pea/ bean were present in both quadrants and a well preserved specimen of celtic bean (*Vicia faba* var. *minor*) was identified from the SE quadrant (Figure 1). The frequent occurrence of pulses suggests that they were utilised in the vicinity of SFB F1019 and are likely to have been locally cultivated. Celtic bean is well recognised from other Saxon sites (e.g. Carruthers 2008; Ballantyne 2006; Murphy 2005) and is likely to have been an important food resource due to its high protein levels. An apex of a possible flax seed (cf. *Linum usitatissimum*) was present in the NW quadrant and may also represent a deliberately cultivated plant.

Figure 1: Well preserved celtic bean (Vicia faba var. minor) from the SE quadrant of SFB F1019 (L1020)

Wild taxa were also present, with goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), selfheal (*Prunella vulgaris*), and large grasses (Poaceae indet.) represented. The majority of these can be considered probable arable weeds, with the exception of selfheal, which is more typical of short grassland habitats. Little can be said from these plants regarding soil conditions, although goosefoot has a preference for fertile soils, such as amended arable fields.

A relatively small amount of charcoal was present in the samples, with possible oak (cf. *Quercus* sp.) and diffuse-porous wood types recognised. These probably represent fuel debris from activity associated with the SFB.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets were common in the deposits, with small numbers of other contaminants also recorded, including burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) and earthworm egg capsules. Although these reflect some disturbance, the relatively low numbers suggest that bioturbation of the deposits was limited.

Discussion

Snape itself is set in an area of free-draining acidic to base rich soils. Surrounding this area are heavier, less permeable clays and loams, with a higher level of fertility (Soilscapes 2013). The range of crop plants recovered reflects this scenario. Rye and oats are particularly well suited to sandy soils. The extensive root systems of rye makes it well equipped for the periodic desiccation of free-draining conditions. Rye has been recorded in significant numbers at West Stow, Suffolk (Murphy 1985), and was consistently present at West Fen Road, Cambridgeshire (Ballantyne 2006), and Stansted, Essex (Carruthers 2008). Barley, which appears to have been the dominant crop plant, is also able to tolerate quite light soils, as well as a degree of soil salinity. This explains why such taxa appear to dominate over wheat, which is traditionally considered the primary staple of the Anglo-Saxon period in Britain. Flax also has a preference for free-draining, amended soils and could have been cultivated locally.

Bread wheat has a preference for fertile, heavy soils (Moffett 2006) and the free-threshing type wheat in the assemblage is likely to have been grown on the heavier soils more distant from the site. Whether these were exploited by the occupants of the present site or imported from surrounding farms is indeterminate at present.

The remains present either reflect activities associated with SFB F1019 or midden material deposited in the structure following abandonment. The use of SFBs for refuse disposal has been shown elsewhere, such as through micromorphological analysis of the fills from SFB 2 at Dernford Farm (Macphail and Crowther 2012). Whatever the depositional pathway, the archaeobotanical remains from F1019 are likely to have resulted from routine crop processing and food preparation activities. The presence of celtic bean and pea/ bean fragments is a good indication of domestic activity since their processing does not require contact with fire.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The Anglo-Saxon deposits show good preservation of archaeobotanical remains and the potential for an analytically viable assemblage to be accumulated through further environmental sampling on the site. Further analysis and sampling would lead to an understanding of the Anglo-Saxon economy close to the estuary of the River Alde, including the relative importance of different crop plants and the areas used for arable cultivation. This can be put into the context of ever-growing understanding of Anglo-Saxon economies in East Anglia.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Cereals				Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
SNP103	1	1020	1019	Fill of Grubhut	mid 5th-8th	20	XX	-	HTB (X), HB (X), FTW (X), Rye (X)	5	XX	*Vicia faba* var. *minor* (X), Large Fabaceae (X), *Chenopodium* sp. (X), *Fallopia convolvulus* (X), *Prunella vulgaris* (X), Large Poaceae (X)	X	-	XX	-	XX	-	X	Fuel ash slag (X)
SNP103	2	1020	1019	Fill of Grubhut	mid 5th-8th	20	XX	-	HTB (X), HB (X), FTW (X), Oat (X), Rye (X)	5	XX	cf. *Linum usitatissimum* (X), Large Fabaceae (XX), *Chenopodium* sp. (X), *Fallopia convolvulus* (X)	XX	Diffuse porous (X), cf. *Quercus* sp. (vitrified) (X)	XX	-	X	-	-	Fuel ash slag (X), cf. dung (X)
SNP103	3	1054	1053	Fill of Posthole	mid 5th-9th	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	X	-	-
SNP103	4	1010	1009	Basal Fill of Ditch	Early Roman	20	X	-	NFI (X)	6	-	-	X	Indet. twig (X)	XX	-	XX	-	-	-
SNP103	5	1024	1023	Fill of Pit	LBA/EIA	20	X	-	NFI (X)	6	-	-	X	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
SNP103	6	1036	1035	Fill of Posthole		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	Root/ tuber (X)
SNP103	7	1040	1039	Fill of Posthole		10	-	-	-	-	X	Large Poaceae (X)	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
SNP103	8	1038	1037	Fill of Posthole	mid 5th-9th	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
SNP103	9	1052	1051	Fill of Posthole		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	-	-
SNP103	10	1065	1064	Fill of Ditch		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	-
SNP103	11	1075	1074	Fill of Ditch		20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	X	-
SNP103	12	1069	1068	Fill of Pit		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-

Table 5: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Church Road, Snape. Abbreviations: HTB = hulled, twisted barley (Hordeum vulgare var. vulgare), HB = hulled barley (Hordeum sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (Triticum aestivum/ compactum); Oat (Avena sp.); Rye (Secale cereale).

APPENDIX 3 WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION

LAND NORTH OF BLYTH HOUSES, CHURCH ROAD, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

16th November 2012

LAND NORTH OF BLYTH HOUSES, CHURCH ROAD, SNAPE, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief and specification issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper, dated 22nd February 2012). It provides for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a new residential development on land north of Blyth Houses, Church Road, Snape, Suffolk (NGR TM 394 584). The evaluation is required to comply with a condition on planning approval (Suffolk Coastal Ref. C/11/0967) requiring a programme of archaeological work, on advice from SCC AS-CT.

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 AND DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site lies in an area of archaeological potential on the western side of Church Road, north of Blyth Houses, Snape. It extends to some 1.6ha, and is currently greenfield.

3.2 It is proposed to construct a new residential development of 8 registered affordable homes and 18 private market homes, with associated access etc.

3.3 No previous archaeological investigation has been carried out in the immediate area, but the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) records the presence of an undated occupation site recorded as cropmarks by aerial photography, which extends into the site (HER SNP 032).

4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR A GEOPHYSICAL SURVEY AND TRIAL TRENCH 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.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).

4.2.2 The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown and Murphy in Brown and 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 and 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).

4.2.3 Inter-relationships between settlements and greater understanding of patterns of burial practice are important areas of research for the Bronze Age (Medlycott and 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 macrofossil 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).

4.2.4 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown and 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 and 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.

4.2.5 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown and 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 and 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.

4.2.6 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 and Plouviez (in Brown and 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 and 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.

4.2.7 Wade (in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

4.2.8 Medlycott (2011, 57) states that he 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).

4.2.9 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown and Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown and 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).

4.2.10 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise the cropmark features identified by aerial photography.

References

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5 SPECIFICATION (TRENCHED EVALUATION)

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented

Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix A

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform to 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)* and English Heritage *Geophysical Survey in Archaeological Evaluation* (2008). It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* 2011 Ver. 1.2.

5.1.4 The brief requires a programme of geophysical survey followed by trial trenching. The initial geophysical survey will be carried out by Archaeological Surveys Limited. It will comprise a detailed magnetometer survey conducted on a regular grid pattern, to include a sampling interval of 1m x 0.25m.

5.1.5 Following the geophysical survey a trial trench evaluation will be undertaken.

5.1.6 The SCC AS-CT brief requires a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and stipulates that a 5% sample of the site, to comprise c.444 linear metres of trenching at 1.8m width, should be excavated across the area of proposed

development. It is understood, however, that the northern part of the site is not to be developed, so a trench plan to allow for 9 trenches, each 40m x 1.8m, is therefore proposed. An initial trench plan is attached. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT. The proposed trench plan will be reviewed with SCC AS-CT in the light of the results of the geophysical survey, in order that any revealed anomalies and 'blank' areas are targeted by the trenching.

5.1.7 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.

5.1.8 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.*15-20 Days

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

5.1.9 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.

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

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

5.1.12 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 and 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, postholes 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 un-abraded 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 and 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/artefactual 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 artefactual 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 co-ordinator 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 (e.g. Carbon-14).

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

If waterlogged remains are found they will be sampled by Dr Rob Scaife. Dr Rob Scaife and AS will seek advice from the EH Regional Scientific Advisor (Helen Chappell) if significant environmental remains are found.

Finds Processing

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

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

APPENDIX B ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF and SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR Claire Halpin BA MIFA

Qualifications: Archaeology and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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 and 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.

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)

Experience: Antony has 12 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 and Jarlshof Environs Project, Shetland (2000-2003), the Viking Unst Project, Shetland (2006-2007), the Heart of the Atlantic Project/ Føroya Fornminnissavn, Faroe Islands (2006-2008) and City University New York/ National Museum of Denmark/ Greenland National Museum and Archives, Greenland (2006 and 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 Zoo archaeology Group and the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST **Dr John Summers PhD**

Qualifications: 2006-2010: PhD "The Architecture of Food" (University of Bradford)
2005-2006: MSc Biological Archaeology (University of Bradford)
2001-2005: BSc Hons. Bioarchaeology (University of Bradford)

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. 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 MPhil**

Qualifications: University of Exeter, Archaeology BA (Hons) (2004-2007)
Surrey Institute of Art and Design, BTEC Foundation Diploma in Art and Design (2003-2004)
University of Cambridge, Archaeology (Heritage and 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 and MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
POST-MEDIEVAL POTTERY	Mr P Thompson
FLINT	Mr A Peachey
GLASS	H Cool
COINS	British Museum, Dept. of Coins and Medals
METALWORK and 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

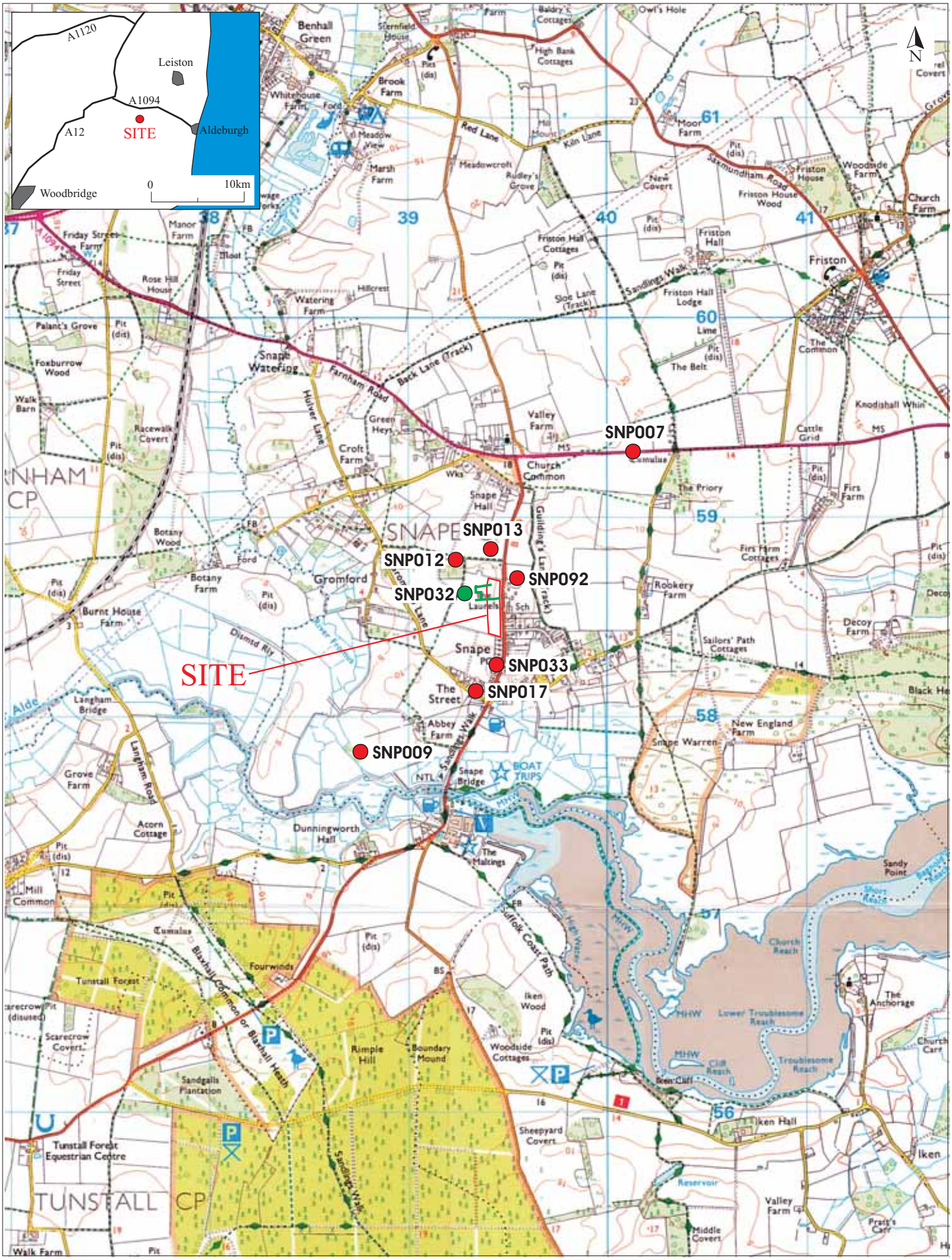
1
Sunken Featured Building F1019 in Trench 2 pre-excavation, taken from the west

2
Sunken Featured Building F1019 in Trench 2 pre-excavation, taken from the north

3
Sunken Featured Building F1019 in Trench 2 post-excavation, taken from the north-west

4
Pit 1023 with surrounding stakeholes in Trench 2, taken from the north

5
Pit and posthole cluster at the northern end of Trench 1, taken from the north

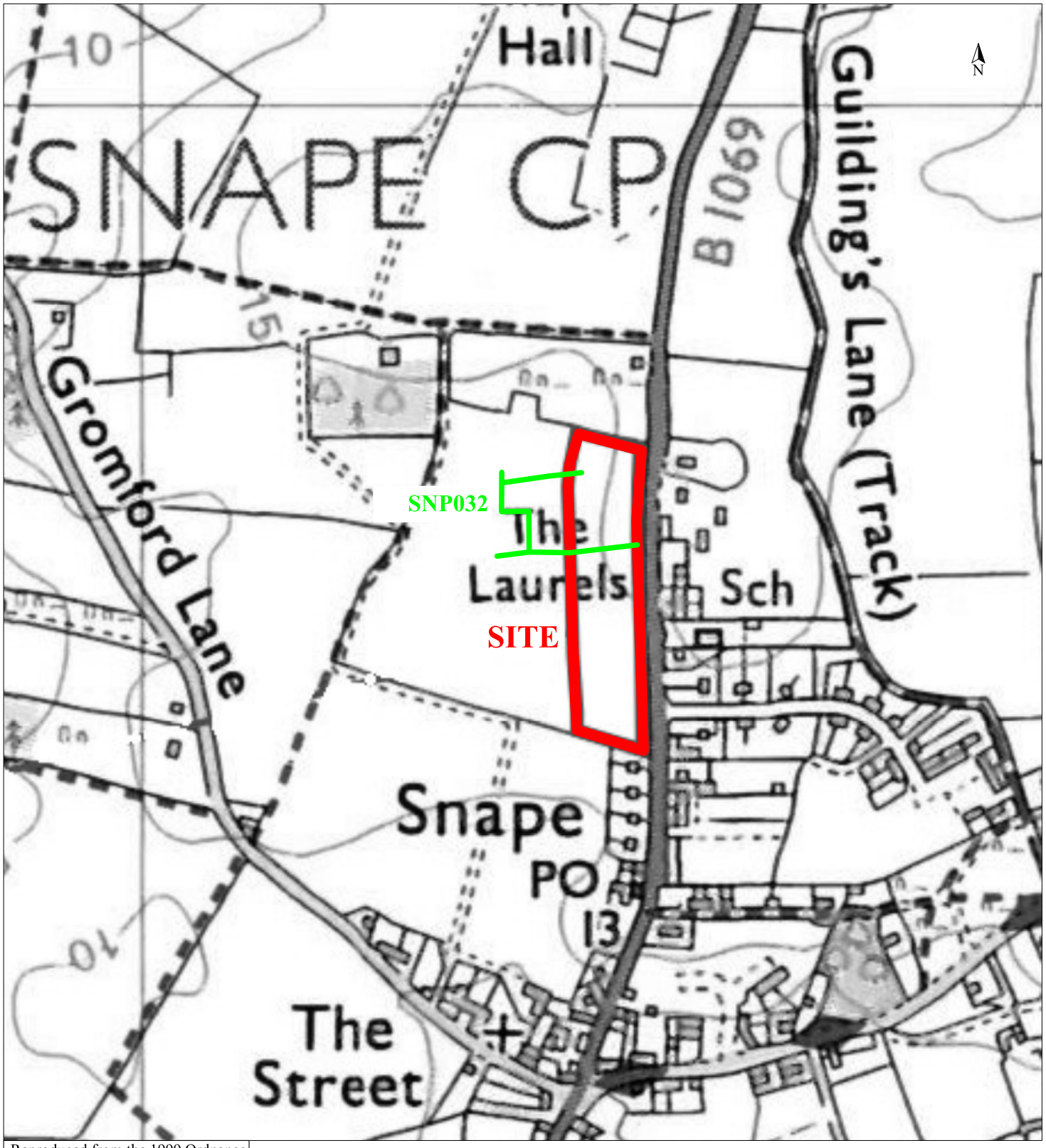


● HER PLOTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 1a Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 1b Cropmarks in Mallets Field

Scale 1:5000 at A4

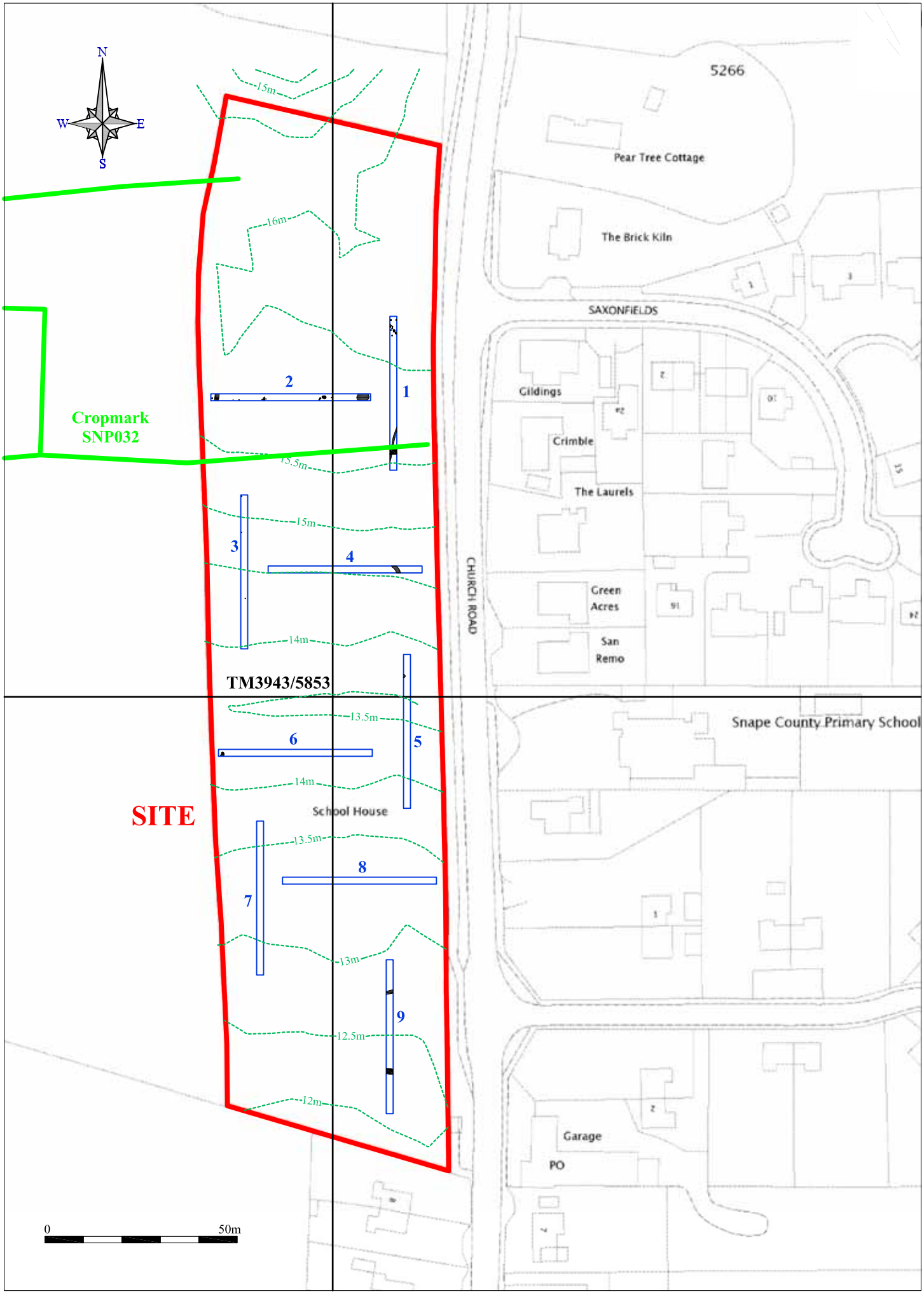


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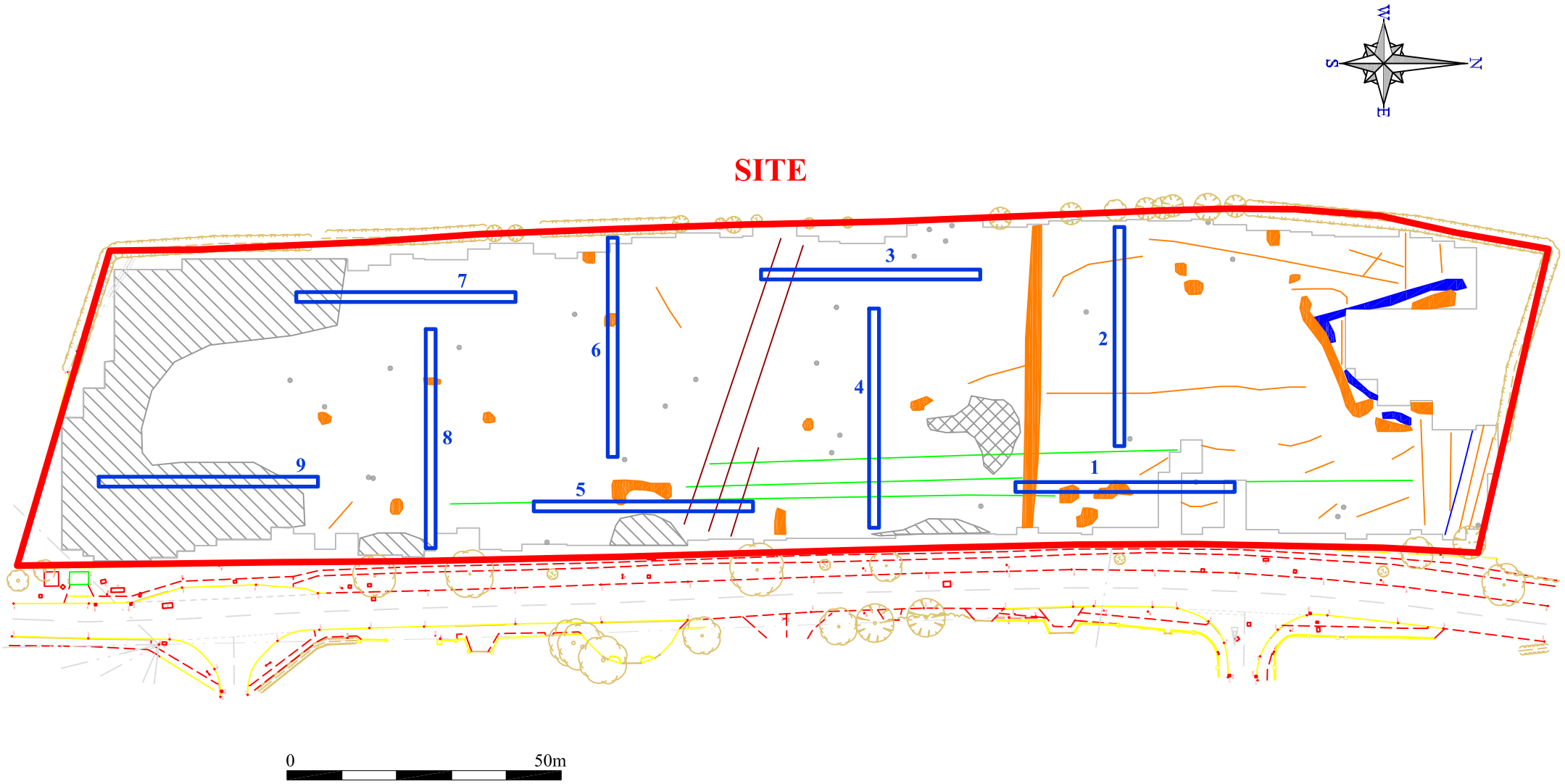
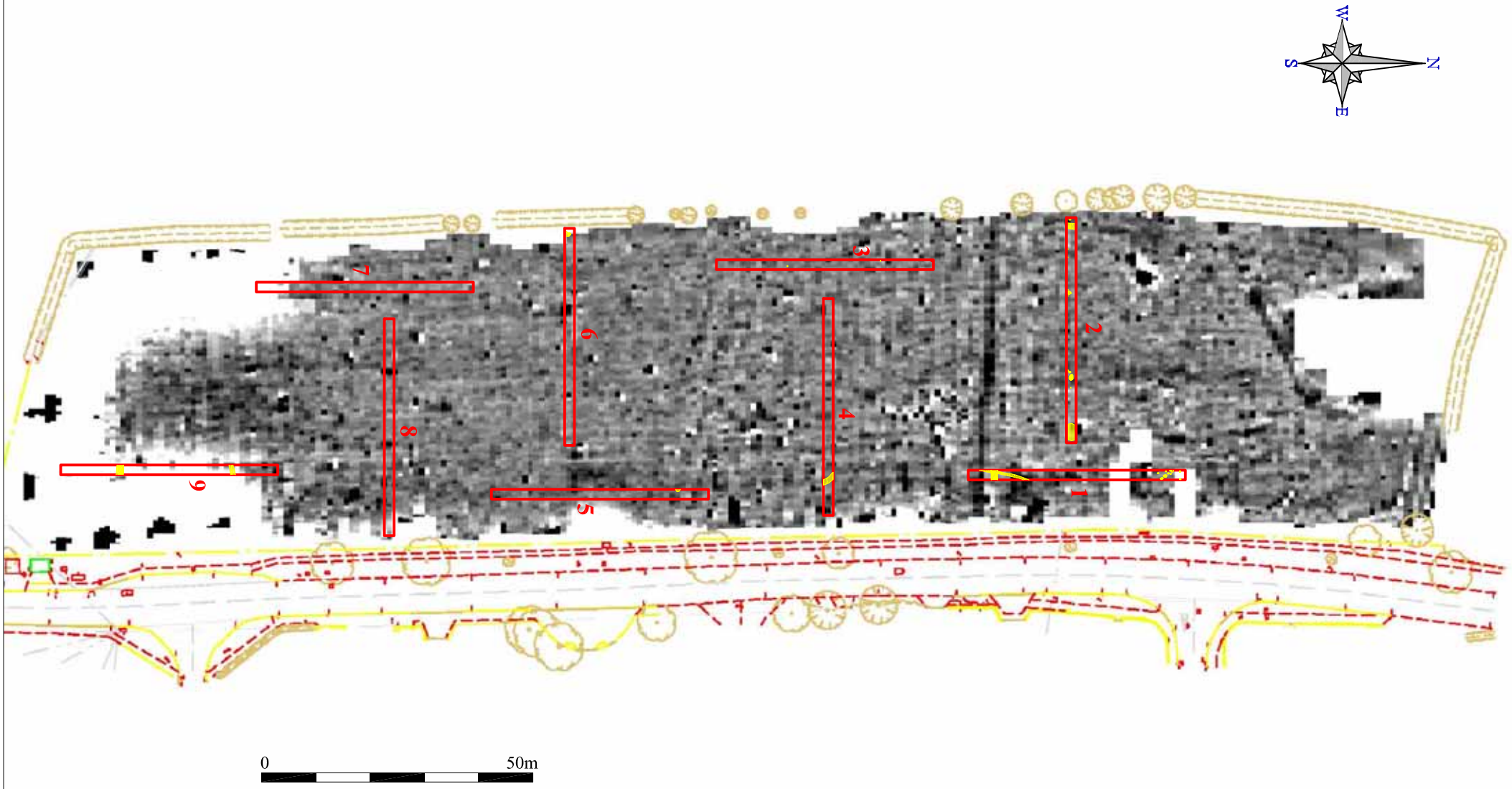
Fig. 2a Trench location plan

Scale 1:1250 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2b Geophysical survey plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4

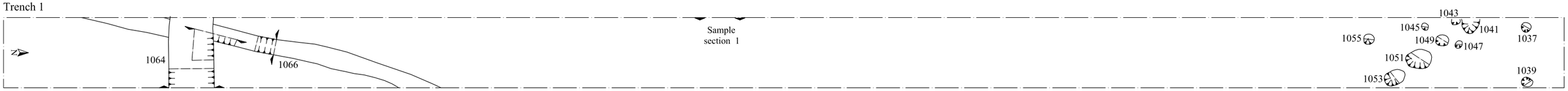


Archaeological Solutions Ltd

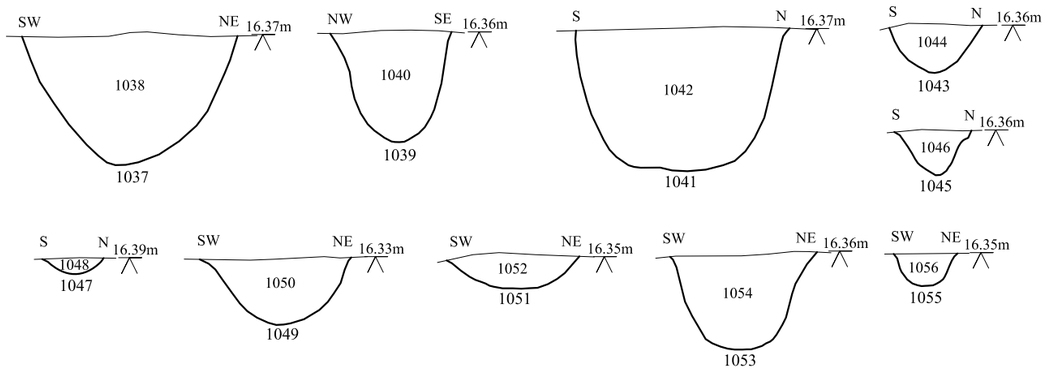
Fig. 2c Processed magnetometer data

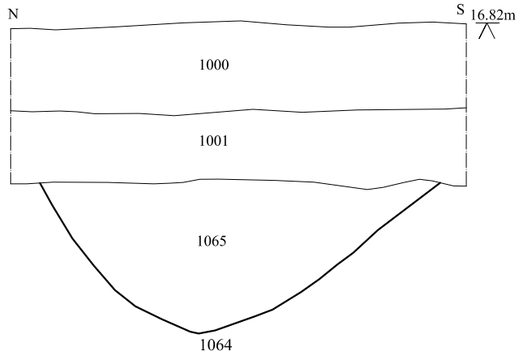
Scale 1:1000 at A4

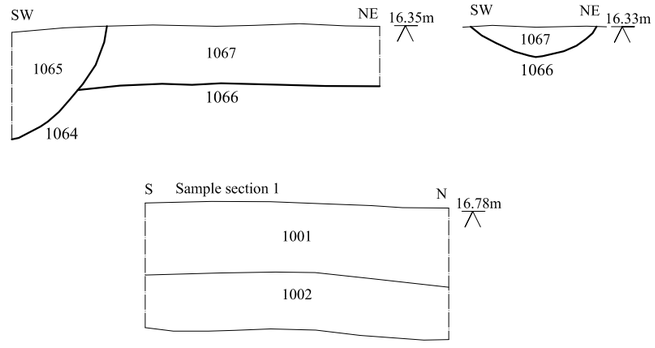
Trench 1



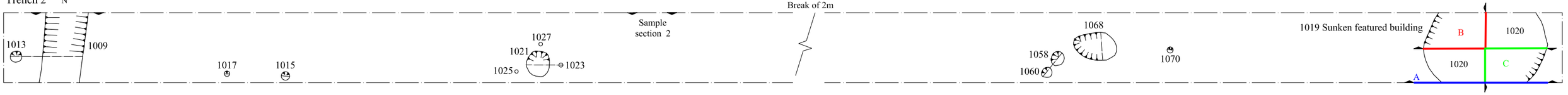
0 Plan scale only 5m

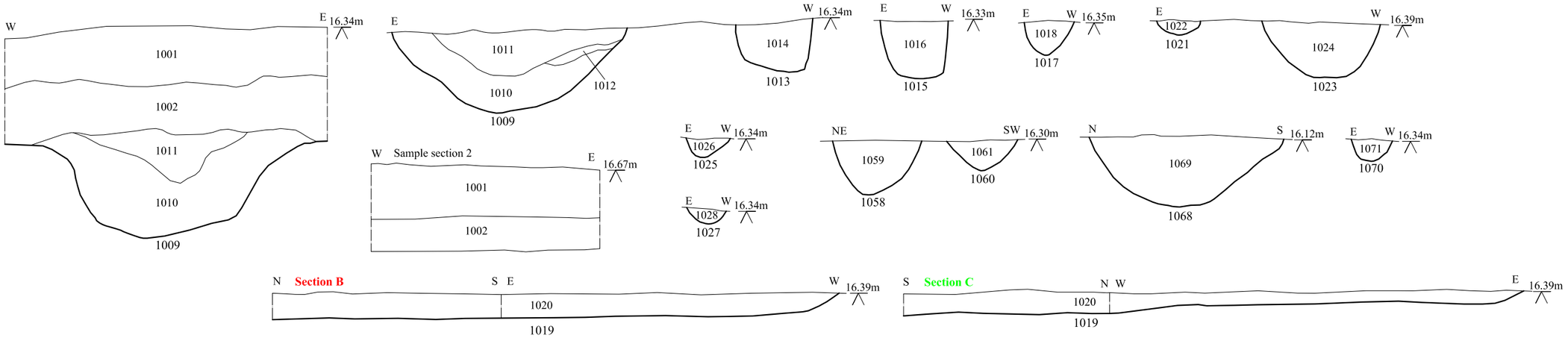






Trench 2 N





0 Section scale only 2m

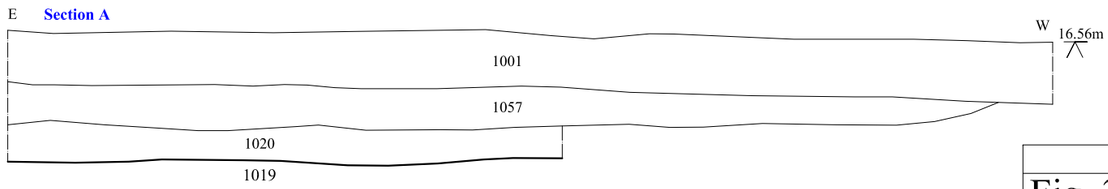


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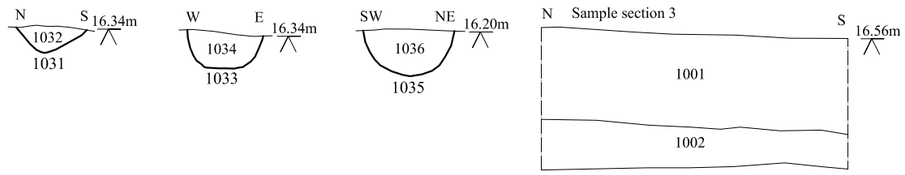
Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections

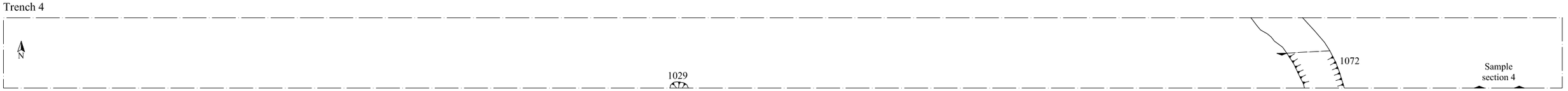
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

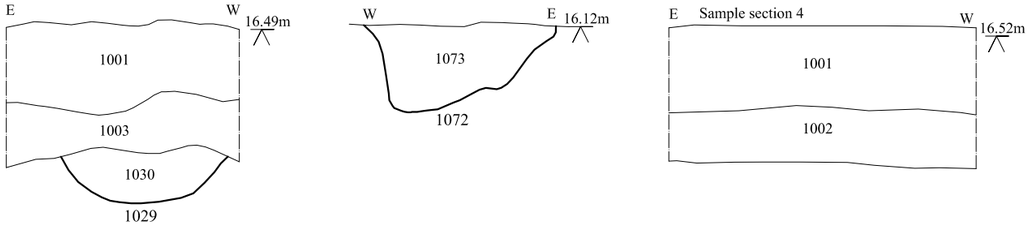
Trench 3

0 Plan scale only 5m

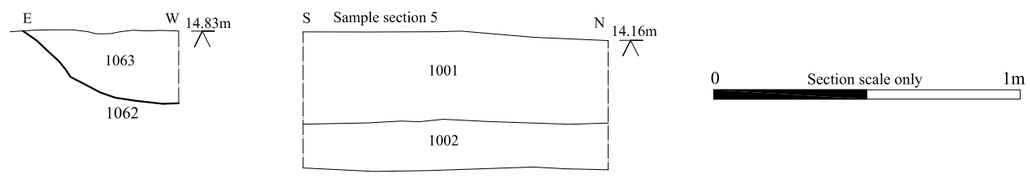


Trench 4





Trench 5



0 Section scale only 1m

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Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

0 Plan scale only 5m

Trench 6

N

1005

1007

Sample section 6

S N 13.93m

1006

1008

1005

1007

E Sample section 6 W 14.43m

1001

1002

Trench 9

Sample section 9

N

1074

1076

S N 12.16m

1075

1074

S N 12.55m

1077

1076

S Sample section 9 N 12.45m

1001

1002

0 Section scale only 1m

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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

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Fig. 6 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:1000 at A4