

---

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK**  
**ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

**FML075**

Authors:	Laszlo Lichtenstein (fieldwork and report) Antony RR Mustchin (editor)	
Illustrations:	Dr John Summers	
NGR: TM 2774 6366	Report No: 4332	
District: Suffolk Coastal District	Site Code: FML075	
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No: 5308	
Signed:	Date: 12 June 2013 Revised: 21/05/2014	

This report is confidential to the client. Archaeological Solutions Ltd accepts no responsibility or liability to any third party to whom this report, or any part of it, is made known. Any such party relies upon this report entirely at their own risk. No part of this report may be reproduced by any means without permission.

---

Archaeological Solutions is an independent archaeological contractor providing the services which satisfy all archaeological requirements of planning applications, including:

*Desk-based assessments and environmental impact assessments*  
*Historic building recording and appraisals*  
*Trial trench evaluations*  
*Geophysical surveys*  
*Archaeological monitoring and recording*  
*Archaeological excavations*  
*Post excavation analysis*  
*Promotion and outreach*  
*Specialist analysis*

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD**

**98-100 Fore Street, Hertford SG14 1AB**  
**Tel 01992 558170**

**Unit 6, Brunel Business Court, Eastern Way,**  
**Bury St Edmunds IP32 7AJ**  
**Tel 01284 765210**

**e-mail [info@ascontracts.co.uk](mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk)**  
**[www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk](http://www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk)**



[twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS](https://twitter.com/ArchaeologicalS)



[www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions](https://www.facebook.com/ArchaeologicalSolutions)



**INVESTORS  
IN PEOPLE | Silver**

## **CONTENTS**

### **OASIS SUMMARY**

#### **SUMMARY**

- 1 INTRODUCTION**
- 2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**
- 3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**
- 4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**
- 5 METHODOLOGY**
- 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS**
- 7 CONFIDENCE RATING**
- 8 DEPOSIT MODEL**
- 9 DISCUSSION**
- 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE**

#### **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

#### **BIBLIOGRAPHY**

### **APPENDICES**

- 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS**
- 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS**
- 3 SPECIFICATION**
- 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM**

**OASIS SUMMARY**

Project details			
Project name		Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, Suffolk	
<p>Between the 31<sup>st</sup> of May and 16<sup>th</sup> of June 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the south-west of the B119, Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, Suffolk (NGR TM 2774 6366). The evaluation was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Ltd and was required to comply with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the proposed residential development of the site. The archaeological condition was required by Suffolk Coastal District Council, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</p> <p>Few archaeological investigations have previously taken place in this part of Framlingham and, as such, the archaeological potential of the site was uncertain.</p> <p>The earliest material recovered comprises sparse (2-3 pieces) struck flint of possible early Neolithic date from Ditches F1003 (Trench 7), F1012 (Trench 6) and F1039 (Trench 11C). That from Ditch F1003 is residual. A relatively large quantity (15 sherds) of early Bronze Age pottery was found within putative Pit 1036 (Trench 11A). No other material was present with this feature. The assemblage includes a body sherd from a grog-tempered Beaker vessel decorated with rows of stabbed bird bone impressions and another sherd possibly from a Collared Urn. Two sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD pottery, probably post-Conquest, were found in Ditch F1018 (Trench 16). The remaining finds were post-medieval and modern in date. The encountered features mainly comprised post-medieval or later ditches. No ditch alignments could be traced between trenches.</p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)		31/05/2013-15/06/2013	
Previous work (Y/N/?)		N	Future work
P. number		5308	Site code
Type of project		Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
Site status		-	
Current land use		Arable	
Planned development		Residential	
Main features (+dates)		Early Bronze Age Pit ?1 <sup>st</sup> century AD Ditch Post-medieval/ modern Ditches Undated Pits and ditches	
Significant finds (+dates)		?Early Neolithic Struck Flint Early Bronze Age Pottery 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD Pottery 16 <sup>th</sup> century AD Bone-handled iron knife	
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish		Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal
HER/ SMR for area		Framlingham	
Post code (if known)		Suffolk Historic Environment Record	
Area of site		-	
NGR		2.83ha	
Height AOD (max/ min)		TM 2774 6366	
Project creators			
Brief issued by		c. 48m/ 44m	
Project supervisor/s (PO)		Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (Richard Hoggett)	
Funded by		Laszlo Lichtenstein	
Full title		Persimmon Homes Ltd	
Authors		Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation	
Report no.		Lichtenstein, L. (fieldwork and report); Mustchin, A.R.R. (editor)	
Date (of report)		4332	
		12 June 2013 (Revised 21/05/2014)	

## MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK

### ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

#### SUMMARY

*Between the 31<sup>st</sup> of May and 16<sup>th</sup> of June 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land to the south-west of the B119, Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, Suffolk (NGR TM 2774 6366). The evaluation was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Ltd and was required to comply with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the proposed residential development of the site. The archaeological condition was required by Suffolk Coastal District Council, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).*

*Few archaeological investigations have previously taken place in this part of Framlingham and, as such, the archaeological potential of the site was uncertain.*

*The earliest material recovered comprises sparse (2-3 pieces) struck flint of possible early Neolithic date from Ditches F1003 (Trench 7), F1012 (Trench 6) and F1039 (Trench 11C). That from Ditch F1003 is residual. A relatively large quantity (15 sherds) of early Bronze Age pottery was found within putative Pit 1036 (Trench 11A). No other material was present with this feature. The assemblage includes a body sherd from a grog-tempered Beaker vessel decorated with rows of stabbed bird bone impressions and another sherd possibly from a Collared Urn. Two sherds of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD pottery, probably post-Conquest, were found in Ditch F1018 (Trench 16). The remaining finds were post-medieval and modern in date. The encountered features mainly comprised post-medieval or later ditches. No ditch alignments could be traced between trenches.*

#### 1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Between the 31<sup>st</sup> of May and 16<sup>th</sup> of June 2013, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the south-west of the B119, Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, Suffolk (NGR TM 2774 6366; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Persimmon Homes and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. *The evaluation was commissioned by Persimmon Homes Ltd and was required to comply with an archaeological condition attached to planning permission for the proposed residential development of the site. The archaeological condition was required by Suffolk Coastal District Council, based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).*

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (dated 30/04/2013) and a specification compiled by AS (dated 20/05/2013; see Appendix 3) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute for 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 deposits existed in the area, with particular regard to any of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*;
- to identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposits within the application area, including 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; and,
- to establish the potential for waterlogged, organic deposits in the proposal area, their location, level and vulnerability to damage by the proposed development.

#### *Planning Policy Context*

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

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a

manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

## **2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE**

2.1 The site lies on the western edge of Framlingham and comprises arable farmland, extending to some 7 acres (2.83ha), to the immediate south-west of the modern B119 (Mount Pleasant).

## **3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

3.1 The site lies at c. 44-48m AOD on the southern edge of a plateau that overlooks the River Gull (c. 400m to the south), a tributary of the Ore (c. 600m to the east). The immediate topography slopes gently down to the south. The soils on the western edge of Framlingham are those of the Hanslope Association, comprising slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils and some slowly permeable non-calcareous clayey soils, at slight risk of water erosion (Soil Association of England and Wales 1983, 7). The underlying geology comprises chalky till.

## **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

4.1 Framlingham is situated in High Suffolk, an area thought to have been dominated by woodland until the Romano-British period. Only a limited scatter of find spots attest to prehistoric activity in the vicinity of the site. The latter include a Neolithic flint implement (HER MSF3158) and four Bronze Age palstaves and axes (HERs MSF3161, MSF3159, MSF25735 and MSF3160), some of uncertain provenance. In the Romano-British period Framlingham was situated between two Roman roads and some 6km to the north-west of the significant settlement of Hacheston. Although a small Roman settlement is postulated at Framlingham, the only evidence in the vicinity of the site comprises an isolated, small Roman glass bottle (HER MSF3163).

4.2 In the Anglo-Saxon period the nucleus of Framlingham appears to have developed from a pre-parish estate into a substantive early Anglo-Saxon centre, possibly including a minster – the evidence for which is circumstantial – and probably comprised a manorial estate rather than an urban area. Between the Norman Conquest and the compiling of the Domesday Book, Framlingham may have developed into a proto-urban centre, perhaps including a trading centre. The Domesday Book records a single church in the settlement. The earliest incarnation of Framlingham Castle appears to have been constructed in the early/ mid 12<sup>th</sup> century, with associated trade promoting the development of the town. However, the current site remained detached to the west of this nucleus, with the only known medieval settlement in the vicinity comprising the site of a possible hermitage (HER MSF21655) and associated cemetery (HER MSF17312), just beyond the urban area. A medieval key (HER MSF3164) has also been recorded close to the site. The continuing rural agricultural character of the Mount Pleasant area, including the current site, is highlighted by the presence of two post-medieval post mills (HERs

MSF19175 and MSF19176), one of which was extant until the early 20<sup>th</sup> century.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required the evaluation of a five per cent sample of the site, equal to c. 766.7 linear metres of 1.8m wide trenches. Following discussions with SCC AS-CT, it was agreed that 16 trial trenches (measuring 40m x 1.8m) would be excavated across an area measuring 2.38ha. Practical constraints, specifically the need to preserve/ avoid the alignments of existing land drains and agricultural 'tramlines', influenced final trench locations (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical 360<sup>0</sup> excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

## 6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

### Trench 1 (Fig. 2)

Sample section 1A North end 0.00m = 46.08m AOD		
0.00-0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional CBM and chalk flecks
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. Light yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with frequent chalk and flint

Sample section 1B South end 0.00m = 46.05m AOD		
0.00-0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, firm, clayey silt with occasional CBM and chalk flecks
0.27m+	L1002	Natural. Light yellowish brown, compact, silty clay with frequent chalk and flint

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

### Trench 2A (Fig. 2)

Sample section 2A Centre 0.00m = 46.05m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

**Trench 2B** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 2B Centre 0.00m = 46.03m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

**Trench 2C** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 2C Centre 0.00m = 45.67m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

**Trench 3** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 3A North east end 0.00m = 46.12m AOD		
0.00-0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 3B South-west end 0.00m = 46.15m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32-0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid reddish brown, firm, clayey silt with moderate CBM
0.36m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

**Trench 4** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 4A East end 0.00m = 45.75m AOD		
0.00-0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.27-0.39m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.39m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 4B West end 0.00m = 45.99m AOD		
0.00-0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25-0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

#### **Trench 5A** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 5A Centre 0.00m = 45.71m AOD		
0.00-0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25-0.35m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.35m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

#### **Trench 5B** (Figs. 2-3; DPs 1-2)

Sample section Centre 0.00m = 44.59m AOD		
0.00-0.12m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.12-0.27m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.27m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 5B contained Ditch F1025.*

Ditch F1025 was linear (15.00+ x 1.00 x 0.45m) and aligned N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1026) comprised mid grey brown, firm clayey silt with occasional flint. It yielded CBM (11g), iron fragments (10g), a clay pipe stem fragment (1g) and slag (10g).

#### **Trench 6** (Figs. 2-3; DP 3)

Sample section 6A West end 0.00m = 45.98m AOD		
0.00-0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.33-0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 6B East end 0.00m = 45.75m AOD		
0.00-0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.25-0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.41m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 6 contained Ditches F1008, F1010 and F1012.*

Ditch F1008 was linear (8.00+ x 0.72 x 0.26m) and aligned NE/SW. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1009) comprised mid greyish brown, friable sandy clay with occasional small angular flint. It yielded post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (4g) and an iron fragment (34g). F1008 was similar to Ditch F1010 (below).

Ditch F1010 was linear (12.00+ x 0.87 x 0.27m) and aligned NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1011) comprised mid greyish brown, friable sandy clay with frequent large flint. No finds were present. F1010 cut the fill of Ditch F1012 (below) and was similar in plan and section to Ditch F1008 (above).

Ditch F1012 was linear (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.26m) and aligned N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1013) comprised mid orange brown, firm sandy clay with occasional flint. It yielded only sparse, residual struck flint (15g). L1013 was cut by Ditch F1010 (above).

#### **Trench 7** (Figs. 2-3)

<i>Sample section 7A</i>		
<i>West end</i>		
<i>0.00m = 45.74m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30-0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.65m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

<i>Sample section 7B</i>		
<i>East end</i>		
<i>0.00m = 45.54m AOD</i>		
0.00-0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.43-0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 7 contained Ditches F1003 and F1006.*

Ditch F1003 was linear (8.00+ x 1.40 x 0.68m) and aligned E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Primary Fill L1004 comprised pale grey brown, firm silty clay with frequent small stones and flint. It yielded post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (21g), CBM (174g), a bone-handled iron knife of probable 16<sup>th</sup> century date (104g; SF1; Plate 1) and an iron fragment (4g). Secondary Fill L1005 comprised mid grey brown, firm silty clay with occasional flint. It yielded only residual struck flint (14g). L1005 was cut by Ditch F1006 (below).

Ditch F1006 was linear (8.00+ x 0.60 x 0.22m) and aligned E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1007) comprised dark grey, firm silty clay with moderate small angular flint. It yielded post-medieval (18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> century) pottery (8g) and glass (390g). F1006 cut Fill L1005 of Ditch F1003 (above).

**Trench 8** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 8A North-east end 0.00m = 45.21m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30-0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.38m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 8B South-west end 0.00m = 45.11m AOD		
0.00-0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.27-0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

**Trench 9** (Figs. 2 and 4; DPs 4 and 22)

Sample section 9A North-east end 0.00m = 43.91m AOD		
0.00-0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.23-0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 9B South-west end 0.00m = 43.94m AOD		
0.00-0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.26-0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 9 contained undated Ditch F1020.*

Ditch F1020 was linear (1.80+ x 2.3 x 0.74m) and aligned N/S. It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Primary Fill L1021 comprised light yellowish brown, compact silty clay with occasional flint. No finds were present. Secondary Fill L1022 comprised mid grey brown, compact silty clay with occasional flint. No finds were present.

**Trench 10** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 10A East end 0.00m = 43.34m AOD		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.33 – 0.50m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.50m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 10B West end 0.00m = 43.48m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31-0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

#### **Trench 11A** (Figs. 2 and 4; DPs 5-7)

Sample section 11A Centre end 0.00m = 45.04m AOD		
0.00-0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.29-0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 11A contained a putative pit (F1036) which yielded early Bronze Age pottery.*

Possible Pit F1036 was elongated (10.20+ x 1.80+ x 0.79m) and aligned NNW/SSE. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Primary Fill L1037 comprised mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small angular flint. No finds were present. Secondary Fill L1038 comprised mid grey brown, firm silty clay with occasional flint. L1038 yielded early Bronze Age pottery (34g).

Ditch F1042 was linear in plan (11.30m+ x 1.15+ x 0.27m) and aligned NW/SE. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Primary Fill L1043 comprised mid yellowish brown, firm silty clay with occasional small angular flint. No finds were present. Secondary Fill L1044 comprised mid greyish brown, firm silty clay with occasional flint. No finds were present.

#### **Trench 11B** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 11B Centre end 0.00m = 42.94m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31-0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.54m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

#### **Trench 11C** (Figs. 2 and 4; DPs 8-9)

Sample section 11C North end 0.00m = 42.94m AOD		
0.00-0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32-0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.45m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 11C South end 0.00m = 42.98m AOD		
0.00-0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.29-0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.43m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 11C contained putative, undated Ditch F1039.*

The exposed part of possible Ditch F1039 was curvilinear in plan (0.97 x 1.10+ x 0.51m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1040) comprised mid orange brown, firm silty clay with occasional small angular flint. It yielded only struck flint (4g).

### **Trench 12** (Figs. 2 and 4; DPs 10-12)

Sample section 12A North-west end 0.00m = 43.54m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30-0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.48m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 12B South-east end 0.00m = 42.88m AOD		
0.00-0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.31-0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.49m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 12 contained undated Ditches F1029 and F1031.*

Ditch F1029 was linear in plan (8.50+ x 0.47 x 0.19m) and aligned N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1030) comprised mid yellowish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small flint. No finds were present. F1029 ran parallel to nearby Ditch F1031 (below).

Ditch F1031 was linear in plan (6+ x 0.34 x 0.18m) and aligned N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1032) comprised mid yellowish brown, compact silty clay with occasional small angular flint. No finds were present. F1031 ran parallel to nearby Ditch F1029 (above).

### **Trench 13A** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 13A North end 0.00m = 45.13m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28-0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.38m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: No archaeological features or finds were present.*

**Trench 13B** (Fig. 2)

Sample section 13B North end 0.00m = 43.61m AOD		
0.00-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.30-0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description:* No archaeological features or finds were present.

**Trench 13C** (Figs. 2 and 5; DPs 13-14)

Sample section 13C Centre 0.00m = 42.37m AOD		
0.00-0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.38-0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description:* Trench 13C contained undated Ditch F1027

Ditch F1027 was linear (1.80+ x 0.89 x 0.39m) and aligned N/S. It had relatively steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1028) comprised mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small angular flint. No finds were present.

**Trench 14** (Figs. 2 and 5; DPs 15-16)

Sample section Centre 0.00m = 42.55m AOD		
0.00-0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.36-0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description:* Trench 14 contained undated Quarry Pit F1033.

The shape of Quarry Pit F1033 could not be determined from that part of the feature exposed within the trench. F1033 measured 1.39+ x 1.8 x 0.51m and had irregular sides; its base was not reached. Two fills were excavated. The stratigraphically earlier fill (L1034) comprised mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small angular flint. No finds were present. Uppermost Fill L1035 comprised mid grey brown, firm silty sand with occasional flint. No finds were present.

**Trench 15** (Figs. 2 and 5; DP 17)

Sample section 15A North end 0.00m = 44.64m AOD		
0.00-0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.29-0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 15B South end 0.00m = 44.68m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28-0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 15 contained undated Pit F1023.*

Pit F1023 was circular in plan (0.90+ x 0.60 x 0.90m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1024) comprised light yellowish brown, compact silty sand with occasional flint. No finds were present.

## **Trench 16** (Figs. 2 and 5; DPs 18-21)

Sample section Centre 0.00m = 42.18m AOD		
0.00-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.28-0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.3
0.67m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

*Description: Trench 16 contained Ditches F1014, F1016 and F1018. F1018 contained 1<sup>st</sup> century AD pottery.*

Ditch F1014 was linear in plan (2.15+ x 0.46 x 0.16m) and aligned NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1015) comprised mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small angular flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1016 was linear in plan (1.85+ x 0.55 x 0.19m) and aligned NNE/SSW. It had shallow gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1017) comprised mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small angular flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1018 was linear in plan (9.00+ x 0.59 x 0.17m) and aligned NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1019) comprised light grey brown, friable silty sand with sparse flint. It yielded two sherds (5g) of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD (probably post-Conquest) pottery.

## **7 CONFIDENCE RATING**

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

## **8 DEPOSIT MODEL**

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a dark greyish brown, firm clayey silt with occasional CBM and chalk flecks (0.12-0.40m thick). In Trenches 1 and 2, L1000

sealed the natural substrate (L1002). Elsewhere, L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001 comprising mid reddish brown, firm clayey silt with moderate CBM (0.07-0.36m thick; e.g. DP 22).

8.2 Natural L1002 comprised light yellowish brown, compact silty clay with frequent chalk and flint (up to 0.69m below modern surface level).

## 9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The individual features recorded in each trench are tabulated below:

Trench	Feature No.	Description	Date
5B	1025	Ditch	Post-medieval/ modern
6	1008	Ditch	Post-medieval/ modern
	1010	Ditch	Post-medieval/ modern
	1012	Ditch	Undated.
	1003	Ditch	Post-medieval/ modern
7	1006	Ditch	Post-medieval/ modern
	1020	Ditch	Undated
9	1020	Ditch	Undated
	1036	Possible pit	Early Bronze Age
11A	1042	Ditch	Undated
	1039	Possible ditch	Undated
11C	1039	Possible ditch	Undated
12	1029	Ditch	Undated
	1031	Ditch	Undated
13C	1027	Ditch	Undated
14	1033	Quarry Pit	Undated
15	1023	Pit	Undated
16	1014	Ditch	Undated
	1016	Ditch	Undated
	1018	Ditch	1 <sup>st</sup> century AD

9.2 Few previous archaeological investigations have taken place in this part of Framlingham and, as such, the archaeological potential of the site was uncertain.

9.3 The earliest material recovered comprises sparse (2-3 pieces) struck flint of possible early Neolithic date from Ditches F1003 (Trench 7), F1012 (Trench 6) and F1039 (Trench 11C) (see Peachey – *The Struck Flint* (Appendix 2)). That from Ditch F1003 is residual. Although comprising the only material from F1012 and F1039, the trace flint from these features is insufficient to provide a reliable date for their use/ infilling.

9.4 A relatively large quantity (15 sherds) of early Bronze Age pottery was found within putative Pit F1036 (Trench 11A). No other material was present. The assemblage includes a body sherd from a grog-tempered Beaker vessel decorated with rows of stabbed bird bone impressions and another sherd, possibly from a Collared Urn (see Peachey – *The Pottery* (Appendix 2)).

9.5 Two sherds (5g) of 1<sup>st</sup> century AD pottery, probably post-Conquest in date, were yielded by Ditch F1018 (Trench 16) (see Peachey – *The Pottery* (Appendix 2)). However, the alignment of this feature was similar to those of post-medieval/ modern ditches, notably in Trenches 6 and 7, and, as such, the date of F1018 remains tentative.

9.6 The remaining finds are post-medieval and modern in date. Of particular note is a bone-handled iron knife (SF1) from Fill L1004 of Ditch F1003 (see Cooper, Appendix 2; Plate 1). The decorated handle appears to be of a 16<sup>th</sup> century style and is closely paralleled by an example from London dated to c. 1530-50 (Egan 2005, 93, fig. 78.403). SF1 is notably earlier in date than the 18<sup>th</sup>-19<sup>th</sup> century pottery from the same feature and may, therefore, be residual. Alternatively, the knife may have been maintained in use beyond the 16<sup>th</sup> century and deposited at a later date.

9.7 The encountered features mainly comprised post-medieval or later ditches. No ditch alignments could be traced between trenches.

## 10 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

10.1 Archive records, with an inventory, have been deposited at the Suffolk County Store. The archive has been quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data has also been produced.

10.2 The archive was deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork, and was 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 2010).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the client, Persimmon Homes Limited (Anglia Region) for funding the evaluation, in particular Mr Oliver Hurlock for his assistance.

AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of the Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team, in particular Richard Hoggett.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

Gurney, D. 2003, *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14

Institute for Archaeologists (IfA) 2008, *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluation*, Reading, IfA

Soil Association of England and Wales 1983, *Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales*, Harpenden, Rothamstead Experimental Station/ Lawes Archaeological Trust

# APPENDIX 1: CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other
1001			Subsoil	18th-19th C	(3) 30g			Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 1g
1003	1004	7	Primary ditch fill	18th-19th C	(1) 21g	174		SF1 Bone Handled Knife - 104g Fe. Frag (1) - 4g Str. Flint (3) - 14g
	1005		Secondary ditch fill					
1006	1007	7	Ditch fill	18th-19th C	(2) 8g			Glass (1) - 390g
1008	1009	6	Ditch fill	18th-19th C	(1) 4g			F. Frag (1) - 34g
1012	1013	6	Ditch fill					Str. Flint (2) - 15g
1018	1019	16	Ditch fill	1st C AD	(2) 5g			
1025	1026	5B	Ditch fill			11		Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 1g Fe. Frags (2) - 10g Slag (1) - 10g
1036	1038	11A	?Pit fill	EBA	(15) 34g			
1039	1040	11C	Ditch fill					Str. Flint (2) - 22g
U/S	U/S		-					Clay Pipe Stem (3) - 4g

## APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

### The Bone-Handled Iron Knife

Nicholas J. Cooper

#### *Introduction*

This bone-handled iron knife was recovered from post-medieval Ditch F1003 (L1004). The iron blade is heavily corroded and for long-term preservation will need to be stored dry with silica gel.

#### *Description*

A scale tang iron knife, whereby the tang takes the form of a plate, perforated to allow the attachment of a decorated handle element on each side, secured by iron rivets (Plate 1). The handle is complete and the shoulder plate obscured by corrosion. The tip of the blade is missing, and broken into two parts about half way along the original length. Total length 215mm; length of handle 88mm; length of shoulder plate 13mm; length of blade 114mm; original length of blade estimated at 140mm; likely width of blade 22mm.

The scale tang plate is continuous with the back of the blade, but the lower edge drops as the handle widens asymmetrically to a half-round terminal. A decorated bone plate with a curving section has been attached to each side and both are secured by three iron rivets running transversely through the plate, arranged roughly down the mid-line. The decoration on both bone plates comprises incised cross-hatched lines running obliquely to create an obtuse lattice. The shoulder plate is discernible as a slightly darker and swollen area of corrosion at the junction between the bone and the blade and would probably have been secured by another rivet, which would need confirming by x-ray. The blade is too corroded to be confident about the profile except that it is not much wider than the handle. X-ray would confirm if the back of the blade was arched slightly (which would be atypical).

#### *Discussion*

Medieval scale-tanged knives first appear during the 14th century in London (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 26) and during the 15th century takeover from whittle tang as the predominant manufacturing technique, probably because they offered more durability for the handle and more opportunity for decoration. During the 16th century the decoration of organic scale plates becomes particularly ornate and this is the period to which this knife probably belongs. The decoration cannot be paralleled exactly but two comparable bone-handled examples with rounded terminals and bands of incised lattice decoration come firstly from London, in a context dated by pottery to c. 1530-50 (Egan 2005, 93, fig. 78.403) and secondly unstratified from Colchester (Crummy 1988, 75, fig. 76.3100).

#### *References*

Cowgill, J., de Neergaard, M. and Griffiths, N. 1987, *Knives and Scabbards*. Medieval Finds from Excavations in London vol. 1, London HMSO

Crummy, N. 1988, *Post-Roman Small finds from Excavations on Colchester 1971-1985*, Colchester Archaeological Report No. 5

Egan, G. 2005, *Material Culture in an Age of Transition*, London: MoLAS Monograph No. 19

### **The Struck Flint**

*Andrew Peachey MIfA*

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of seven flakes (51g) of struck flint, entirely in an un-patinated condition. All the flakes appear to have been manufactured using the blade-based technology characteristic of the earlier Neolithic. Ditch F1039 (L1040) contained two un-corticated debitage flakes; one of which may be a wedge-shaped platform rejuvenation flake removed from a blade core to reduce the angle of the striking platform, while the other was removed from a blade core with at least two opposing striking platforms. The remaining struck flint, contained in Ditches F1003 (L1005) and F1012 (L1013) comprises tertiary and un-corticated debitage flakes with blade-like proportions consistent with the earlier Neolithic blade technology indicated by the flakes from Ditch F1039.

### **The Pottery**

*Andrew Peachey MIfA*

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 24 sherds (102g) of pottery including vessels of early Bronze Age, 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and post-medieval date.

Pit F1036 (L1038) contained 15 sherds (34g) of early Bronze Age pottery, including a single body sherd from a grog-tempered Beaker vessel decorated with rows of stabbed bird bone impressions. The remaining early Bronze Age sherds are tempered with calcined flint and include the edge of a cordon that could potentially be derived from a Food Vessel or Collared Urn.

Ditch F1018 (L1019) contained two small body sherds (5g) of Belgic grog-tempered ware that was produced in the 1st century AD, but probably dates to after the Roman Conquest.

The remaining seven sherds (63g) comprise post-medieval pottery, predominantly glazed red earthen ware but also including a single small sherd of stone ware. These sherds were contained in Ditches F1003, F1006, F1008 and Subsoil L1001, and probably date to the 18<sup>th</sup> to 19<sup>th</sup> centuries.

### **The Ceramic Building Materials**

*Andrew Peachey MIfA*

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of five fragments (185g) of highly abraded post-medieval peg tile, predominantly contained in Ditch F1003 (L1004) with a single fragment contained in Ditch F1025 (L1026).

## The Environmental Samples

*Dr John Summers*

### *Introduction*

Three bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken during trial excavations at Mount Pleasant, Framlingham. Ditch F1018 was spot dated to the 1<sup>st</sup> century AD and Ditch F1036 was spot dated to the early Bronze Age, while Ditch F1020 was un-dated. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any material recovered.

### *Methods and results*

A minimum sample size of 20 litres was taken and processed. Where larger samples were present, a 20 litre sub-sample was processed to assess the potential of the material, with further processing subject to the recovery of an analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils. Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification).

No significant remains were noted in the bulk sample light fractions, indicating that limited residue from domestic activities was present in the excavated features. The paucity of remains suggests that there is limited potential for the recovery of a detailed environmental archaeological assemblage from further excavation and sampling at the site.

Sample No.	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	% processed
1	1022	1020	Ditch	-	20	50%
2	1019	1018	Ditch	1st century AD	20	100%
3	1038	1036	Ditch	Early Bronze Age	20	50%

*Table 1: Sample concordance*

## **APPENDIX 3      SPECIFICATION**

**LAND AT MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK**

**WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR  
AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION**

**20<sup>th</sup> May 2013**

## **LAND AT MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION**

### **1 INTRODUCTION**

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation in association with promotion of a site for residential development on land at Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, Suffolk. The evaluation is required, based 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 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

### **3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**

3.1 It is proposed to promote a site for residential development at Mount Pleasant, Framlingham. The site comprises farmland, extending to some 7 acres (2.83ha), on the south western side of the B119 Mount Pleasant, Framlingham, and it lies on the north western edge of the settlement.

3.2 Little in the way of archaeological investigation has taken place in this part of Framlingham.

3.3 The proposed works will cause significant ground disturbance that has the potential to damage any archaeological deposits that exist. The archaeological and historical background of the site will be researched as part of the project and the HER consulted.

### **4 BRIEF FOR THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION SPECIFICATION FOR TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION GENERAL MANAGEMENT**

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation 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 & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).

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

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

4.2.4 The issues identified by Ayers (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) and Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook, 2000) remain valid research subjects (Medlycott 2011, 70) for the medieval period. The study of landscapes is dominated by issues such as water management and land reclamation for large parts of the region, the economic development of the landscape and the region's potential to reveal information regarding field systems, enclosures, roads and trackways. Linked to the study of the landscape are research issues such as the built environment and infrastructure; the

main communication routes through the region need to be identified and synthesis needs to be carried out regarding the significance, economic and social importance of historic buildings in the region (Medlycott 2011, 70-71). Also considered to be important research subjects for the medieval period are rural settlements, towns, industry and the production and processing of food and demographic studies (Medlycott 2011, 70-71).

4.2.5 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any early occupation or land use of the site.

## References

Brown, N & Glazebrook, J (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 2. Research Agenda and Strategy*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8

Glazebrook, J (eds), 1997, *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties. 1. Resource Assessment*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3

Medlycott, M & Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, [www.eaareports/algaoee](http://www.eaareports/algaoee)

Medlycott, M. (ed.) 2011, *Research and Archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, ALGAO East of England Region, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24

## 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 with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 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 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and stipulate that a 5% sample of the site should be subject to trenching. The brief required a 5% sample of the site, equal to c.766.7 linear metres of 1.8m wide trenches. Following discussion with SCC AS-CT, the site area has been agreed to be slightly smaller (2.38ha) and it has been agreed that sixteen trenches each 40m x 1.8m are required. Practical constraints to the trench layout exist; a number of tramlines traverse the site from east to west and north to south which are used by farm machinery and the tenant farmer has requested that these are not disturbed by trenching. A number of land drains also traverse the site, which are required to remain in-situ, so the proposed trench plan avoids these areas. A trench plan is appended to this effect, which splits up some of the proposed 40m trenches into segments that will fit within these constraints. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

5.1.5 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.

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive c.15 Days

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

5.1.7 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.

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

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

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

## **6 SERVICES**

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

## **7 SECURITY**

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

## **8 REINSTATEMENT**

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

## **9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS**

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

## **10 ARCHIVE**

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

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

10.3 The full archive of finds and records will be made secure at all stages of the project, both on and off site. Arrangements will be made at the earliest opportunity for the archive to be accessed into the collections of Suffolk HER; with the

landowner's permission in the case of any finds. It is acknowledged that it is the responsibility of the field investigation organisation to make these arrangements with the landowner and HER. The archive will be adequately catalogued, labelled and packaged for transfer and storage in accordance with the guidelines set out in the United Kingdom Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guidelines No.2* and the other relevant reference documents.

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

## **APPENDIX A METHOD STATEMENT**

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

### **1 Mechanical Excavation**

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

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

### **2 Site Location Plan**

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

### **3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features**

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

### **4 Full Excavation**

#### ***Excavation of Stratified Sequences***

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

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

#### ***Excavation of Buildings***

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

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

### **Full Excavation**

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

### **Ditches**

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

## **5 Written Record**

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

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

## **6 Photographic Record**

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

## **7 Drawn Record**

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

## **8 Recovery of Finds**

### **GENERAL**

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

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

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

### **WORKED FLINT**

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

### **POTTERY**

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

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

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

'Primary' deposits are those which contain sherds contemporary with the soil fill and, in simple terms, this often means large sherds with 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 & 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 and marine and fresh water fish in addition to the small mammals, non-harvest birds, reptiles and amphibians.

#### *Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish*

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

#### *Small animal bones*

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

**f) Molluscs:** Terrestrial and freshwater molluscs. Samples will be taken from a column from suitable ditches. Pits may be sampled, based on the advice of the Environmental Consultant and / or English Heritage Regional Advisor. Provision will also be made for molluscs obtained from other sampling aspects (seeds) to be examined and/or kept for future requirements.

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

#### **DIRECTOR**

#### **Claire Halpin BA MifA**

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

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

Member of Institute of 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.

#### **OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR**

#### **Sarah Powell**

*Experience:* Sarah is an experienced and efficient administrative assistant with more than ten years' experience of working in a variety of office environments. She is IT literate and proficient in the use of Microsoft Word, particularly Microsoft Excel. She has completed NVQ 2 & 3 in Administration and Office Skills. She recently attended and completed a course in Microsoft Excel – Advanced Level.

## **SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER**

**Jon Murray BA MIFA**

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

*Experience:* Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project-manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology*). Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

## **PROJECTS MANAGER (FIELD & ARCHIVES)**

**Martin Brook BA**

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

*Experience:* Martin worked on archaeological excavations throughout his university career in and around Leicester including two seasons excavating a medieval abbey kitchen at Abbey Park, Leicester with ULAS. He specialised in Iron Age funeral traditions and grave goods for his 3<sup>rd</sup> 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.

Zbigniew is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

**SUPERVISOR**

**Gareth Barlow MSc**

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

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

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

Gareth is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

**SUPERVISOR**

**Stephen Quinn BSc**

Stephen Quinn joined AS as a Site Assistant 2009, and in 2012 was promoted to the role of Supervisor. After graduating in Archaeology and Palaeoecology at Queens University Belfast, he worked for several commercial archaeology units including on Neolithic settlement and burial sites and a Bronze Age henge monument in Northern Ireland; early industrial pottery productions sites in Glasgow, and urban Roman excavation in Lincoln. In 2012 Stephen has been heading AS' excavation of a Roman fenland settlement site at Soham, Cambridgeshire.

Steve is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (St Johns Ambulance).

**SUPERVISOR**

**Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA**

Kamil Orzechowski joined AS in 2012, as an experienced field archaeologist after spending five years in various commercial archaeology units working on large-scale construction projects including railways and pipelines. Before becoming a field archaeologist, Kamil graduated from the Institute of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Adam Mickiewicz University, Poznan, Poland.

Kamil is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS).

**SUPERVISOR**

**Samuel Egan BSc**

Samuel Egan joined AS in 2012 as an experienced field archaeologist after working on a range of excavations in Northamptonshire including a large-scale road project, community projects, evaluation and excavation projects, and geophysical surveys. Samuel graduated from Bournemouth University with two degrees: Fdsc Field Archaeology and BSc (hons.) Field Archaeology.

Samuel is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work (Red Cross).

**SUPERVISOR**

**Laszlo Lichtenstein MA, MSc**

Laszlo Lichtenstein joined AS in 2012 as a Supervisor, highly experienced in a range of archaeological project management, field archaeology and archaeozoology. Laszlo has extensive experience spanning Hungary, and later Northamptonshire, including directing evaluation and excavation projects; managing project set-up including written schemes of investigation, desk-based assessments and geophysical survey; and post-excavation analysis. Laszlo completed his academic studies at University of Szeged, Hungary,

including his PhD on geophysical and archaeological investigations of late Bronze Age to early Iron Age settlements in south-east Hungary, and has published numerous articles on his areas of research.

Laszlo is qualified in the Construction Skills Certification Scheme (CSCS) and is a qualified in First Aid at Work.

#### **PROJECT OFFICER**

##### **(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)**

**Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)**

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

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

#### **ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)**

**Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA**

*Qualifications:* University of Bradford, MPhil (2002-04)  
University of Bradford, BSc (Hons) Archaeology (1998-2002)  
University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

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

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

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND  
CBM RESEARCHER**

**Andrew Peachey BA MIfA**

*Qualifications:* University of Reading BA Hons, Archaeology and History (1998-2001)

*Experience:* Andrew joined AS (formerly HAT) in 2002 as a pottery researcher, and rapidly expanded into researching CBM and lithics. Andrew specialises in prehistoric and Roman pottery and has worked on numerous substantial assemblages, principally from across East Anglia but also from southern England. Recent projects have included a Neolithic site at Coxford, Norfolk, an early Bronze Age domestic site at Shropham, Norfolk, late Bronze Age material from Panshanger, Hertfordshire, middle Iron Age pit clusters at Ingham, Suffolk and an Iron Age and early Roman riverside site at Dernford, Cambridgeshire. Andrew has worked on important Roman kiln assemblages, including a Nar Valley ware production site at East Winch Norfolk, a face-pot producing kiln at Hadham, Hertfordshire and is currently researching early Roman Horningsea ware kilns at Waterbeach, Cambridgeshire. Andrew is an enthusiastic member of the Study Group for Roman Pottery, and also undertakes pottery and lithics analysis as an 'external' specialist for a range of archaeological units and local societies in the south of England.

**POTTERY RESEARCHER**

**Peter Thompson MA**

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

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

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

**PROJECT OFFICER  
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

**Julia Cussans PhD**

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

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

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

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

**ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST**

**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 20<sup>th</sup> 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 17<sup>th</sup> 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 & Design, BTEC Foundation Diploma in Art & Design (2003-2004)

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

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

**FINDS AND ARCHIVE ASSISTANT**

**Adam Leigh**

*Experience:* Adam joined AS in January 2012. In his time with the company he has helped process hundreds of finds from a variety of sites going on to concord them. Adam has helped prepare a large number of sites for deposition with museums making sure that the finds are prepared in strict accordance with the guidelines and requirements laid out by the receiving museum.

**ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER**

**Karen Cleary**

*Experience:* Karen started her administrative career as Youth Training Administrator for a training company (TSMA Ltd) in 1993, where she provided administrative support for NVQ Assessors' of trainees and apprentices on the youth training scheme and in work placements they'd helped set up. Amongst her administrative duties she was principally in charge of preparing the Training Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

## ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

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

## **APPENDIX 4      OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM**

# OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

[List of Projects](#) | [Manage Projects](#) | [Search Projects](#) | [New project](#) | [Change your details](#) | [HER coverage](#) | [Change country](#) | [Log out](#)

## Printable version

**OASIS ID: archaeol7-152118**

### Project details

Project name	LAND AT MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK
Short description of the project	LAND AT MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK
Project dates	Start: 31-05-2013 End: 30-06-2013
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Type of project	Field evaluation
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

### Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL FRAMLINGHAM LAND AT MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TM 2759 6378 52 1 52 13 28 N 001 19 57 E Point

### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Lisa Smith

### Project archives

Physical Archive Exists?	No
--------------------------	----

Digital Archive Exists?	No
Paper Archive Exists?	No

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	LAND AT MOUNT PLEASANT, FRAMLINGHAM, SUFFOLK
Author(s)/Editor(s)	TBC
Other bibliographic details	TBC
Date	2013
Issuer or publisher	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication	Bury St Edmunds
Entered by	Sarah Powell ( <a href="mailto:info@ascontracts.co.uk">info@ascontracts.co.uk</a> )
Entered on	5 June 2013

## OASIS:

Please e-mail [English Heritage](#) for OASIS help and advice

© ADS 1996-2012 Created by [Jo Gilham and Jen Mitcham](#), [email](#) Last modified Wednesday 9 May 2012

Cite only: <http://www.oasis.ac.uk/form/print.cfm> for this page

## PLATES



*Plate 1: Bone-handled iron knife (SF1) from primary Fill L1004 of Ditch F1003 (Trial Trench 7)*

## PHOTO INDEX



*DP 1: Trial Trench 5B (post-excavation), looking NW*



*DP 2: Ditch F1025 (post-excavation), looking NE*



*DP 3: Trial Trench 6 (post-excavation), looking NW*



*DP 4: Ditch F1020 (post-excavation), looking NW*



*DP 5: Trial Trench 11A (post-excavation), looking NNW*



*DP 6: Possible Pit F1036 (post-excavation), looking S*



*DP 7: Ditch F1042 (post-excavation), looking SE*



*DP 8: Trial Trench 11C (post-excavation), looking SSE*



*DP 9: Possible Ditch F1039 (post-excavation), looking NNE*



*DP 10: Trial Trench 12 (post-excavation), looking SE*



*DP 11: Ditch F1029 (post-excavation), looking SE*



*DP 12: Ditch F1031 (post-excavation), looking SE*



DP 13: Trial Trench 13C (post-excavation), looking W



DP 14: Ditch F1027 (post-excavation), looking N



DP 15: Trial Trench 14 (post-excavation), looking W



DP 16: Quarry Pit F1033 (post-excavation), looking N



DP 17: Pit F1023 (post-excavation), looking NE



DP 18: Trial Trench 16 (post-excavation), looking E



*DP 19: Ditch F1014 (post-excavation), looking NE*



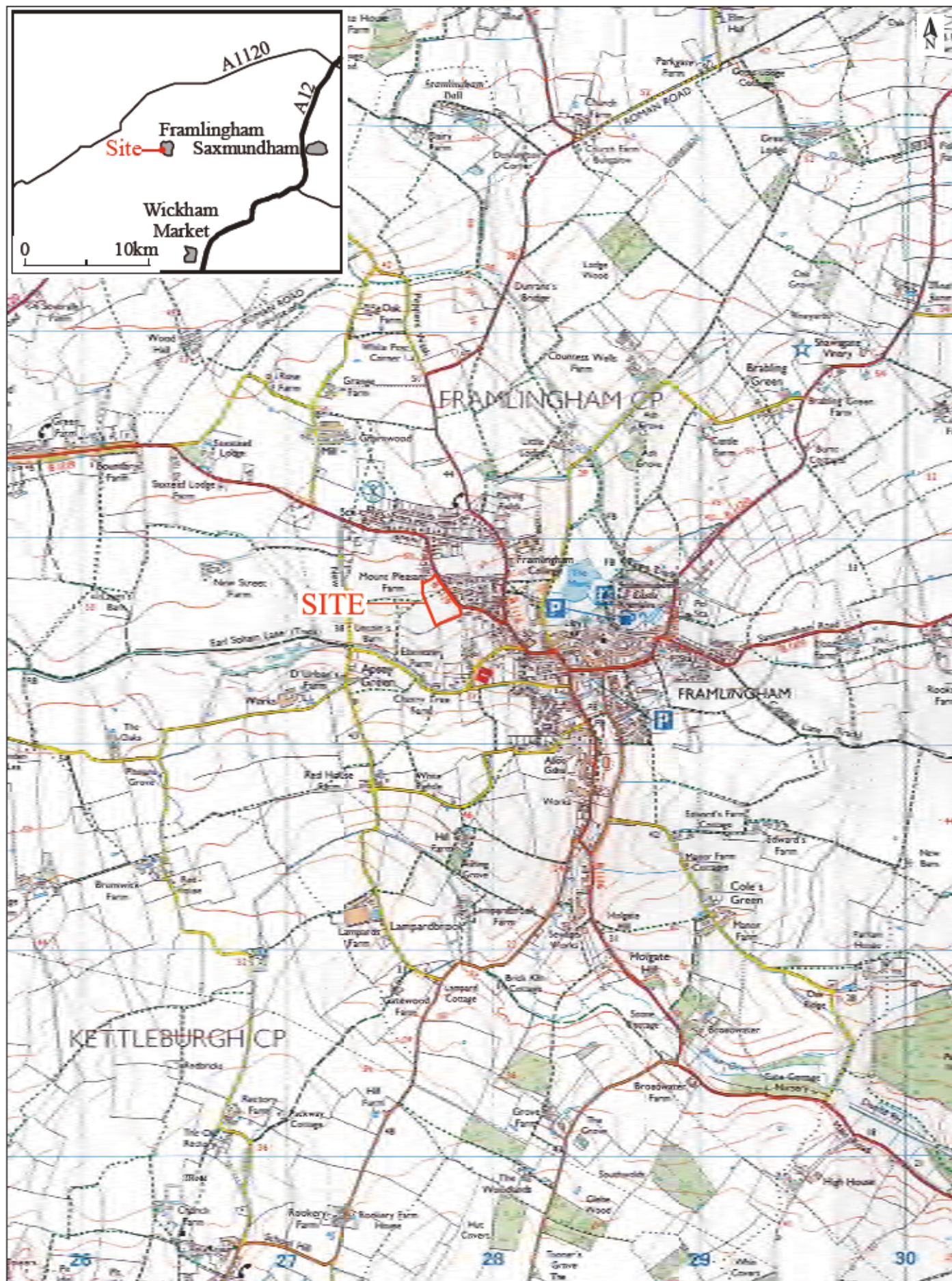
*DP 20: Ditch F1016 (post-excavation), looking S*



*DP 21: Ditch F1018 (post-excavation), looking E*

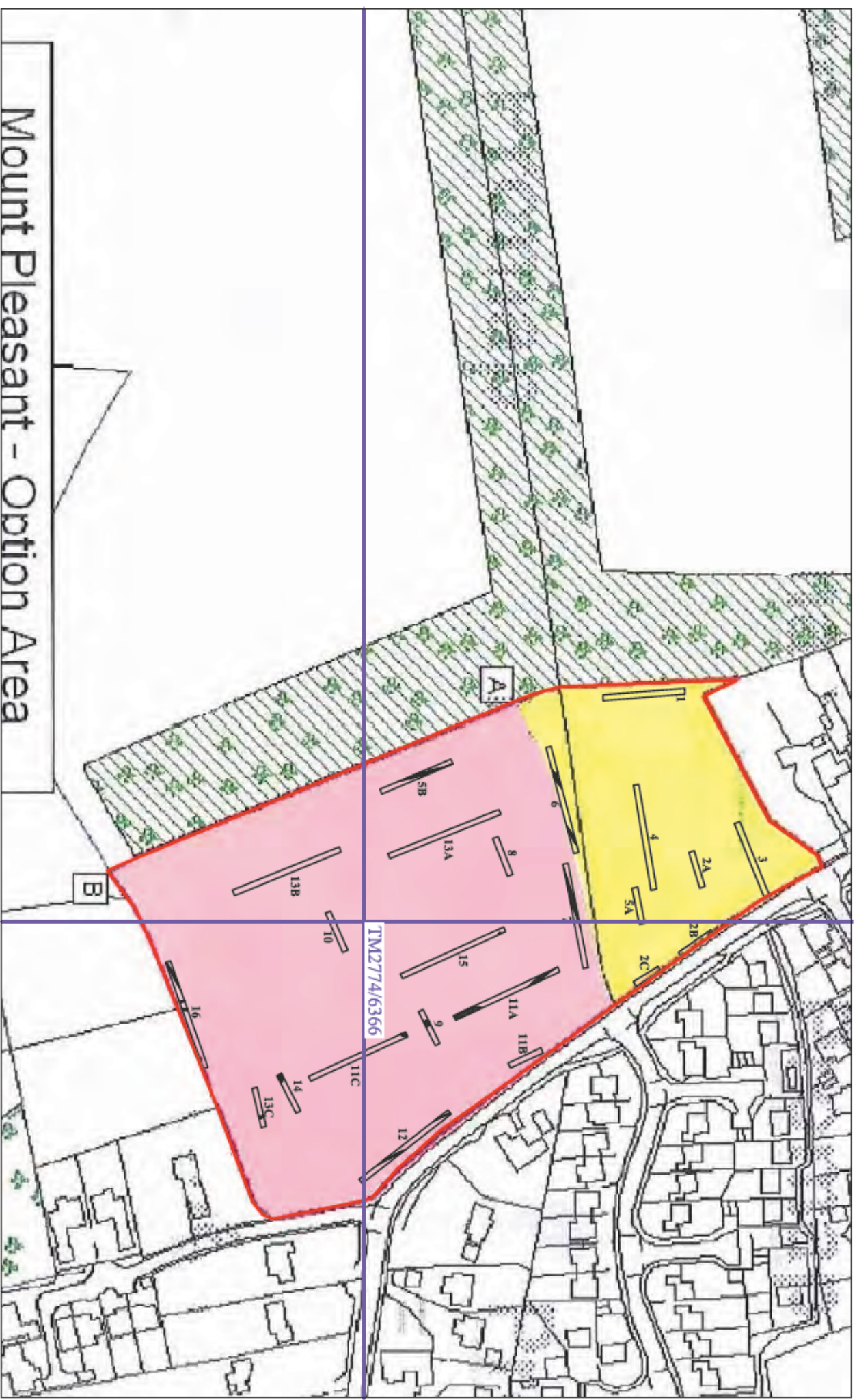


*DP 22: Sample Section 9 (Trial Trench 9; post-excavation), looking NNW*

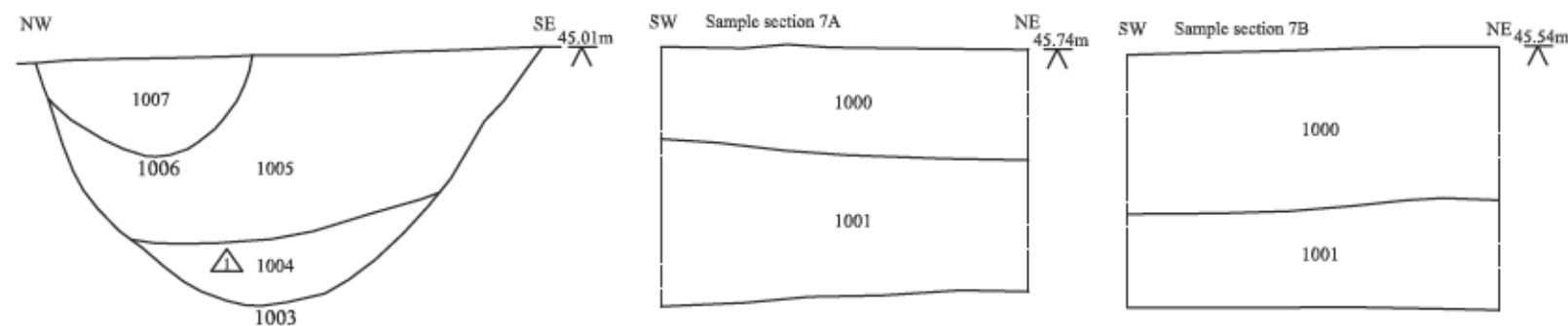
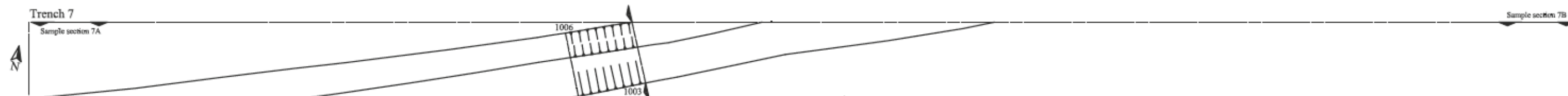
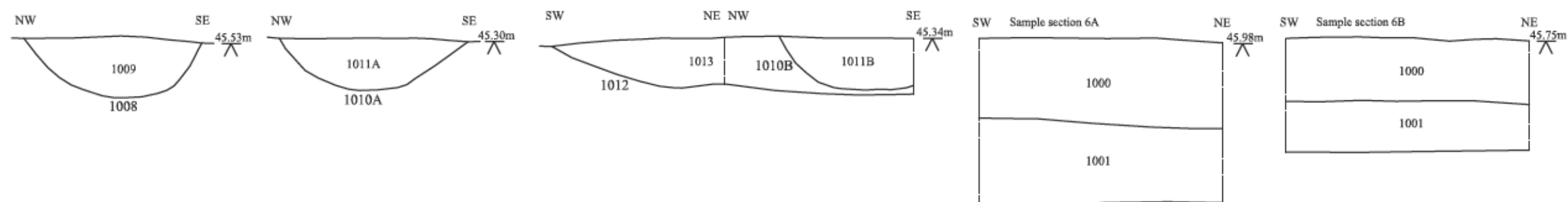
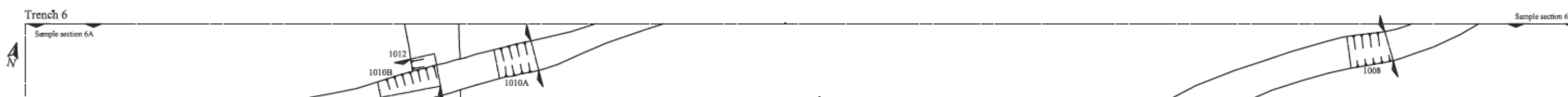
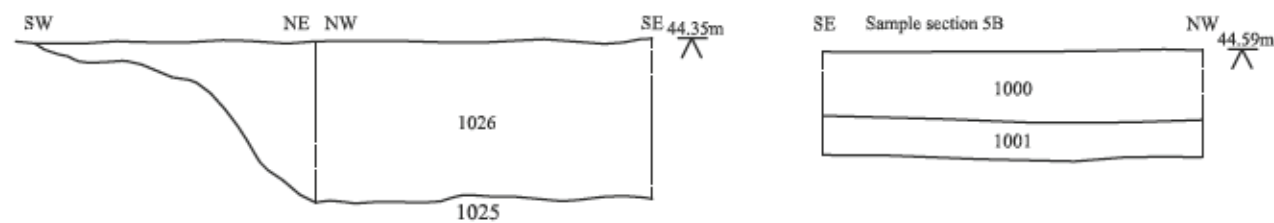
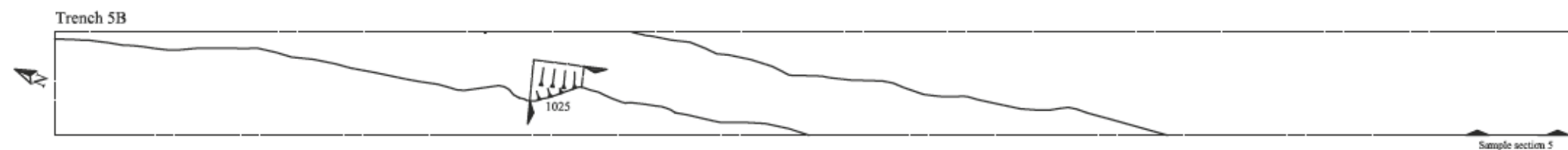


Reproduced from the 2006 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationary Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680.

Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 1 Site location plan**  
 Scale 1:25000 at A4



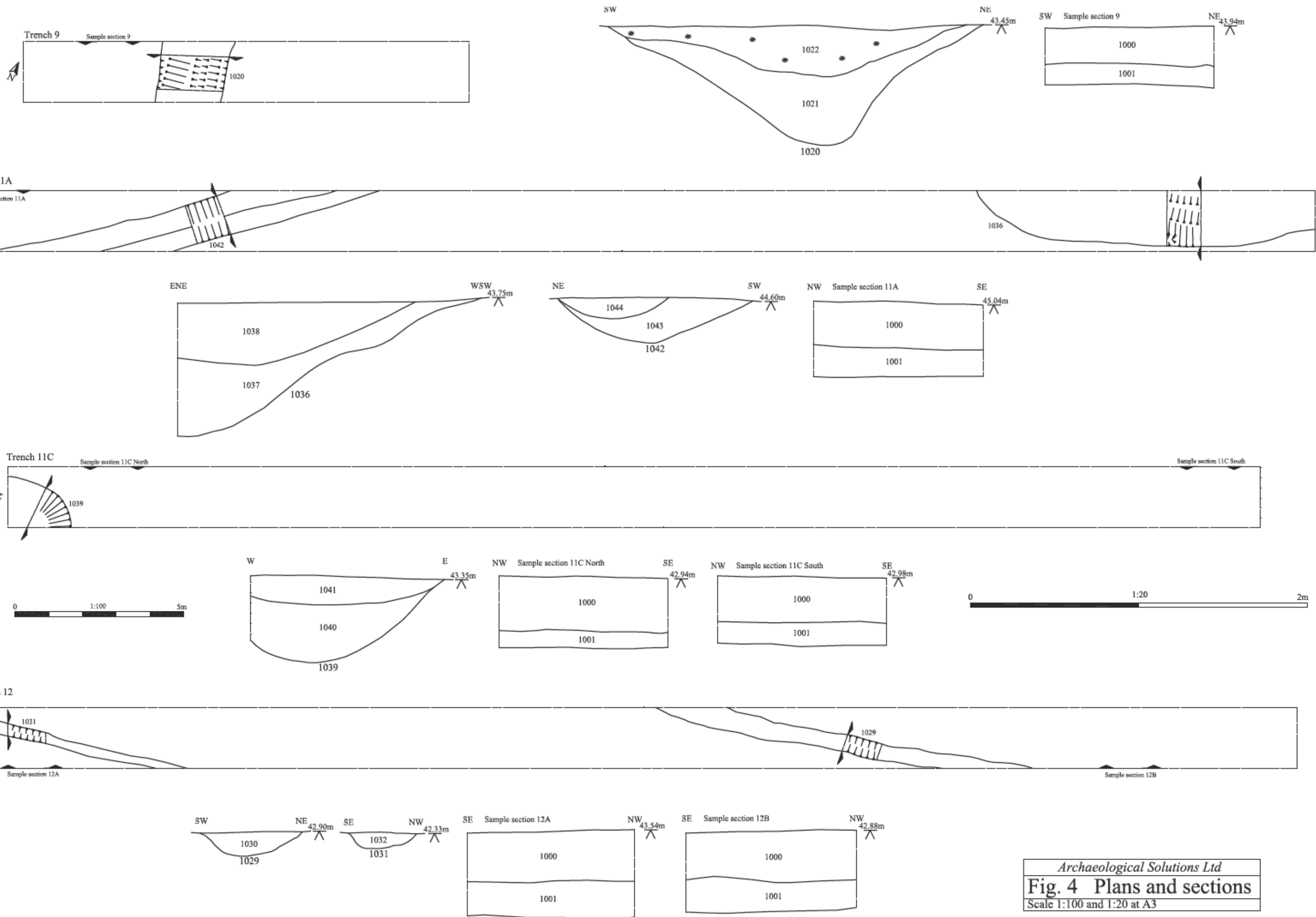
Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan**  
 Scale 1:1800 at A4



0 1:100 5m

0 1:20 2m

Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 3 Plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd  
**Fig. 4 Plans and sections**  
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

