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80 LONDON ROAD, BRANDON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

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NGR: TL 7810 8633		Report No: 4353
District: Forest Heath		Site Code: BRD 226
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA		Project No: 5360
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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk		
<p><i>In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TM 7810 8633). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to an anticipated planning approval for the proposed erection of a dwelling and two garages on land at 80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 780 863). The evaluation is required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. F/2013/0223/FUL).</i></p> <p><i>No features recorded during the evaluation were prehistoric but a horseshoe flint scraper of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date was recovered from Subsoil L1001. The evaluation recorded medieval features, predominantly ditches and also a depression. The undated features comprised a possible quarry pit, a pit and a posthole. The dating evidence is tentative, just 1-2 sherds from the features in Trench 1 (F1017, F1019 and F1021) but 4-6 sherds from the features (F1003 and F1005) in Trench 2. Though small in number the dating evidence is consistently medieval and the sherds are light – moderately abraded</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	July 2013		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	5360	Site code	BRD 226
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Private rear garden		
Planned development	One dwelling and two garages		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches and also a depression, possible quarry pit and posthole		
Significant finds (+dates)	Prehistoric horseshoe scraper and early medieval pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Forest Heath	Brandon
HER/ SMR for area	Suffolk Historic Environment Record		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	0.10 ha		
NGR	TL 7810 8633		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 7m		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Dr Richard Hoggett. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team		
Project supervisor	Gareth Barlow		
Funded by	Mr Graham Starnes		
Full title	80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation		
Authors	Gareth Barlow		
Report no.	4353		
Date (of report)	July 2013 (Revised 11/12/2013)		

80 LONDON ROAD, BRANDON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TM 7810 8633). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to an anticipated planning approval for the proposed erection of a dwelling and two garages on land at 80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 780 863). The evaluation is required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. F/2013/0223/FUL).

The site within an area of archaeological importance, recorded on the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record. This notes that the site lies within the medieval settlement core of the town (HER BRD 209) and also close to an area of Anglo-Saxon occupation (HER BRD 083 & 089) to the north in the meadows by the river Little Ouse.

No features recorded during the evaluation were prehistoric but a horseshoe flint scraper of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date was recovered from Subsoil L1001. The evaluation recorded medieval features comprising ditches and a depression. The undated features comprised a possible quarry pit, a pit and a posthole. The possible quarry pit (F1013) overlay Ditch F1011 (Trench 1), the orientation of which matched medieval Ditch F1005 (=1021; Trenches 1 and 2). The undated pit (F1015; Trench 1) and posthole (1009; Trench 2) did not stratigraphically relate to any of the dated features.

Pottery from Ditch F1005 (=1021; Trenches 1 and 2) dates to the late 9th-11th/early 12th, suggesting a possible Saxo-Norman origin for this feature. F1005 (=1021) mirrored the alignment of Ditch F1011. A subsequent medieval ditch traversing both trenches (F1007=1019) yielded late 12th to 14th century pottery. The dating evidence is tentative however, comprising just 1-2 sherds from the features in Trench 1 (F1017, F1019 and F1021) and 4-6 sherds from the features in Trench 2 (F1003 and F1005). Though scarce the dating evidence is consistently medieval.

Environmental evidence revealed the cultivation of cereal crops suited to the breckland environment, chiefly barley and rye. The possible gathering of wild plant resources was also hinted at. The animal bone assemblage comprised too few fragments to reliably inform regarding the past economy of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In July 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at 80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TM 780 863; Figs.1-2). The evaluation was commissioned by Mike Hastings of Building Design on behalf of Mr Graham Starnes and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition

attached to an anticipated planning approval for the proposed erection of a dwelling and two garages on land at 80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 780 863). The evaluation is required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. F/2013/0223/FUL).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)(dated 30 May 2013), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 3rd June 2013) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*
- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.
- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence
- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.
- To establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location and level and vulnerability to damage by 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 It is proposed to construct a new dwelling and two garages on land at 80 London Road, Brandon (DP¹ 2), following removal of an existing garage. The site lies on the north western side of London Road, in the western part of the town centre.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is located at c. 7m AOD on the very shallow slope of the southern side of the valley of the River Little Ouse, which passes c. 350m to the north of the site on an approximately west to east course. The site is situated on the western edge of the centre of the town of Brandon, which is largely enclosed to the north, south and east by Thetford Forest. To the west of the town is agricultural land that leads towards the Fen Edge. The underlying geology of the area comprises chalk bedrock, overlain by windblown deposits and peat.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The valley of the River Little Ouse has proved conducive to human activity or occupation since the prehistoric period, with evidence for Mesolithic flint-knapping area, Neolithic flint scatters, Iron Age settlement and cultivation (HER BRD018) recorded on Chequer Meadow in close proximity to the site. Limited quantities of Roman artefacts including pottery, brooches, a coin of Trajan and CBM were also recorded on Chequer Meadow (HER BRD018, BRD015 & BRD024), however much of the Roman material was recorded in Saxon contexts suggesting a considerable degree of re-deposition.

4.2 The earliest established occupation evidence from Brandon dates to the middle Saxon period. A substantial occupation site served by two cemeteries was excavated at Chequer Meadow to the south of a causeway that crossed the Little Ouse (HER BRD018). This settlement comprised at least 25 buildings and one church, and produced a significant artefact assemblage including quantities of

¹ Digital Photograph (see Photographic Index)

pottery, jewellery, fittings and tools. Also associated with this assemblage is a silver penny of Burgred of Mercia (HER BRD025), found by metal detecting on a footpath at neighbouring Staunch Meadow. From the mid 9th century the focus of occupation appears to have shifted towards the area of the church. Ditches, including a possible early medieval example were excavated at No. 13 Church Road (HER BRD208), while middle to late Saxon features and finds, including middle Saxon Ipswich ware and late Saxon to 12th century Thetford ware, were found during an evaluation at London Road (HER BRD156). Pottery assemblages including Thetford ware and late Saxon St Neots ware have also been found at Nos. 9 and 11 Victoria Road (HERs BRD083, BRD089). The site of the local sports centre (HERs BRD170, BRD171) yielded late Saxon to 14th century Stamford ware in addition to Thetford ware and St Neots ware, a Saxon loom weight and animal bone.

4.3 The focal point of the medieval town was probably St. Peter's Church, the earliest components of which are of 13th century date (HER BRD049). The site lies within the medieval settlement core (HER BRD209), and a walled building with an enclosure ditch has been recorded to the west on Chequer Meadow (HER BRD018). Numerous medieval artefacts have been recorded in the vicinity, notably Grimston ware and local coarse ware pottery (HER BRD068, BRD089 & BRD156), as well as a 15th century key (HER BRD Misc).

4.4 In the 19th century flint-knapping was a major industry in Brandon, and included the site of the Albion workshop, producing gun flint, now on the site of the Methodist church (HER BRD068). Waste from the production of gun-flints and associated knapping is frequently encountered in post-medieval deposits in Brandon (HER BRD018 & BRD183).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required a 5% sample of the site. Two trenches each 15m long and 1.8m wide were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, in the areas of the proposed new dwelling/garages.

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

5.3 In accordance with the brief (see Appendix 3), the environmental sampling strategy adhered to guidelines issued by English Heritage (2011).

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2-3; DP 3)

<i>Sample section 1A (DP 4)</i> <i>South-west end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 6.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.54m	L1000	Topsoil. Friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints.
0.54 – 0.86m	L1001	Subsoil. Friable, mid orange/grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints.
0.86m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Friable, pale-mid brownish orange with frequent small patches of mid orange grey, silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints.

<i>Sample section 1B</i> <i>North-east end, north-west facing</i> <i>0.00m = 6.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.25 – 0.53m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.53m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained four ditches (F1011, F1017, F1019, and F1021), a pit (F1015), a possible quarry pit (F1013) and a modern rubbish pit. Ditches F1017, F1019 and F1021 contained sparse (1-2 sherds) of medieval pottery.

Ditch F1011 (DP 5) was linear (1.60+ x 0.27 x 0.13m), orientated north to south and located at the south western end of the trench. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. It was truncated by possible Quarry Pit F1013. Its fill (L1012) was a friable, pale greyish yellow silty sand with occasional small and medium sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds.

F1013 (DP 5) was a possible quarry pit (3.00+ x 1.60+ x 0.65m) located at the south-western end of the trench and extending beyond the confines of the trench. It cut Ditch F1011. It had an irregular moderately sloping north-eastern side and a flattish base. Its fill (L1014) was a friable, mid greyish orange silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained animal bone (64g).

Pit F1015 was elongated (1.20+ x 1.10 x 0.16m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1016) was a friable, dark orangey grey silty sand with occasional small angular flints. It contained animal bone (12g).

Ditch F1017 (DP 6) was linear (1.80+ x 1.50 x 0.28m), orientated north to south and located at the north-eastern end of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1018) was a friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular flints. It contained a single sherd (2g) of medieval Thetford ware (later 9th to 11th/early 12th century; see Thompson, Appendix 2). A bulk environmental sample of L1018 was found to contain cereal grains (see Summers, Appendix 2). This ditch appears to be a recut of Ditch F1019.

Ditch F1019 (DP 6) was linear (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.17m), orientated north to south and located at the north-eastern end of the trench. It was re-cut on its western side by Ditch F1017. It had a moderately sloping eastern side and a shallow concave base. Its fill (L1020) was a friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular flints. It contained one sherd of Thetford type ware and one Hollesley type body sherd (32g total; see Thompson, Appendix 2). The Thetford type sherd displayed similarities to Grimston-Thetford ware although was probably a more local product (*ibid.*). The pottery was dated to the late 12th to 14th century (*ibid.*). Animal bone (83g) was also recovered from this feature. F1019 appeared to be a continuation of Ditch F1007 (Trench 2).

Ditch F1021 was linear (1.80+ x 1.60 x 0.54m), orientated north-west to south-east and located in the centre of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1022) was a friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular flints. It contained a sherd of medieval (10th to 11th/early 12th century) Thetford type ware (12g; see Thompson, Appendix 2). F1021 appeared to be a continuation of Ditch F1005 (Trench 2).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2-3; DP 7)

Sample section 2A South-east end, south-west facing. 0.00m = 7.36m AOD		
0.00 – 0.69m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.69 – 1.08m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1
1.08m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Sample section 2B (DP 8) North-west end, south-west facing. 0.00m = 6.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1000	Topsoil. As above (Trench 1)
0.58 – 1.10m	L1001	Subsoil. As above (Trench 1)
1.10m+	L1002	Natural. As above (Trench 1)

Description: Trench 2 contained two ditches (F1005 and F1007) a depression (F1003) and a posthole (F1009). Depression F1003 and Ditch F1005 contained medieval pottery.

F1003 (DP 9) was a depression (4.30 x 0.60+ x 0.28m) located in the south-eastern half of the trench, and extending beyond it to the northeast and southwest. It appeared to truncate Ditch F1007 and its south-eastern side was cut by Ditch F1005. Its fill (L1004) was a pale-mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints. It contained an Fe blade (39g) from a pair of earlier medieval shears (SF1; see Cooper, Appendix 2) and six sherds of medieval (later 9 to 12th century) pottery (163g; see Thompson, Appendix 2). The pottery comprised four Thetford type sherds, one sherd of early medieval sandy grey ware and one sherd of St Neots ware (*ibid.*). A bulk environmental sample of fill L1004 contained cereal grains and unidentified, rounded tubers, possibly collected with wild vegetation (see Summers, Appendix 2).

Ditch F1005 (DP 10) was linear (3.00+ x 0.70 x 0.28m) orientated north to south and located at the south-east end of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill (L1006) was a friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints. It contained four sherds (25g) of Thetford type ware (later 9th to 11th/early 12th century; see Thompson, Appendix 2). A bulk environmental sample of L1006, like L1004 (above), contained cereal grains and unidentified, rounded tubers (see Summers, Appendix 2). F1005 appeared to be a continuation of Ditch F1021 (Trench 1).

Ditch F1007 (DP 9) was linear (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.09m), orientated north to south and located near the centre of the trench. It was truncated by Depression F1003. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L1008) was a friable, pale-mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints. It contained no finds. F1007 appeared to be a continuation of Ditch F1019 (Trench 1).

Posthole F1009 (DP 11) was sub-circular (0.35 x 0.35 x 0.12m) with vertical sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1010) was a friable, mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints. It contained burnt flint (13g) and a small Fe fragment (1g).

Finds from Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001

Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001 yielded four pieces of struck flint (see Peachey, Appendix 2).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL (Fig. 3)

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a friable, mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints (0.25m thick at the north-eastern end of the site increasing to 0.69m thick at the south-west end). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001, a friable, mid orangey grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints. L1001 was 0.28m thick at the north-eastern end of the site increasing to 0.52m at the south-west end.

8.2 The natural deposits (L1002) were a friable, pale-mid brownish orange, with frequent small patches of mid orange grey, silty sand with occasional small angular and rounded flints encountered between 0.53m (north-east end of site) and 1.10m (south-west end of site) below the present day ground surface.

9 DISCUSSION

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

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1011	Ditch	Undated/?medieval
	F1013	Possible Quarry Pit	Undated
	F1015	Pit	Undated
	F1017 = Recut of F1019	Ditch	?Medieval
	F1019 = F1007	Ditch	?Medieval
	F1021 = F1005	Ditch	?Medieval
2	F1003	Depression	Medieval
	F1005 = F1021	Ditch	Medieval
	F1007 = F1019	Ditch	?Medieval
	F1009	Posthole	Undated

9.2 Evidence for prehistoric archaeology is recorded in Chequer Meadow (HER BRD018), just to the north of the site, comprising a Mesolithic flint-knapping area, Neolithic flint scatters, and Iron Age settlement and cultivation. Although no features recorded during the evaluation were prehistoric, a horseshoe flint scraper of possible late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date was recovered from Subsoil L1001 (Trench 1) (see Peachey, Appendix 2). Three further flakes were recovered from L1001 and Topsoil L1000, and may have derived from the manufacture of gun flints (*ibid*).

9.3 Middle Saxon and Saxo-Norman settlement was present just to the west of Chequer Meadow with the focal point of the medieval town being St Peters church (HER BRD049) to the west of the site.

9.4 The dated features were medieval and the latest of these was Boundary Ditch F1007 (=1019) – spot dated to the late 12th to 14th century – which ran c. north to south through Trenches 1 and 2 (Fig. 3). This feature lay at an oblique angle to the principal site boundaries and the lines of Victoria Avenue and London Road (Fig. 2). It appeared to more closely respect the southern and eastern boundaries of Field 273, just to the north, as depicted on the 1885 OS map (www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html). F1019 was partially recut to the west by Ditch F1017 (Fig. 3). Earlier linear alignments were represented by late 9th to 11th/early 12th century Ditch F1005 (=1021) and, possibly, Ditch F1011. These features lay approximately perpendicular to the line of modern Victoria Avenue (Figs. 2-3). It is possible that Ditches F1005 (=1021) and F1011 were associated with the Saxo-Norman settlement, and that later medieval activity witnessed a fundamental shift in the alignment of boundary features.

9.5 Undated, possible Quarry Pit F1013 (Trench 1; Fig. 3) post-dated the infilling of Ditch F1011 and may have been associated with small-scale, later medieval/post-medieval sand extraction. A broadly comparable, post-medieval ‘sand gravel’ quarry pit was recently excavated at Brandon Lane, Sudbury (Newman 2013), c. 45km to the south of Brandon.

9.6 Depression F1003 was also dated to the medieval period. This feature post-dated the infilling of Ditch F1007 and its fill (L1004) was truncated by Ditch F1005 (Fig. 3). Pottery from L1004 provided a 9th to 12th century spot date, broadly contemporary with the use/backfilling of Ditch F1005.

9.8 The dating evidence is tentative, just 1-2 sherds from the features in Trench 1 (F1017, F1019 and F1021) but 4-6 sherds from the features (F1003 and F1005) in

Trench 2. Though small in number the dating evidence is consistently medieval and the sherds are lightly to moderately abraded (Thompson, Appendix 2). The absence of heavily abraded sherds might suggest little or no post-depositional movement of deposits (Orton and Hughes 2013). The charred plant remains including cereals and unidentified tubers (see Section 6) add to our current understanding of the medieval economy of the breckland, with evidence for the careful selection of crops to produce adequate yields from a challenging environment (Summers, Appendix 2). Barley and rye are well suited to this environment and were predominant within the cereal assemblage from the site (*ibid.*).

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

10.1 The bulk archive, with an inventory, will be deposited at the Suffolk County Store. The Fe blade (SF1) is to be retained by the landowner. For this reason the blade has been fully recorded (including x-ray analysis) and reported on herein (see Cooper, Appendix 2). Recommendations for the long-term storage/conservation of the blade have also been made (*ibid.*). The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10.2 The archive will be deposited within six months of the conclusion of the fieldwork. It will be prepared in accordance with the UK Institute for Conservation's *Conservation Guideline No.2* and according to the document *Deposition of Archaeological Archives in Suffolk* (SCC AS Conservation Team, 2010).

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Web-based resources

www.old-maps.co.uk/maps.html

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000		2	Topsoil					Str. Flint (1) - 26g
1001		1 2	Subsoil					Str. Flint (3) - 45g Str. Flint (2) - 28g Claypipe (1) - 1g
1003	1004	2	Fill of Depression	Later 9th-12th C	(6) 163g		1	SF1 Fe. Blade (1) - 39g
1005	1006	2	Fill of Ditch	Later 9th-11th/early 12th C	(4) 25g			
1009	1010	2	Fill of Posthole					B. Flint - 13g Fe. Frag (1) - 1g
1013	1014	1	Fill of Ditch				64	
1015	1016	1	Fill of Pit				12	
1017	1018	1	Fill of Ditch	Later 9th-11th/early 12th C	(1) 2g			
1019	1020	1	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-14th C	(2) 32g		83	
1021	1022	1	Fill of Ditch	10th-11th/early 12th C	(1) 12g			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 14 sherds weighing 230g from five features. The assemblage can be generally described as moderately abraded, and with the exception of one high medieval glazed sherd would all fit a late 9th to early 12th centuries date. The pottery has been quantified by context below (Table 1).

Depression F1003 (L1004) contained six sherds including four of lightly to moderately abraded Thetford type ware. The fabrics comprising fine to medium quartz sand sometimes with occasional iron mineral, fine mica and calcareous inclusions best fits the 'Medium' fabric which was present at Thetford (Dallas 1993, 124). Three of the sherds are pale grey throughout and include a sagging 'cooking pot' base. The fourth sherd is pale brown and from a medium AB Thetford-type 'cooking pot' rim with a diameter of 12/13cm. It has two finger tip impressions on the rim, and while decoration on Thetford ware is usually confined to thumb impressed applied strips and rouletting, similar examples are known from Thetford (Dallas 1993 134, No. 87). A fifth sherd from an abraded sagging base has been classed as an early medieval sandy grey ware. It contains medium to coarse quartz and occasional flint, calcareous and red iron inclusions. It has a smooth self-slipped exterior surface and has been grass wiped on the inside. It may be a variant of Thetford-type ware, and its thickness and heaviness is reminiscent of Ipswich ware. The sixth sherd from F1003 is a small abraded sherd of St Neots ware, and a later 9th to 11th/mid 12th centuries date is probable for the context.

Feature	Context	Type	Quantity	Date	Comment
1003	1004	Depression	4x91g THET 1x66g ?EMS 1x4g SNEOT	Later 9 th – 12 th	THET: x1 AB type jar with 12-13cm diam rim with double finger tip deco to rim; x1 sagging base ?EMS: sagging base possibly a variant of Thetford-type ware
1005	1006	Ditch	3x 17g THET 1x 8gTHET	Later 9 th – 11 th /early 12 th	
1017	1018	Ditch	1x3g THET	Later 9 th – 11 th /early 12 th	
1019	1020	Ditch	1x17g THET 1x13g ?HOLLG	Late 12 th -14 th	THET: open bowl rim HOLG: abraded internal green glaze, external splash glaze
1021	1022	Ditch	1x11g ?THET	10 th -11 th /early 12 th	THET: orange brown surfaces looks EMS type but fabric consistent with Thetford type wares

Table 1: Quantification of pottery by context

Ditch F1005 (L1004) contained four body sherds of Thetford type ware of which three are lightly abraded grey wares similar to F1003. The fourth sherd has a dark grey outer half with a small patch of soot on the surface, and a white inner half, which together with the abundant fine quartz inclusion many of which are clear,

suggests it may be a 'High quartz content' fabric which was present but rare at Thetford, and was dated to the 10th and probably the 11th centuries

Ditch F1017 (L1018) contained a moderately abraded body sherd of typical Thetford ware cooking pot indicating a 10th-11th/mid 12th centuries date. Ditch F1019 (L1020) contained an abraded BB type open bowl rim in grey Thetford-type ware in a slightly coarser fabric than the other sherds, and with brown margins (Dallas 1993, 131). The fabric also contained small amounts of red iron mineral similar to Grimston-Thetford ware, although the vessel is probably a more local product. The bowl rim was associated with the only glazed sherd from the assemblage comprising a sagging base/body sherd with abraded green glaze on the interior and splash glaze on the exterior. The sherd has a pale grey core with pale orange inner surface and black outer surface, and a fine sandy micaceous fabric with occasional larger inclusions including mineral and calcareous. This has the appearance of a Hollesley product from east Suffolk and indicates a date between the late 12th and 14th centuries. The remaining feature, Ditch F1021 (L1022) contained a slightly abraded body sherd with a grey core and orange-brown surfaces. The fabric is in keeping with Thetford-type ware so it is probably an overfired example and of later 9th-early 12th centuries date.

KEY:

SNEOT: St Neots ware late 9th-12th

THET: Thetford type ware 10th-early 12th

EMS: Early medieval sandy ware 11th-12th/13th

HOLLG: Hollesley glazed ware late 12th-14th

References

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Earlier Medieval Shears (SF1)

Nicholas J. Cooper

Introduction

A single iron object (SF1; DP 12) was submitted for analysis from a medieval site at 80, London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (HER BRD226). The object was recovered from Fill L1004 of Depression F1003 (Trench 2), dated by pottery between the late 9th and 12th centuries AD. The object was x-rayed by Dr Graham Morgan (DP 13) and cleaned mechanically with an air-abrasive machine, to have a permanent archive record and to aid further identification. Long-term conservation of iron relies on keeping the object dry by storing with a sachet of silica gel.

Results

BRD226 Trench 2 (1004) [1003] SF1. Iron blade. At excavation, this was originally thought to be a knife blade, but the x-ray and cleaning reveal that it was once one of two opposed blades, joined by narrow arms of square section, to a 'U'-shaped or, more likely in this case, open circular sprung bow to form a pair of shears. The back of the blade is continuous with the arm and gently curves to meet the blade edge at the tip. The blade edge is straight and has a bevelled edge, in the manner of a modern pair of scissors, and these features confirm that it comes from a pair of shears. The x-ray shows a faint dark line running parallel to the blade edge, about 4mm in, which is where the steel edge was welded onto the body of the blade. Length of blade 115mm; preserved length of arm 60mm; width of arm 5mm; maximum width of blade at shoulder 19mm and thickness of blade back 3mm.

This represents a fairly small pair of shears used in the household and particularly in craft activities such as textiles, for cutting thread or cloth, or as a toilet implement for cutting hair (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 58, fig. 34). Larger pairs did exist for agricultural activities such as sheep shearing. Comparable collections of shears come from urban centres such as London (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 106), York (Walton Rogers 1997, 1781) and Winchester (Goodall 1990, 861) dating between the 9th and 15th centuries. Overtime, the originally 'U'-shaped-sprung bow of early Saxon examples become more open and rounded in the late Saxon period and earlier medieval period to which this belongs (Leahy 2003, 76, fig. 39; Walton Rogers 1997, 1781, fig. 829, 2688). Although the bow is missing here, the arms lack semi-circular recesses adjacent to the blade, which are characteristic of shears made from the early 13th century onwards. Therefore a date contemporary with the pottery from the late 9th to 12th century is likely. Specific comparable examples include a pair of 12th century date from London (Cowgill *et al.* 1987, 106, fig. 70.311) and an 11th-century pair from Winchester (Goodall 1990, 863, fig. 260.2873).

References

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The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MifA

The evaluation recovered a prehistoric scraper (46g) and three flakes (54g) resulting from the manufacture of gun flints, probably in the 19th century.

The prehistoric scraper was recovered from Subsoil L1001 Tr.1 in a moderately patinated condition, suggesting it has been exposed to a substantial degree of weathering and deposition. The implement comprises a horseshoe scraper with abrupt retouch around all the edges except the bulbar end of an ovoid, un-corticated

flake. This type of implement was probably produced in the later Neolithic or early Bronze Age, although earlier origins cannot be discounted.

The remaining flint was recovered from Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001, both in Tr.2. It occurs in a distinct near black raw flint, typical of that mined from chalk deposits in the area. The un-corticated flakes are regular and angular, having been produced as thick blade-like removals, subsequently truncated and 'squared off' at either end using a narrow punch (as evidenced by bulbar scars). The flakes also exhibit steep, near vertical retouch on at least one edge, suggesting these were unfinished or discarded pieces, intended to be reduced into gun flints.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E. M. Cussans

Six animal bones were recovered from four contexts during trial trench excavations at London Road. These came from L1004 (Depression F1003), L1014 (Ditch F1013), L1016, (Pit F1015) and L1020 (Ditch F1019), preservation was rated as ok or poor on a scale from very poor to excellent (Table 2). Some of the bones showed signs of weathering, one was noted as having been dog gnawed and a few fresh breaks were present. Cattle (metacarpal, atlas and mandible fragments) and sheep/goat (two radii) were the only taxa identified; the final bone, a lumbar vertebra fragment, could only be identified as medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal. Cut marks were noted on the sheep/goat radii from L1020. No other modifications or points of interest were noted. Too few fragments of bone were recovered to reliably inform regarding the past economy of the site and the current assemblage does not warrant further analysis.

Description	Preservation State
Very poor	Bone highly fragmented and friable, surface highly abraded, little identifiable bone
Poor	Bone fragmented, surfaced fairly abraded, some identifiable material
Ok	Some fragmentation and surface abrasion. But bone generally identifiable
Good	Bones may be fragmented but have little surface abrasion, identification is not impaired
Excellent	Bones in near perfect condition

Table 2: Bone preservation criteria

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial evaluation at London Road, Brandon, five bulk soil samples were collected for environmental archaeological assessment. The sampled features date to between the 9th to 14th century and plant remains from the samples have the potential to provide information about subsistence and agriculture on the local light, sandy breckland soils. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

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

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 3.

Plant macrofossils

9th to 12th century

Samples from deposits dated to the 9th to 12th century (L1004, L1006 and L1018) all contained charred cereal remains. The concentration of remains was relatively low but it appears that hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) were the most numerous. Also present were free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum* type) and oat (*Avena* sp.). A small number of likely arable weeds were also present, including goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), medium legume (Fabaceae indet.) and wild grass (Poaceae indet.).

In addition, a few of small, rounded tubers were present in L1004 and L1006. At present, these remain un-identified but may have been collected with wild vegetation gathered as fuel or for other purposes, such as animal bedding. Alternatively, they may have been gathered with the cereal crop if uprooting was the preferred method of harvesting.

12th to 14th century

Ditch fill L1020 (F1019) was the richest of the deposits and contained a cereal assemblage dominated by hulled barley. Also present were smaller numbers of rye and oat grains, along with a single wheat grain. Non-cereal taxa included vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) and wild grasses (Poaceae indet.). These most likely grew as weeds amongst the cereal crops. Some evidence of cereal processing is indicated by the presence of cereal culm within the sample. The number of items is low and it could also have originated from other sources, such as animal bedding, floor covering or thatch.

In addition, charcoal fragments were present along with common remains of heather charcoal. The heather charcoal indicates the use of nearby heathland habitats for the procurement of heather for use as fuel or other roles within the home, such as bedding or thatching.

Undated

Ditch fill L1014 (F1013) was dominated by the remains of rye and rye/wheat grains. In this respect it differed slightly from the other dated samples, although the number of items was low. It seems likely that this material is also medieval in origin.

Terrestrial molluscs

A small range of terrestrial molluscs were present in the samples, reflecting a dry grassland habitat. The main taxa present were *Trichia hispida* group, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp. Considering the sampled contexts, these probably reflect the vegetation on the sides of the sampled features or their very close proximity.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in most samples. Although roots were occasionally abundant, it does not appear that significant biological disturbance of the deposits has occurred.

Discussion

The breckland soils in this part of Norfolk provide a particular challenge for arable cultivation. They are sandy and free-draining, making them sensitive to drought and liable to erosion. In addition, significant soil amendment is necessary to maintain fertility, productivity and stability. The charred cereals from Brandon show deviation from the typical English wheat-based economy (e.g. Straker *et al.* 2007; Moffett 2006), instead apparently focussing on the cultivation of barley and incorporating a significant proportion of rye cultivation. Rye has extensive root systems and is tolerant of drought in free-draining soils, making it successful in breckland areas. Campbell and Overton (1993) state that rye was the dominant winter cereal (as opposed to wheat) in areas with lighter, less fertile soils. They also suggest that, prior to 1350, rye was predominantly used as cheap grain supplied to farm servants, although this may not have been universal. At the site of Sunnymead, Burnham Market, rye and barley were overwhelmingly dominant in the charred cereal assemblage (Summers 2012). This site had deposits dating to between the 11th to 14th century and was situated on similarly light, sandy soils, although in a more coastal setting. Large deposits of rye from West Stow indicate that it was part of the breckland economy from at least the Anglo-Saxon period, or perhaps even earlier (Murphy 1985). This pattern appears to be consistent in both phases of occupation at the present site, although the number of samples and concentration of material is too low for a detailed comparison.

The small amount of free-threshing wheat in the samples could have been grown locally, although such cultivation may have been unreliable in the breckland. Alternatively it may represent a traded commodity, exchanged for other locally produced resources.

Exploitation of wild habitats is suggested by the presence of heather charcoal, particularly in 12th to 14th century deposit L1020. The sandy heath of the breckland would have represented a valuable source of wild plant and animal resources.

The frequency with which cereals were recovered in deposits at Brandon implies that the excavated features were situated close to areas of domestic activity. The material is most likely the waste from domestic hearths, containing the debris from daily food preparation and other domestic activities.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The charred plant remains serve to add to current understanding of the medieval economy in the breckland, with evidence for the careful selection of crops to produce adequate yields from a challenging environment. The assemblage present is of interest but the density of remains is too low to merit further analysis. There is the potential that further excavation and sampling would produce a larger, more analytically viable assemblage.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
P5360	1	1006	1005	Fill of Ditch	Later 9th-11th/early 12th C	20	15	50%	X	-	Rye (1), NFI (5)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	X	-	<i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	-	X	-	-	Root/ tuber (3)	
P5360	2	1014	1013	Fill of Ditch		20	30	50%	XX	-	Rye (2), cf. Rye (1), Tritic (1), Rye (3), NFI (6)	-	-	-	XX	<i>Helicidae</i> , <i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	X	-	-	
P5360	3	1018	1017	Fill of Ditch	Later 9th-11th/early 12th C	20	40	50%	X	-	Hord (2), FTW (1), Rye (1), NFI (1)	-	-	XX	-	<i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	X	-	-	-	
P5360	4	1020	1019	Fill of Ditch	Late 12th-14th C	20	40	50%	XX	-	HB (XX), RYE (X), Oat (X), Tritic (X), Culm (X)	X	<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. (X), Large Poaceae (X)	XX	-	<i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XXX	X	X	-	-	Heather charcoal (XX)	
P5360	5	1004	1003	Fill of Depression	Later 9th-12th C	20	20	100%	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (1), FTW (1), Oat (1), Rye (1), cf. Fye (4), NFI (6)	X	<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (2), Large Poaceae (1)	X	-	<i>P. muscorum</i> , <i>T. hispida</i> group, <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	-	-	-	Root/ tuber (2)	

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from London Road, Brandon. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum*/ compactum); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*), NFI = indeterminate cereal grain (not formerly identified).

APPENDIX 3 PROJECT SPECIFICATION

80 LONDON ROAD, BRANDON, SUFFOLK

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

3rd June 2013

80 LONDON ROAD, BRANDON, 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) (dated 30th May 2013). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out as part of a planning condition on anticipated approval for the proposed erection of a single dwelling and two garages on land at 80 London Road, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 780 863). The evaluation is required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. F/2013/0223/FUL).

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 construct a new dwelling and two garages on land at 80 London Road, Brandon, following removal of an existing garage. The site lies on the north western side of London Road, in the western part of the town centre.

3.2 The site within an area of archaeological importance, recorded on the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record. This notes that the site lies within the medieval settlement core of the town (HER BRD 209) and also close to an area of Anglo-Saxon occupation (HER BRD 083 & 089) to the north in the meadows by the river Little Ouse.

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 will be 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, particularly in the Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods.

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5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

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, and requires, two trenches, each 15m x 1.8m, within the footprint of the proposed house and garages. A trench plan is appended. 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 2). 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, 2010). 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 1 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 stakeholes, postholes and slots/gullies, masonry foundations and low masonry walls. Associated features may be present e.g. hearths.

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

Full Excavation

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

Ditches

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

5 Written Record

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

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

6 Photographic Record

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

7 Drawn Record

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

e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

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

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

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

WORKED FLINT

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

POTTERY

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

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

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

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

HUMAN BONE

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

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

g) Archiving: Environmental remains obtained should be stored in conditions appropriate for analysis in the short to medium term, that is giving the ability for full analysis at a later date without any degradation of samples being analysed. The results will be maintained as an archive at AS and supplied to the EH regional 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 2

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 3rd year dissertation advancing his skills in museum research, database use and academic correspondence. He joined AS in September 2006 as an excavator involved in projects such as Earsham Bronze Age Barrow and cremation site. From May 2007, Martin has moved across to the Post-Excavation team to become Assistant Archives Officer, and thereafter Martin has returned to fieldwork as a Supervisor before being promoted to project management in 2009

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

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

Experience: Zbigniew has archaeological experience dating from 1995 when as a student he joined an academic group of excavators. He was involved in numerous archaeological projects throughout the Lower Silesia region in southwest Poland and a number of projects in old town of Wroclaw. During his university years he specialized in medieval urban archaeology. He had his own research project working on an early/high medieval stronghold in Pietrzykow. He was a member of a University team which located and excavated an unknown high medieval castle in Wierzbnia, 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 PhD

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

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND
CBM RESEARCHER**

Andrew Peachey BA MifA

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

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

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

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

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

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

**PROJECT OFFICER
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

Dr Julia Cussans PhD

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

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers PhD

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

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

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

Experience: John is an archaeobotanist with a primary specialism in the analysis of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal. Prior to joining Archaeological Solutions, John worked primarily in Atlantic Scotland. His research interests involve using archaeobotanical data in combination with other archaeological and palaeoeconomic information to address cultural and economic research questions. John has made contributions to a number of large research projects in Atlantic Scotland, including the Old Scatness and Jarlshof Environs Project (University of Bradford), the Viking Unst Project (University of Bradford) and publication work for Bornais Mound 1 and Mound 2 (Cardiff University). He has also worked with plant remains from Thruxton Roman Villa, Hampshire, as part of the Danebury Roman Environs Project (Oxford University/ English Heritage). John's role at AS is to analyse and report on assemblages of plant macro-remains from environmental samples and provide support and advice regarding environmental sampling regimes and sample processing. John is a member of the Association for Environmental Archaeology.

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

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

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

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

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

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lisa Smith BA

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

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

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Rosanna Price BSc

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

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

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Charlotte Davies MPhil

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

Surrey Institute of Art & 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

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1: Entrance to 80 London Road, looking east



2: General (pre-excavation) view of the site, looking east



3: Trench 1 (post-excavation), looking north-east



4: Sample Section 1A, Trench 1, looking south-east



5: Ditch F1011 and possible Quarry Pit F1013, Trench 1, looking south-east



6: Ditches F1017 and F1019, Trench 1, looking north



7: Trench 2 (post-excavation), looking north-west



8: Sample Section 2B, Trench 2, looking north-east



9: Ditch F1007 and Depression F1003, Trench 2, looking south-west



10: Ditch F1005, Trench 2, looking south



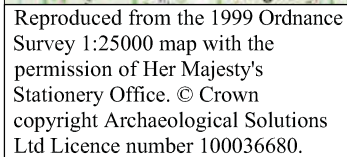
11: Posthole F1009, Trench 2, looking north-east



12: Earlier medieval shears blade (SF1) from L1004 (F1003), Trench 2 (before cleaning)

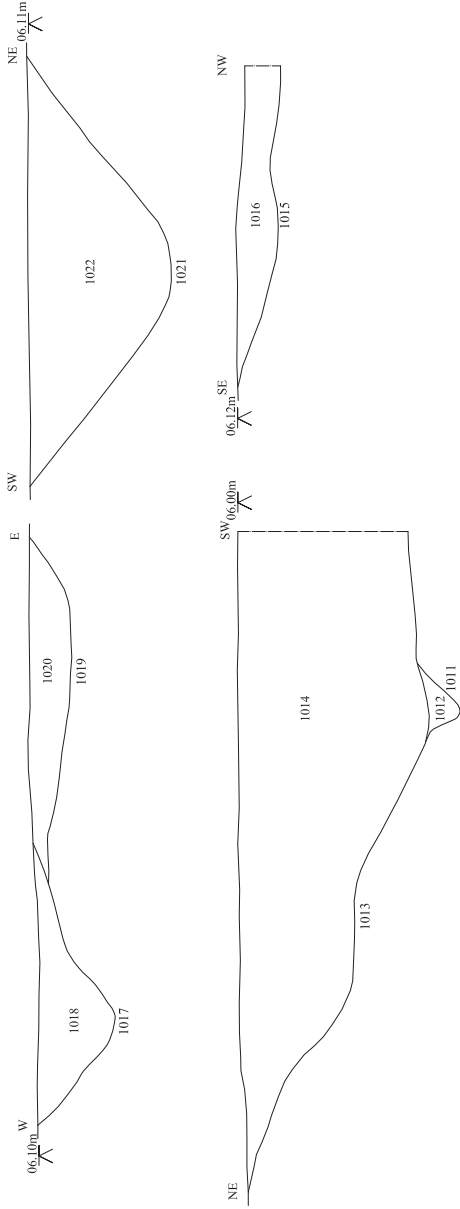
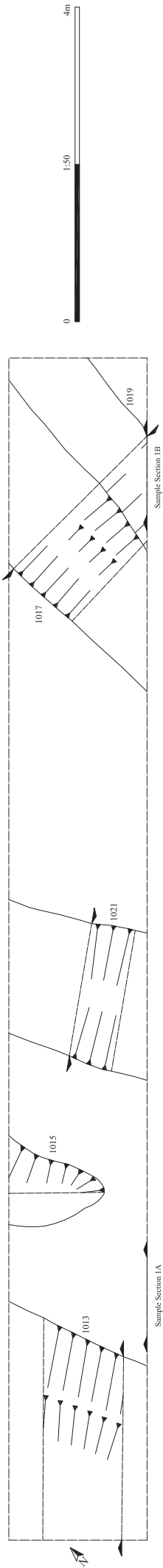


13: x-radiograph of shears blade (SF1)

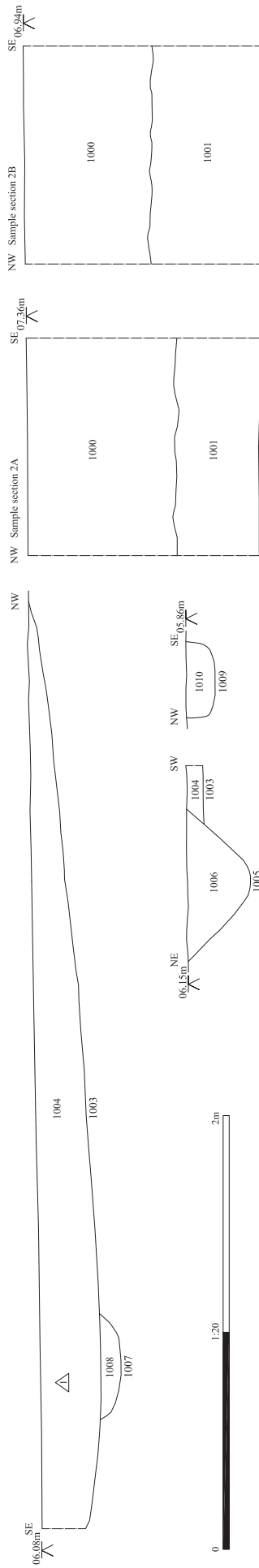
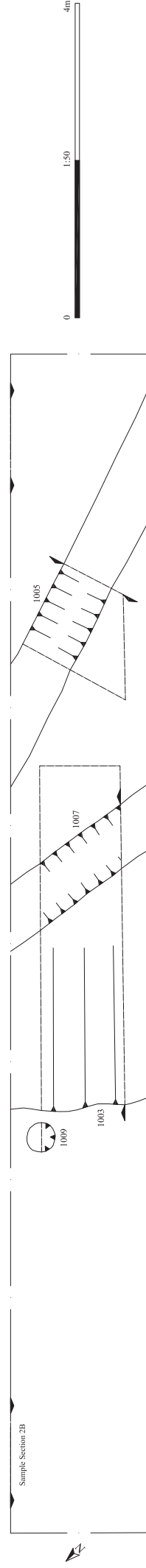


<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>
Fig. 1 Site location plan
Scale 1:25000 at A4

Trench 1



Trench 2



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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:50 and 1:20 at A3