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**LAND OFF RENDHAM ROAD, SAXMUNDHAM,
SUFFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
PHASES 1 AND 2**

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NGR: TM 377 631	Report No: 4410
District: Suffolk	Site Code: SXM030
Approved: C Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4538
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Land Off Rendham Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk</i>		
<i>In March, April and September 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of Phases 1 and 2 of a residential development of land off Rendham Road, Saxmundham (TM 377 631). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) in order to inform an archaeological strategy to inform the planning application.</i>			
<i>During Phase 1 (Trenches 1 – 25) six features were identified. Three ditches (F1004 (=F1020), F1002 and F1015 (=F1025)) orientated approximately NNE/SSW; a ditch (F1032) orientated E/W; a gully (F1023) orientated N/S, and two pits (F1018 and F1029). Additionally five struck flints of possible early Neolithic date were recovered from the topsoil. The three ditches orientated NNE/SSW were located in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 7 and ran obliquely to the current field boundaries. They appeared to be of post-medieval/early modern date. Ditch F1032 (Tr.18) was aligned E/W. It had a different profile to the other ditches and was perpendicular to the current field boundaries. Together with the finds from this ditch a more recent date is suggested. All of the identified ditches appeared to align with boundaries depicted on the early cartographic sources for this area. Two small pits were present. F1018 (Tr.10) was modern date and F1029 (Tr.19) was undated.</i>			
<i>In Phase 2 (Trenches 26 – 30) a modern ditch (F2005 Tr.26) and an undated pit, F2003 (Tr.27) were recorded.</i>			
<i>The archaeological potential of the site was uncertain. In the event, though the site is large, the evaluation (Phases 1 and 2) recorded sparse residual struck flint and post-medieval and modern features, mostly field boundary ditches.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	25/03/2013 – 12/04/2013, 9-13/09/13		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	4538	Site code	SXM030
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	None		
Current land use	Agricultural		
Planned development	Residential		
Main features (+dates)	Post-medieval / modern ditches, modern pit, undated pit		
Significant finds (+dates)	Sparse residual flint		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Suffolk	Suffolk Coastal	Saxmundham
HER for area	Suffolk HER		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	3.2ha (Phase 1); 0.68ha (Phase 2)		
NGR	TM 377 631		
Height AOD (min/max)	c. 31m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Archaeological Solutions Ltd		
Funded by	BDW Trading Limited		
Full title	Land Off Rendham Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk. Phases 1 and 2. An Archaeological Evaluation		
Authors	Barlow, G. and Quinn, S.		
Report No.	4410		
Date (of report)	September 2013		

LAND OFF RENDHAM ROAD, SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION PHASES 1 AND 2

SUMMARY

In March, April and September 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of Phases 1 and 2 of a residential development of land off Rendham Road, Saxmundham (TM 377 631). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) in order to inform an archaeological strategy to inform the planning application.

During Phase 1 (Trenches 1 – 25) six features were identified. Three ditches (F1004 (=F1020), F1002 and F1015 (=F1025)) orientated approximately NNE/SSW; a ditch (F1032) orientated E/W; a gully (F1023) orientated N/S, and two pits (F1018 and F1029). Additionally five struck flints of possible early Neolithic date were recovered from the topsoil. The three ditches orientated NNE/SSW were located in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 7 and ran obliquely to the current field boundaries. They appeared to be of post-medieval/early modern date. Ditch F1032 (Tr.18) was aligned E/W. It had a different profile to the other ditches and was perpendicular to the current field boundaries. Together with the finds from this ditch a more recent date is suggested. All of the identified ditches appeared to align with boundaries depicted on the early cartographic sources for this area. Two small pits were present. F1018 (Tr.10) was modern date and F1029 (Tr.19) was undated.

In Phase 2 (Trenches 26 – 30) a modern ditch (F2005 Tr.26) and an undated pit, F2003 (Tr.27) were recorded.

The archaeological potential of the site was uncertain. In the event though the site is large, the evaluation (Phases 1 and 2) recorded sparse residual struck flint and post-medieval and modern features, mostly field boundary ditches.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In March, April and September 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of Phases 1 and 2 of a residential development on land off Rendham Road, Saxmundham (TM 377 631, Figs. 1 and 2). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) in order to inform an archaeological strategy to further inform the planning application.

1.2 The proposed Phase 1 development covers an area of 3.2 hectares and will comprise 90 residential units, consisting of a mixture of private (60 units) and affordable (30 units) housing. The north-western corner of the site has been set

aside for Employment Land. The proposed Phase 2 development covers an area of 0.68 hectares and will comprise 20 residential units, consisting of a mixture of private and affordable housing. The north-western corner of the site has been set aside for Employment Land. Phase 3 is to be subject to trial trench evaluation at a later date.

1.3 The archaeological evaluation was conducted in accordance with a specification prepared by AS (dated 30/01/13), and a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (22/08/11). The project 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).

1.4 The principal research 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.

Planning policy context

1.5 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.

1.6 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 Saxmundham is a small Suffolk market town located 28km north-east of Ipswich. The site is located on the west side of the town and is bordered on the west side by the A12 and on the north side by the B1119. An east-west running public right of way is at the south end of the site.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, Geology and Soils

3.1.1 The site is fairly flat and is located at 30m AOD in the valley of the River Fromus which is a tributary of the River Alde. The Fromus runs west to east through the town approximately 350m north of the site.

3.1.2 The local soils are made up of chalky till of the Hanslope and Ragdale associations. The underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous Chalk which is close to the boundary with the London Clay Formation

3.2 Archaeological and Historical Background

3.2.1 There is an overall scarcity of archaeological finds within 1km of the site (Fig. 3) although this is probably influenced by the general lack of archaeological investigation in the area. The earlier finds include scatters of prehistoric worked stone including a Bronze Age greywacke adze (HER¹ SXM Mis) and a tanged arrowhead (HER SXM 004).

3.2.2 In 2010 Archaeological Solutions carried out an evaluation and excavation at land to the north of Church Hill, just over 1km east of the site. The investigations revealed a concentration of early Bronze Age pits in a natural dry valley, associated with layers of colluvium and evidence for an interlude of wetter, marshier conditions sometime after the main phase of occupation. Further early Bronze Age features were spread around the site. The site is important as evidence of one of the few Beaker pit clusters to be recorded in Suffolk.

3.2.3 A small quantity of early Neolithic struck flint on the Church Hill site indicates low level activity of this date, and Roman pottery was also present in a linear feature

¹ Historic Environment Record

and as residual material in the topsoil (Adams and Davies 2010, Newton 2012). In 2001 a watching brief on a large residential development off Rendham Road found more prehistoric flints, and Iron Age and Roman pottery indicative of a rural settlement site (HER SXM 011). Two Roman coins were found to the north in Rosemary Lane, Carlton (HER KCC 030).

3.2.4 The name Saxmundham is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Medieval Saxmundham is unusual in that the main settlement of the town is on the opposite side of the river to the church. The documentary evidence suggests that the main area of Saxmundham has always been to the west of the river Fromus. Metal detecting mainly in the area of the Saxmundham Bypass found a middle to late Saxon strap end (HER KCC 014).

3.2.5 The Church of St Peter at Carlton dates mainly to the 14th century with a 16th century tower, and was heavily restored in the 19th century (HER KCC 019). Metal detecting mainly around the Saxmundham Bypass and Carlton recovered a number of finds including a 13th-14th century bronze heraldic stud (HER KCC 015), a bronze scabbard (HER KCC 014), a 15th century sword pommel (HER KCC Misc), and several coins (HER KCC 014; HER KCC 024).

3.2.6 A linear and rectilinear cropmark has been identified to the south-east of Burnt House Farm within approximately 2-300m of the site (HER SXM 012). Cropmarks of a possible square enclosure are located further to the north (HER KCC 029).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Thirty trenches were excavated (Fig. 2), representing a c. 5% sample of the site (Phase 1: 1-25; Phase 2: 26-30). All the trenches were 40m long and 1.8m wide.

4.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

5 RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

PHASE 1**Trench 1** (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>Sample section 1A</i> 0.00 = 25.92m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. Firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flint.
0.28 – 0.38m	L1010	Subsoil/colluvium. Firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flint.
0.38m+	L1001	Natural deposits. Firm, pale brownish orange sandy silt with occasional medium and large angular flint, overlying very firm, pale yellow grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded chalk and angular flints. The silty clay outcrops at the surface of the natural in small areas.

<i>Sample section 1B</i> 0.00 = 26.25m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above
0.28 – 0.54m	L1010	Subsoil/colluvium. As above
0.54m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As above

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditch F1004 of post-medieval/modern date. This trench lay in a slight valley in which a layer of subsoil or colluvium (L1010) had accumulated.

Ditch F1004 was linear (2.10+ x 1.45 x 0.55m), orientated NNE/SSW. Its profile was irregular. It contained two fills. The basal fill (L1005) was a firm, darkish grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints and charcoal flecks. It contained a sherd of post-medieval (late 16th – 17th/18th century) pottery (59g), CBM (7g), animal bone (2g) and slag (3g). The upper fill (L1014) was a firm mid grey brown silty sand and lenses of mid brownish orange clay silt with occasional medium angular flints. It contained no finds. F1004 was also recorded in Trench 2 (F1020). This feature (F1004=1020) was aligned with a field boundary depicted on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 7).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 and 4)

<i>Sample section 2A</i> 0.00 = 26.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.39 – 0.58m	L1010	Subsoil/colluvium. As Trench 1
0.58m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 2B</i> 0.00 = 27.32m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.58m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 2 contained two ditches (F1002 and F1020) of post-medieval/modern date. This trench, along with Trench 1, lay in a slight valley in which a layer of subsoil or colluvium (L1010) had accumulated.

Ditch F1002 was linear (2.10+ x 2.10 x 0.70m), orientated NNE/SSW. Its profile was irregular and its base was flattish. It contained three fills. The basal fill (L1012) was a firm mid yellow brown sandy silt with very occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained no finds. The middle fill (L1013) was a firm, darkish brownish grey sandy silt with very occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained no finds. The upper fill (L1003) comprised mixed lenses of firm, mid brownish orange clay silt and firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained glass fragments (64g).

Ditch F1020 (2.10 + x 1.30 x 0.65m) was likely a continuation of Ditch F1004 (Tr.1). It was located at the extreme north western end of the trench, orientated NNE/SSW. Only the south-eastern side was located within the trench. This side had an initial shallow slope which then became very steep down to the base. The base was flat. The basal fill (L1022) was a firm, darkish grey brown clay silt with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. The upper fill (L1021) was a firm, pale orangey grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. This feature (F1004=1020) was aligned with a field boundary depicted on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 7).

Trench 3 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 3A</i> <i>0.00 = 28.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 3B</i> <i>0.00 = 27.68m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.33m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.33m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 and 5)

<i>Sample section 4A</i> <i>0.00 = 29.18m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 4B</i> 0.00 = 28.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.29 – 0.42m	L1011	Subsoil/colluvium. Firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flint.
0.42m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 4 contained a ditch (F1015) of post-medieval/modern date. This trench lay in a separate slight valley to that containing Trenches 1 and 2. A layer of subsoil or colluvium (L1011) had accumulated in this valley also.

Ditch F1015 was linear (2.10+ x 1.90 x 0.70m), orientated NNE/SSW. Its profile was irregular. Its base was flat. It contained two fills. The basal fill (L1016) was a firm, mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained no finds. The upper fill (L1017) was a firm, mid grey brown clayey silt with occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained animal bone (17g), CBM (47g), struck flint (5g), an Fe fragment (11g), and glass fragments (16g). This ditch may have continued through Trench 7 as F1025, although this appears at odds to the early cartographic evidence (Figs. 7-9).

Trench 5 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 5A</i> 0.00 = 29.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1
<i>Sample section 5B</i> 0.00 = 30.04m AOD		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 5 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 6 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 6A</i> 0.00 = 29.30m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 6B</i> 0.00 = 30.55m AOD		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 6 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 and 5)

<i>Sample section 7A</i> <i>0.00 = 30.94m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 7B</i> <i>0.00 = 31.03m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 7 contained Ditch F1025 of post-medieval/modern date. This ditch is probably a continuation of Ditch F1015 (Tr. 4). Additionally, two struck flints were recovered from the topsoil (L1000) at the eastern end of the trench.

Ditch F1025 was linear (2.10+ x 1.37 x 0.70m), orientated NNE/SSW, located in the western half of the trench. It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained three fills. The basal fill (L1026) was a firm, mid grey brown silty clay with moderate medium sub-angular flints and chalk flecks. It contained no finds. The middle fill (L1027) was a firm, darkish grey brown sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular flints. It contained no finds. The upper fill (L1028) was mixed lenses of firm, mid grey brown sandy silt, and firm, mid yellow brown silt clay with occasional small sub-angular flints. The neck of a post-medieval (16th – 17th century) Bellamine jug (133g) and an animal bone fragment (9g) came from this fill.

Trench 8 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 8A</i> <i>0.00 = 30.54m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.35m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 8B</i> <i>0.00 = 31.48m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Two struck flints were recovered from the topsoil (L1000) at the southern end of Trench 8. Other than this Trench 8 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 9 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 9A</i> <i>0.00 = 31.30m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 9B</i> <i>0.00 = 31.98m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Burnt flint (5g) was recovered from the topsoil (L1000) at the northern end of the trench. Other than that Trench 9 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 and 5)

<i>Sample section 10A</i> <i>0.00 = 31.74m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.36m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 10B</i> <i>0.00 = 31.75m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 10 contained a small modern pit (F1018).

F1018 was a sub rectangular pit (0.43 x 0.34 x 0.15m) with steep sides and a flat base. Its fill (L1019) was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with very occasional small and medium angular flints. It contained a single fragment of CBM (26g) and coal (2g).

Trench 11 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 11A.</i> <i>0.00 = 31.73m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 11B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.27m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 11 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 12 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 12A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.00m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 12B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.01m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 12 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 13 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 13A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 13B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.13m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 13 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 14 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 14A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 14B</i> <i>0.00 = 28.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 14 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 and 6)

<i>Sample section 15A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 15B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 15 contained undated Gully F1023.

Gully F1023 was linear (2.20+ x 0.60 x 0.20m), orientated running north/south and located in the centre of the trench. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill (L1024) comprised mixed lenses of firm, pale brownish yellow sandy silt and firm, mid grey orange clay silt, with occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained no finds. This feature did not align with boundary features depicted on the early cartographic sources (Figs. 7-9), although may have comprised part of a drainage channel or similar associated with the surrounding post-medieval field system.

Trench 16 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 16A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 16B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.72m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 16 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 17 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 17A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 17B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.66m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 17 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 and 6)

<i>Sample section 18A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.35m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.21m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.21m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 18B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.58m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.29m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 18 contained a modern ditch (F1032).

Ditch F1032 was linear (2.10+ x 1.40 x 0.70m), orientated east/west. It had steep sides and a narrow base. It contained four fills. The basal fill (L1033) was a firm, mid brownish grey sandy silt and small lenses of mid yellow orange clay silt, with occasional small rounded chalk. It contained no finds. Above L1033, L1034 was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained no finds. Above L1034, L1035 was a firm, dark grey brown sandy silt, with occasional small angular flints and rounded chalk. It contained two lightly corroded Fe fragments (102g), one of which is possibly part of a chain linkage. The uppermost fill, L1036, was a mid orange yellow sandy silt with sparse chalk and flint. This feature aligned with a plot/field boundary depicted on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 7) and was closely related to a continuation of this boundary and adjacent trackway shown on the OS maps of 1883 and 1904 (Figs. 8 and 9).

Trench 19 (Figs. 2 and 6)

<i>Sample section 19A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.23m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 19B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.38m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 19 contained an undated pit (F1029).

Pit F1029 was sub-circular (0.80 x 0.62 x 0.20m). It had moderately steeply sloping sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill (L1030) was a firm, very dark brownish grey silty clay with frequent charcoal flecks. It contained no finds. The upper fill (L1031) was a firm, pale yellow brown silty clay with occasional charcoal flecks. It contained no finds.

Trench 20 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 20A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.36m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.25m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 20B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.29m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: A single struck flint was recovered from the topsoil (L1000) at the southern end of Trench 20. Other than this Trench 20 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 21 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 21A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.95m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 21B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 21 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 22 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 22A.</i> <i>0.00 = 32.85m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.30m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 22B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.38m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 22 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 23 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 23A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.17m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 23B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.51m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.20m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.20m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 23 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 24 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 24A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.23m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.26m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 24B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.20m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.35m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 24 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 25 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 25A</i> <i>0.00 = 32.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.32m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

<i>Sample section 25B</i> <i>0.00 = 32.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1
0.28m+	L1001	Natural deposits. As Trench 1

Description: Trench 25 contained no archaeological finds or features.

PHASE 2**Trench 26** (Figs. 2 and 7)

<i>Sample section 26A</i> <i>0.00 = 31.57m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.24m	L2000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, loose, clayey silt with frequent roots and occasional CBM. As above Tr.1 L1000.
0.24 – 0.43m	L2001	Subsoil. Mid brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional small angular flints and CBM. As above Tr.1 L1010.
0.43m+	L2002	Natural deposits. Light yellowish brown, compact, clay with occasional small – medium angular flints. As above Tr.1 L1001.

<i>Sample section 26B</i> <i>0.00 = 31.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As above.
0.23 – 0.42m	L2001	Subsoil. As above.
0.42m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 26 contained a modern ditch, F2005.

Ditch F1005 was linear (2.20+ x 1.80 x 0.47m). It had steep stepped sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L2006) was a grey, firm, clayey silt. It contained modern (late 19th – 20th C) pottery (7g), CBM (13g) and an iron nail fragment (7g).

Trench 27 (Figs. 2 and 7)

<i>Sample section 27A</i> 0.00 = 31.88m AOD		
0.00 – 0.16m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.16 – 0.34m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26
0.34m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

<i>Sample section 27B</i> 0.00 = 31.54m AOD		
0.00 – 0.13m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.13 – 0.25m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26.
0.25m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

Description: Trench 27 contained undated Pit F2003.

Pit F2003 was sub-circular (0.72 x 0.56+ x 0.06m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill (L2004) was a dark grey, firm, clayey silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 28 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 28A</i> 0.00 = 31.94m AOD		
0.00 – 0.12m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.12 – 0.28m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26.
0.28m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

<i>Sample section 28B</i> 0.00 = 31.96m AOD		
0.00 – 0.13m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.13 – 0.43m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26.
0.43m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

Description: Trench 28 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 29 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 29A</i> 0.00 = 31.57m AOD		
0.00 – 0.21m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.21 – 0.42m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26.
0.42m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

<i>Sample section 29B</i> <i>0.00 = 31.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.23 – 0.43m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26.
0.43m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

Description: Trench 29 contained no archaeological finds or features.

Trench 30 (Fig. 2)

<i>Sample section 30A</i> <i>0.00 = 31.82m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.17m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.17 – 0.28m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26.
0.28m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

<i>Sample section 30B</i> <i>0.00 = 31.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L2000	Topsoil. As Trench 26.
0.23 – 0.48m	L2001	Subsoil. As Trench 26.
0.48m+	L2002	Natural deposits. As Trench 26.

Description: Trench 30 contained no archaeological finds or features.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The deposit model was uniform across the majority of the site with Topsoil L1000 overlying natural deposits (L1001). Topsoil L1000 was a firm, mid grey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flint (0.25 -0.35m thick). It was slightly thinner (0.17m (Tr.23)) in places at the southern end of the site, at the top of the hill.

7.2 The natural deposits (L1001) were encountered immediately below the topsoil except in Trenches 1, 2, and 4. L1001 comprised a firm, pale brownish orange sandy silt with occasional medium and large angular flint, overlying very firm, pale yellow grey silty clay with occasional small and medium sub-rounded chalk and angular flints. This silty clay outcrops at the surface of the natural in small areas.

7.3 Trenches 1, 2, and 4 were located in slight valleys; Trenches 1 and 2 in one, and Trench 4 in another. A subsoil or colluvial layer was present. In Trenches 1 and 2 Subsoil L1010 was a firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flint (maximum depth 0.26m (Tr.1)). A similar

deposit, L1011, was a firm, mid brownish orange sandy silt with occasional small and medium angular and rounded flint (maximum depth 0.13m). In these two valleys the natural deposits were encountered at a maximum depth below the current ground surface of 0.58m at the north-west end of Trench 2, and 0.42m at the eastern end of Trench 4.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

PHASE 1

Trench	Context	Feature	Date
1	F1004 = F1020	Ditch	Post-medieval/modern
2	F1002	Ditch	Post-medieval/modern
2	F1020 = F1004	Ditch	Post-medieval/modern
4	F1015 = F1025	Ditch	Post-medieval/modern
7	F1025 = F1015	Ditch	Post-medieval/modern
10	F1018	Pit	Modern
15	F1023	Gully	Undated
18	F1032	Ditch	Post-medieval/modern
19	F1029	Pit	Undated

PHASE 2

Trench	Context	Feature	Date
26	F2005	Ditch	Modern (late 19 th – 20 th C)
27	F2003	Pit	Undated

8.2 Six features were identified in Phase 1. Three ditches (F1004 (=F1020), F1002 and F1015 (=F1025)) orientated approximately NNE/SSW; a ditch (F1032) orientated E/W; a gully (F1023) orientated N/S, and two pits (F1018 and F1029). Additionally five struck flints of possible early Neolithic date were recovered from the topsoil. During Phase 2 a modern ditch, F2005 (Tr.26), and an undated pit, F2003 (Tr.27) were recorded.

8.3 The three ditches orientated NNE/SSW (F1004 (=F1020), F1002 and F1015 (=F1025)) were located in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 7 and run obliquely to the current field boundaries. They appeared to be of post-medieval/early modern date. Ditch F1004 (=1020) aligned with the boundary between fields 50 (Long meadow) and 51 (Meadow near Easter) depicted on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 7; Appendix 3). Ditch F1002 aligned with a later field boundary (between fields 74 and 75) shown on the 1883 and 1884 OS maps (Figs. 8 and 9). Ditch F1015, located at the centre of Trench 4, also appeared to align with a boundary depicted on the early OS maps (defining the eastern edge of field 75; Figs. 8 and 9). However, the apparent continuation of this feature (F1025) in Trench 7 did not appear to respect the same field boundary and it is possible that these ditch sections were, in fact, unrelated.

8.4 Ditch F1032 (Tr.18) was aligned E/W. It had a different profile to the other ditches (above) and was perpendicular to nearby, current field boundaries. Together with the finds from this ditch a more recent date is suggested. However, this feature was aligned with a boundary defining the northern edge of Heathouse field (field 49), depicted on the tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 7; Appendix 3). This Ditch also closely respected a continuation of the same field boundary and an adjacent trackway shown on the OS maps of 1883 and 1904 (Figs. 8 and 9).

8.5 Gully F1023, running N/S through Trench 15 did not appear to relate to post-medieval boundaries depicted on the early cartographic sources (Figs. 7-9), although may have represented a drainage feature or similar related to the surrounding field system.

8.6 Two small pits were present. F1018 (Tr.10) was of modern date and F1029 (Tr.19) was undated.

8.7 The archaeological potential of the site was uncertain. A large cropmark site, of unknown date, is recorded in the County Historic Environment Record to the west of the application area, in a similar landscape setting (HER no. SXM012). In the event, though the site is large, the evaluation (Phases 1 and 2) recorded only sparse residual struck flint and post-medieval and modern features, mostly field ditches depicted on the early cartographic sources.

9 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

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

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

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

PHASE 1

SXM030, Land of Rendham Rd., Saxmundham

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Area	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
1000		North End	9	Topsoil					B. Flint - 5g Str. Flint (2) 13g Str. Flint (1) - 10g
		East End	7						
		South End	20						
1002	1003		2	Upper Fill of Ditch					Glass (4) - 64g
1004	1005		1	Fill of Ditch	Late 16th-17th/18th	(1) 59g	7	2	Slag - 3g
1015	1017		4	Fill of Ditch	Late 18th+	(1) 1g	47	17	Fe. Frag (1) - 11g Glass (2) - 16g Str. Flint (1) 5g
1018	1019		10	Fill of Pit			26		Coal - 2g
1025	1028		7	Upper Fill of Ditch	16th-17th	(1) 133g		9	
1032	1036		18	Upper Fill of Ditch					Fe. Frags (4) - 102g

PHASE 2

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A. Bone (g)	Other
2005	2006		Fill of Ditch	Late 19th-20th	(1) 7g	13		Fe. Nail - 7g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered four flakes (28g), of which only a single flake (5g) was contained in a discrete feature, with the remainder recovered from Topsoil L1000. The flint was recovered in a slightly patinated, rolled condition.

All the struck flint appears to have been produced by the blade-based technology of the earlier Neolithic, with one blade from Topsoil L1000 having been modified into a small notched implement with one lateral edge blunted by abrupt retouch, and a small notch bi-facially worked into the opposing edge. The remaining flakes comprise blade like debitage, including the flake contained in Ditch F1015 (L1017).

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson MIfA

The evaluation recovered three fragments of pottery weighing 183g from three features. Ditch F1004 (L1005) contained an upper profile in good condition of post-medieval red earthenware from a tripod pipkin. The rim diameter is 22cm and there is internal olive green glaze with iron speckling on the inner, upper side of the vessel. The well-defined rim is probably an early example of late 16th -17th century date. Ditch F1025 (L1028) contained the rim, neck and upper part of the handle of a Bartmann jug in Frechen stoneware datable to the 16th and 17th centuries. This fragment is also in good condition. Ditch F1015 (L1017) contained a tiny abraded piece of early modern to modern refined white earthenware.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Ditch 1004	1005	1x55g PMRE	Late 16 th -17 th /18 th	PMRE: 22cm rim probably to a tripod pitcher, or possibly a storage jar
Ditch 1015	1017	1x1g REWE	Late 18 th +	
Ditch 1025	1028	1x127g FRECH	16 th -17 th	FRECH: neck of Bartmann jug with bearded face

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered four fragments (80g) of highly abraded and fragmented post-medieval peg tile. These fragments were contained in Ditches F1004 (L1005), F1015 (L1017) and Pit F1018 (L1019).

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Two bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken during trial excavations at Saxmundham. Although the sampled deposits are undated, the general character of the site suggests the material is post-medieval. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any material recovered.

Methods

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

Results

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

Plant macrofossils

No charred plant macrofossils were present in the bulk sample light fractions.

Terrestrial molluscs

Terrestrial molluscs of predominantly sheltered conditions were common in the samples, although there is a strong possibility that the remains are intrusive based on the quantity of modern plant material in the deposits (see below).

Contaminants

Both samples contained modern root matter, with un-carbonised plant material abundant in L1027. Modern seeds, predominantly bramble (*Rubus* sp.), were abundant in L1022 and probably intrusive.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The bulk samples recovered from the evaluation at Saxmundham indicate a very limited potential for palaeoenvironmental analyses, owing to the absence of plant macrofossils and the potential for intrusive modern material in the samples. The lack of charred plant material indicates that the site had little or no association with cereal

use or processing, or other forms of domestic activity. As such, it is unlikely that any further work would produce detailed evidence of the site's past palaeoeconomy.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Volume (litres)	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants									
				Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	Other remains		
SXM030	1	1022	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	-	-	-	-	-	-	
SXM030	2	1027	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	XX	XX	XX	XXX	-	-	-	-	-

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Saxmundham

APPENDIX 3 TITHE APPORTIONMENT

Tithe Apportionment (Ref: FDA 210/A1/a1)

Plot	Land Owner	Occupier	Name	Use	Area A. R. P.
42	Hesta Maria King	Enoch Easter	Little Meadow	Pasture	2 – 0 – 22 ^{3/4}
43	“	“	Great Meadow	Pasture	6 – 3 – 22 ^{1/2}
45	“	“	Garden	Garden	0 - 0 - 38
46	“	“	Garden	Garden	0 – 0 – 23
47	“	“	Farm yards	Farm yards	0 – 1 – 29 ^{1/2}
48	“	“	Orchard field	Arable	3 – 2 – 4 ^{3/4}
49	“	“	Heathouse field	Arable	4 - 1 – 13
50	“	“	Long meadow	Pasture	3 – 0 – 22 ^{1/2}
51	Thomas Mayhew	Thomas Mayhew	Meadow near Easter	Pasture	3 – 3 – 2
52	“	“	First meadow near Easter	Pasture	4 – 2 – 13
57	William Long	William Long	Benhall Wood	Wood	6 – 0 - 25
58	“	William Plant	Ten acre field	Arable	11 – 2 – 5 ^{3/4}
60	Robert Ashby Reeve	James Wells	Back meadow	Pasture	-
61	“	“	Easter meadow	Pasture	3 – 2 – 20 ^{1/2}
62	“	“	First meadow	Pasture	2 – 0 – 21 ^{3/4}
77	William Lond	Paul Williams	Brooke Piece	Arable	4 – 1 - 0

APPENDIX 4 SPECIFICATION

LAND OFF RENDHAM ROAD, SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK

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

30th January 2013

LAND OFF RENDHAM ROAD, SAXMUNDHAM, SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT, Jess Tipper, dated 22nd August 2011). It provides for an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development of land off Rendham Road, Saxmundham (TM 377 631). The works are required by SCC AS-CT in order to inform an archaeological strategy to inform the planning application.

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

2 COMPLIANCE

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

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The site is located at approximately 30.00m AOD in southwest Saxmundham, to the south of Rendham Road and the east of the A12. It lies on deposits of chalky till, with deep clay above.

3.2 As stated in the brief, the proposed development covers a large area that has not been subject to systematic archaeological survey. However, a large cropmark site, of unknown date, is recorded in the County Historic Environment Record to the west of the application area, in a similar landscape setting (HER no. SXM012). There is a strong likelihood that archaeological deposits will be encountered given the location and size of the development site.

3.3 The name Saxmundham is of Anglo-Saxon origin. Medieval Saxmundham is unusual in that the main settlement of the town is on the opposite side of the river to the church. The documentary evidence suggests that the main area of Saxmundham has always been to the west of the river Fromus. Previous investigations in Saxmundham have revealed Bronze Age and Roman activity (Adams and Davies 2010).

3.4 The detailed project background will be presented in the project report, with reference to the Suffolk HER.

3.5 The regional research frameworks are set out in Glazebrook (1997 and Brown and Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).

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

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

3.8 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 14-18) include further research into chronologies, precise dating and ceramic assemblages, further research into the development of the agrarian economy (particularly with regard to field systems), research into settlement chronology and dynamics, research into processes of economic and social change during the late Iron Age and Romano-British transition (particularly with regard to the development of Aylesford/Swarling and Roman culture, and also regional differences and tribal polities in the late Iron Age and further research into *oppida* and ritual sites), further analysis of development of social organisation and settlement form/function in the

early and middle Iron Age, further research into artefact production and distribution and the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition. Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

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

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

3.11 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).

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

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

3.14 The comment on the application requires evaluation of the site to determine the presence/absence, date, extent, state of preservation and significance of any archaeological layers or subsoil archaeological features.

References

Adams, M and Davies, C 2010 *Land at Church Hill, East of River Fromus, Saxmundham, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation* AS Ltd Report 3578

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Medlycott, M and Brown, N, 2008, *Revised East Anglian Archaeological Research Frameworks*, www.eaareports/algaoee

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

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

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

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

5 TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix A

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

5.3 The brief states that trial trenches are to be excavated to cover 5% of the area of the proposed development; these shall be positioned to sample all parts of the site. The evaluation will be carried out on 3 separate phases:

Phase 1 25 trenches each 40m x 1.8m are proposed

Phase 2 5 trenches each 40m x 1.8m are proposed

Phase 3 8 trenches each 40m x 1.8m are proposed

5.4 A proposed trench plan is appended, for the approval of SCC AS-CT.

5.5 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.

5.6 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. 20 Days

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

5.7 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.

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

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

5.10 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 A METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

1 Mechanical Excavation

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

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

2 Site Location Plan

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

3 Manual Cleaning and Base Planning of Archaeological Features

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

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

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

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

Full Excavation

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

Ditches

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

5 Written Record

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

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

6 Photographic Record

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

7 Drawn Record

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

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

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

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

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

WORKED FLINT

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

POTTERY

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

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

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

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

HUMAN BONE

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

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

a.iii) Insects: If suitable waterlogged contexts (pit, pond and ditch fills) are encountered (which can potentially be expected to be encountered on the project), sampling and assessment will be carried out in conjunction with the analysis of waterlogged plant remains (primarily seeds) and molluscs. Insect data may provide

information on local site environment (cleanliness etc.) as well as proxies for climate and vegetation communities.

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

c) Plant Macrofossils: Principal contexts will be sampled directly from the excavation for seeds and associated plant remains. It is anticipated that primarily

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

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

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

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

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

FINDS PROCESSING

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

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

APPENDIX B

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF and SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MifA

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

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

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

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

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MifA

Qualifications: Member of the IfA

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

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MifA

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

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

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

**PROJECTS MANAGER
(FIELD and ARCHIVES)**

Martin Brook BA

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

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

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

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

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

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 and Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003)

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

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Mariusz Gorniak BA MPhil

Mariusz Gorniak joined AS in 2012 as a highly experienced archaeologist, having spent over 12 years working in commercial field archaeology, notably in Colchester. After graduation from Jagiellonian University, Poland, he completed an MPhil (Hons) in Mediterranean Archaeology. Mariuz has authored numerous papers and reports on archaeology in Britain and Europe, and is a skilled illustrator of archaeological finds and architecture. He is also fluent in numerous European languages.

Mariusz is qualified in the Energy and Utility Skills Scheme (EUSS).

SUPERVISOR

Stephen Quinn BSc

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Samuel Egan BSc

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Laszlo Lichtenstein MA, MSc, 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 and Anthropology MA (Oxon) (2001-2004)

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

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA

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

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

University of Bradford, Dip Professional Archaeological Studies (2002)

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

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

Qualifications: University of Bradford BSc (Hons) Bioarchaeology (1999-2003)

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

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

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND
CBM RESEARCHER**

Andrew Peachey BA MifA

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

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

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

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

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

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

Iron pit assemblage and three complete Early Anglo-Saxon accessory vessels from a cemetery in Dartford, Kent.

**PROJECT OFFICER
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

Julia Cussans PhD

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

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

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

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

ENVIRONMENTAL ARCHAEOLOGIST

Dr John Summers

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

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

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

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

SENIOR GRAPHICS OFFICER

Kathren Henry

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

and report production. Kathren is also the principal historic building surveyor/illustrator, producing on-site and off-site plans, elevations and sections.

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Tansy Collins BSc

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

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

HISTORIC BUILDING RECORDING

Lisa Smith BA

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

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

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Rosanna Price BSc

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

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

GRAPHICS OFFICER

Charlotte Davies MPhil

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

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

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

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

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

APPENDIX 5 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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

Printable version

OASIS ID: archaeol7-159675

Project details

Project name	Land Off Rendham Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk
Short description of the project	In March, April and September 2013 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) undertook an archaeological evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of Phases 1 and 2 of a residential development of land off Rendham Road, Saxmundham (TM 377 631). The evaluation was required by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) in order to inform an archaeological strategy to inform the planning application. During Phase 1 (Trenches 1 - 25) six features were identified. Three ditches (F1004 (=F1020), F1002 and F1015 (=F1025)) orientated approximately NNE/SSW; a ditch (F1032) orientated E/W; a gully (F1023) orientated N/S, and two pits (F1018 and F1029). Additionally five struck flints of possible early Neolithic date were recovered from the topsoil. The three ditches orientated NNE/SSW were located in Trenches 1, 2, 4 and 7 and ran obliquely to the current field boundaries. They appeared to be of post-medieval/early modern date. Ditch F1032 (Tr.18) was aligned E/W. It had a different profile to the other ditches and was perpendicular to the current field boundaries. Together with the finds from this ditch a more recent date is suggested. All of the identified ditches appeared to align with boundaries depicted on the early cartographic sources for this area. Two small pits were present. F1018 (Tr.10) was modern date and F1029 (Tr.19) was undated. In Phase 2 (Trenches 26 - 30) a modern ditch (F2005 Tr.26) and an undated pit, F2003 (Tr.27) were recorded. The archaeological potential of the site was uncertain. In the event, though the site is large, the evaluation (Phases 1 and 2) recorded sparse residual struck flint and post-medieval and modern features, mostly field boundary ditches.
Project dates	Start: 25-03-2013 End: 13-09-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P4538 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	SXM030 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES AND PITS Modern
Significant Finds	FLINT None

Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	Planning condition
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	SUFFOLK SUFFOLK COASTAL SAXMUNDHAM Land Off Rendham Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk
Study area	3.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 377 631 52 1 52 12 51 N 001 28 47 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 31.00m Max: 31.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Project brief originator	Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team
Project design originator	Jon Murray
Project director/manager	Jon Murray
Project supervisor	Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Type of sponsor/funding body	BDW Trading Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Digital Contents	"Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Paper Contents	"Survey"
Paper Media available	"Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
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Title Land Off Rendham Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s) Barlow, G
Author(s)/Editor(s) Quinn, S
Other bibliographic details Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4410
Date 2013
Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

Entered by Sarah Powell (info@ascontracts.co.uk)
Entered on 20 September 2013

OASIS:

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Cite only: </export/home/web/oasis/form/print.cfm> for this page

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trench 1 post excavation, looking north-west



2
Trench 2 post excavation, looking south-west



3
Sample section 1B, looking north-east



4
Ditch F1020(=F1004) Trench 2, looking north-east



5
Ditch F1002 Trench 2, looking north-east



6
Trench 4 post excavation, looking east



7
Ditch F1015 Trench 4, looking south-west



8
Sample section 4B Trench 4, looking south



9
Find from Ditch F1025(=F1015) Trench 7



10
Trench 18 post excavation, looking south



11
Ditch F1032 Trench 18, looking west



12
Sample section 18A Trench 18, looking east



13
Pit F1018 Trench 10, looking west



14
Sample section 10B Trench 10, looking east



15
Pit F1029 Trench 19, looking west



16
Trench 24 post excavation, looking south west

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



17
Pit 2003 in Trench 2 looking north-west



18
Ditch 2005 in Trench 1 looking west



19
Trench 26 looking north-east



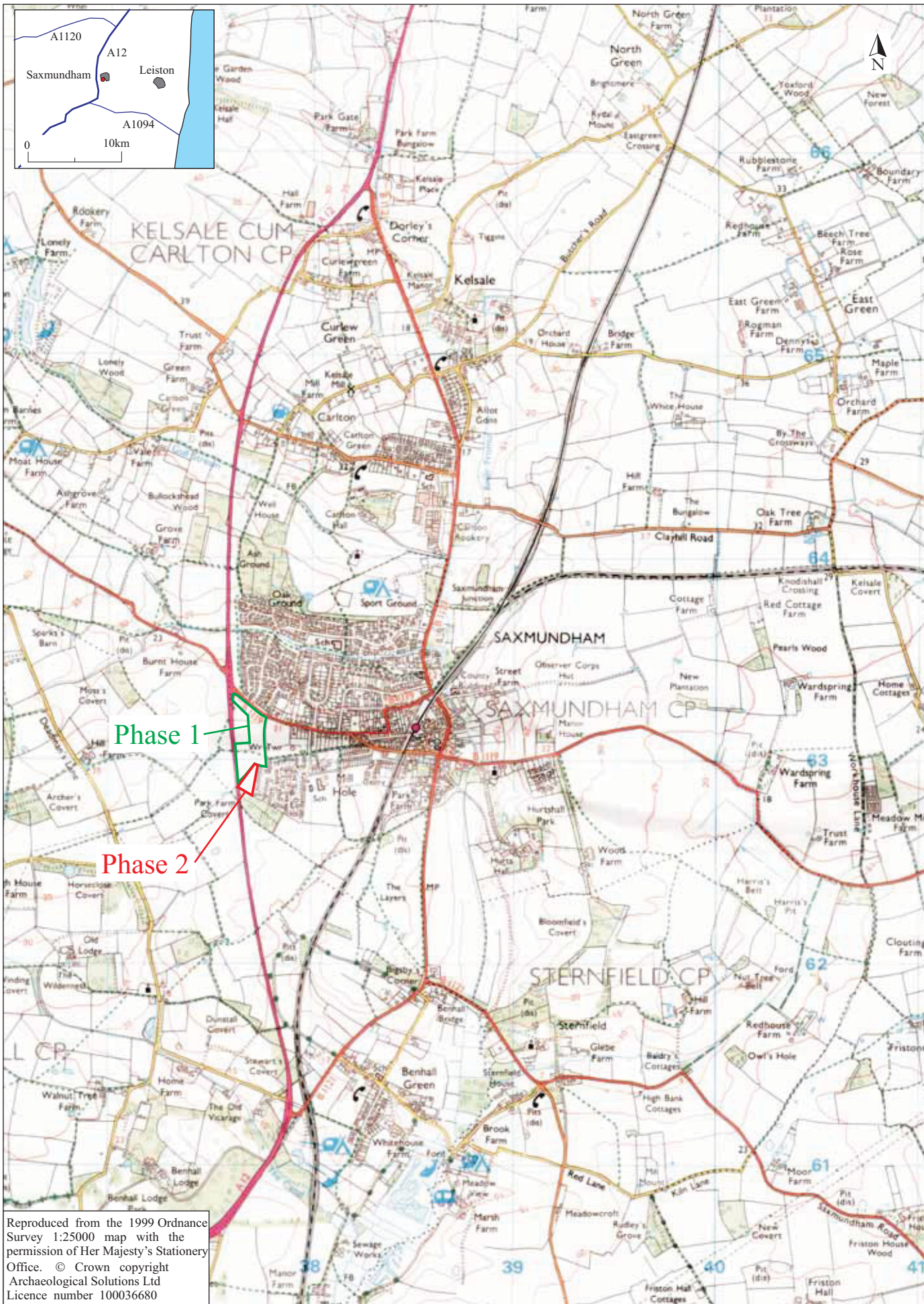
20
Trench 29 looking north-west



21
Sample section 26B looking north-west

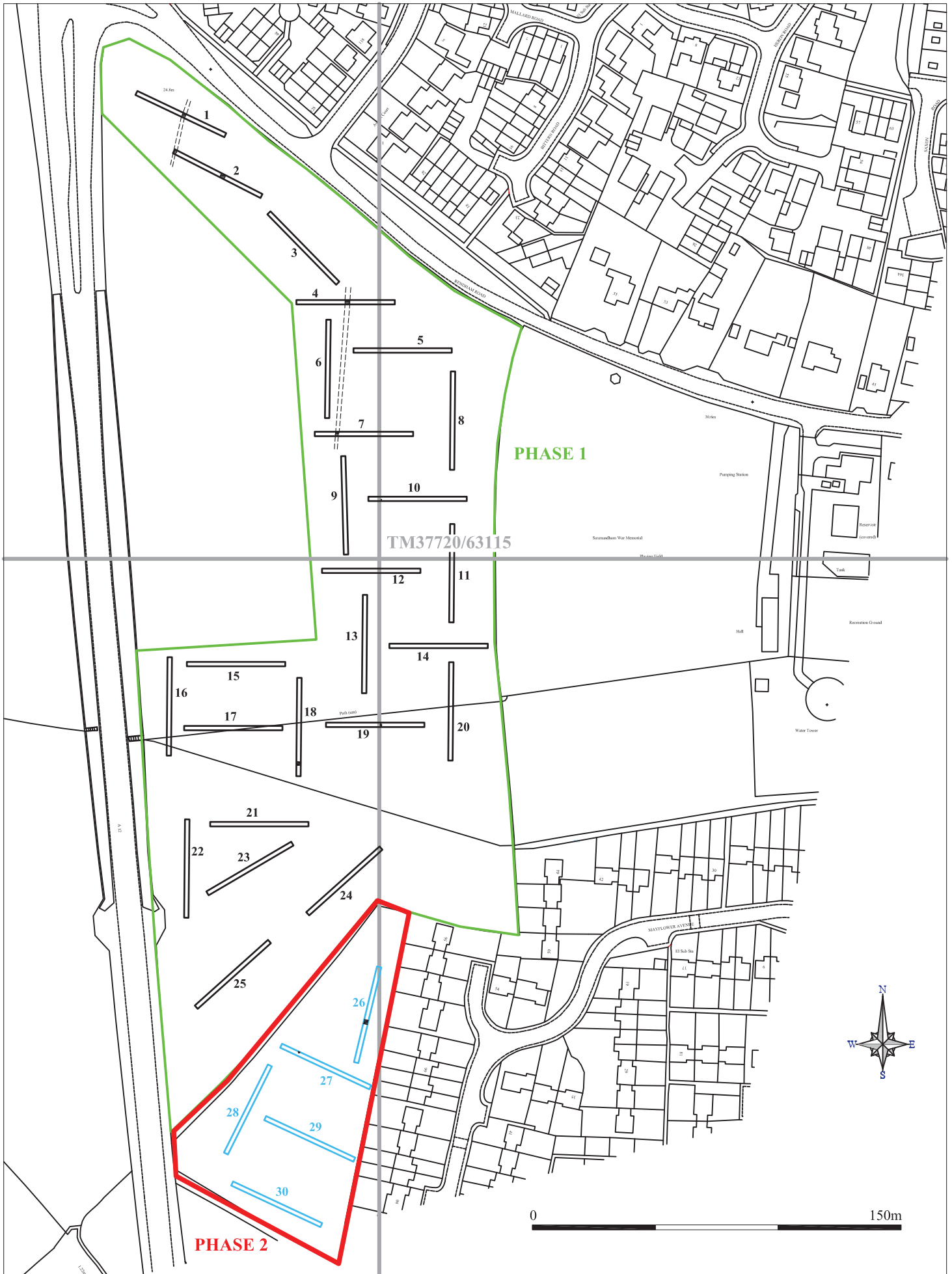


22
Sample section 27B looking south-west



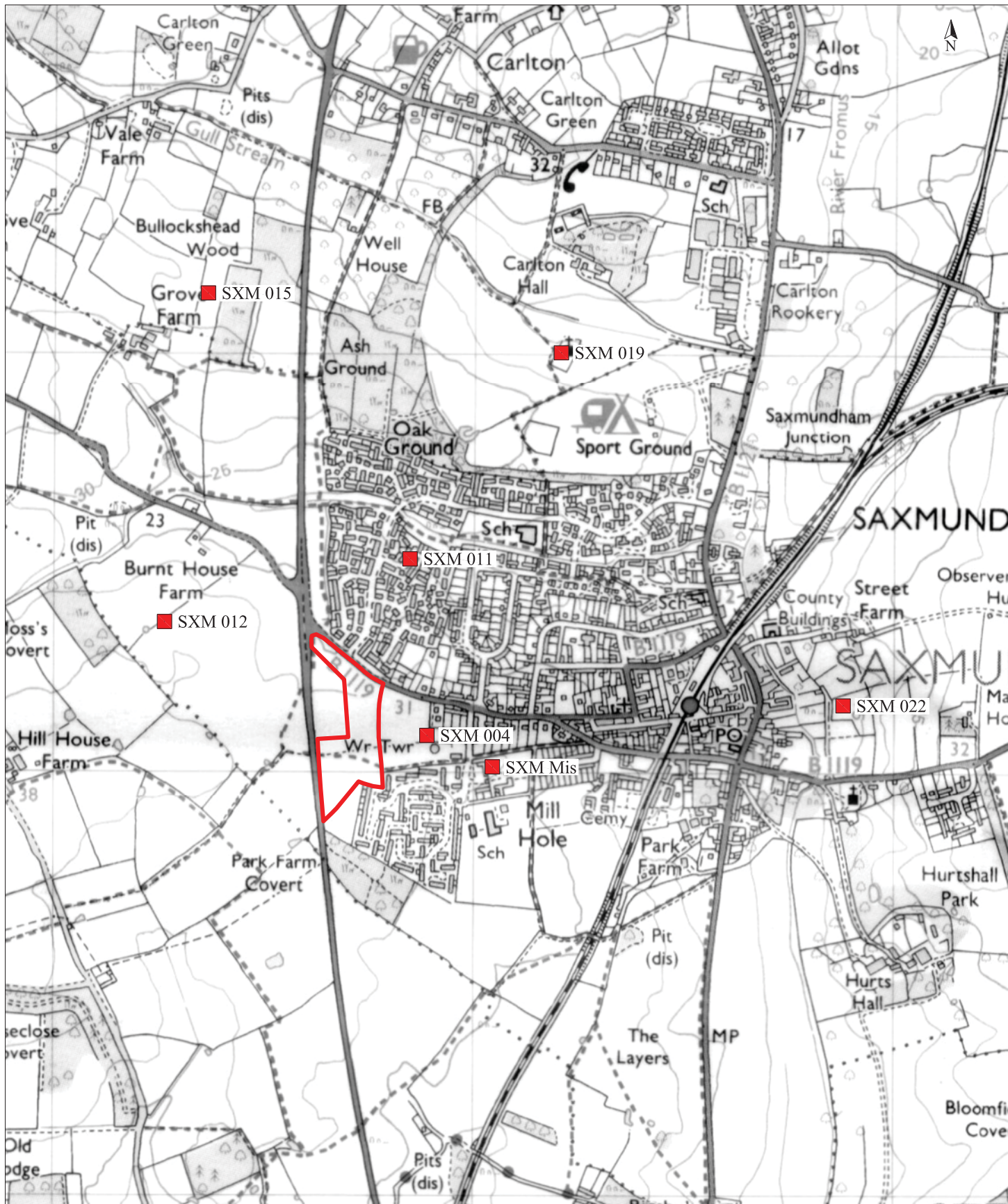
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



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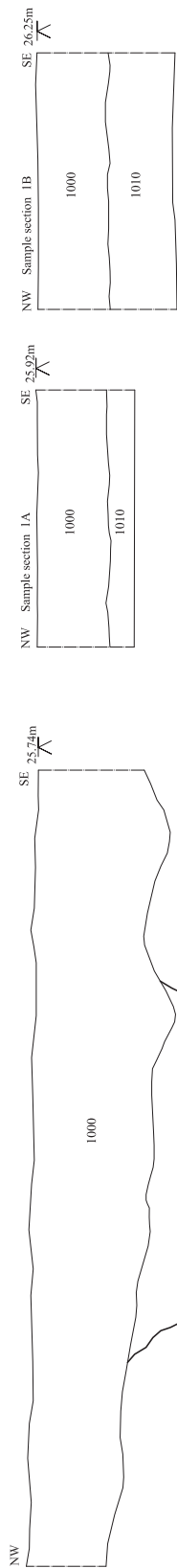
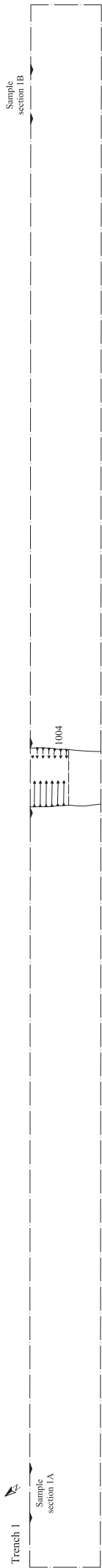
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:2000 at A4



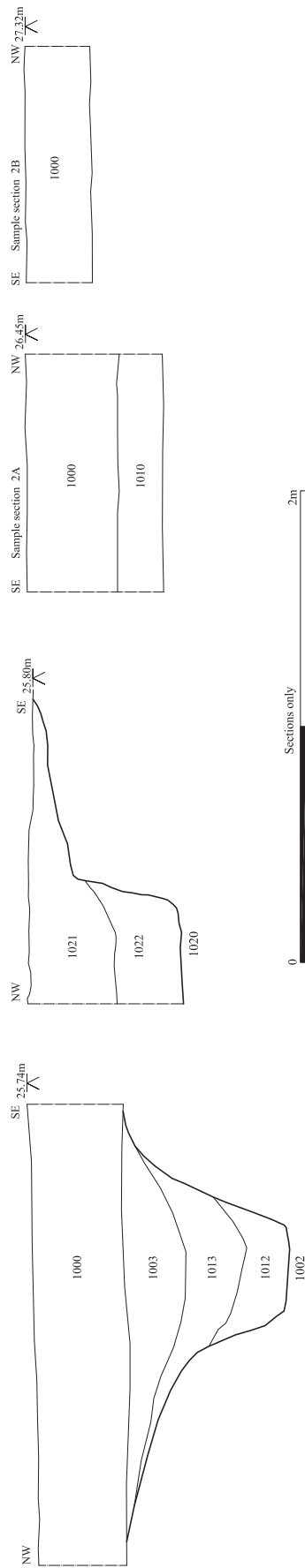
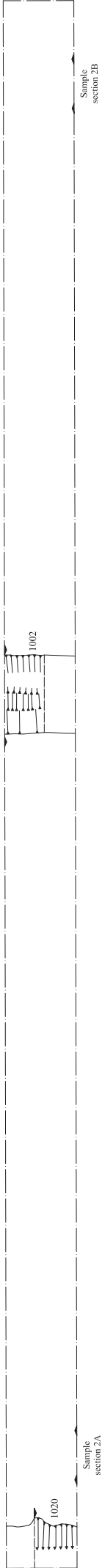
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Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

Plans only 0 5m

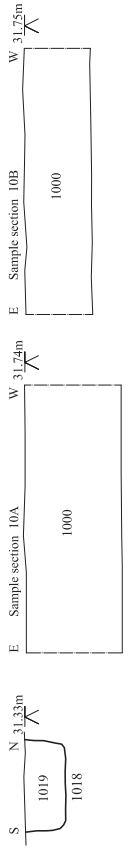
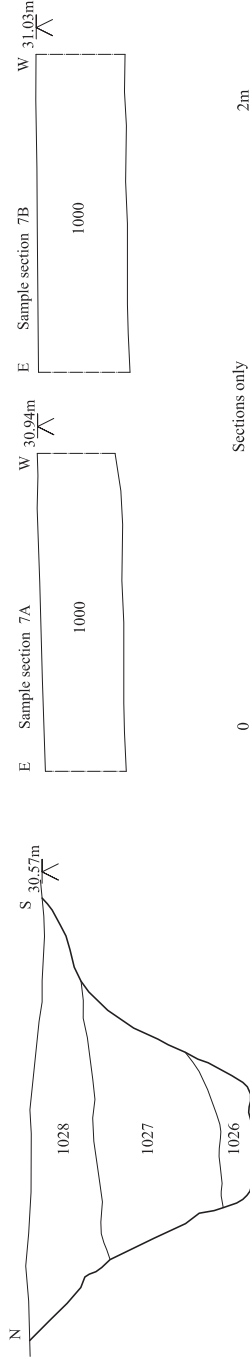
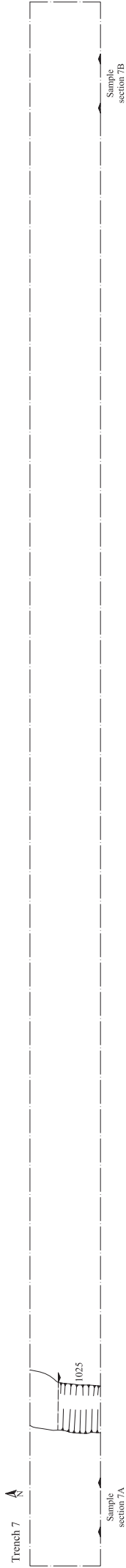
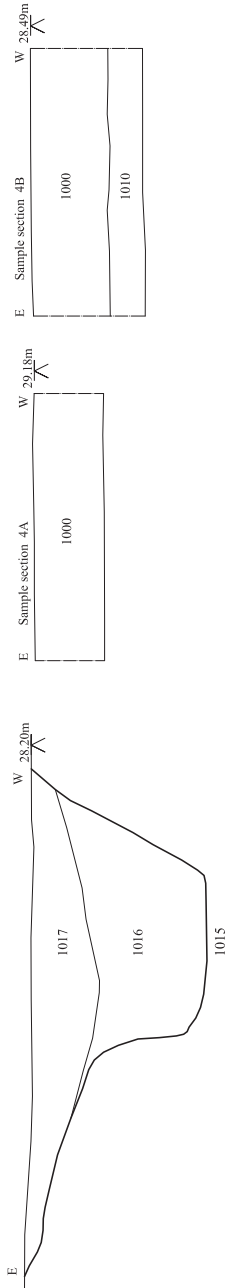
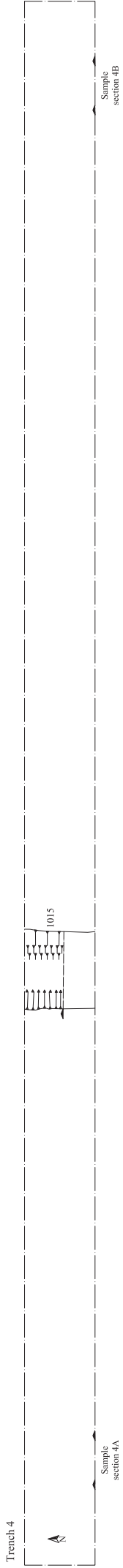


Trench 2



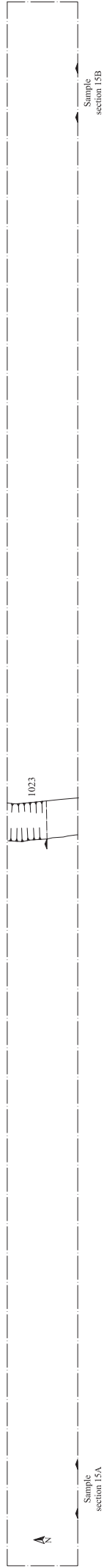
Sections only 0 2m

Plans only 5m



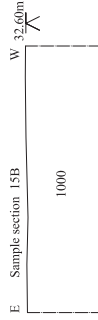
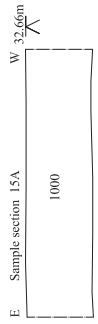
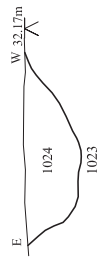
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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
Scale Plans 1:100 and sections 1:20 at A3

Trench 15



Sample section 15A

Sample section 15B

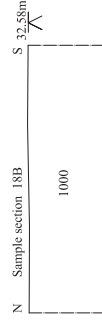
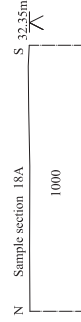
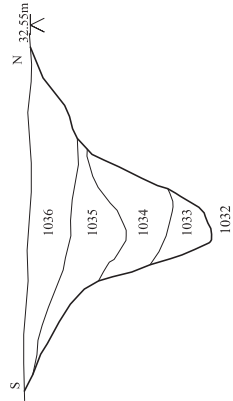


Trench 18

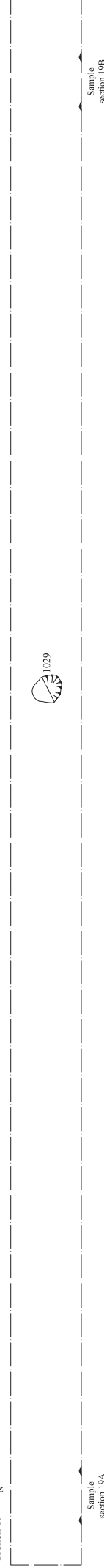


Sample section 18A

Sample section 18B

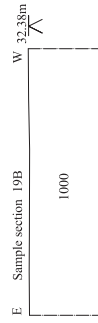
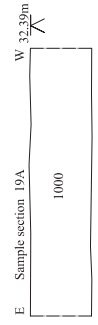
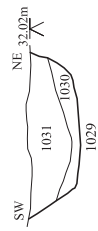


Trench 19

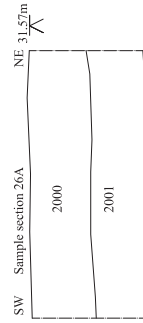
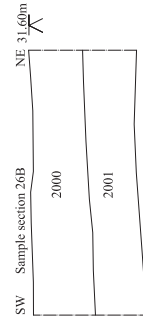
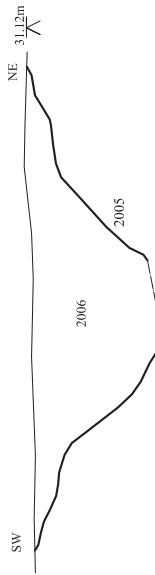


Sample section 19A

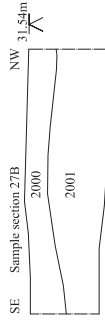
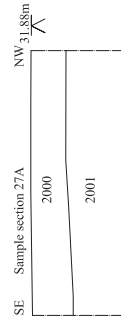
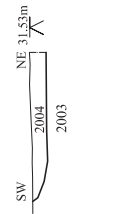
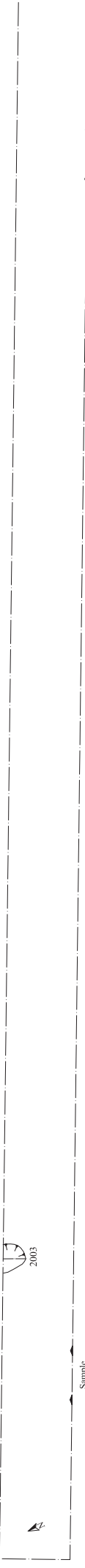
Sample section 19B

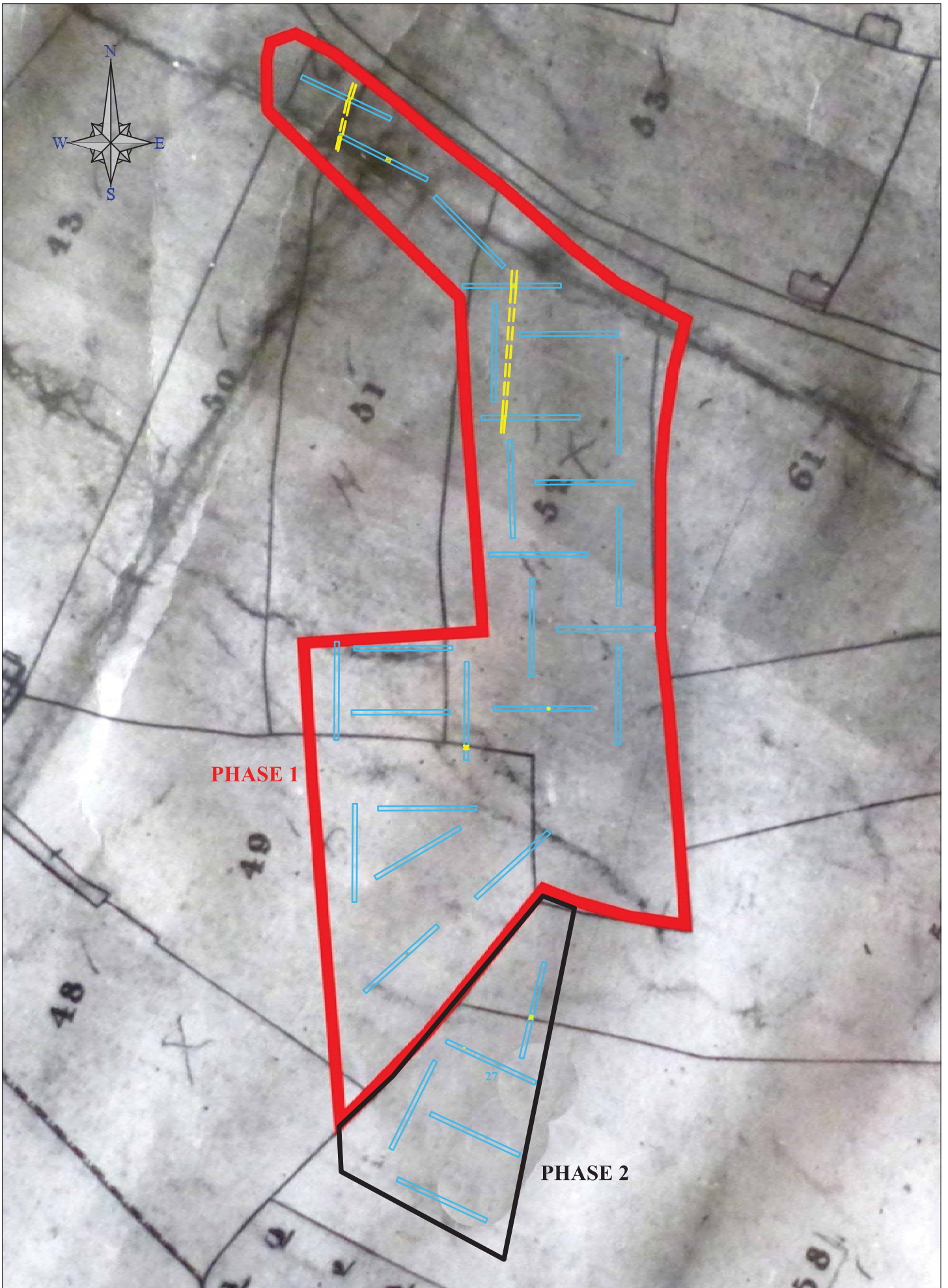


Trench 26



Trench 27

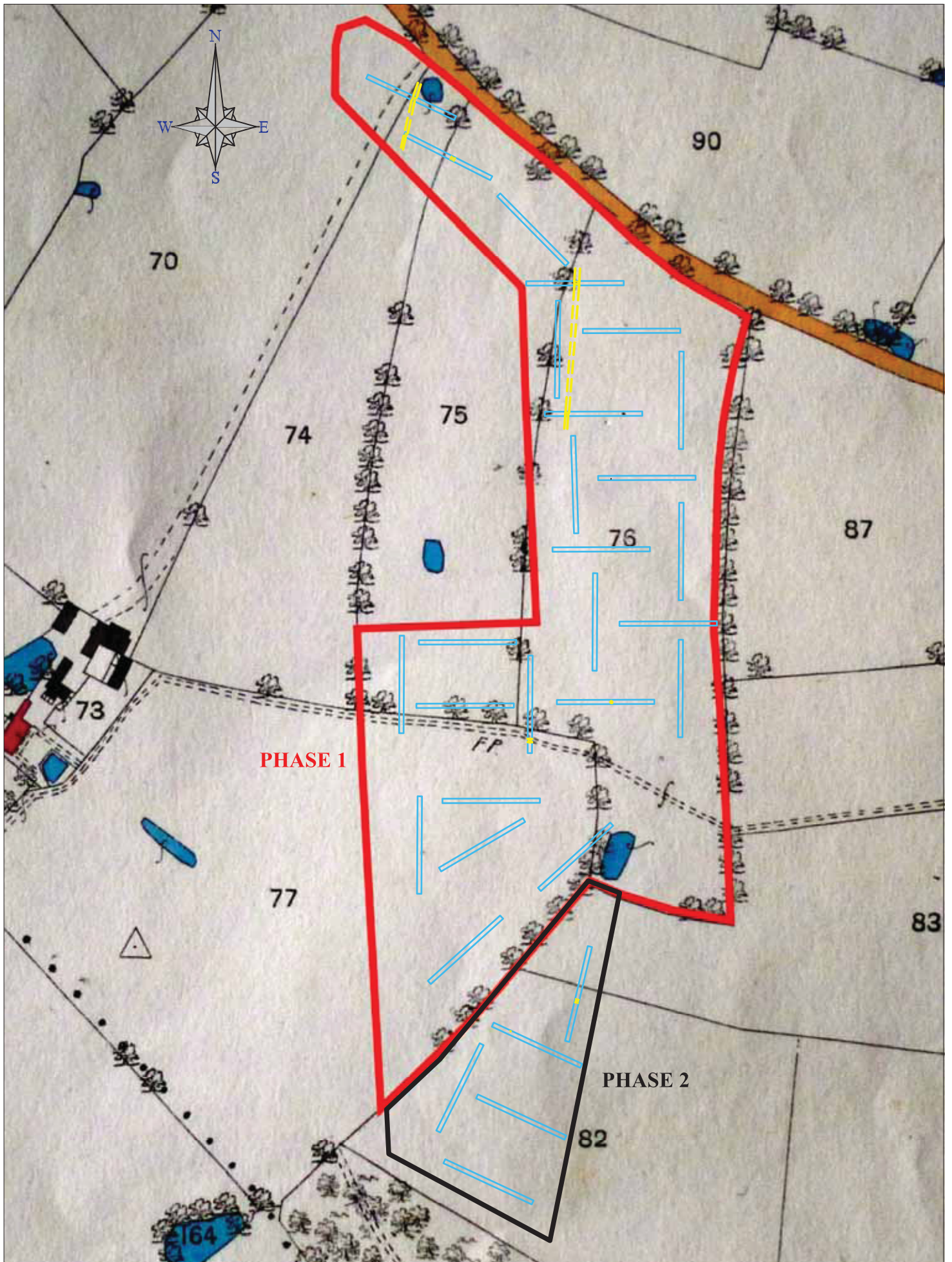




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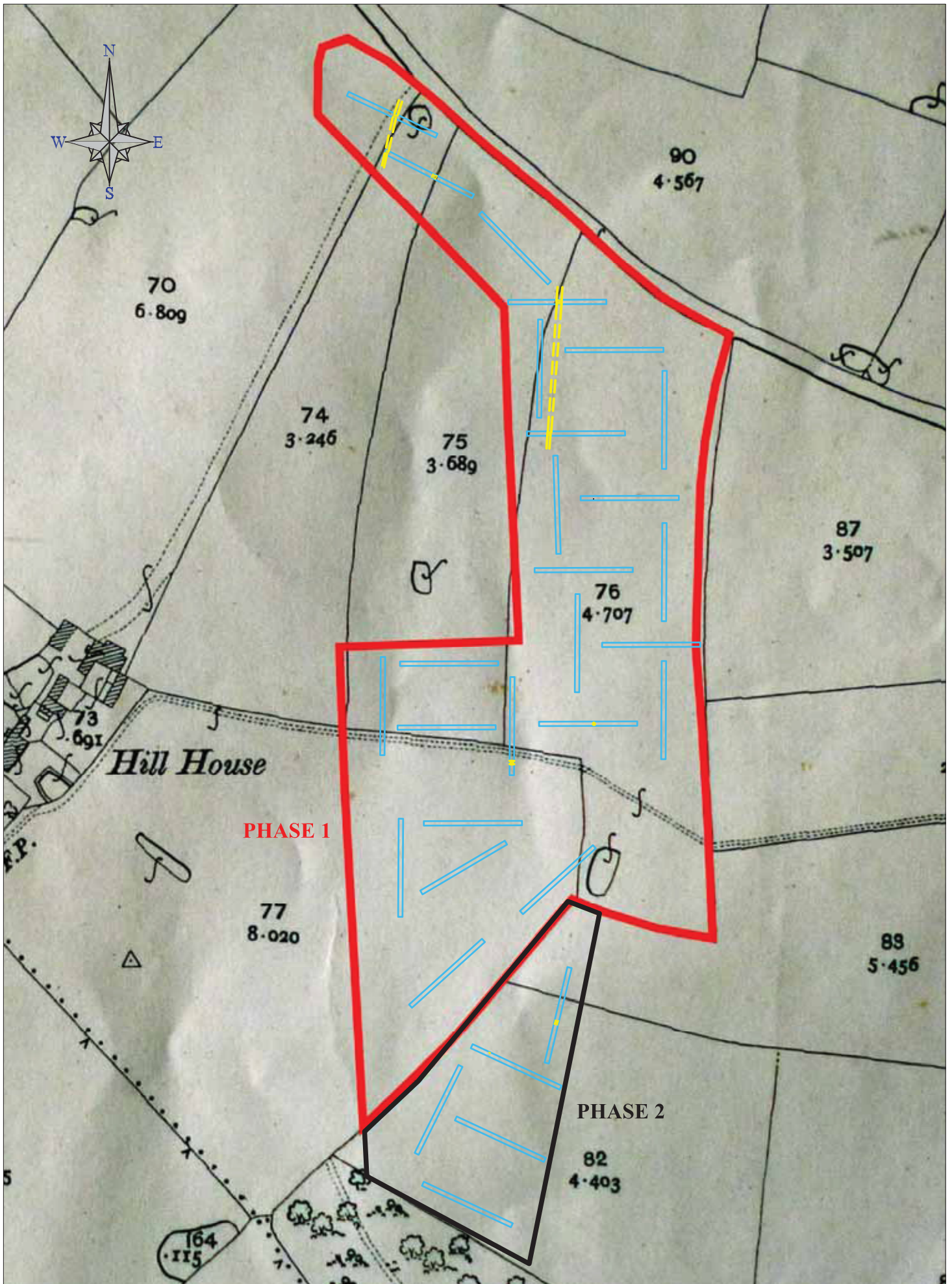
Fig. 8 Tithe map, 1840

Scale 1:2000 at A4



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Fig. 9 OS map, 1883
 Scale 1:2,500 at A4



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Fig. 10 OS map, 1904
 Scale 1:2000 at A4