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SEMER ROAD/ THE STREET, WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors:	Jim Fairclough (Fieldwork and report) Peter Thompson (Research) Antony Mustchin (Editor)
Illustrations:	Kathren Henry
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District: Babergh	Site Code: WHA018
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

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

**P I House, Rear of 23 Clifton Road, Shefford,
Bedfordshire, SG17 5AF
Tel: 01462 850483**

**e-mail info@ascontracts.co.uk
www.archaeologicalsolutions.co.uk**



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OASIS SUMMARY

Project details			
Project name	<i>Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk</i>		
<i>On the 3rd April 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land adjacent to allotments, Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk (NGR TM 0222 4638). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site and was required by the local planning authority based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).</i>			
<i>In the event, the earliest finds were a struck flint (end scraper) from Ditch F1003 of possible early Neolithic date, and a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile from Subsoil L1001 in Trench 3. Ditch F2005 (Tr.3) yielded a relatively large assemblage of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery, but this is mostly abraded. Sherds of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery were found within the subsoil (L1001) in Trench 3. Again the pottery is mostly abraded.</i>			
<i>An undated pit (F1007) and medieval ditch (F1005) were recorded in Trench 3. An undated ditch (F1003) was recorded in Trench 2. Trench 1 lacked features. Features were most common in the south-east of the site, towards The Green.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>3 April 2014</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work	<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>5354</i>	Site code	<i>WHA018</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Site status	<i>-</i>		
Current land use	<i>Arable</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval (11th to 12th century) and undated Ditches</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Suffolk</i>	<i>Babergh</i>	<i>Whatfield</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Suffolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>0.2ha</i>		
NGR	<i>NGR TM 0222 4638</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 62 m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Jim Fairclough</i>		
Funded by	<i>Iceni Homes</i>		
Full title	<i>Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation</i>		
Authors	<i>Fairclough, J.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4542</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>8 April 2014 (Revised 11/08/2014)</i>		

SEMER ROAD/ THE STREET, WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

On the 3rd of April 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land adjacent to allotments, Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk (NGR TM 0222 4638). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site and was required by the local planning authority based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

The site lies in the historic core of the village, close to The Green, and is bounded to the south west by Semer Road and to the east by allotment gardens. It extends to some 0.2ha and is currently greenfield.

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) on the main street of the historic village settlement, between the parish church (HER WHA 009) and a medieval moated site to the west (HER WHA 001). The site has a particular potential for further elements of medieval/ post-medieval occupation associated with the historic settlement core.

In the event, the earliest finds were a struck flint (end scraper) from Ditch F1003 of possible early Neolithic date, and a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile from Subsoil L1001 in Trench 3. Ditch F2005 (Tr.3) yielded a relatively large assemblage of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery, but this is mostly abraded. Sherds of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery were found within the subsoil (L1001) in Trench 3. Again the pottery is mostly abraded.

An undated pit (F1007) and medieval ditch (F1005) were recorded in Trench 3. An undated ditch (F1003) was recorded in Trench 2. Trench 1 lacked features. Features were most common in the south-east of the site, towards The Green.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 On the 3rd of April 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land adjacent to allotments, Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk (NGR TM 0222 4638; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site and was required by the local planning authority based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT).

1.2 The archaeological evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by SCC AS-CT (dated 19/04/2014; Abby Antrobus), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 03/06/2013). The evaluation adhered to the Institute for

Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (revised 2008), and the procedures described in the *IfA Standard and Guidance for Evaluations* (revised 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

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

Planning Policy Context

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

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies in the historic core of the village, close to The Green, and is bounded to the south-west by Semer Road and to the east by allotment gardens. It extends to some 0.2ha and is currently greenfield.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is situated at approximately 60m AOD on a low ridge with the river Brett running 750m to the west, and a stream valley commencing a similar distance to the south. The local soils are of the Hanslope Association comprising slowly permeable calcareous clayey soils. These overlay chalky tills which in turn seal a solid geology of Upper Cretaceous chalk, but are very close to the boundary with London Clay formations.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND (Fig. 1)

4.1 Whatfield is an area that has undergone little systematic archaeological field work due to its undeveloped rural location. However, the site is located in an area of archaeological potential as it lies on the main street of the historic village settlement, midway between the parish church (HER WHA 009) and a medieval moated site (HER WHA 001).

4.2 The Church of St Margaret located 350m to the north-east of the site dates from the 13th to 14th centuries and is Grade I listed. Metal detecting in the village to the east of the church recovered 11 Roman coins, a fragment of Anglo-Saxon brooch, and some post-medieval metalwork (WHA 014). The medieval Old Rectory moat located 320m south-west of the site encloses 0.25 ha, and contains the Grade II listed Old Rectory that was partly rebuilt in 1657. The remnant of an earthwork, thought to be a medieval house platform is located at the eastern edge of a meadow adjacent to Rectory Lane, some 270m south-west of the site (WHA 011). A second medieval moated site is located at Barrards Hall 450m to the south of the site (WHA 002). Metal detecting in fields around 500m south-east of the site found a hoard of 10 medieval silver coins (WHA 016). The site therefore has a particular potential for further elements of medieval/ post-medieval occupation associated with the historic settlement core.

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Three trial trenches were excavated, two measured 15m x 1.5m and one measured 13m x 1.5m, using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket.

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds.

Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1

<i>Sample section 1A:</i> <i>0.00m = 61.98m AOD</i>		
0.00m-0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark brownish grey, clayey silt with moderate small chalk pieces and occasional small angular flint.
0.11m-0.31m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks.
0.31m+	L1002	Natural. Light greyish yellow, clay with frequent chalk pieces/ flecks and moderate small to medium flint/ stone.

<i>Sample section 1B:</i> <i>0.00m = 62.36 AOD</i>		
0.00m-0.10m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.10m-0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.32m +	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features. A small modern pit contained CBM and plastic.

Trench 2 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section 2A:</i> <i>0.00m = 63.13m</i>		
0.00m-0.25m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.25m-0.29m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 2B:</i> <i>0.00m = 63.63m</i>		
0.00m-0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.28m-0.36m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditch F1003.

Ditch F1003 was linear (1.5m+ x 0.55m x 0.28m), orientated east/ west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1004, was a firm mid reddish brown, silty clay with occasional medium sized sub-round flint nodules. It contained a single struck flint (3g) and two small pieces of snail shell (5g).

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

<i>Sample section 3A:</i> <i>0.00m = 63.77m AOD</i>		
0.00m-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m-0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

<i>Sample section 3B:</i> <i>0.00m = 64.03m AOD</i>		
0.00m-0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30m-0.34m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1005 and undated Pit F1007. The ditch contained medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery.

Ditch F1005 was linear (1.5m+ x 0.75m x 0.14m), orientated south-east/ north-west. It had gradually sloping sides with a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a firm, mid brownish grey, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks and small angular flint. It contained medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery (24 sherds; 187g) and two fragments (4g) of animal bone. Ditch F1005 became shallower towards the south-east, and was not found in any of the trenches to the north-west.

Pit F1007 was oval (1.4m x 0.48m x 0.20m). It had gradually sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1008, was a firm, light reddish brown, silty clay with occasional small stones and angular flint. No finds were present.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 The uppermost layer across the site was Topsoil L1000, a dark brownish grey clayey silt with occasional small angular flint and moderate small chalk pieces (0.10m - 0.30m in depth). L1000 sealed Subsoil L1001, a mid greyish brown, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (0.04m - 0.22m thick). Medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery and Roman and post-medieval CBM were found in L1001 in Trench 3. The natural, L1002, was a light greyish yellow, clay with frequent small chalk pieces/ flecks and moderate small to medium sized flint/ stone.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
2	F1003	Ditch	Undated
3	F1005	Ditch	Medieval (11 th to 12 th C)
	F1007	Pit	Undated

9.2 The site lies in the historic core of the village, close to The Green. It lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) on the main street of the historic village settlement, between the parish church (HER WHA 009) and a medieval moated site (HER WHA 001). The site had good potential for medieval/ post-medieval occupation associated with the historic settlement core.

9.3 In the event the earliest finds were a struck flint from Ditch F1003 of possible early Neolithic date (Appendix 3), and a fragment of Roman *tegula* roof tile (283g) from Subsoil L1001 in Trench 3 (Appendix 3).

9.4 Ditch F1005 (Tr.3) yielded a relatively large assemblage of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery, but this is mostly abraded. Sherds of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery were also found within the subsoil, L1001, in Trench 3. Again the pottery is mostly abraded.

9.5 An undated pit (F1007) and medieval ditch (F1005) were recorded in Trench 3. An undated ditch (F1003) was recorded in Trench 2, and no features were recorded in Trench 1. The features were common towards The Green.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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AS would also like to acknowledge the input and advice of Rachael Abraham (Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team)

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Legend for the 1:250,000 Soil Map of England and Wales (Harpenden, SSEW)

APPENDIX 1 CONTEXT LIST

Feature	Context	Plan/ profile (dimensions)	Context description	Comments/ relationships
-	1000	Present across the site (up to 0.30m thick)	Firm, dark brown grey clay silt with moderate, small chalk pieces and occasional, small angular flint	Topsoil; sealed 1001
-	1001	Present across the site (0.04 - 0.22m thick)	Firm, mid grey brown silty clay with occasional chalk flecks	Subsoil; sealed 1002
-	1002	Present across the site	Compact, light grey yellow clay	Natural; sealed by 1001
1003	1004	Linear/ moderately sloping sides and a flat base (1.50+ x 0.55 x 0.28m)	Firm, mid reddish brown gravel-rich clay with occasional, medium sub-rounded flint nodules and charcoal flecks	Ditch; cut 1002; fill 1004 sealed by 1001
1005	1006	Linear/ gently sloping sides and a concave base (1.50+ x 0.75 x 0.14m)	Firm, mid brown grey silty clay with moderate, small charcoal pieces, occasional charcoal flecks and occasional, small angular flint	Ditch; cut 1002; fill 1006 sealed by 1001
1007	1008	Oval/ gently sloping sides and an irregular base (1.40 x 0.48 x 0.20m)	Firm, light reddish brown silty clay with occasional gravel and small, sub-angular flint nodules	Pit; cut 1002; fill 1008 sealed by 1001

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000			Topsoil			99		Fe. Frag (1) - 29g
1001		3	Subsoil	11th-12th C	(10) 33g	283		
1003	1004	2	Fill of Ditch					Snail Shell - 5g Str. Flint (1) - 3g
1005	1006	3	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th C	(24) 187g		2	

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

Ditch F1003 (L1004) contained a single struck flint end scraper (3g). The end scraper was manufactured on the distal end of a blade, characteristic of earlier Neolithic technology, although it is far from conclusive.

The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 34 mostly abraded early medieval sherds weighing 212g from Ditch F1005 (L1006) and the Subsoil (L2001) (Table 1). The fabrics contain common fine to medium sand and shell. The majority of the quartz is grey but some of the larger pieces are rounded and can be red, white or clear. In addition the fabrics contain varying amounts of shell, or voids where it has leached out, which range from rare to common, but are mainly sparse to moderate. Surfaces are mainly red-brown or dark grey-brown with mid to dark grey cores. Ditch F1005 (L1006) contained two bowl rims which are wheel-made although the bodies are more uneven and are probably hand made. In general it is hard to tell whether the body sherds are hand or wheel-made due to the coarseness of the inclusions. The fabrics match the description of Yarmouth-type ware dated to the 11th-12th centuries which have been found mainly around Great Yarmouth and Norwich, but also in the Ipswich area (Anderson 2006).

Reference

Anderson, S., 2006

'The Pottery', in Woolhouse, T. (ed.) *A Mid to Late Medieval Rural Site at Cedar's Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk* Archaeological Solutions Ltd Unpublished Report

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date	Comment
Subsoil	1001	24x180g YAR	11 th -12 th	YAR: x2 bowl rims, x2 sagging bases. Min 6 vessels
Ditch 1005	1006	10x32g YAR	11 th -12 th	YAR: Min 3 vessels

Table 1: Quantification of fabrics

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIfA

Evaluation excavations recovered a total of five fragments (382g) of highly abraded CBM from topsoil and subsoil layers.

Subsoil L1001 contained a single fragment (283g) of Roman tile in an orange-red, sandy fabric. The tile is flat with a thickness of 20mm, suggesting it probably formed part of a tegula roof tile. The remaining four fragments (99g) of CBM in Topsoil L1000 comprise small pieces of late post-medieval to early modern peg tile.

The Animal Bone report

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

Two fragments of animal bone were recovered from trial trench excavations at Whatfield. Both of these came from L1006 (Ditch F1005). One was a medium (sheep or pig sized) mammal long bone fragment and the other was a large (cattle or horse sized) mammal flat bone (e.g. pelvis, scapula, skull) fragment, which showed evidence of having been gnawed. No further comment can be made about these two bone fragments.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

A single bulk soil sample for environmental archaeological assessment was taken from 11th-12th century ditch fill L1006 (F1005) during trial excavations at Semer Road, Whatfield. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fraction and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

The sample was processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fraction was washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fraction was sieved to 1mm. The dried light fraction was 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 2

Plant macrofossils

Charred plant macrofossils were present in the form of carbonised cereal grains. The dominant taxon was free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*), which was a common crop in medieval England (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Carruthers 2008; Straker *et al.* 2007). In addition, a single oat grain (*Avena* sp.) was present, which could have been grown as a crop or as a weed amongst other crops. A larger assemblage would be needed to investigate this further.

No cereal chaff or arable weed seeds were present in L1006. This does not rule out the possibility of local cereal cultivation and processing but a larger assemblage would be required to consider this in more detail.

Terrestrial molluscs

Snail shells were common in L1006, all of which indicate tall, damp grassland (*Cochlicopa* sp., *Discus rotundatus* and *Trichia hispida* group).

Charcoal

A small number of charcoal fragments were present in the sample, with a small number identifiable as possible hazel (cf. *Corylus* sp.). The present assemblage is too small for a detailed assessment of fuel wood selection.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in the sample. However, concentrations were relatively low, indicating limited potential for biological disturbance of the deposits.

Conclusions and statement of potential

Although it is difficult to assess the potential of a site from a single sample, the remains from L1006 indicate that cereals were in use at the site during the medieval period, resulting in their carbonisation and deposition. The cereal grains from L1006 were well preserved and present in modest concentration. It is possible that further bulk sampling of deposits at the site during any future planned excavation would produce a larger, analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant macrofossils for more detailed analysis.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume (litres)	% processed	Cereals		Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules
WHA018	2	1006	1005	Ditch Fill	11th-12th century	20	50%	X	-	-	-	X	cf. <i>Corylus</i> sp.	XX	Cochlicopa sp., <i>Discus rotundatus</i> , <i>Trichis hispida</i> group	XX	X	X			
									FTW (5), Trit (1), Oat (1), NFI (2)												

Table 2: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Serner Road, Whatfield. Abbreviations: FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); NFI = not formerly identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

APPENDIX 4 SPECIFICATION

LAND ADJACENT TO ALLOTMENTS, SEMER ROAD, WHATFIELD, SUFFOLK

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

3rd June 2013

LAND ADJACENT TO ALLOTMENTS, SEMER ROAD/ THE STREET, WHATFIELD, 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) (Abby Antrobus, dated 19th April 2013). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation in advance of the proposed construction of a new affordable residential development scheme on land adjacent to allotments, Semer Road/The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk (NGR TM 0222 4638). The evaluation is required to comply with a requirement of the local planning authority. A programme of archaeological work is required, based on advice from SCC AS-CT.

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

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 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 It is proposed to construct a new affordable housing development of six new homes on land adjacent to allotments, Semer Road/The Street, Whatfield. The site lies in the historic core of the village, close to The Green, and is bounded to the south west by Semer Road and to the east by allotment gardens. It extends to some 0.2ha and is currently greenfield.

3.2 The site lies within an area of archaeological potential highlighted on the Suffolk Historic Environment Record (HER) on the main street of the historic village settlement, between the parish church (HER WHA 009) and a medieval moated site to the west (HER WHA 001). The site has a particular potential for further elements of medieval/post-medieval occupation associated with the historic settlement core.

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

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

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

4.2 *Research Design*

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011). Wade (in Brown & Glazebrook 2000, 23-26) identifies research topics for the rural landscape in the Saxon and medieval periods. These include examination of population during this period (distribution and density, as well as physical structure), settlement (characterisation of form and function, creation and testing of settlement diversity models), specialisation and surplus agricultural production, assessment of craft production, detailed study of changes in land use and the impact of colonists (such as Saxons, Danes and Normans) as well as the impact of the major institutions such as the Church.

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

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

4.2.4 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any evidence of the historic medieval/post-medieval settlement and/or to identify any evidence of earlier occupation.

References

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

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

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

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

5 SPECIFICATION TRENCHED EVALUATION

5.1 Details of Senior Project Staff

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

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

A Method Statement is presented
Trial Trench Evaluation Appendix 1

5.1.3 The evaluation will conform with the guidelines set down in the brief and the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Evaluations (revised 2008)*. It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation 2011 Ver. 1.2*.

5.1.4 The SCC AS-CT brief requires a programme of archaeological trial trenching, and stipulates that a 5% sample of the site should be subject to trenching, to comprise c.47m of 1.8m wide trenching. One trench of 30m x 1.8m and one trench of 17m x 1.8m is therefore proposed. A trench plan is appended. AS is happy to review the scale/location of the trenches following comment from the client and/or SCC AS-CT.

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

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

Trial Excavation

Processing, Cataloguing and Conservation of Finds

Preparation of Report and Archive c.10 Days

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

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

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

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

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

6 SERVICES

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

7 SECURITY

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

8 REINSTATEMENT

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

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

10 ARCHIVE

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

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

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

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

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

APPENDIX 1 METHOD STATEMENT

Method Statement for the recording of archaeological remains

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

1 Mechanical Excavation

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

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

2 Site Location Plan

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

3 Manual Cleaning & Base Planning of Archaeological Features

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

4 Full Excavation

Excavation of Stratified Sequences

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

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

Excavation of Buildings

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

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

Full Excavation

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

Ditches

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

5 Written Record

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

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

6 Photographic Record

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

7 Drawn Record

7.1 A record of the full extent, in plan, of all archaeological deposits encountered will be drawn on A1 permatrace. The plans will be related to the site, or OS, grid

and be drawn at a scale of 1:50 or 1:20, as appropriate. In addition where appropriate, e.g. recording an inhumation, additional plans at 1:10 will be produced. The sections of all archaeological contexts will be drawn at a scale of 1:10 or, where appropriate, 1:20. The OD height of all principal strata and features will be calculated and indicated on the appropriate plans and sections.

8 Recovery of Finds

GENERAL

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

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

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

WORKED FLINT

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

POTTERY

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

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

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

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

often have small, heavily abraded sherds lacking obvious conjoins. The sherds are derived from earlier deposits.

HUMAN BONE

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

ANIMAL BONE

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

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

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

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

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

e) Insects: If contexts having potential for insect preservation are found, samples will be taken in conjunction with waterlogged plant macrofossils. Samples of 5 litres will suffice for analysis and will be sampled adjacent to waterlogged seed samples

and pollen; or where insufficient context material is available provision will be made for exchange of material between specialists.

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

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

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

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

FINDS PROCESSING

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

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

APPENDIX 2 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED: PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR

Claire Halpin BA MifA

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

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

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

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

DIRECTOR

Tom McDonald MifA

Qualifications: Member of the IfA

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

OFFICE MANAGER

Rose Flowers

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

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR

Sarah Powell

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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER

Jon Murray BA MifA

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

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

**PROJECTS MANAGER
(FIELD & ARCHIVES)**

Martin Brook BA

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

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

PROJECT OFFICER

Zbigniew Pozorski MA

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Gareth Barlow MSc

Qualifications: University of Sheffield, MSc Environmental Archaeology & Palaeoeconomy (2002-2003) King Alfred's College, Winchester, Archaeology BA (Hons) (1999-2002)

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Stephen Quinn BSc

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Kamil Orzechowski BA, MA

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Samuel Egan BSc

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

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

SUPERVISOR

Laszlo Lichtenstein MA, MSc, PhD

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

early Iron Age settlements in south-east Hungary, and has published numerous articles on his areas of research.

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

PROJECT OFFICER

(DESK-BASED ASSESSMENTS)

Kate Higgs MA (Oxon)

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

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

ASSISTANT PROJECTS MANAGER (POST-EXCAVATION)

Andrew Newton MPhil PIFA

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

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

**PROJECT OFFICER
(POST-EXCAVATION)**

Antony Mustchin BSc MSc DipPAS

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

University of Bradford MSc Biological Archaeology (2004-2005)

University of Bradford Diploma in Professional Archaeological Studies (2003)

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

**POTTERY, LITHICS AND
CBM RESEARCHER**

Andrew Peachey BA MifA

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

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

POTTERY RESEARCHER

Peter Thompson MA

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

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

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

**PROJECT OFFICER
(OSTEOARCHAEOLOGY)**

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 & Design, BTEC Foundation Diploma in Art & Design (2003-2004)
University of Cambridge, Archaeology (Heritage & Museum Studies) MPhil (2010-2011).

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

FINDS AND ARCHIVE ASSISTANT

Adam Leigh

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

ASSISTANT ARCHIVES OFFICER

Karen Cleary

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

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

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

APPENDIX 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: archaeol7-176101

Project details

Project name	Land adjacent to Allotments, The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk
Short description of the project	On the 3rd April 2014, Archaeological Solutions Ltd carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land adjacent to allotments, Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk (NGR TM 0222 4638). The evaluation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the residential development of the site and was required by the local planning authority based on advice from Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT). In the event, the earliest finds were a struck flint (end scraper) from Ditch F1003 of possible early Neolithic date, and a fragment of Roman tegula roof tile from Subsoil L1001 in Trench 3. Ditch F2005 (Tr.3) yielded a relatively large assemblage of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery, but this is mostly abraded. Sherds of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery were found within the subsoil (L1001) in Trench 3. Again the pottery is mostly abraded. An undated pit (F1007) and medieval ditch (F1005) were recorded in Trench 3. An undated ditch (F1003) was recorded in Trench 2. Trench 1 lacked features. Features were most common in the south-east of the site, towards The Green.
Project dates	Start: 03-04-2014 End: 03-04-2014
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	P5354 - Contracting Unit No.
Any associated project reference codes	WHA018 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCHES Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
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 BABERGH WHATFIELD Land adjacent to Allotments, The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk
Study area	0.20 Hectares
Site coordinates	TM 0222 4638 52.0782803099 0.951403030524 52 04 41 N 000 57 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 62.00m Max: 62.00m

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	Jim Fairclough
Type of sponsor/funding body	Iceni Homes Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Suffolk County Archaeological Store
Physical Contents	"Ceramics"
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)
Title	Semer Road/ The Street, Whatfield, Suffolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Fairclough, J
Other bibliographic details	Archaeological Solutions Report No. 4542
Date	2014

Issuer or publisher Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Place of issue or publication Bury St Edmunds

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PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Trial Trench 1, facing north-east



2
Trial Trench 3, facing north-east



3
Sample Section 3B, Trial Trench 3, facing north-west



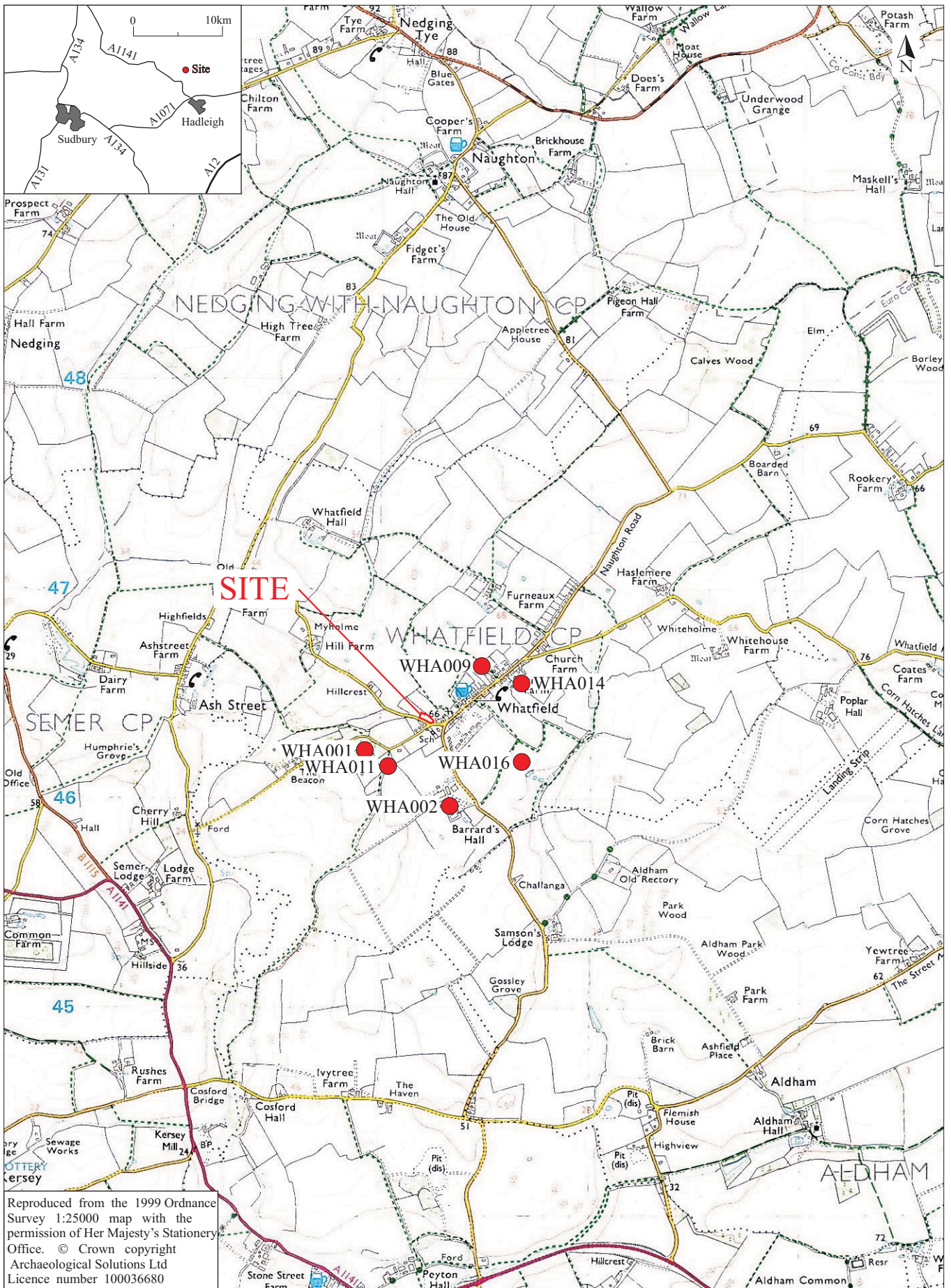
4
Ditch F1005, Trial Trench 3, facing north-west



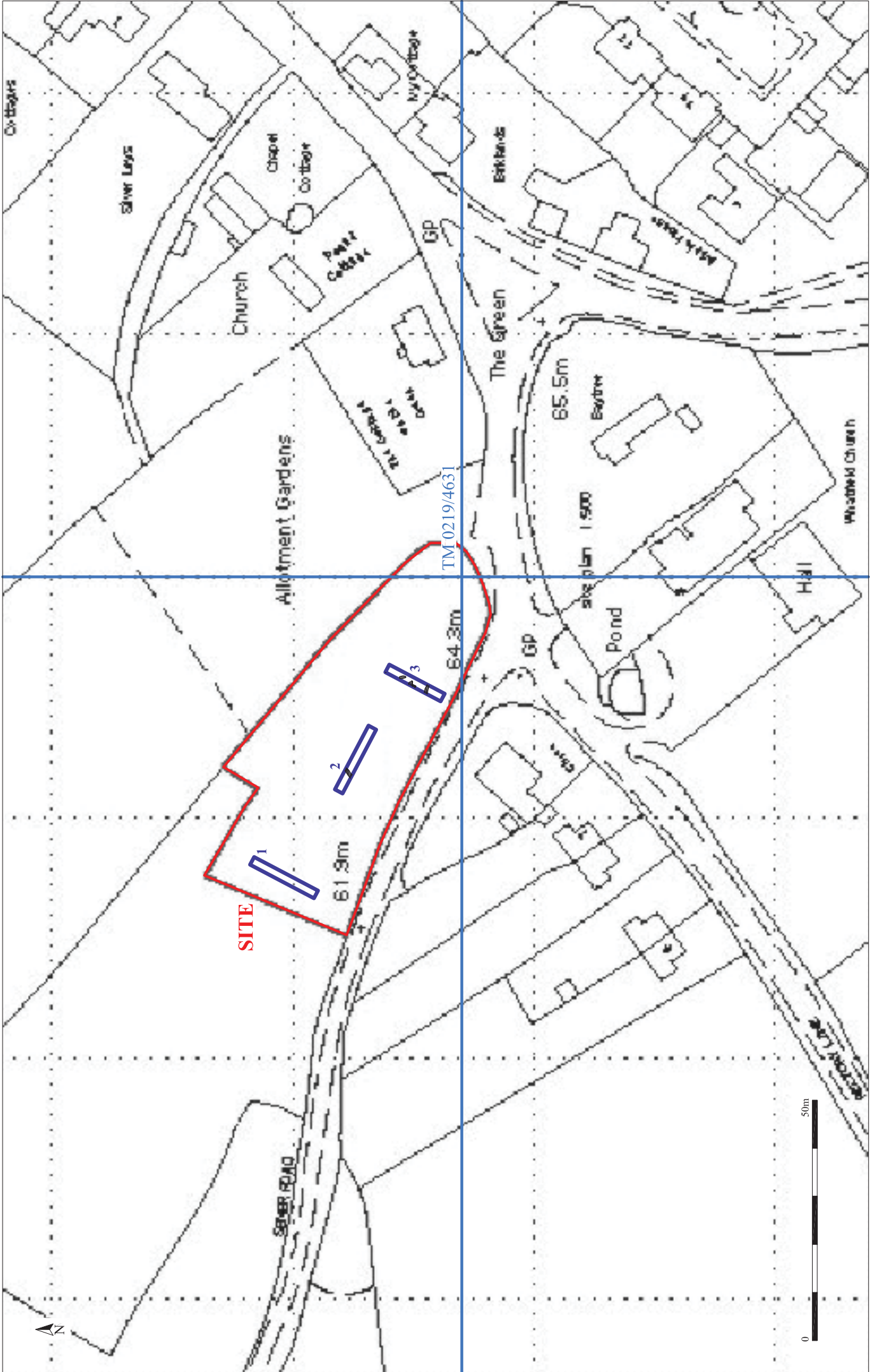
5
Ditch F1003, Trial Trench 2, facing west

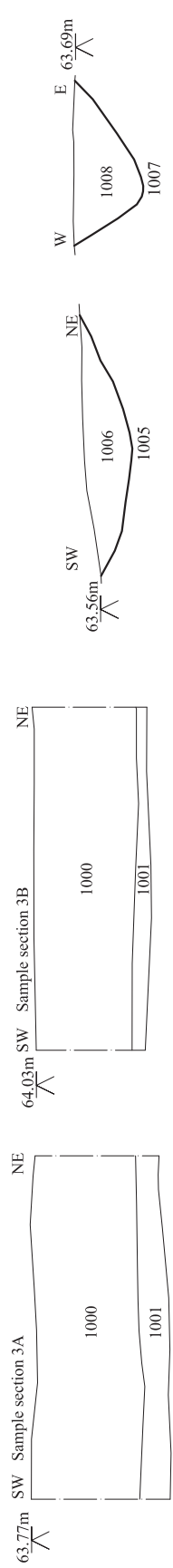
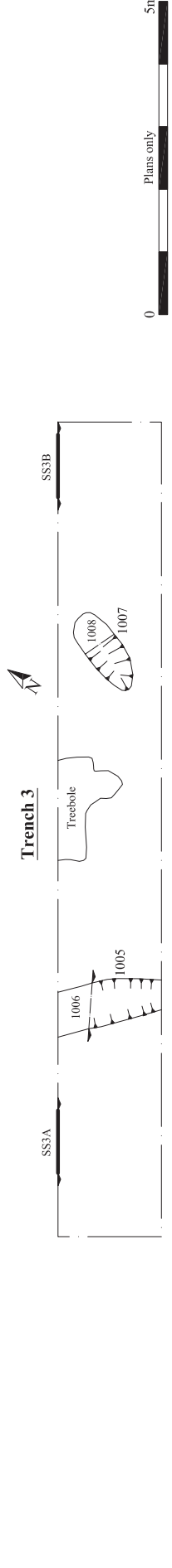
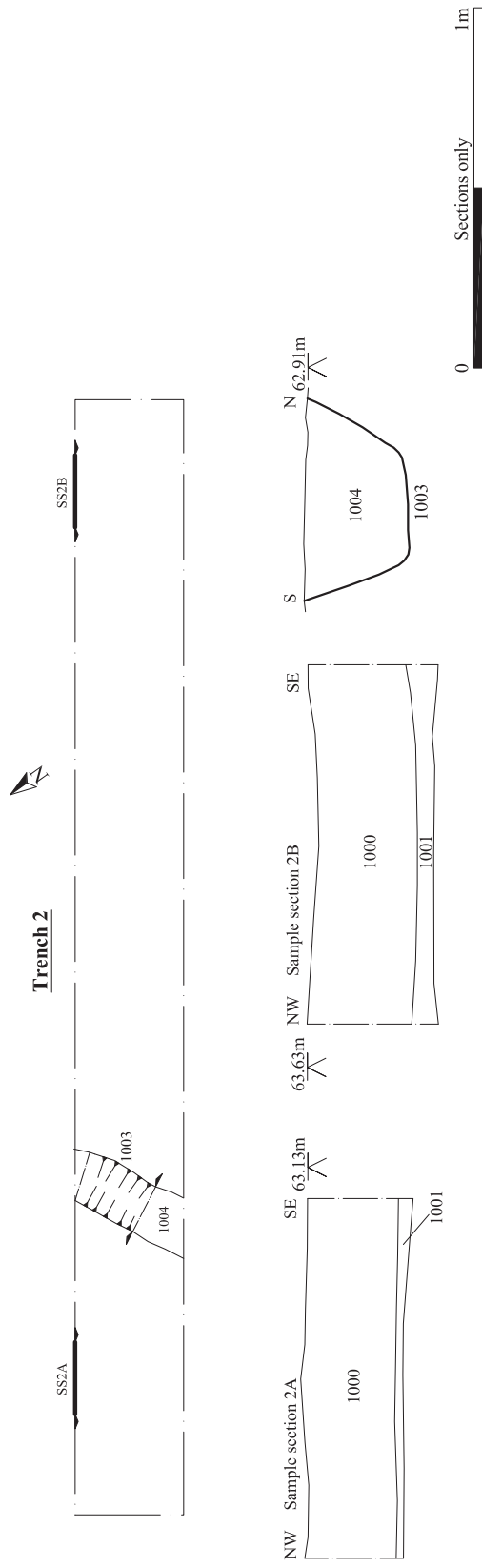


6
Pit F1007, Trial Trench 3, facing north

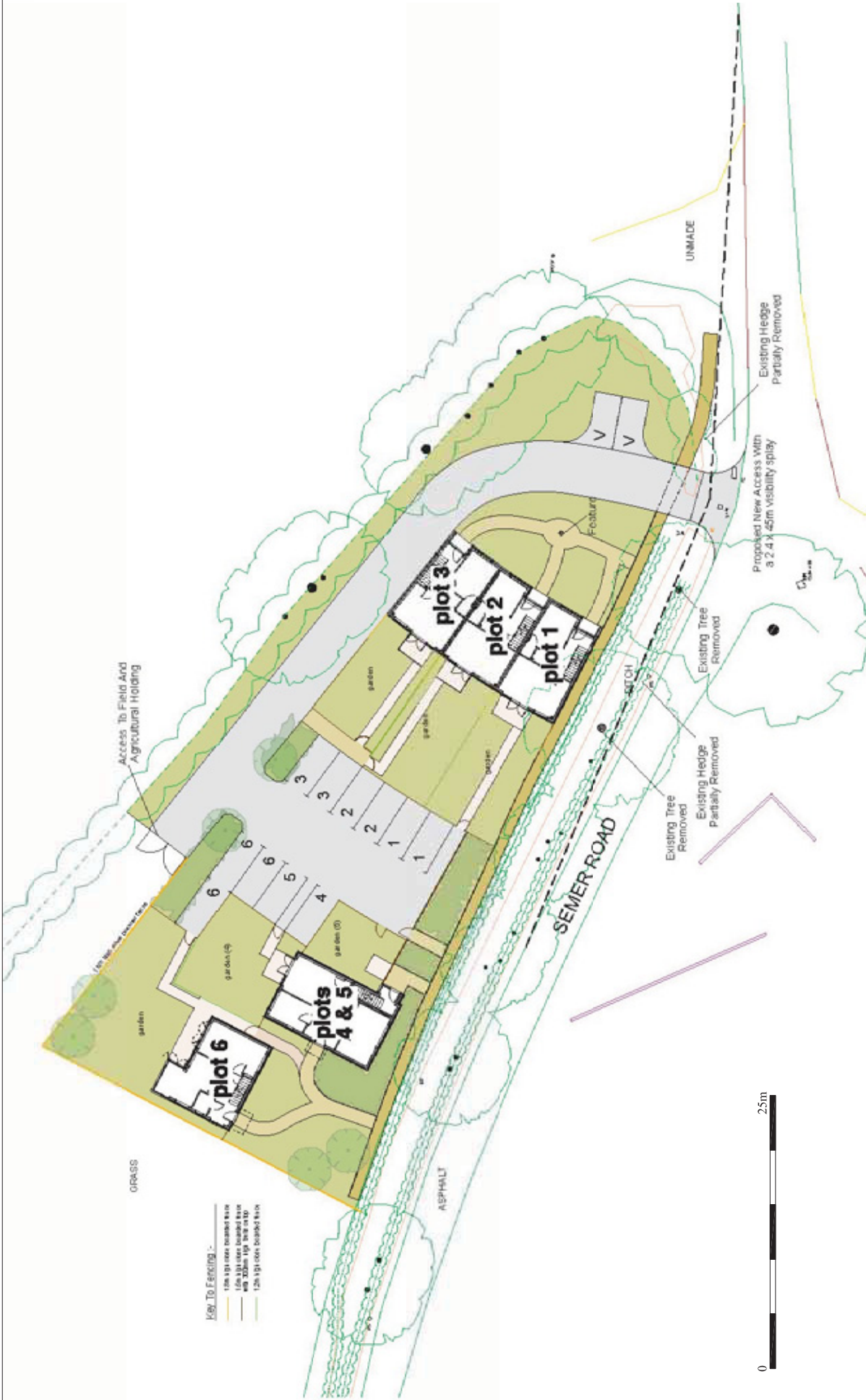


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4





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Fig. 3 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4



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Fig. 4 Proposed development plan
Scale 1:500 at A4