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PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors: Kamil Orzechowski (Fieldwork & report)	
NGR: TL 810 801	Report No: 4564
District: Forest Heath	Site Code: ELV 093
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 5691
Signed:	Date: 14 May 2014 Revised 28 May 2014

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Project details			
Project name	*Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk*		

In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Center Parcs, Eleveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 810 801; TM 780 863). The evaluation was commissioned by Center Parcs Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane. The evaluation was required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. DC/13/0728/FUL).

In the event the evaluation revealed two phases of archaeology: late Neolithic and Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD), however the dating of the former phase must remain tentative as the artefactual evidence is limited in quantity, character and preservation, with inter-cutting Roman and post-Roman ditches providing a mechanism for the disturbance and re-distribution of prehistoric archaeological remains that may have once been present on the site.

The prehistoric archaeology extends the length of the proposed new access road. Archaeological features were not recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 but here the made ground is deepest and directly overlies the natural. It seems likely that these areas are damaged. The features comprise pits and ditches. The Roman features were only recorded in Trench 2, and again a relatively high number of features were present (four). The features are a pit (F1027), a post hole (F1057) and ditches (F1029 and F1067).

Project dates (fieldwork)	*May 2014*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work	*TBC*
P. number	*5360*	Site code	*ELV 093*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status			
Current land use	*Holiday village*		
Planned development	*New arrivals lane*		
Main features (+dates)	*Pits, ditches*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Late Neolithic and Roman assemblages*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Suffolk*	*Forest Heath*	*Brandon*
HER/ SMR for area	*Suffolk Historic Environment Record*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*0.79ha*		
NGR	*TL 810 804*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.44m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Dr Matthew Brudenell. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team*		
Project supervisor	*KamilOrzechowski*		
Funded by	*Center Parcs Ltd*		
Full title	*Center Parcs, Elveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk. An Archaeological Evaluation*		
Authors	*Orzechowski, K.*		
Report no.	*4564*		
Date (of report)	*May 2014*		

PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Center Parcs, Eleveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 810 804). The evaluation was commissioned by Center Parcs Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane. The evaluation was required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. DC/13/0728/FUL).

The site lies within an area of archaeological potential, recorded on the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record. The recorded find spot of an Iron Age/Roman torc is recorded immediately adjacent (HER ELV049), and a major scatter of Roman finds is recorded 150m to the south (HER ELV 013). Further evidence of widespread early settlement in the area is shown by prehistoric and Roman finds recorded to the north of the proposed new road line (HER ELV 006).

In the event the evaluation revealed two phases of archaeology: late Neolithic and Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD), however the dating of the former phase must remain tentative as the artefactual evidence is limited in quantity, character and preservation, with inter-cutting Roman and post-Roman ditches providing a mechanism for the disturbance and re-distribution of prehistoric archaeological remains that may have once been present on the site.

The prehistoric archaeology extends the length of the proposed new access road. Archaeological features were not recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 but here the made ground is deepest and directly overlies the natural. It seems likely that these areas are damaged. The features comprise pits and ditches. The Roman features were only recorded in Trench 2, and again a relatively high number of features were present (four). The features are a pit (F1027), a post hole (F1057) and ditches (F1029 and F1067).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at Center Parcs, Eleveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 810 801; TM 780 863; Figs.1-2).

The evaluation was commissioned by Center Parcs Ltd and was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning approval for the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane. The evaluation was required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. DC/13/0728/FUL).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT)(dated 6th March 2014), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 10th March 2014) and approved by SCC AS-CT. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

- Establish the potential for waterlogged organic deposits in the proposal area, their location and level and vulnerability to damage by development.

Planning Policy Context

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

The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located 1.3 km west of Elveden parish church, and 5.3km south-west of Thetford. It is proposed to construct a new arrivals lane to serve the CenterParcsElveden Forest Holiday Village. The area of the proposed works extends to some 0.79ha, and lies within Elveden Forest, on the western side of the B1106 south of Brandon.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1The site is situated at approximately 39m AOD in the landscaped grounds of Elveden Forest Holiday Centre. The forest is part of the much larger Thetford Forest, which is the largest lowland pine forest in Britain and was planted in the 1920s. The forest also containsa patchwork of heathland and broadleaf trees.

3.2 The local soils are of the Worlington association comprising deep well drained sandy soils, very acid in places, which overlie glaciofluvial drift and till. The underlying solid geology is Upper Cretaceous chalk.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 The site is located within an area of archaeological potential, recorded on the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record (Fig.1). Investigations between 1897 and 1914 at Elveden Brickyard clay pit,

centred on 300m to the north of the arrivals lane site, recovered nearly 700 Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxes, cores and flakes from the brickearth (ELV 006). In 1967 another 50 stone tools were found identifying the locale as a prehistoric flint industrial site. In the 1990s further excavations at the clay pit established the site as a basin infilled with sediments that had formed in Lowestoft till deposited during the Anglian glaciation. Lag gravel at the sides of the clay pit marked the edges of a channel, and the gravel had been used as the raw material for human industries comprising hand axes, flake tools, flakes and cores. The basin was overlain by colluvialbrickearth which also contained tools (Ashton et al 2005). Two Neolithic arrowheads have been found in the vicinity (ELV 001, 004).

4.2 During the digging of a silo pit just to the south of the site two contracted human inhumations were found which were undated, but are indicative of late prehistoric burials (ELV 030). Archaeological works carried out on four separate blocks of land within the Centre Parcs Holiday Village, identified a widespread phase of late Iron Age/early Roman activity dating between the 1st century BC and the 1st century AD including a ditched enclosure and pits (ELV 067, 051).Among the finds were part of a probable late Iron Age gold torc recovered from the area now covered by a very large artificial mound in front of the CenterParcs development (ELV 049), and quite a large number of Roman coins were also recovered (ELV Misc).A Roman bronze coin hoard containing 621 coins of Allectus was found within a pottery vessel at an undisclosed location within 500m of the site (ELV 065).

4.3 In a field to the south of the site, 22 archaeological evaluation trenches were dug prior to dualling of the A11 between Barton Mills and Thetford. Here a large number of Romano-British features were identified including ditches, gullies, pits, post-holes and an enclosure. Pits and gullies were also found containing some Iron Age, but mainly 2nd to 4th century artefact assemblages (ELV 058, 059). Further evidence for widespread late Iron Age and Romano-British settlement in the area comes from a scatter of surface finds from an arable field which include a Wing-and-Fanbow brooch, thirteen 4th century coins, and a scatter of pottery (ELV 013), while Roman coins were also found at the Brickyard site (ELV 006). One scatter of Roman pottery was found approximately 130m to the south-east of the site (ELV Misc).

4.4 A brick kiln (and the above clay pit), was opened in 1894 for manufacture of bricks for the building of Elveden Hall (ELV 008, 009). The site of a WWII pill box is located close to the entrance to Center Parks (ELV 087).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 The brief required a 5% sample of the site. Seven trenches each 30m long and 1.8m wide, and an eighth trench of 10m x 1.8m were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, along the route of the proposed new arrivals lane (Fig.3).

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

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 Figs.3 – 4

Sample section 1A *0.00m = 43.19m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional modern CBM
0.23 – 0.48m	L1001	Subsoil. Dark greyish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small pebbles and nodular flints
0.48m+	L1002	Natural deposits. Light greyish yellow sand with flint, chalk and pebbles

Sample section 1B *0.00m = 43.24m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.13m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.13 – 0.32m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Gully F1006, Ditch F1008 and Pits F1010 and F1012. Ditch F1008 contained ?late Neolithic pottery and Pit F1012 contained 1g of CBM.

Gully F1006 was linear (2.15+ x 0.80 x 0.07m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a shallow concave base. Its fill, L1007, was a friable, dark blackish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. No finds were present.

Ditch F1008 was linear (2.15+ x 0.95 x 0.20m), orientated east/west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1009, was a compact,

dark blackish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. L1009 contained ?late Neolithic pottery (10g) and struck flint (4g). F1008 was parallel to Gully F1006.

Pit F1010 was sub-circular (0.65 x 0.50 x 0.12m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1011, was a friable, dark yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. L1011 contained no finds.

Pit F1012 was sub-circular (0.35 x 0.32 x 0.08m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1013, was a friable, mid blackish brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. It contained a fragment of CBM (1g).

Trench 2 Figs.3 - 4

Sample section 2A *0.00m = 43.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.09 – 0.38m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.38m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

Sample section 2B *0.00m = 43.66m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.11 – 0.50m	L1060	Made Ground. Mid greyish brown, friable clayey silt with occasional modern brick and occasional modern pottery.
0.50 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 2 contained two postholes (F1003 and F1057), three pits (F1027, F1035 and F1037), and three ditches (F1029, F1040 and F1067). Pit F1035 and Ditch F1040 contained ?late Neolithic pottery. Pit F1027, Ditches F1067 and F1029, and Post Hole F1057 contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD) pottery.

Post Hole F1003 was sub-circular (0.45 x 0.36 x 0.29m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its basal fill, L1004, was a loose, light yellowish grey sand. It contained no finds. Its principal and upper fill, L1005, was a dark grey, friable sand. L1005 contained no finds.

Post Hole F1057 was circular (0.48 x 0.24+ x 0.17m+). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The basal fill and principal fill, L1058, was a loose, light yellowish grey sand. It contained burnt flint (92g). The upper fill, L1059, was a friable, dark greyish black, sand. It contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD) pottery (15g), burnt flint (310g) and struck flint (2g).

Pit F1027 was sub-circular (1.0 x 0.80 x 0.20m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1028, was a firm, dark yellowish brown clayish sand, with moderate small to medium angular flint. L1028 contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD) pottery (44g), struck flint (102g) and burnt flint (168g).

Pit F1035 was circular (0.40 x 0.20 x 0.07m+) with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1036, was a firm, mid blackish brown clayey silt with occasional small pebbles. F1035 was heavily truncated by Ditch F1040. L1036 contained ?late Neolithic pottery (13g) and burnt flint (1g).

Pit F1037 was oval (0.44 x 0.35 x 0.18m+) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. F1037 contained two fills. Its basal fill, L1038, was a firm, mid brown grey clayey sand and contained no finds. Its upper fill, L1039, was a loose, light greyish yellow sand. It also contained no finds. F1037 was comparable to F1035 and was also heavily truncated by Ditch F1040.

Ditch F1029 was linear (3.2+ x 1.05+ x 0.4m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. It contained three fills. The basal fill, L1030, was a friable, mid grey brown with occasional small to medium pebbles. It contained no finds. L1031 was a friable, light greyish yellow silty sand with occasional fine gravel. It contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD) pottery (100g), animal bone (11g), burnt flint (1360g) and struck flint (167g). The upper fill, L1032, was a friable, mid grey brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium flint nodules and pebbles. It contained no finds. Ditch F1029 was truncated by Ditch F1040.

Ditch F1040 was linear (4.05+ x 1.82 x 0.55m). orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. F1040 contained four fills. The basal fill, L1041, was a firm, mid greyish brown clayey sand with moderate small to medium angular flint. It contained burnt flint (73g) and struck flint (44g). L1042 was a firm, light brownish yellow sandy clay with frequent fine to medium gravel. It contained no finds. L1043 was a friable, mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small to medium angular flint. It contained ?late Neolithic pottery (11g) and burnt flint (4g). The upper fill, L1044, was a friable, dark blackish brown sandy silt with moderate small to medium angular flint and flint nodules. It contained ?late Neolithic pottery (4g) and burnt flint (4g). F1040 truncated Ditch F1029, and Pits F1035 and F1037.

Ditch F1067 was curvilinear (4.9+ x 3.24 x 0.44m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had slightly irregular sides and a flattish base. F1067 contained two fills. The basal fill, L1068, was a firm, mid orangey brown sandy clay with occasional small to medium flint nodules and pebbles. It contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD) pottery (9g) and burnt flint (154g). The upper fill, L1069, was a friable,

mid yellow orange silty sand, with frequent small to medium angular flint, pebbles and flint nodules. It contained Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD) pottery (75g) and burnt flint (54g).

Trench 3 Fig.3

Sample section 3A *0.00m = 43.75m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.05 – 0.21m	L1015	Made Ground. Light whitish grey, compact layer of building material.
0.21 – 0.24m	L1016	Made Ground. Light orange yellow, firm, clayey sand with frequent chalk flecks and pebbles.
0.24 – 0.48m	L1017	Made Ground. Mid greyish yellow, firm, silty sand with occasional small pebbles.
0.48 – 0.60m	L1020	Made Ground. Light orange yellow, firm, clayey sand with frequent small to medium chalk flecks and pebbles.
0.60 – 0.66m	L1021	Made Ground. Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate small to medium angular flints.
0.66 – 0.77m	L1024	Made Ground. Mid orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small pebbles.
0.77m+	L1026	Natural. Light whitish yellow, compact chalk sand with large nodular and angular flints and lenses of orange clay.

Sample section 3B *0.00m = 43.80m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.08m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.08 – 0.20m	L1015	Made Ground. As above.
0.20 – 0.31m	L1016	Made Ground. As above.
0.31 – 0.40m	L1017	Made Ground. As above.
0.40 – 0.56m	L1018	Made Ground. Mid greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with moderate small to medium angular flint.
0.56 – 0.62m	L1019	Made Ground. Mid greenish yellow, friable, sterile sand.
0.62 – 0.72m	L1021	Made Ground. As above.
0.72 – 1.00m	L1025	Fill of Tree Hollow. Light orange/brown, firm, sandy silt with occasional medium angular flint.
1.00m+	L1026	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 Fig.3

Sample section 4A *0.00m = 43.85m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.23 – 0.37m	L1016	Made Ground. As Trench 3.
0.37 – 0.50m	L1017	Made Ground. As Trench 3.
0.50 – 0.59m	L1020	Made Ground. As Trench 3.
0.59 – 1.02m	L1022	Made Ground. Dark blackish brown, firm, silty sand.
1.02m+	L1026	Natural. As Trench 3.

Sample section 4B *0.00m = 43.90m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.18 – 0.29m	L1014	Made Ground. Dark orangey red, compact, demolition layer containing modern brick.
0.29 – 0.45m	L1016	Made Ground. As above Trench 3.
0.45 – 0.53m	L1017	Made Ground. As above Trench 3.
0.53 – 0.67m	L1020	Made Ground. As above Trench 3.
0.67 – 0.70m	L1021	Made Ground. As above Trench 3.
0.70m+	L1026	Natural. As above Trench 3.

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 5A Figs. 3 & 5

Trench 5 was divided into two separate trenches (5A and 5B)

Sample section 5A *0.00m = 43.62m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.28 – 0.41m	L1056	Made Ground. Light yellowish, compact, sandy silt with frequent rubble material.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5A contained two pits (F1045 and F1048), one gully (F1050) and two ditches (F1052 and F1054). Pit F1045 and Ditches F1052 and F1054 contained ?late Neolithic pottery.

Pit F1045 was oval (0.60 x 0.40 x 0.10m) with moderately steep sides and a flat base. F1045 contained two fills. The basal fill, L1046, was a firm, dark brown silty sand with occasional medium angular burnt flint. It contained no finds. The upper and principal fill, L1047, was a firm black, silty sand with moderate medium angular burnt flint. It contained ?late Neolithic pottery (4g) and struck flint (7g). Pit F1045 truncated Pit F1048.

Pit F1048 was oval (0.50 x 0.40 x 0.22m) with moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1049, was a loose, mid yellow sandy silt

with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint. No finds were present.

Gully F1050 was linear (0.85 x 0.30 x 0.08m), orientated south-east/north-west. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1051, was a firm, dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional medium angular flint. No finds were present. Gully F1050 was truncated by Ditch F1052.

Ditch F1052 was linear (2.2 x 0.75 x 0.33m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had moderately steep side and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1053, was a firm, brownish black silty sand with occasional small to medium angular flint. L1053 contained ?late Neolithic pottery (3g) and struck flint (38g).

Ditch terminus F1054 was linear (1.2 x 0.35 x 0.10m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1055, was a friable, dark brownish black sandy silt, with occasional small angular flint. L1055 contained ?late Neolithic pottery (7g) and struck flint (31g).

Trench 5B Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 5B *0.00m = 43.98m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.05m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.05 – 0.16m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.16m+	L1002	Natural. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 5B contained Ditch F1063 and Pit F1065. Each feature contained ?late Neolithic pottery.

Ditch F1063 was linear (8.6+ x 1.3 x 0.28m+), orientated north-west/south-east. It had gently sloping sides and a concave/uneven base. Its fill, L1063, was a friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional medium angular flint. L1063 contained ?late Neolithic pottery (4g) and struck flint (11g). It was cut by Pit F1065.

Pit F1065 was oval (2.25 x 0.95 x 0.23m+) with steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1066, was a friable, dark grey brown with occasional medium angular flint, comparable to F1063 L1064. L066 contained ?late Neolithic pottery (15g). F1065 truncated Ditch L1063.

Trench 6 Figs. 3 & 5

Sample section 6A *0.00m = 43.94m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.11 – 0.26m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.26m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

Sample section 6B *0.00m = 43.93m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.09m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.09 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Trench 1.
0.56m+	L1002	Natural. As above Trench 1.

Description: Trench 6 contained four ditches (F1061, F1070, F1072 and F1074), and two pits (F1076 and F1078). Ditches F1070 and F1072 contained ?late Neolithic pottery, and Ditch F1074 contained a hammerstone and struck flint.

Ditch F1061 was linear (6.0+ x 1.0 x 0.23m), orientated north/south. Its sides and base were irregular. Its fill, L1062, was a friable, dark orange brown, silty sand with occasional medium angular flint. No finds were present.

Ditch terminus F1070 was linear (2.0 x 0.90+ x 0.43m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had steep sides and a narrow concave base. Its fill, L1071, was a friable, dark blackish brown silty sand with occasional medium angular flint. It contained ?late Neolithic pottery (64g) and struck flint (22g). Ditch F1070 was truncated by Ditches F1072 and F1074.

Ditch F1072 was linear (5.0+ x 1.8+ x 0.24m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1073, was a friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional medium angular flint. It contained ?late Neolithic pottery (14g) and struck flint (165g). F1072 truncated Ditch F1070 and Pits F1078 and F1076. It was cut by Ditch F1074.

Ditch F1074 was linear (5.0+ x 1.2+ x 0.30m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1075, was a friable, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional medium angular flint. L1075 contained animal bone (23g), a hammerstone (391g) and struck flint (190g). F1074 truncated Ditches F1070 and F1072, and Pit F1078.

Pit F1076 was sub-circular (2.0+ x 0.90+ x 0.59m) with gently sloping sides and flat base. Its fill, L1077, was a friable, dark orangey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-angular flint. L1077 contained no finds. F1076 truncated Pit F1078 and was cut by Ditch F1072.

Pit F1078 was sub-circular (2.0+ x 1.8 x 0.36m) with gently sloping sides and an uneven base. F1078 had two fills. The basal fill, L1079, was a friable, mid yellowish brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stone. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1080, was a friable, dark greyish brown silty sand, with occasional small sub-rounded stones. No finds were present. F1078 was truncated by Ditches F1072 and F1074, and Pit F1076,

Trench 7 Figs.3 & 6

Sample section 7A *0.00m = 43.65m AOD*		
0.00 – 0.07m	L1000	Topsoil. As Trench 1.
0.07 – 0.28m	L1001	Subsoil. As Trench 1.
0.28m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As Trench 1.

Description: Trench 7 contained Pit F1033. It contained a struck flint.

Pit F1033 was oval (1.5 x 0.60 x 0.06m) with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill L1034 was a friable, dark orange brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. L1034 contained struck flint (62g)

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a loose, mid grey brown sandy silt sand with occasional modern rubble and CBM (ranging from 0.05 to 0.28m in thickness). L1000 was found across the site and overlay Subsoil L1001, a friable, dark grey brown silty sand, with occasional small to medium pebbles and nodular flint (0.09 – 0.47m thick).

8.2 In Trenches 3, 4, and 5A, Subsoil L1001 was replaced by layers of made ground. In Trench 3 made ground layers L1015, L1016, L1017 and L1021 were visible throughout. In Trench 4 made ground layers L1016, L1017 and L1020 were visible throughout. In trench 5A Subsoil L1001 was replaced by Made Ground L1056.

8.3 The natural deposits, L1002, comprised a light greyish yellow sand; a firm, mid yellow orange clay; and a very compact light whitish yellow, chalky sand. L1026 was a light whitish yellow, chalky sand. L1002 was found at depths ranging from 0.16 to 0.58m, and L1026

was recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 at depths ranging from 0.7 to 1.02m.

9 DISCUSSION

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

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1006	Gully	
	F1008	Ditch	?late Neolithic
	F1010	Pit	
	F1012	Pit	
2	F1003	Post Hole	
	F1027	Pit	Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD
	F1029	Ditch	Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD
	F1035	Pit	?late Neolithic
	F1037	Pit	
	F1040	Ditch	?late Neolithic (residual)
	F1057	Post Hole	Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD
	F1067	Ditch	Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD
5A	F1045	Pit	?late Neolithic
	F1048	Pit	
	F1050	Gully	
	F1052	Ditch	?late Neolithic
	F1054	Ditch Terminus	?late Neolithic
5B	F1063	Ditch	?late Neolithic
	F1065	Pit	?late Neolithic
6	F1061	Ditch	
	F1070	Ditch Terminus	?late Neolithic
	F1072	Ditch	?late Neolithic
	F1074	Ditch	Prehistoric
	F1076	Pit	
	F1078	Pit	
7	F1033	Pit	

9.2 Evidence for prehistoric and Roman archaeology has been found in close proximity to the site, with an Iron Age/Roman torc having been recorded adjacent to the site and a scatter of Roman finds being present to the south. Prehistoric and Roman finds had also been recorded to the north of the proposed new road,

9.3 Two phases of archaeology were recorded during the current evaluation: late Neolithic and Roman (late 1st – 2nd century AD), however the dating of the former phase must remain tentative as the

artefactual evidence is limited in quantity, character and preservation, with inter-cutting Roman and post-Roman ditches providing a mechanism for the disturbance and re-distribution of prehistoric archaeological remains that may have once been present on the site. Many of the features are discrete but where features inter cut evidence of residual material is apparent. The ?late Neolithic pottery from Ditch F1040 (Trench 2) is residual as the ditch cuts Ditch F1029 which contained Roman pottery.

9.4 The prehistoric archaeology was present in Trenches 1 – 2 and 5 – 7. It extends the length of the proposed new access road. Archaeological features were not recorded in Trenches 3 and 4 but here the made ground is deepest and directly overlies the natural. It seems likely that these areas are damaged. The density of features per trench, comprising pits and ditches, is significant (between 1 and 3), and with two and three features also recorded in the shorter trenches of 5A and 5B.

9.5 The fabric and form types of the prehistoric pottery are consistent and may tentatively be dated to the later Neolithic, including a vessel comparable to an example from Grimes Graves, although similar fabrics were manufactured in other prehistoric periods. The bulk of features contained 1-3 sherds of prehistoric pottery, with slightly larger assemblages obtained from Ditch F1008 (Tr.1), Pit F1035 (Tr.2), and Ditches F1070 and F1072 (Tr.6) where 4, 7, 10 and 5 sherds were recovered respectively. Given the presence of such limited quantities, it is conceivable the pottery may have been re-deposited from disturbed prehistoric features in the vicinity, as is indicated by the prehistoric sherds contained in Ditch F1040, a feature of Roman or post-Roman date. However the prehistoric pottery is commonly found in association with burnt and struck flint, also consistent with a later Neolithic to early Bronze Age chronology.

9.6 The struck flint occurred in sparse quantities (1 - 4 pieces), with Ditches F1072 and F1074 containing slightly larger quantities (10 and 8 pieces respectively). Ditch F1074 contained a hammerstone, flake core, debitage flakes and also animal bone (23g). The overall character of the worked flint assemblage suggests that low-scale exploitation of local flint resources were carried out at this location in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age. Although few finished tools or implements were present, the evidence indicates that deliberate flint-working was carried out, possibly related to the preparation of material to be worked into tools and implements elsewhere.

9.7 The Roman features were only recorded in Trench 2, and again a relatively high number of features were present (four). The features are a pit (F1027), a post hole (F1057) and ditches (F1029 and F1067). Between 3 and 16 sherds of pottery per feature were found. This material comprised solely Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region reduced ware, which was produced in central-north Suffolk and south Norfolk

(Peachey, below). Associated finds comprise struck and burnt flint. Animal bone was present in Ditch F1029.

Research Potential

9.8 Prehistoric archaeology has previously been recorded in the vicinity of the site and so the identification of further activity of this type is not unexpected. The identification of later Neolithic activity adds to what is known of this period in the immediately surrounding area and to the overall corpus of Neolithic archaeology known in Suffolk. Much of the known archaeology of Neolithic date from the East Anglia region relates to monuments, funerary sites, barrows etc. The character of this site suggests that it may relate to activity of a different kind and as such may be of importance; Medlycott (2011, 14) identifies the importance of work that will reduce the bias towards monumental sites in the archaeological record and help to understand the relationships between these sites and those that are less visible. Palaeoenvironmental work, macrobotanical analysis and other techniques designed to recreate the Neolithic environment, landscape and agricultural economies are also identified as important areas of research for this period in East Anglia (Medlycott 2011, 14). Evidence recovered from environment sampling carried out during this evaluation has shown that material from food processing was present in the cut features of this date (Summers, below). Although this occurred in low quantities and suggested that the features were peripheral to areas of settlement activity, the potential for an increased understanding of these aspects of the area is present. The presence of struck flint characteristic of the later Neolithic or Bronze Age indicates that the site has the potential to contribute to artefact studies; particular pertinent for this period is the study of the relationship between sources of raw flint and the types of tools for which they were used (Medlycott 2011, 13-14). In addition, the identification of Neolithic activity at this location may be considered to indicate a general potential for the site to contribute to a greater understanding of the human impact on the landscape in the Neolithic, the nature and character of settlement in this period, and the relationships between settlements and between settlements and monumental aspects of the landscape.

9.9 The Roman archaeology recorded during the evaluation was more limited but its presence indicates that the site might provide further information relating the nature and character of Roman activity in this part of Suffolk. Roman activity is well-attested locally and the site has the potential to add further context and detail to the current picture. It may be considered that it has the potential to provide information relating to rural settlements and landscapes (Medlycott 2011, 47-48) and the presence of Roman pottery, all in a single fabric, indicates a potential for the site to contribute to finds studies and to offer information relating to the local supply and trade of Roman pottery.

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

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

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

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WEB SITES

www.heritage gateway

APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ELV 093, New Access Road, Centre Parcs, Elvedon

Concordance of finds

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001			Subsoil		(4) 10g			
1008	1009	1	Fill of Ditch	?LN	(4) 10g			Str. Flint (1) 4g
1012	1013	1	Fill of Pit			1		
1027	1028	2	Fill of Pit	Late 1st-2nd C AD	(15) 44g			B. Flint - 168g Str. Flint (6) - 102g
1029	1031	2	Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-early 2nd C AD	(13) 100g		11	B. Flint - 1360g Str. Flint (5) - 167g
1033	1034	7	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (1) - 62g
1035	1036	2	Fill of Pit	?LN	(7) 13g			B. Flint - 1g
1040	1041 1043 1044	2	Basal Fill of Ditch Fill of Ditch Upper Fill of Ditch	 ?LN ?LN	 (2) 11g (2) 4g			B. Flint - 73g Str. Flint (2) - 44g B. Flint - 4g B. Flint - 4g
1045	1047	5A	Upper Fill of Pit	?LN	(1) 4g			Str. Flint (1) - 7g
1052	1053	5A	Fill of Ditch	?LN	(2) 3g			Str. Flint (4) - 38g
1054	1055	5A	Fill of Ditch Terminus	?LN	(1) 7g			Str. Flint (2) - 31g
1057	1058 1059	2	Basal Fill of Posthole Upper Fill of Posthole	 Late 1st-early 2nd C AD	 (3) 15g			B. Flint - 92g B. Flint - 310g Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1063	1064	5B	Fill of Ditch	?LN	(2) 4g			Str. Flint (3) - 11g
1065	1066	5B	Fill of Pit	?LN	(3) 15g			

1067	1068 1069	2	Basal Fill of Ditch Upper Fill of Ditch	Late 1st-2nd C AD Late 1st-2nd C AD	(2) 9g (14) 75g			B. Flint - 154g B. Flint - 54g
1070	1071	6	Fill of Ditch	?LN	(10) 64g			Str. Flint (1) - 22g
1072	1073	6	Fill of Ditch	?LN	(5) 14g			Str. Flint (10) - 165g
1074	1075	6	Fill of Ditch				23	Hammerstone (1) - 391g Str. Flint (8) - 190g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew PeacheyMIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 46 pieces of struck flint (1236g) in an un-patinated, fresh condition (Table 1). The assemblage is predominantly made up of debitage flakes with characteristics of hard-hammer struck, squat flakes produced in the later Neolithic and early Bronze Age using flake cores such as the discoidal and un-systematic examples also present in the assemblage. Implements are limited and include one heavily patinated scraper of earlier prehistoric date, while a further scraper and modified hammer stone are likely contemporary with the cores and debitage.

Struck flint type	F	W
Core	3	210
Hammer stone	1	391
Scraper	2	79
Debitage	40	556
Total	*46*	*1236*

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint implements and debitage by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

Commentary

The raw flint in the assemblage is uniformly near black in colour and of very high quality, with inclusions or imperfections near absent. Very little cortex is present, but where it is, it has the white chalky attributes of flint sourced from primary chalk deposits. This type of flint is characteristic of that sourced locally to the site in the heart of the Breckland, notably at Grimes Graves *c*.10km to the north, where of the 'top stone', 'wall stone' and 'floor stone', the latter was particularly desirable because of its quality for knapping. However, these flint deposits may have been accessible much closer to the site, and it was also notable at Grimes Graves that the re-use of previously discarded flint in spoil deposits was common, including in the Middle Bronze Age (Longworth *et al* 1991, 29).

The assemblage if of limited size and relatively sparsely distributed, with Ditches F1029, F1054 and Feature F1074 notable for containing cores associated with debitage flakes, while Feature F1072 also contained a group of ten debitage flakes. The only anomaly comprises a heavily patinated and rolled horse shoe scraper in Ditch F1040, which contrasts with the remainder of the assemblage and appears typical of earlier Neolithic assemblages in the region.

The cores in the assemblage were all used to produce flakes, with discoidal examples in Ditches F1029 and F1054, and an unsystematic core in Feature F1074, all typical of production techniques in the later Neolithic to early bronze Age. The discoidal core in Ditch F1054 had flat cortex extant on the under side, while that in Ditch F1029 appeared to utilise a tabular flake rather than a nodule, both typical of the exploitation of good quality floor stone rather than trimmed/prepared nodules. Both discoidal cores have been heavily reduced, probably to the point of exhaustion, and although there is no evidence for Levallois-type removals, these may have been made when the core were more extensive. The unsystematic core in Feature F1074 has been repeatedly rotated to allow for expedient flake removals, possibly suggesting the use of lesser quality raw material, though there appears little contrast between cores. All the cores had been struck directly with a hard hammer, such as the hammer stone also contained in Feature F1074. The hammer stone was formed from a semi-hemispherical fragment of nodule (with cortex across the 'dome') that may have been deliberately quartered; after which two or three flakes have been removed from one side to shape a slight protrusion, thus facilitating an ideal heavy 'punch' for direct-percussion removals.

The only other implement in the assemblage comprises an end scraper contained in Ditch F1033, which is of intrinsic interest as it was manufactures on a re-used flake. The elongate tertiary flake has heavy patination on its ventral face that is truncated by coarse invasive retouch on the dorsal face and dorsal end, suggesting the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age knappers utilised conveniently available raw material in the local landscape, possibly because it was of naturally pre-determined good quality.

The tertiary and un-corticated debitage flakes in the assemblage almost all have the pronounced bulbs of percussion associated with hard-hammer struck flakes, and while they tend towards broad, squat proportions they range between 20-70mm in length. An un-corticated flakes in Ditches F1070 has a regular sub-rectangular profile suggesting it may have been intended as a flake blank, while a single un-corticated flake in Ditch F1040 has facets around its circumference suggesting it may have been a Levallois-type removal from a discoidal core also intended as a flake blank; however neither sow any evidence of modification. Several small flakes in Feature F1074 were almost certainly removed from the unsystematic core form the same feature, although no re-fits could be made.

Overall the assemblage appears to represent the *in situ* low-scale, exploitation of local flint resources in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age local landscape, including the reduction of floor stone cores until they were exhausted, and the re-use of salvaged flakes; however the relative lack of implements suggests this was not necessarily directly related to domestic or habitation activity in the immediate vicinity.

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The Pottery

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 88 sherds of pottery (402g), comprising later Neolithic and early Roman material (Table 2), but in both instances limited to small, slightly abraded sherds with diagnostic rim or decorative sherds near absent.

Pottery Date	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
Later Neolithic	52	210	0.07
Early Roman	36	192	0.10
Total	*88*	*402*	*0.17*

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight (g) and R.EVE with fabrics examined at x20 magnification and fully described in the report. Rim type,

profile and decoration were also recorded in free text comments in accordance with the guidelines developed by the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 1995) and Study Group for Roman Pottery. Where possible Roman fabrics were assigned a code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on this system. All data will be entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will form part of the site archive.

Commentary

Later Neolithic

Small later Neolithic sherds are near ubiquitous in features that contained pottery, albeit limited to a sparse distribution. These sherds have a relatively uniform hand-made, bonfire-fired fabric with inclusions of common calcined flint (0.5-2.5mm) and occasional other grit (quartzite/rock fragments); and although no cross-joins were identified it is highly likely that many are derived from the same vessels. A single rim sherd was present in this fabric, recovered from Subsoil L1001; it comprises a slightly in-turned plain rim, possibly of a barrel-shape jar or rounded bowl, comparable to several later Neolithic vessels at Grimes Graves (Longworth *et al* 1988, 20: N21-N35). The fabric of this vessel and the remainder of the prehistoric pottery are also consistent with a later Neolithic date, although alternative origins in the Neolithic and Bronze Age periods cannot be totally discounted based on such limited diagnostic evidence.

The largest concentration of later Neolithic pottery comprises 10 sherds (64g) in Ditch F1070, with approximately 1-5 sherds (<30g) present in numerous pit and ditch features. This limited distribution and poor, fragmented preservation suggests there is a moderate to high probability that the sherds may have been re-deposited in later features, however the consistency of the prehistoric pottery suggests a shared origin, probably in the later Neolithic although other prehistoric periods cannot be totally discounted.

Roman

The Roman pottery is limited to sherds in a single coarse ware fabric: the highly micaceous Wattisfield/Waveney Valley region reduced ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 184), produced in central-north Suffolk and south Norfolk. The flaring rim of a small beaker (Arthur & Plouviez 2004, 164-5: type 15A), similar to poppy-head types was contained in Posthole F1057, with further body sherds from the same beaker also contained in Ditch F1029. This beaker is typical of types produced in the late 1st to early 2nd centuries AD, and further body sherds in this fabric in Pit F1027 and Ditch F1067 appear derived from beaker and jar forms.

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The Animal Bone

Dr Julia E.M. Cussans

A small quantity of poorly preserved bone was recovered from two deposits during trial trench excavations at Brandon. L1031 (Ditch F1029) consisted of c. 30 small fragments of very friable bone, displaying numerous fresh breaks, that were thought mostly to be long-bone fragments belonging to a large (cattle or horse sized) mammal. L1075 (Feature F1074) contained a single large mammal long bone fragment that since excavation had broken into several pieces, due to its friable nature. No butchery marks, pathologies or other modifications were noted on these poorly preserved bones.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Twelve bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken and processed during trial excavations at Center Parcs, Elvedon. The sampled deposits date to the late Neolithic and Roman periods. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any remains recovered.

Methods

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

In the first instance, a 50% sub-sample of all samples >10 litres was processed, with further processing conditional on the identification of significant archaeobotanical remains. Due to the relatively low size of a number of the samples from probable Neolithic deposits, all samples of this date were fully processed.

Results

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

The bulk sample light fractions contained few remains of note. Late Neolithic deposits produced a single hulled barley grain (*Hordeum* sp.) from ditch fill L1071 (F1070) and another indeterminate cereal grain from ditch fill L1009 (F1008). A small number of non-cereal taxa were also present, including stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) in ditch fill L1055 (F1054) and a small Fabaceae seed in L1071. These could have grown as arable weeds, although the number of remains is insufficient for any detailed interpretation.

The Roman deposits produced no cereal remains but did contain a small number of non-cereal taxa, including knotgrass family (Polygonacea) and mallow (*Malva* sp.) in posthole fill L1058 (F1057), and dock (*Rumex* sp.) in pit fill L1028 (F1027). As for the non-cereal taxa from the Neolithic deposits, the assemblage is too small for any kind of reliable interpretation.

A limited number of charcoal fragments were present in the samples, most likely representing small amounts of fuel debris scattered across the site. The small number of terrestrial mollusc shells are from grassland taxa, although the assemblage is insufficient for detailed comment.

Contaminants

Modern contaminants, such as rootlets, burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*), seeds and earthworm egg capsules, only occurred in low concentrations. This indicates limited biological disturbance of the excavated deposits.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The very limited representation of carbonised plant macrofossils and charcoal indicates that the excavated features were receiving low concentrations of

domestic debris associated with food preparation or crop processing. This may suggest that the excavated features were peripheral to any focus of domestic occupation, receiving only scattered, wind-blown carbonised remains. However, Neolithic deposits often contain only low concentrations of carbonised cereal remains due to the relatively small scale of production and piecemeal processing (cf. Jones and Rowley-Conwy 2007).

Due to the generally low concentration of carbonised plant remains from Neolithic deposits (e.g. Jones and Rowley-Conwy 2007), any future work at the site should attempt to take larger samples of *c.*60 litres or more to attempt to recover sparse plant macrofossil remains.

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ite code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (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
ELV 093	1	1005	1003	Posthole	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
ELV 093	2	1007	1006	Fill of Gully	-	20	20	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
ELV 093	3	1009	1008	Ditch	LN?	20	20	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	X	*Helicella itala*	X	X	X	-	-
ELV 093	4	1016	-	Made ground	-	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	X
ELV 093	5	1028	1027	Pit	Late 1st-2nd C AD	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Rumex* sp. (1)	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
ELV 093	6	1031	1029	Ditch	Late 1st - early 2nd C AD	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
ELV 093	7	1058	1057	Basal fill of posthole	Late 1st - early 2nd C AD	10	10	100%	-	-	-	X	Polygonaceae (1), *Malva* sp. (1)	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
ELV 093	8	1047	1045	Pit	LN?	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
ELV 093	9	1053	1052	Ditch	LN?	10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-
ELV 093	10	1055	1054	Fill of Ditch Terminus	LN?	20	20	100%	-	-	-	X	*Anthemis cotula* (1)	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-
ELV 093	11	1069	1067	Ditch	Late 1st-2nd C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-

					AD																
ELV 093	12	1071	1070	Ditch	LN?	20	20	100%	X	-	HB (1)	X	Small Fabaceae (1)	X	-	X	Helicidae, *Vallonia* sp.	XXX	-	-	X	X

Table 3: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Center Parcs, Elvedon. Abbreviations: HB = Hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain)

APPENDIX 3 SPECIFICATION

PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK

WRITTEN SCHEME OF INVESTIGATION FOR AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

10th March 2014

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PROPOSED NEW ARRIVALS LANE, CENTER PARCS, ELVEDEN FOREST HOLIDAY VILLAGE, BRANDON, SUFFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 This specification has been prepared in response to a brief issued by Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Conservation Team (SCC AS-CT) (Matthew Brudenell, dated 6th March 2014). It provides for an archaeological trial trench evaluation to be carried out as part of a planning condition on approval for the proposed construction of a new arrivals lane at Center Parcs Eleveden Forest Holiday Village, Brandon, Suffolk (NGR TL 810 801). The evaluation is required by Forest Heath District Council, based on advice from SCC AS-CT (Planning Approval Ref. DC/13/0728/FUL).

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

2 COMPLIANCE

2.1 If AS carried out the evaluation, AS would comply with SCC AS-CT's requirements.

3 SITE & DEVELOPMENT DESCRIPTION ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 It is proposed to construct a new arrivals lane to serve the Center Parcs Elveden Forest Holiday Village. The area of the proposed works extends to some 0.79ha, and it lies on the western side of the B1106 south of Brandon within Elveden Forest.

3.2 The site within an area of archaeological potential, recorded on the Suffolk County Historic Environment Record. The recorded find spot of an Iron Age/Roman torc is recorded immediately adjacent (HER ELV049), and a major scatter of Roman finds is recorded 150m to the south (HER ELV 013). Further evidence of widespread early settlement in the area is shown by prehistoric and Roman finds recorded to the north of the proposed new road line (HER ELV 006).

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 discussed in the project report and the HER will be consulted.

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

4.1 The principal objectives for the evaluation include:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation.

- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

4.2 Research Design

4.2.1 The research priorities for the region are set out in Glazebrook (1997) and Brown & Glazebrook (2000) and updated by Medlycott and Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011).The key issues for the Neolithic and Bronze Age (as set out by Brown & Murphy in Brown & 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 & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 13) suggest that future research on the Neolithic should include synthetic and regional studies for the region; an examination of the Mesolithic/Neolithic transition through radiocarbon dates; the establishment of a chronology for Neolithic ring-ditches; improved understanding of the chronological development of pottery; the excavation and study of cropmark complexes; greater understanding of burial practices; a study of the inter-relationships of settlements; greater use of scientific methods of dating and modelling of the environmental conditions during this period; targeted programmes of sedimentological, palynological and macrofossil analyses of sediment sequences in valley bottoms, lakes or the intertidal zone; and the human impact on the natural landscape during this period. The nature of Neolithic burial in the region and the pattern of burial practice, including the relationship between settlement sites and burial, require further research. Settlement sites themselves also form part of an important research subject as there is a requirement to identify if a consensus exists on the subject of non-permanent settlement in the Neolithic (Medlycott 2011, 13). Further work on understanding the effects of plough damage on Neolithic sites is

considered to be an important research subject for the region (Medlycott 2011, 13).

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

4.2.3 Research topics for the Iron Age set out by Bryant (in Brown & 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 & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 29-32) build on these themes, paying particular attention to chronological and spatial development and variation and adding subjects as the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition and manufacturing and industry.

4.2.4 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 & Plouviez (in Brown & 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 & Brown (2008) and Medlycott (2011, 47-48) add rural settlements and landscapes, the process of Romanisation in the region, the evidence for the Imperial Fen Estate, and the Roman/Saxon transition.

4.2.5 The principal research issues for the site will be to identify and characterise any further evidence of early settlement activity, particularly in the prehistoric and Roman periods.

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) and Standard and Guidelines for Historic Environment Desk-based Assessment (revised 2012).* It will also adhere to the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) and the requirements of the SCC document *Requirements for a Trenched Evaluation* 2011 Ver. 1.2.

5.1.4 SCC AS-CT require a programme of archaeological trial trenching, to allow for a 5% sample of the proposed development site. *c.*220m of trenching at 1.8m width is required. Seven trenches, each 30m x 1.8m are therefore proposed, with an eighth trench of 10m x 1.8m. A trench plan is appended. AS

is happy to review the scale/location of the trench 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*.10-15 Days

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

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

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

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

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

6 SERVICES

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

7 SECURITY

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

8 REINSTATEMENT

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

9 REPORT REQUIREMENTS

9.1 The report will include (as a minimum):

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

9.2 Draft hard and digital PDF copies of the report will be submitted to SCC AS-CT for approval. If any revisions are required, final hard and digital PDF copies will be supplied to SCC AS-CT for deposition with the HER

9.3 The project details will be submitted to the OASIS database, and the online summary form will be appended to the project report.

9.4 A summary report will be submitted suitable for inclusion in the annual roundups of *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology and History*, dependent on the results of the project.

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. All animal bone will be collected.

ENVIRONMENTAL SAMPLING

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The nature of the environmental evidence

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

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

a.i) Bones: The study of the animal bone remains, in particular domestic mammals, domestic birds and marine fish will enhance understanding of the development of the settlement in terms of the local economy and also its

wider influence through trade. The study of the small animal bones will provide insight into the immediate habitat of any settlement.

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

Domestic mammalian stock, domestic birds and harvest fish

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

Small animal bones

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sampling strategies

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

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

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

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

d) Bones: Predicting exactly how much of what will be yielded by the excavation is clearly very difficult prior to excavation and it is proposed that in

order to efficiently target animal bone recovery there should be a system of direct feedback from the archaeozoologist to the site staff during the excavation, allowing fine tuning of the excavation strategy to concentrate on the recovery of animal bones from features which have the highest potential. This will also allow the faunal remains to materially add to the interpretation as the excavation proceeds. Liaison with other environmental specialists will need to take place in order to produce a complete interdisciplinary study during this phase of activity. In addition, this feedback will aid effective targeting of the post-excavation analysis.

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

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

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

Waterlogged Deposits/Remains

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

Scientific/Absolute Dating

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

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

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

FINDS PROCESSING

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

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

APPENDIX 2
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LIMITED:
PROFILES OF STAFF & SPECIALISTS

DIRECTOR **Claire Halpin BA MIfA**

Qualifications: Archaeology & History BA Hons (1974-77).
Oxford University Dept for External Studies In-Service Course (1979-1980).
Member of Institute of Archaeologists since 1985: IFA Council member (1989-1993)
Experience: Claire has 25 years' experience in field archaeology, working with the Oxford Archaeological Unit and English Heritage's Central Excavation Unit (now the Centre for Archaeology). She has directed several major excavations (e.g. Barrow Hills, Oxfordshire, and Irthlingborough Barrow Cemetery, Northants), and is the author of many excavation reports e.g. St Ebbe's, Oxford: *Oxoniensia* 49 (1984) and 54 (1989). Claire moved into the senior management of field archaeological projects with Hertfordshire Archaeological Trust (HAT) in 1990, and she was appointed Manager of HAT in 1996. From the mid 90s HAT has enlarged its staff complement and extended its range of skills. In July 2003 HAT was wound up and Archaeological Solutions was formed. The latter maintains the same staff complement and services as before. AS undertakes the full range of archaeological services nationwide.

DIRECTOR **Tom McDonald MIfA**

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

OFFICE MANAGER **Rose Flowers**

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

OFFICE ADMINISTRATOR **Sarah Powell**

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

SENIOR PROJECTS MANAGER **Jon Murray BA MIfA**

Qualifications: History with Landscape Archaeology BA Hons (1985-1988).
Experience: Jon has been employed by HAT (now AS) continually since 1989, attaining the position of Senior Projects Manager. Jon has conducted numerous archaeological investigations in a variety of situations, dealing with remains from all periods, throughout London and the South East, East Anglia, the South and Midlands. He is fluent in the execution of (and now project-manages) desk-based assessments/EIAs, historic building surveys (for instance the recording of the Royal Gunpowder Mills at Waltham Abbey prior to its rebirth as a visitor facility), earthwork and landscape surveys, all types of evaluations/excavations (urban and rural) and environmental archaeological investigation (working closely with Dr Rob Scaife), preparing many hundreds of archaeological reports dating back to 1992. Jon has also prepared numerous publications; in particular the nationally-important Saxon site at Gamlingay, Cambridgeshire (*Anglo-Saxon Studies in Archaeology & History*). Other projects published include Dean's Yard, Westminster (*Medieval Archaeology*), Brackley (*Northamptonshire Archaeology*), and a medieval cemetery in Haverhill he excavated in 1997 (*Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archaeology).* Jon is a member of the senior management team, principally preparing specifications/tenders, co-ordinating and managing the field teams. He also has extensive experience in preparing and supporting applications for Scheduled Monument Consent/Listed Building Consent

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 syrveys. 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 Szegad, 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 Fornminnissavn, 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, Cambridgshire. 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. Peterhas 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.

FINDSAND 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 theTraining Credits Claims and sending off for government funding. She gained NVQ's Level's 2 and 3 in Administration whilst working in this role. Karen started out with AS as Office Assistant in February 2009 and within a few months was promoted to Archives Assistant. Principally her role involves the preparation of Archaeological archives for long term deposition with museums. She has developed a good understanding of the preparation process and follows each individual museum's guidelines closely. She has a good working knowledge of Microsoft Office and is competent with *FileZilla*- Digital File Transfer software and *Fastsum*-Checksum Creation software.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS: PRINCIPAL SPECIALISTS

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

APPENDIX 4 OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

1
Post excavation shot of Trench 1

2
Post excavation shot of Trench 2

3
F1006 and F1008 in Trench 1

4
F1029 and F1040 in Trench 2

5
F1067 in Trench 2

6
Postholes 1003 and 1057 in Trench 2

7
Post excavation shot of Trench 3

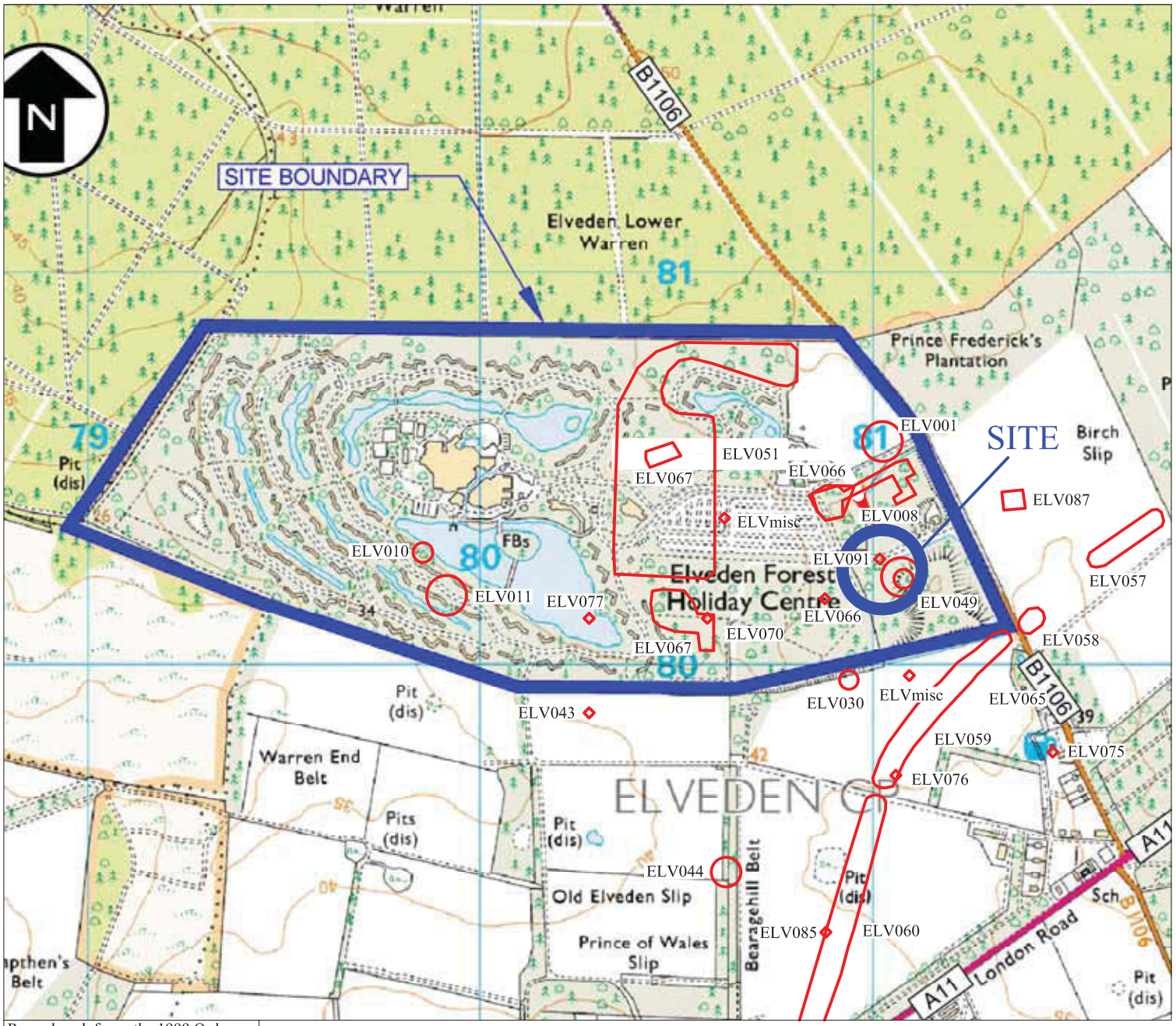
8
Post excavation shot of Trench 4

9
Post excavation shot of Trench 5a

10
Post excavation shot of Trench 5b

11
Post excavation shot of Trench 6

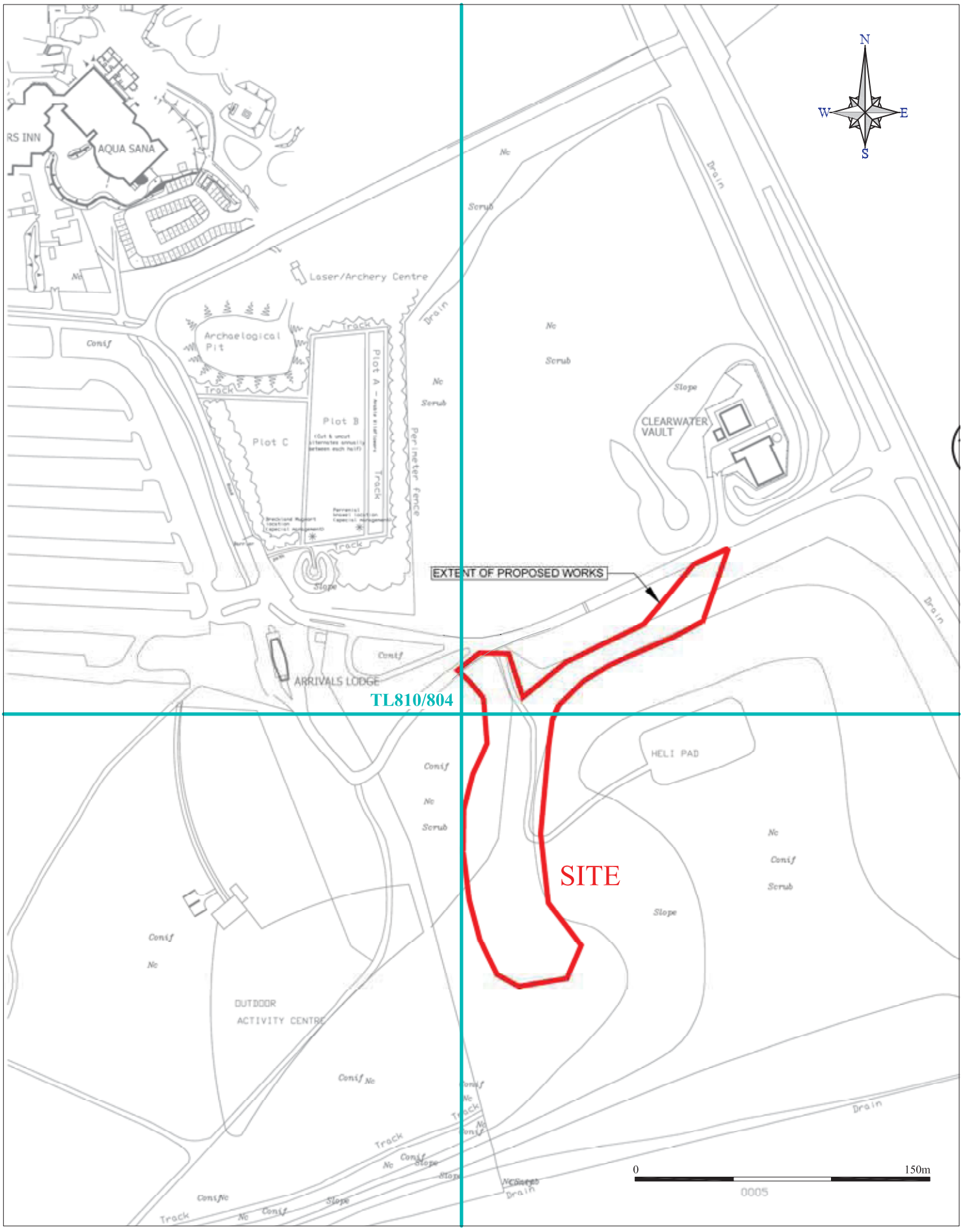
12
Post excavation shot of Trench 7



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 1 Site location

Scale 1:15,000 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:2500 at A4

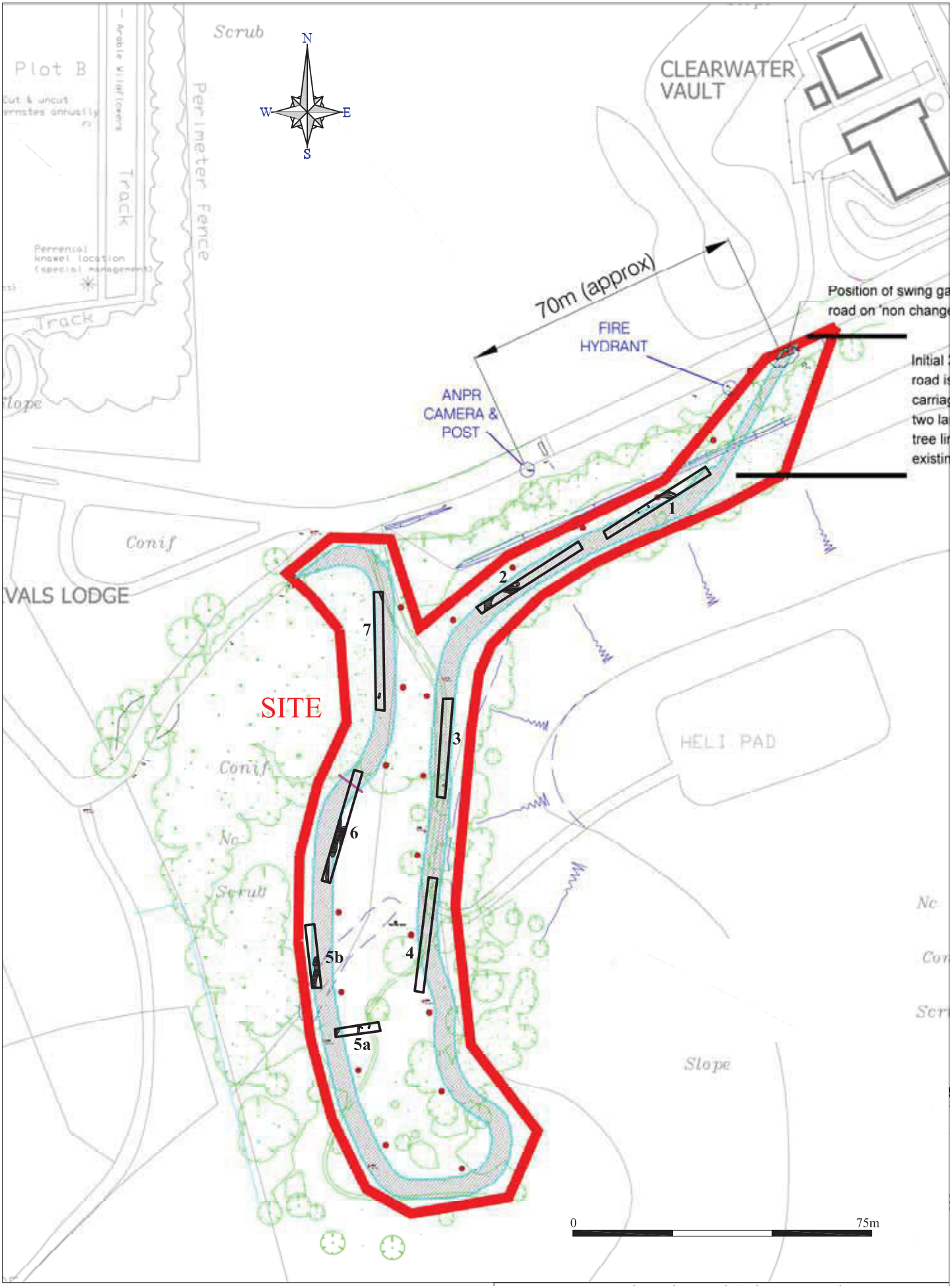


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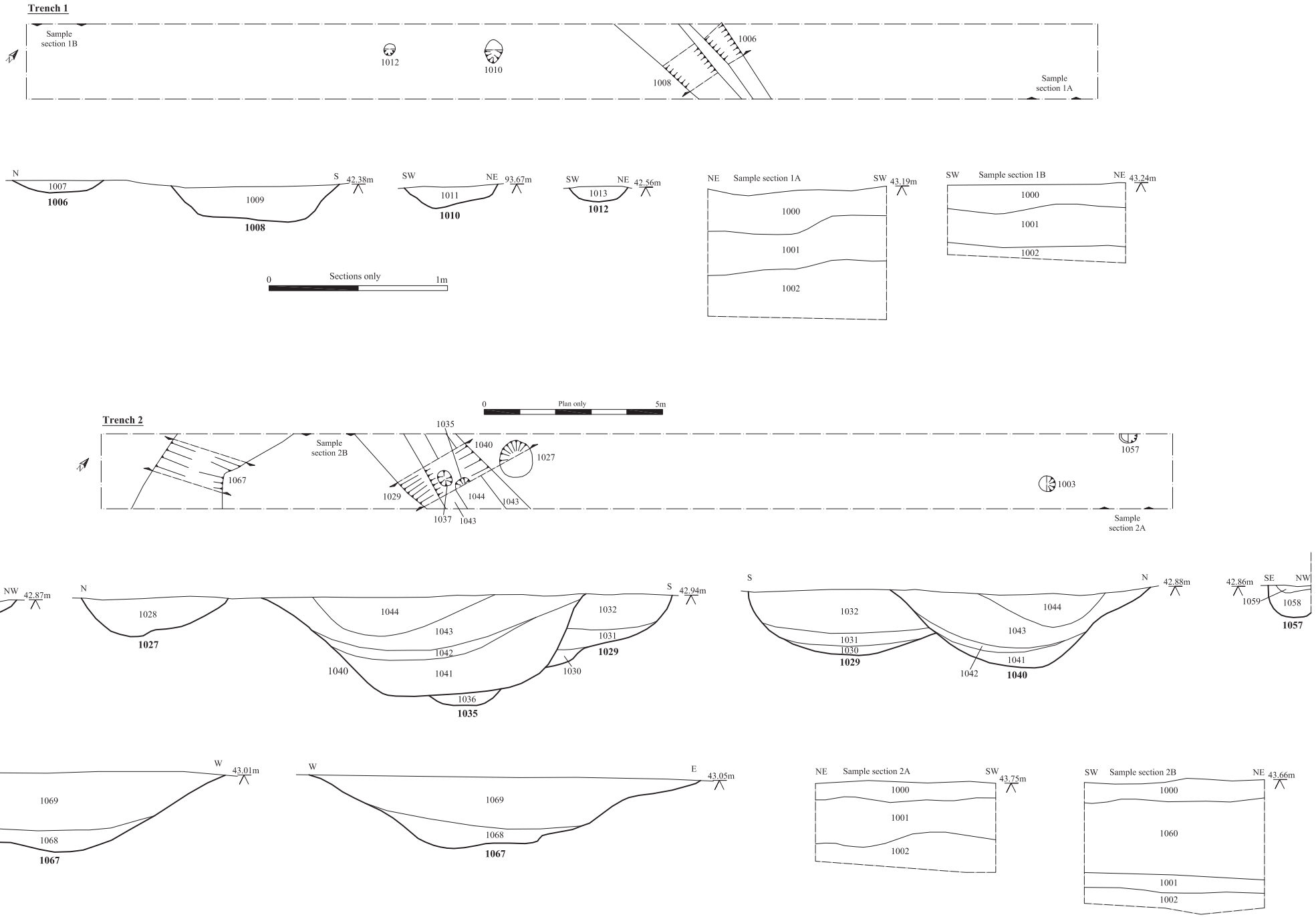
Fig. 3 Trench location plan

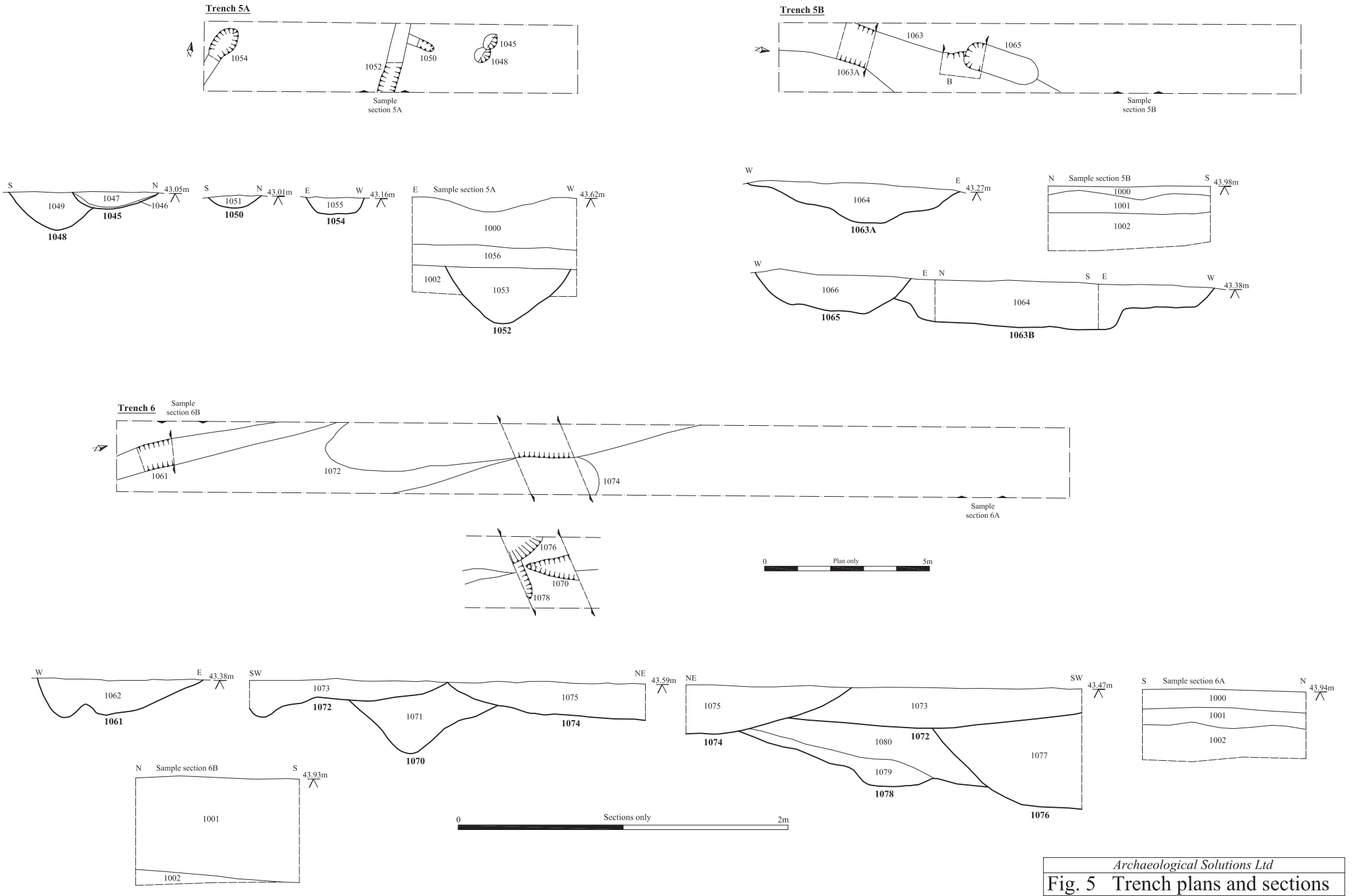
Scale 1:1250 at A4



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 4 Trench plans and sections

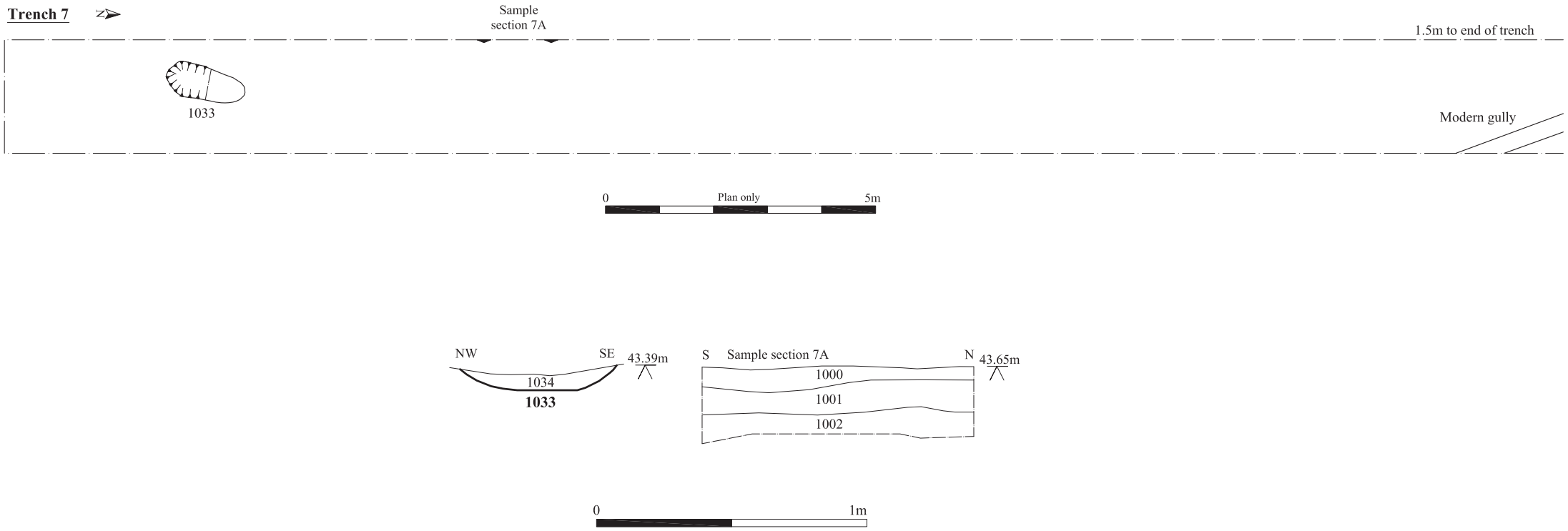
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



Archaeological Solutions Ltd

Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A4